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VOL. XIII. $2.00 Per Year. INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895. Five Cents Per Copy. No. 22.

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Of Independence, having a steam engine, a brick machine and several acres of finest clay, is now prepared to keep on hand a fine quality of Brick, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

DUTY ON BREADSTUFFS

Sweden Follows Sister Nations.

Possible Paper Trade in Switzerland.

Explaining the Decrease in Beef Cattle and the Possibilities of Future Competition.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Sweden has now joined the other countries of Europe in increasing the duty on breadstuffs as is shown by a report to the state department from U. S. Consul Boyson at Gottenburg.

The new duties are: Bread, 2 cents per kilo; rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, peas, and beans 99 cents per 100 kilos; flour, $1.74 per 100 kilos; malt, $1.34; other grains 99 cents; and cement 16 per 100 kilos.

A drawback of 1.6 cents per kilo has been granted to the importers of bread.

(A kilo is probably a kilometer, equal to about two and one-fifth pounds avoirdupois.—Ed.)

TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.

Washington, April 15.—According to U. S. Consul Germain at Zurich, Switzerland imports $400,000 worth of paper more than she exports, the larger part coming from France, Austria and England. Some of the finer qualities of American paper to suit certain trade comes indirectly and the consul sees an opportunity to build up considerable direct trade either by sending American agents to Switzerland with full samples or by catalogues and price lists.

The Swiss make ordinary printing paper and common writing paper at noncompetitive rates, and the market must be looked for in the finer grades. Our people might also compete in fine wall papers, which are expensive, though much used in Switzerland.

CATTLE AND COMPETITION.

Washington, April 15.—An official of the agricultural department discussing the recent increase in the price of cattle says it may be occasioned by the decreased corn crop of the past few years. The last great crop was that grown in 1891 and it amounted to 2,100,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1892 was 1,600,000,000; that of 1893 was 1,620,000,000 bushels, and that of 1894 less than 1,200,000,000. There has been a falling off in this crop, which is the principal feed for catte. Another cause for the decrease in the number of cattle is given in the fencing in and closing up of many of the stock ranges and ranches. The settlement of western states by small farmers has made stock raising in great herds less profitable and it is said that the increase in cattle has not nearly kept pace with the increase of population of the country. Competition in cattle from Argentine and Australia has been something of a drawback to cattle men in this country. In both countries cattle can be raised much more cheaply than in the United States. Great plains of these countries have not been invaded by settlers. Cattle may roam at will as they did for twenty-five years in the western part of this country. Labor cuts a small figure, but that which is necessary is much cheaper in both Argentine and Australia than in the United States.

This same official said that Argentine is the great agricultural rival of the United States.

Its soils are rich and the great fertile plains have offered many advantages to bonanza farmers. They are opening up a country such as the United States was twenty-five years ago, starting where we did then, but with all the modern improvements and experience which this country has given them. The markets of the world have already been affected by the food products of Argentine.

Washington, April 15.—A letter has been received here from Justice Jackson saying he would not be able to come to Washington this term. This makes it beyond question that a rehearing of the income tax case, if ordered, cannot occur before next October. Copies of a petition asking for a rehearing of the income tax question were handed around to members of the United States supreme court today. There were no proceedings in open court.

The petition sets forth the imperative need of a final determination by the full bench of the questions upon which the court was equally divided.

Dissatisfaction with the decision of the court seems to be general and it is believed the administration will do all in its power to secure a hearing of the case. The government, however, will not consent to reargument of any particular question involved, but will insist that if a rehearing is granted that the whole case be reargued. The only point decided by the court which meets with the approval of the government is that exempting from tax the incomes from state and municipal bonds. The rent exemption is being vigorously attacked and a contention is made that if the late decision stands persons who paid the $15,000,000 collected during the war on incomes on rent have at least an equitable claim against the government for restitution. The petition for rehearing sets forth that while the court has decidede two points of law, as to rents and municipal bonds, yet no judgment has been announced authoritatively establishing any principle for interpreting the act on the following three points:

First—Whether the void provisions invalidate the whole act.

Second—Whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as levying direct taxes.

Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity.

The petition continues:

"In addition, it is manifest that until a decision is reached the courts will not only be overwhelmed with litigation upon these questions but payment and collection of the tax will be most seriously embarrassed."

MEXICAN CATTLE COMING.

Washington, April 15.—In view of the great rise in the price of beef and the reported scarcity of cattle, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon, has recommended to the secretary of agriculture the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States, under stringent regulations, calculated to insure rigid inspection of all cattle admitted.

It is hoped by this means to check the tendency to excessive prices to the consumer without injuring the interests of the producers. In accordance with these recommendations Secretary Morton today issued a special order permitting the importation of Mexican cattle that have been inspected and found healthy.

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Highest market price paid for fat stock, beef, mutton, veal, pork, etc. All bills must be settled monthly.

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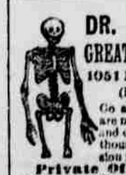

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Ice Cream every day during the season. Chicken Dinner every Sunday. Meals served at all hours. Main St., Independence

Get Your Washing
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SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY,
and leave your orders with J. R. THOMPSON of the Salem Stage, who will call at your house for the washing and deliver it when done.

BLOOD-FREEZING CRIME

Beautiful Young Girl Murdered.

Her Supposed Lover Is Suspected.

The Crime Is Committed in a Church—Suspicious Death in Seattle—Crime Calendar Generally

SAN FRANCISCSO, April 13.—A horrible crime was unearthed today at the Emanuel Baptist church in this city. One of the Sunday school teachers with her scholars entering the church to arrange Easter decorations found the body of a young girl frightfully mutilated in the pastor's study adjoining the main auditorium. Her clothing was torn and disheveled, and she had evidently been outraged before she was killed, or else her murder was the result of chagrin and rage upon the part of her baffled assailant.

Her frail body was covered with blood and wounds. The walls of the study were bespattered with her blood and there was a large pool under the table near her feet. There was a big gash across he forehead, from which had flowed blood filling her eyes. She was stabbed in each breast and over the heart was a flesh wound in which was sticking a broken blade.

The body was subsequently identified as that of Minnie Williams, a domestic residing in Alameda. She was about 18 years old and remarkably pretty. She left her employer's residence in Alameda yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to attend a festival in the church last evening, to remain all night with friends and assist in the decorations today. She wore her best frock, and carried an older dress to wear while working in the church.

When the entertainment closed last evening she was presumed to have entered the closet adjoining the study to change her attire. The sexton, believing everyone had gone, turned out the lights and left the church. The girl had an excellent reputation. She had two male friends, a dental student whom she had not seen lately, and a dental student whom she once said had insulted her and whom her friends suspect of the murder. This student, whose name is Durant, wrote her yesterday, asking her to meet him in San Francisco last night. Both Miss Williams and Durant were at the festival. No one saw either of them leave the church at its conclusion.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

Seattle, April 13.—Allon McDonald, a young man whose parents are said to be wealthy residents of Toronto, Canada, but who has lately been playing the piano in a disreputable house occupied by a colored woman, was found dead in his room today. His mistress, Lillie Vanch, with whom he had a quarrel, left the house early this morning.

A STAGE ROBBERY.

Sacramento, April 13.—A special to the Evening Bee from Norman, Colusa county, says: The Princeton stage was held up about 11 o'clock today by two masked men about five miles east of Norman. They took the treasure box containing checks to the amount of $571 and a package of coin containing $53. Both highwaymen were dressed in overalls and jumpers and wore rough shoes. Both were on horseback.

THE EARTH IS DRYING UP.

This heading will not startle residents of the Willamette valley, for the process may go on some time—several thousand years—without seriously interfering with the beauty of our climate and the certainty of our crops.

That this theory is tenable there can be no doubt, because it has been advocated, believed in and discussed by some of the most brilliant thinkers of the past three centuries, including such men as Newton, Hamilton, Humboldt and De Verne. We are well aware that man is prone to expressions of dissatisfaction.

In European countries, in Asia and Australia, as well as in the greater portion of the United States, all of the smaller streams have disappeared and the larger ones are rapidly dwindling to mere rivulets. The waters of the Great Lakes of America as well as of the so-called "seas" of Europe and Asia, are fast receding from the banks which formerly circumscribed their boundaries. Between the years 1889 and 1891, according to the report of government inspectors, the water level of lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie was reduced two feet, causing the marginal line to recede hundreds of feet along some of the shelving banks. During the three years which have elapsed since the date last above given the retrocession has been comparatively much greater. This being the case we have no reason to doubt the report which was lately made to the effect that there are dozens of piers and warehouses which were used fifty years ago in loading shallow-draught lake vessels which have long since been abandoned because they now stand high and dry far from the water's edge.

There is abundant proof that the oceans as well as the rivers and lakes are suffering. Their areas have been steadily diminishing for thousands of years, as is proven by a careful survey of the beds they formerly occupied. The report of the British hydrographers for 1893 says: "Harbors everywhere are rapidly growing shallower, despite the fact that many of them were long since dredged to the solid rock." The same report for 1894 mentions the discovery or removal of 200 rocks and other obstacles which were formerly not considered dangerous because lying below and out of reach of the same vessels they now menace. But why multiply proofs? The very fact that we see dry land at all, or even exist, is proof that the waters of the globe are vanishing. Why? Because, if we are to believe the astronomers and geologists, our world, in the days when it was young ("without form and void") was entirely covered with water.

The marked diminution in the world's water supply was never particularly noted until within the last twenty-five years, although the noted philosophers of two and three centuries ago gave it as their opinion that he earth would, in the ages to come, be as arid as the moon is now believed to be. What is becoming of the water? is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered. Some authorities believe that it has gone to help form hydrated mineral. The late R. A. Proctor believed that as the earth cools, its interior opens into enormous fissures which suck in immense quantities of water. One authority is of the opinion that it is accumulating at the poles in the form of ice and perpetual snow, while another, somewhat visionary, thinks that "in all probability it is being dissipated into space through the medium of our atmosphere."

There is only one thing that is certain in regard to the matter: It is obvious that it is disappearing and that as a result arid regions are rapidly enlarging wherever they are not held in check by artificial means.

SMALL CREAMERIES PAY.

Farmers Demonstrate the Value of the Co-operative Plan.

Colfax, April 13.—The Popular Grove creamery, south of this place, is making about fifty pounds of butter per day, most of which finds a ready market in this county. This plant has been in active operation for about a year now and has passed the experimental stage and become an assured success. It is owned add operated by an association of farmers on the co-operative plan and was started as an experiment in diversified farming. The plant was purchased at small cost and the building erected by the owners, so the original expense was quite a nominal one. One man does all the work of operating the plant at the capacity it is now being run. The plant is now handling 1,000 pounds of milk a day. This can be doubled by employing another man. Most of the milk now used is furnished and delivered at the creamery by the shareholders, and they receive all the proceeds for the sale of the product except the wages of the manager and such small incidental expenses as salt, cloth and fuel.

The owners were nearly all engaged in making considerable butter for market before they embarked upon this enterprise, and some of them had established markets for their superior product. But all agree that the creamery furnishes a much more profitable and convenient way of preparing their product for market. The butter is not only of a better quality, commanding a price several cents higher than the best brands of farm butter, but the amount obtained from a given quantity of milk is considerably greater by the improved method. By the farm method it required from four to five gallons of milk to make a pound of butter, but by means of the separator process a pound is obtained from two and a half or three gallons.

Another advantage is in the market which the product can command. It is much larger and better and has less competition than the demand for the poorer grades, and Manager J. S. Borrette is authority for the statement that the establishment of more creameries in all parts of the country is tending to develop and establish rather than to injure the market.

GUAVAS IN THE SOUTH.

The guava is to Florida what the apple or peach is to more northern lands. It is the everyday fruit, growing in corners in waste places and by the roadside in the village street. As yet little has been done to produce improved varieties. There are several sorts, and improvement by selection should be very simple, as new plants come from broken roots, or may be raised from cuttings. Coming in at the end of the peach season, the guava gives a daily supply of fruit till winter. It has no insect or fungus enemies, and utter neglect, with enough hens to keep the ground around it well scratched, suits its wants perfectly. The amount of fruit it produces is wonderful. Of the common guava there are two forms: the pear-shaped, which usually is oval and resembles a lemon in form and color, and the apple-shaped or round, which is more solid, has fewer seeds and finer flavor. Some specimens are of the size and shape of a Bartlett pear, but most of them are smaller. Of less importance, yet quite indispensable, are the two hardy kinds, the red or strawberry guava (Psidium cattleyanum) and the Chinese (P. lucidum). Both are wonderfully productive, the former ripening in July and the latter continuing to October, with a few fruits in winter. They are admirably adapted to greenhouse culture, as they will bear profusely in pots, and are beautiful, waxy-leaved, highly ornamental plants. In this way only can our northern friends enjoy what with us is so common as hardly to be appreciated, though the increasing demand for guava jelly points to the possibility of a large industry.—D. R. Pilsbury, Florida.

OPINION.

A painting by Meissonier was bought by Henry Hilton for over $66,000. Now the value for use of it is almost nothing, but opinion among art judges gives it an intrinsic value to that monstrous extent. Values of diamonds, gold, etc., for use are quite small, although of late years the uses of gold and diamonds have greatly increased. Yet the values called intrinsic are merely created by opinion, except that which the law fixes on gold as legal tender. There are some metals more valuable than gold for their uses alone, owing to scarcity. Speaking of intrinsic value, there is no such thing aside from opinion. Were opinion to denounce even the most useful article as worthless its value would fall to nothing. Opinion, right or wrong, makes all such values, strictly speaking. In fact there is nothing so potent as opinion.

CUBAN INSURGENTS BEATEN.

Havana, April 13.—Capt. Bonastra, while onh is way at the head of a detachment of Spanish troops to the assistance of Songo, a village in the province of Santiago de Cuba, which was threatened with rebellion, came across some bands of insurgents at Socorro and attacked them. After an engagement which lasted half an hour the rebels were defeated and compelled to disperse, leaving four men dead on the field. The Spanish troops sustained no losses, and captured one prisoner. They followed in pursuit of the insurgents.

SUGAR REFINERIES GOING.

New York, April 15.—President Havemayer of the American Sugar company announces that all island refineries of the company started up this morning. From this time on he anticipated a continued demand for sugars. The question of advancing sugar prices will, he says, depend upon condition of the foreign markets.

On the 22d of this month Salem will be visited by the only lady mayor of the state. The Statesman has made arrangements to have her dine on "Salem hog."—Florence West.

THE CRIME OF THE AGE

For Horror of Brutal Suggestion.

Durant Was a Veritable Hyena.

His Religion a Cloak for a Heart of Hellish Blackness—Sickening Details.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—W. H. T. Durant, suspected of the murder of Blanche Lamont and Marian Williams, has lost his former calmness of demeanor. He is excited and nervous, and whether innocent or guilty realizes his serious predicament. He was today formally charged with the murder of Marian Williams. He was served with a warrant from the police court sworn to by Detective Anthony who arrested him at Mount Diablo yesterday. His name today was stricken from the roll of students at the Cooper medical college. The police have discovered no new developments since last night.

The report was current this morning that Durant had confessed, and that a third body had been found in the church. The police say there is not the least truth in either theory.

Chief Crowley is satisfied that Durant is the man who outraged and murdered Blanche Lamont and Marian Williams. That Blanche was murdered and afterwards carried to the belfry is evident because the thick dust in the belfry shows only a man's footprints, and no evidence of a struggle. It is urged in Durant's behalf that a man so small and slight as he could not alone have carried the body up the winding stairs of the belfry. He is only 5 feet 7 inches tall and not robust looking. The shavings and wood which has evidently lain on the floor since the church was built had not been disturbed in the belfry. The murderer had placed a block of wood under the victim's head and also one under each heel.

Stories of Durant's Jekyl and Hyde character are coming out. In Emanuel church he was noted for his religious fervor. Other residents of the mission district say he was a frequenter of saloons, and played cards and billiards in the wine rooms, nightly visiting with other youths, saloons with side entrances for women. His classmates at the medical college say Durant was blasphemous and flippant in conversation, and especially about women. A few days after Blanche Lamont disappeared, Durant spoke lightly of her reputation.

WORSE THAN A TIGER.

San Francisco, April 15.—Further mystery is added to the affairs of Emanuel Baptist church by the report that Mrs. Ella Forsythe, who has been missing for a week, was also a member of the parish of that fatal place of worship. Her husband, who has been searching diligently for her, says she left home to go to the beach to gather shells. She never has been seen or heard of since, and it is surmised that she may have shared the fate of Blanche Lamont and Mary Williams.

Police Surgeon Summers said: "Medical works abound with cases of men whose animal passions could not be aroused without the sight of blood. It may be that Durant is one of that class of human tigers. The crimes with which he is charged appear to have been the act of a man inspired in such bloody instincts, as the post mortem examination clearly proves that the victims were killed and afterwards outraged."

George R. King, organist of the church where the horrible crimes were both committed, made the statement to Chief of Police Crowley this afternoon which tends to fix one crime at least—the murder of Miss Lamont—upon Durant. King says that on April 3d (the day Miss Lamont was missed) he went into the church about 5 p. m. to practice on the organ.

"I saw Durant there much to my surprise. He came down from the organ loft in a highly excited and overheated condition. I asked him what was the matter and he replied 'I was overcome by gas up there in the loft.' He was very weak and pale and asked me to give him a glass of bromoseltzer. I knew he was fixing up some electrical contrivances about the church and thought nothing strange about his being in the loft."

AN UNCLE IN OLYMPIA.

Olympia, April 15.—People here are much interested in the Lamont tragedy in San Francisco, because the girl's uncle, Rev. L. J. Lamont, is pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Lamont's congregation was gathering for evening Easter service when a telegram announced the finding of the body of his niece in Emanuel Baptist church, San Francisco. The news spread rapidly through the congregation and service was dispensed with.

A WHISKY MURDER.

Tacoma, April 15.—A special to the Ledger from Wilkeson, Wash., says: John Bolog shot Mike Metro about 6:15 tonight. Both had been quarreling in a saloon. Bolog was under the influence of liquor, but went away and on his return told several persons whom he met that he was going to kill Mike Metro. He walked into the saloon and without warning shot Metro in the right side of the neck, just below the base of the skull. Bolog ran for the hills but was captured and brought back, and as there is no jail here, he was placed in a box car and a strong guard placed around the car. Metro is still alive but his recovery is very doubtful. He has not regained consciousness. Both were Polanders and are miners.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Its Feverish and Excited Condition Is Explained.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Wheat, No. 1 shipping quality, 85c is about full limit; 86¼ would likely be given for something choice; milling, 90@95c per cental.

New York—Hops quiet, State, common to choice, old, 3@7; Pacific coast, old, 3½@7; 1894, 6@10.

Chicago, April 13.—The disturbing element which set the wheat market in a ferment on Thursday was worked over again this morning and was the principal element in creating the early fluctuations. It was discovered that a leading firm party unloaded the 100,000 bushels of wheat which it was said was to be put back into the store instead of being sent to Buffalo, but the owners of the grain ordered the unloaded part of the cargo back into the vessels again and the vessels to proceed with it to the original destination. The opening price for May wheat was 54 3-4, at which price the buying orders exceeded the selling. The price worked gradually upward to 55 1-8 and after reaching once to 54 1-8, it alternated during the greater part of the session between 55 bid and 55 sellers.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

OREGON'S BUILDING COMMISSION

Promise to Proceed with the Eastern Oregon Asylum.

Union, Or., April 13.—Governor Lord, Secretary of State Kincaid and State Treasurer Metschan, in their capacity as state building commission, spent today in Union inspecting the 600-acre tract of land purchased by the state for the site of the Eastern Oregon asylum. The new board were highly pleased with the land and location, and expect to go ahead with the erection of the building as soon as the injunction suit is disposed of. The board left for Pendleton tonight.

A LA MARDI GRAS.

Following Easter, the Lost Angels Will Romp and Play.

Los Angeles, April 15.—La Fiesta commenced this evening when a pageant of freaks moved through the principal streets of the city and brought up at Hazard's pavilion, where the burlesque installation of the Fiesta government was gone through with. The entertainment having been successfully concluded, the great throng repaired to the streets, which were soon turned into a bedlam. The remaining days of the week will furnish a continuel round of pleasure.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, April 15.—Wheat, 85@86½c for good to choice shipping, with some parties holding at 87½c; milling wheat, 90@95c.

Portland—Wheat, valley, 80c per cental; Walla Walla, 45c per bushel.

THE PREACHER BURGLAR.

Rev. Read's Trial Concluded and the Jury Deliberating.

Portland, April 15.—The trial of Preacher J. C. Read for the attempted robbery of the East Portland First National bank was concluded tonight and the case given to the jury.

At 10 o'clock no verdict had been reached and the jury was locked up for the night.

YESTERDAY FLIGHTS.

San Francisco, April 15.—Ed. Purser had a straight tip on the fourth race today. He backed Charmer at 20 to 1 and raked in $4,500.

Six furlongs—Claudius won in 1:15.

Four and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Suffrage won in 56.

One mile—McLight won in 1:42 3-5.

Short six furlongs—Charmer won in 1:14.

Short six furlongs—Empress of Norfolk won in 1:13.

Short six furlongs—Mollie R. won in 1:13.

AMONG THE RACERS.

San Francisco, April 16.—Half mile, maidens, 2-year-olds—Don Carillo won in 49½.

Six furlongs—McFarlane won in 1:15.

Short six furlongs—Experiment won in 1:14½.

One mile—Roma won in 1:44.

Mile and a half, hurdle—St. Jacob won in 2:46*.

Seven furlongs—Mulberry won in 1:27 3-4.

WILDEST PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant Chief Goode, of the United States Geological survey, who visited Oregon last summer, says that the wildest region of the entire United States is in an area of 1,000 square miles lying in the mountains between Roseburg and Coquille, in Douglass and Coos counties. He describes it as a mysterious, undiscovered country, in which wild game roams undisturbed, and whose brooks and rivers are filled with wild fowl. It is nearly all covered with a dense growth of pine, fir, hemlock, and other trees. Many of the trees are of enormous size, and stand so closely that it is difficult for men to make their way between them. Where the trees are not so thick the heavy growth of bushes of various kinds takes their place. It is a country that is filled with all kinds of wild game, including, as reported to him, elk, different kinds of bear, mountain lions, deer, and other animals, including lynxes. The streams also have an abundance of trout and other kinds of fish. He penetrated into the wilds a dozen miles and saw things that filled him with wonder at the vastness of the forest, and that anyone should attempt to live in it.—Northwest Magazine.

Enormous business has been done lately at French fairs by a man who professed to sell a rat powder that was perfectly harmless, and that struck rats dead on the spot. In order to convince the skeptical, the man first of all powdered a slice of bread with the stuff, and ate a piece of it himself. Then he put the remainder under a glass case, in which a rat was kept in captivity. The rat went to eat the bread and instantly fell dead. At ten cents a box the powder went off like hot rolls, and the lucky proprietor of the specific was in a fair way to make a fortune. But the police, who in France are very active in protecting the people from fraud, looked into the matter, and found that the powder was ordinary sugar. They also discovered that the case was connected with a powerful electric battery, and that the moment the rat touched the bread the current was turned on, and it was thus his death was brought about. The man was arrested at the fair of Albi, and he has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

AN OREGON CADET.

Washington, April 15.—Walter Vernon of Oregon City, Oregon, has been appointed cadet to the United States naval academy at Annapolis.

CLEVELAND AND SILVER

Free Coinage Strongly Opposed.

His Views Will Soon Be Expressed.

Morrison of Illinois, Friendly to Silver So Is Thurston in a Limited Sense.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The interest the administration takes in the campaign against the free silver movement is undisguised. The letter which Mr. Cleveland is preparing to send to Chicago business men in reply to their invitation to deliver an address upon currency is not less emphatic than the one addressed to the chamber of commerce of New York in 1892, although it is probable that he will go more into details and more explicitly state the reasons for his opposition to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Secretary Carlisle will deliver two speeches on the subject of currency, but largely devoted to silver. He will probably speak once in Kentucky and once in Tennessee in May. His Kentucky speech may be at Louisville, although there have been requests from his old home in Lexington to talk there. In Tennessee he will speak at Memphis or Nashville. Other members of the cabinet will speak on the silver question, although no place has been fixed on. They believe that a campaign of education on the money question will have the effect of checking the movement toward free silver, which they believe has been a serious menace to the integrity of the democratic party.

MR. MORRISON'S VIEWS.

Waterloo, Ills., April 13.—Hon. Wm. R. Morrison was asked by an Associated Press reporter today to give his views on the silver question.

"The importance of this subject," he said, "is second only to the tariff. Its unsatisfactory and unsettled condition is believed to have aggravated the financial and business difficulties through which we have been compelled to pass. The place which silver shall occupy in our monetary system, it seems, is a question which will not down. The sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver and on terms interchangeable with gold seems to be growing both here and abroad. Apparently nobody in Europe is courageous or relentless enough to attempt a double standard without England's consent. We can safely do this with England and all Europe opposing. It is not the legal tender quality which makes our silver dollars more valuable than the silver in them. It is because, under the practice of our financial system, they are interchangeable with gold through the treasury."

FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

Washington, April 13.—Secretary Herbert today decided to award to the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore the contract for building three torpedo boats. This firm was the lowest bidder at $97,000 for each boat, and they will be built in designs drawn by the navy department.

MR THURSTON'S IDEA.

Omaha, April 13.—In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Senator Thurston announced that he had changed his view on the financial question during his tour in the west. He had always declared in harmony with the republican national platform favoring bimetalism. He was strongly opposed to the opening of the mints to free coinage of the silver product of other countries until an international bimetalic agreement had been reached. He was in favor, however, of the free coinage of the American product, under legislation which would maintain the equal purchasing and debt-paying power of all American dollars. So soon as one political party is in power in all branches, Mr. Thurston predicts legislation on the silver question, but not before. He expressed the belief that the business paralysis was the result of the abandonment of protection, but he had seen signs of improvement during his western tour.

SUPREME COURT.

Salem, April 16th.

J. W. Nickum, appellant, vs. Tiny Gaston, respondent; appeal from Multnomah county; argued and submitted. A. H. Tanner and Joseph Simon, attorneys for appellant; P. L. Willis and Seneca Smith, attorneys for respondent.

M. Miller-Owens, appellant, vs. Snell, Heitschu, et al., respondents; ordered on stipulation that respondents have until July 1st to serve and file their brief herein.

Cleveland says he was never drunk in his life. How now will the public excuse him for appointing Gresham?

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