Dayton ∴ Herald.

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DAYTON.....OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

President Cleveland will take no action as to the Cuban rebellion.

John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was made permanent chairman of the Republican national convention at St. Louis.

Adolph Padelford is dead in Paris. He was the the husband of Bettina Girard, the actress, whom he paid $20,000 to drop her name.

The pump house of the North End Water Works, Tacoma, was burned down, leaving that entire section of the city without water for a day.

Sarah Blackburn obtained a verdict at Oregon City from the Southern Pacific Railway Company for $2,000 for the kililng of Mark Blackburn, by a train at a street crossing.

As a result of the recent warm weather rivers and creeks in Idaho are booming, and lands in many places are overflowed. It is estimated that damage to the amount of $12,000 has been done to the road between Wallace and Osborne.

Owing to poor attendance and bad weather, the Portland baseball club of the Pacific leauge, has been disbanded. The Seattle club followed suit. Tacoma will make an effort to hold together. An effort will be made to have desultory games throughout the summer.

John Connors shot Mamie Mulligan three times in the head, in Chicago. He then shot himself through the right temple. He is dead. The girl is not expected to live. The deed was committed because the girl would not marry him. Connors is 45 years old, and Miss Mulligan is 16.

The British steamer Drummond Castle, Captain N. M. Pierie, from Cape Town, for London, collided with an unknown steamer near Brest, France. She sank in three minutes with 144 passengers and 103 officers and crew on board. Two men were picked up by a fishing boat. The fate of the steamer with which she collided is not known.

News of a terrible earthquake, involving the loss of over a thousand lives, has reached Yokohama from the island of Yesso, which contains the northern provinces of Japan. The subterraneous disturbance lasted about twenty hours, and during that period the utmost terror prevailed. Ground rumblings are described as resembling the roar of distant cannon. Shock followed shock almost in uninterrupted succession. In all it was estimated that about 150 shocks occurred. The whole town of Kumaishi is destroyed by a tidal wave, which accompanied the earthquake. Many disasters to shipping are reported from the tidal wave.

A year-old baby fell out of a fourth-story window in Chicago the other day and sustained no serious damage. He lit in a mudhole.

The banks at Cheney, Wash., suspended payment and failed to open their doors. Hard times and inability to make collections are the causes assigned for the failures.

A young man named Conway, a brakeman on a gravel train, fell between two cars of the moving train near Arlington, Or., and had his right leg crushed in two places.

The coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the fatal shooting of Charles Rice, near Roseburg, returned a verdict of willful murder against James Dixon, the boy who fired the fatal shot.

A 16-year-old boy named Charles Wyatt accidentally shot and killed himself with a 22-caliber rifle near Centralia, Wash., while out hunting in company with another lad of about his own age.

By a fire at Hoquiam, Wash., the mill of the Northwest Lumber Company was destroyed, and the barkentine North Bend, which was taking on a cargo at the dock, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The amount of the damage to the mill has not been estimated.

The Goodrich reservoir, fifteen miles from Baker City, broke, and a great volume of water rushed down the gulch about four miles, where it jumped from Goodrich creek to Pine creek. About three miles further the flood struck R. French's house and dashed it to pieces, drowning the family, consisting of the parents and five children, ages ranging from 3 to 12 years. The bodies were found scattered along the creek a distance of two miles. The clothing was torn off and the bodies mangled. Large pine trees were carried miles down the stream and fences and bridges were swept away. Grain fields are badly damaged. The reservoir was constructed in 1883 and has been used for mining purposes.

Indian War Veterans.

The grand encampment of Indian war veterans of the Pacific Northwest was held in Portland this week, presided over by Grand Commander Thos. A. Wood, and Otto Kleemann acting as grand adjutant. The representation of members was unusually large, and was augmented by a large attendance of the women's auxiliary, embracing the wives and daughters of the sturdy men, who in the earlier history of the Northwest protected their homes and families from the hostile savages. The meeting lasted three days.

Storage Chest for Silver.

New York City, N. Y.—The subtreasury in this city is to be provided with additional storage capacity for about 4,000,000 silver dollars. An immense steel chest is now being built for that purpose, and will be finished next week. The walls of the chest are two inches thick, and it is twelve feet square, with a height of ten feet from floor to ceiling.

Puerto Cortes, Honduras.—The state of siege incidental to the recent civil war in Nicaragua has been raised.

Must Be Brought to Trial.

A Cape Town dispatch says the secretary of state for the Transvaal has telegraphed the British high commissioner there that, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal government is convinced that the proofs in its possession, which are at the disposal of Great Britain, now completely justify and compel the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Harris, all of the British South Africa Company, and connected with the raid into the Transvaal. The secretary adds that the Transvaal secretary is obliged to press this step on Great Britain, and also to urge that all control of the British Chartered South Africa Company be transferred to Great Britain.

The Justice Was Speedy.

Paul Kamaune, a kanaka, was hanged in the prison corridor in Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Robinson at Latrobe, Eldorado county, on May 6, 1896. The execution was deovid of sensational incidents, and was witnessed by only the few persons required by law. The murderer died without a word or a tremor on the scaffold. He was pronounced dead exactly 11 minutes after the fall of the drop, his neck being broken. It was the quickest execution on record, the body being cut down just 13 minutes after the prisoner left his cell.

Few Troops Will be Moved.

The programme for the annual movement of troops has been definitely arranged at last, and the necessary orders will go forward at once to department commanders. There will be much disappointment over the fact that with the exception of two companies of the 11th infantry, the movements are confined to two regiments. It is understood that lack of funds is the cause for limited changes.

Ten Thousand Drowned.

A Yokohama dispatch says: It is estimated that 10,000 people were drowned by the tidal wave on the island of Yesso, in the northern part of Japan, which accompanied a succession of frightful earthquakes lasting about twenty hours. In addition to the town of Kumassia, which was wholly destroyed, many other coast towns have been washed away entirely or in part.

The Strike Situation.

Every cannery on the lower Columbia river is in operation, some of them taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the catch of fish, and it looks as if the fishermen's strike is about over for this year.

Venezuela for Gold.

Minister Andrada, of Venezuela, has received advices from Caracas as to the final ratification of the constitutional amendment by which Venezuela adopts the gold standard.

Fortune's Favorite.

George Delong, who had been picking strawberries in Benton Harbor, Mich., has fallen heir to a fortune of $150,000 by the death of an uncle in the St. Louis tornado.

Five to Be Hanged.

Judge Parker, of the federal court, of Fort Smith, Ark., has sentenced Dennis Davis, George W. Wilson, Frank Carver, Jesse and John Nofice to be hanged July 9, for murders committed in the Indian territory. Carver killed his mistress, Annie Maledon. This is the second time he and Davis have been sentenced.

Some Silver Statistics.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, there are now on hand 132,998,452 fine ounces; the cost of this bullion is $119,941,055; its coining value $172,541,414. The total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, was 46,104,651. Upon this coinage there was a seignorage or profit of $10,117,284.

Patterson Was Elected.

C. T. Patterson, of Tacoma, has been slected commander of the G. A. R. for the department of Washington and Alaska.

Drowned in the Umatilla.

A young son of A. B. Hogue, of Pendleton, while playing on a footlog over the Umatilla river, lost his balance and fell into the rapidly running stream and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Burial of the French Family.

The burial of the French family, the victims of the reservoir disaster at Baker City, took place in that city, the seven bodies all being interred in one grave. The funeral was the most impressive, and the bodies were followed to the cemetery by a procession of carriages one mile in length.

Outbreak of Natives.

A new outbreak of the natives of Matabeland occurred between Umtali and Salisbury. At a meeting in that vicinity June 9, of a number of chiefs under Makoni, all except four agreed to revolt, and several whites were murdered.

General Dimond Is Dead.

General W. M. Dimond, of the California National Guard, died at the Gilsey house in New York.

Hold-Up Near Baker City.

The McEwen-Canyon City stage was held up, six miles from McEwen, Or. by two masked men armed with revolvers. They relieved one passenger of $12 and then emptied the mail sacks, taking all they deemed valuable.

Massacred to a Man.

The report that the party headed by the Marquis de Mores, consisting of 35 men, bound for the Soudan to enlist the Arab chiefs against the British, has been massacred to a man, is confirmed. The members of the DeMores expedition were killed near Cademas.

Stabbed to Death.

J. F. Wallace, a clerk in the Pacific Crockery Company's store, Los Angeles, was stabbed and killed in the store by H. B. Dibble, city salesman for the company. The two had quarreled, and Wallace was chasing Dibble with a hatchet. Dibble used a long-bladed hunting knife, and struck three times, striking the left breast once and making two deep incisions in the abdomen. Wallace was married, his wife and child living at 4240 Champlain avenue, Chicago.

CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS

McKinley for President, Hobart for Vice-President.

NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

Thrilling Scenes in the Hall When the Results Were Announced—Silver Men Bolted the Gold Standard Platform.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Republican national convention has nailed its principals to the masthead and placed in command of the ship, which is to bear it to fortune or disaster in November, its popular idol, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

But there was mutiny aboard, and, before the lines were cast off, some of the members of the crew who had shipped on many a voyage refused to subscribe to the new shipping articles and walked down the gang plank.

Vote by States for President.

STATES.	Votes.	McKinley.	Reed.	Morton.	Quay.	Allison.
Alabama	22	19	2	1	....	....
Arkansas	16	16	....	....	....	....
California	18	18	....	....	....	....
Colorado	8	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	12	7	5	....	....	....
Delaware	6	6	....	....	....	....
Florida	8	6	....	....	2	....
Georgia	26	22	2	....	2	....
Idaho	6	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	48	46	2	....	....	....
Indiana	30	30	....	....	....	....
Iowa	26	....	....	....	....	26
Kansas	20	20	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	26	26	....	....	....	....
Louisiana	16	11	4	....	½	½
Maine	12	....	12	....	....	....
Maryland	16	15	1	....	....	....
Massachusetts	30	1	29	....	....	....
Michigan	28	28	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	18	18	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	18	17	....	....	1	....
Missouri	34	34	....	....	....	....
Montana*	6	1	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	16	16	....	....	....	....
Nevada	6	3	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	8	....	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	20	19	1	....	....	....
New York	72	17	....	55	....	....
North Carolina	22	19½	2½	....	....	....
North Dakota	6	6	....	....	....	....
Ohio	46	46	....	....	....	....
Oregon	8	8	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	64	6	....	....	58	....
Rhode Island	8	....	8	....	....	....
South Carolina	18	18	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	8	8	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	24	24	....	....	....	....
Texas	30	21	5	....	....	3
Utah	6	3	....	....	....	3
Vermont	8	8	....	....	....	....
Virginia	24	23	1	....	....	....
Washington	8	8	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	12	12	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	24	24	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	6	6	....	....	....	....
Arizona	6	6	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	6	5	....	....	....	1
Oklahoma	6	4	1	....	....	1
Indian Territory	6	6	....	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	1	....	....	1
Alaska	4	4	....	....	....	....
Total	922	661½	84½	58	61½	35½

Vote by States for Vice-President.

STATES.	Hobart.	Evans.	Bulkley.
Alabama	10	11	1
Arkansas	10	5	1
California	14	3	1
Colorado	....	....	....
Connecticut	....	12	....
Delaware	6	....	....
Florida	5	3	....
Georgia	5	21	....
Idaho	....	....	....
Illinois	44	4	....
Indiana	12	16	....
Iowa	8	5	10
Kansas	20	....	....
Kentucky	8	17	....
Louisiana	8	8	....
Maine	....	5	2
Maryland	14	1	1
Massachusetts	14	12	4
Michigan	2	7	....
Minnesota	6	12	....
Mississippi	13	5	....
Missouri	10	23	....
Montana	1	....	....
Nebraska	16	....	....
Nevada	....	3	....
New Hampshire	8	....	....
New Jersey	20	....	....
New York	72	....	....
North Carolina	1½	20½	....
North Dakota	3	3	....
Ohio	25	15	....
Oregon	8	....	....
Pennsylvania	64	....	....
Rhode Island	....	....	....
South Carolina	3	15	....
South Dakota	8	....	....
Tennessee	....	24	....
Texas	11	12	....
Utah	5	1	....
Vermont	8	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....
Washington	8	....	....
West Virginia	12	....	....
Wisconsin	3	20	....
Wyoming	6	....	....
Arizona	4	1	1
New Mexico	....	6	....
Oklahoma	4	2	....
Indian Territory	6	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....
Alaska	4	....	....
Totals	553½	280½	39

The last day of the convention was held in session for ten hours to accomplish the work cut out for it, and the scenes at different times were tragic, dramatic and inspiring. Fully 15,000 people were in the vast auditorium to hiss or cheer by turns.

The bolt of the silver men from the West furnished the most dramatic incident of the day. Led by Senator Teller, they had previously declared their intention of refusing to subscribe to the gold plank in the platform, but, after Senator Teller had made his final appeal to the convention not to take the step which would drive him and his colleagues out of the ranks of the party which in the past honored them, and they had delighted to serve, the convention had voted, 818¼ to 105½, to stand by the gold declaration in the platform. When Senator Teller made his declaration, saying: "I must sever my connection with the political party which makes the gold plank one of the principal articles of its faith," he paused and swpet his eyes across the hall. The galleries rose with a yell, and mingled with the yell was a fusillade of hisses. There was a pathos in the senator's voice, and those nearest could detect a glimmer of tears while he said there would be heartburnings and grief in the sacrifice he and his colleagues were to make for their consciences.

Cheers then came from the silver delegates and the gold men were on their feet from the admiration of the man, not of his cause. The hisses were few this time.

No one who witnessed the scenes will forget them to his dying day, the picture of Senator Frank Cannon, of Utah, facing from the platform 10,000 irate, hissing, jeering people, as he read the valedictory of the silver men. The very courage displayed by him won for him the admiration which compelled silence. When he had finished he turned and shook hands with the chairman and other friends on the platform.

He then locked arms with Senator Teller, and the two men left the stand and moved down between the walls of yelling delegates to where the standard of the Idaho delegation stood. There they were joined by the handsome, stalwart Dubois, and the three continued their march to the main door, their followers falling in behind them as they left the building.

Carter and Mantle of Montana, kept their seats, signifying their willingness to abide by the plartfom.

The silver men who bolted immediately perfected plans to place Senator Teller in nomination as an independent silver candidate for president.

After this sensational incident the convention turned to the work of selecting the standard-bearers. It was a foregone conclusion that McKinley would be nominated.

Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, nominated Allison, Senator Lodge nominated Reed, Hastings nominated Quay, Depew nominated Morton, and Foraker, in a masterly effort which turned the convention into bedlam, nominated McKinley.

Save for the tumult that followed Wolcott's speech placing Blaine in nomination four years ago, the demonstration had no parallel in the nation, at least in length. The applause lasted twenty-seven minutes.

Just at the close of the shouting thousands were ready to sink from sheer exhaustion. Altogether the scene was a remarkable one, and testified to the popularity of the candidate who had been placed in the field.

The ballot was then taken and McKinley's vote exceeded the expectation of his friends, as he received 661½, within a vote and a half of 200 more than a majority, and almost three times as many as his five opponents.

Major William McKinley.

The nomination was made unanimous with enthusiastic speeches from the representatives of the other candidates.

After the decision of the Platt forces not to present the name of Governor Morton, the nomination of Hobart, of New Jersey, for vice-president, became a certainty. The McKinley force was thrown for him, which was too potent to overcome, besides, it was the general sense of the delegates that the situation required the nomination of an Eastern man for vice-president. The nominating speeches were brief.

Bulkley, of Connecticut; Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and General Walker, of Virginia, were also placed in nomination, but it only required one ballot to determine the result. Hobart received 580½ votes, 90 more than a majority. Evans, his nearest competitor, received 280½. There were scattering votes for Reed, Thurston, Grant, Depew, Morton and Brown.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Protective Tariff, Reciprocity and the Gold Standard.

The platform adopted by the national Republican convention is as follows:

"The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historic justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of 30 years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen, in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war, the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster.

"In administrative management, it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule.

"In the broad effect of its policy, it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for 30 years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products, encourages home industry, and puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial; equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

"We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff, on such foreign imports as come into competition with American products, as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but protect American labor from degradation the wage level of other lands.

"We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national disgrace, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

"Protection and reciprocity are the twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection, for what we produce; free admissions for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil, of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

"To all of our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the sheep and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

"We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement, with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

"The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive kind treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employement, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

"Our foreign policy should be at all times, firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

"The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exert all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There, as everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

"We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect, by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment.

"We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of our American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

"The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe, the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

"The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

"The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast.

"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

"We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce.

"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the republican party, and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free-homestead measure, which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

"We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interest of the territories and the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

"We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

"The republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home.

"We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from democratic and populist mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the republican party.

"By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party, and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States."

About 1810 Benjamin Webb and his young wife settled in the then wilderness of Letcher county, Kentucky. Today nearly every person in the populous county is a decendant of Benjamin Webb.

A crematory is being erected at Liverpool, making the third in England. The others are at Manchester and at Woking; there is also one at Glasgow. Woking had 150 cremations in 1895, making its total number 733.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a lake near Mount Tsientsing, and were first brought to Europe in the seventeenth century. The first in Farnce came as a present to Madame de Pompadour.

In 1894 there were in all 1,977 missionaries in China—869 men, 562 women and 546 single men. Of these 1,080 were representatives of British, Irish and Canadian societies 812 of American societies and 85 continental societies.

The first bed of marble discovered in Indiana was revealed recently in the bed of Treaty creek, a mile south of Wabash. It is blue and mottled blue and white and is said to be of high quality.

A Kennebec, Me., man was shoveling gravel out of a bank into his wagon the other day, and was naturally a trifle surprised when he shoveled a woodchuck into the cart with a spadeful of gravel.

MILITIA AND A MOB.

Troops Were Called Out to Prevent a Lynching.

Roseburg, Or., June 23.—Upon the request of the mayor, Governor Lord ordered out the militia here last night to protect prisoner James Dixon, who shot and killed Charles Rice, on the 14th, from mob violence. The order had the desired effect. The mob, hearing that the jail was well guarded, did not come. Sheriff Cathcart took the prisoner to Eugene for safe keeping on the north-bound overland. Having walked a short distance, Cathcart signaled the train, and getting on board with his prisoner, was soon beyond the reach of the would-be lynchers.

The first intimation that an attempt would be made to lynch Dixon was last night, when John Dixon, a brother of the murderer, rode into Roseburg and informed the sheriff that a large mob was forming at Blakesley's, the scene of the crime, with the intention of proceeding to Roseburg and demanding the prisoner.

The sheriff and his deputies at once made preparations for defending their charge, but at last, fearing that the mob would be too strong for them to cope with, a consultation was held with the mayor of the city, which resulted in a request being made upon Governor Lord for aid.

The crime for which Dixon is awaiting trial was the murder of Charles Rice at a ball game near Blakesley's, on last Sunday.

The two young men were old enemies, and their quarrel was reopened over a decision concerning the game, when, after a few hot words between them, Dixon drew a revolver and fired twice at Rice, both shots taking effect, and resulting in the instant death of the young man.

THE STRIKE IS OFF.

Fishermen's Union Has Formally Voted to Go to Work.

Astoria, June 23.—At a meeting of the fishermen's union, held tonight, under a call made for that purpose by the executive committee this afternoon, the strike was formally declared off, by a majoirty of 57, in a total vote of 450.

In anticipation of the action of the meeting, the men have been applying all day at the canneries for their nets.

The militia have left for their homes.

It is asserted by all the fishermen that the compromise comes at a late day, as few, if any fish have been coming into the river during the last few days. The catches last night were uniformly large, one of the Scandinavian Packing Copmany's men being paid $162 for his night's work, while few of them delivered less than 2,000 pounds.

The appearance of the fish indicates that they have been in the river for some days at least, and it is predicted that as soon as all the boats are out, the river will quickly be cleared of fish, and small catches will be the rule until the July run comes.

Folly of a Driver.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 23.—Three men were instantly killed and a fourth probably fatally injured in a grade crossing accident at Absecon today. The dead are: George Huber, aged 60; Fred Huber, his son, 32, of Germania, this county, and Harry Henbeler, of Philadelphia. The injured man is George Sahl, of Galloway. The men were crossing the track in a wagon drawn by a pair of spirited horses when the accident occurred. Nearing the track, the driver attempted to beat the approaching Camden express train across the track. The train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The Hubers were thrown under the wheels and ground to pieces. Henbeler was thrown against the station, with a horse upon him.

Uneasiness in Spain.

London, June 23.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail says: The platform adopted in St. Louis causes great uneasiness in Spain, and it is feared a conflict with the United States has now alomst a fixed date. The government has hastened to buy two 12,000-ton ironclads at Genoa, at a price which a few days ago was thought to be excessive. A great part of the loan of 100,000 pesetas made by Rothschilds on the Almadin quicksilver mines will probably be immediately applied to such warsihsp as are now for sale. The government, responding to the undoubted national sentiment, and trusting probably to the help of other powers, seems resolved to resist American impositions.

Result of Skirmishes.

Havana, June 23.—As a result of skirmishes in Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara provinces, the insurgents have sustained a loss of nineteen killed, eleven wounded and four prisoners, while the troops had three killed and five wounded. On account of the alleged outrages committted throughout the country, many families are moving into the towns.

Monthly Revenue Statement.

Washington, June 23.—The monthly statement of the internal revenue bureau shows that during May, 1896, the receipts form all sources amounted to $11,464,490, as compared with $10,768,490 during May, 1895.

A Peculiar Accident.

Philadelpiha, June 23.—More than twenty passengers on two open trolley cars were injured tonight in a peculiar accident at Frankford, a suburb of this city. One of the cars was returning from and the other going to a nearby pleasure park. They ran on parallel tracks. Both were so crowded that many of the passengers were on the sideway footboards, and when the cars attempted to pass each other at a rapid rate of speed, a jam resulted. Eight of the passengers were internally injured, and were taken to hospitals, but it is not thought any deaths will follow.

This Makes Fourteen.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 23.—General Denman died today, making the 14th victim of the steam yacht boiler explosion on Thursday. Eight funerals were held today, all business being suspended. Joel Mans, the boiler inspector, says the boiler flues had long been in a dangerous condition, and the boiler heads had not been braced as they should have been.

If you could see all a man's weak spots, you'd think he had the measles.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

There has been a very noticeable improvement in business in many lines within the past week or ten days, and wholesalers are fairly well satisfied with the outlook. The salmon industry thus far has put but little money into circulation, and hardly anything has been done with the wool crop, but the remarkable prospects for a great wheat crop have tended to loosen up purse-strings considerably, and a continued improvement is looked for from this time on until next fall.

Wheat Market.

Prices have remained steady here in the wheat market, despite the feverish fluctuations in other parts of the world. This situation, though, would hardly exist if receipts were sufficient to put any life into the market. Quotations are: Walla Walla, 51 to 52c; Valley, 53 to 54c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $2.85; Benton county, and White Lily, $2.85; graham, $2.50; superfine, $2 25 per barrel.

OATS—Choice white, 28@30c per bushel; choice gray, 27@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $4.25@5.25; barrels, $4.50@7; cases, $3.75.

HAY—Timothy, $9.00 per ton; cheat, $6.00; clover, $6@7; oat, $5@6.50; wheat, $5.50@6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, $13.50 per ton; brewing, $15@16.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $14.50; shorts, $15.50; middlings, $18@20; rye, 92½c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 25c; fancy dairy, 20c; fair to good, 15c; common, 12½c per roll.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; Garnet Chiles, 50@60c; Early Rose, 50c; new, $1.40 per sack; sweets, best, 4½@5½c per pound.

ONIONS—New, 75c per sack.

POULTRY—Unickens, hens, $3.50 per dozen; mixed, $3.00@3.25 per dozen; ducks, $5.00@6; geese, $5.00; turkeys, live, 12½c per pound; dressed 15@17c.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10c per pound; half cream, 9½c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 10c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $3.00@4.00; choice, $3.00@3.50; sicily, $5.50; bananas, $1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navels, $3.25@3.50 per box; pineapples, $3.50@5.00 per dozen.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per lb; garlic, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, 90c@$1 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 40c per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, Winter Nellis, $1.50 per box; cranberries, $9 per barrel; fancy apples, $1@1.50; common, 50@75c per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4½c; sun-dried, 3½@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c plums, pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5 per pound.

WOOL—Valley, 9c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS—Choice, Oregon 2@3c per pound; medium, neglected.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12½c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chesnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@16c; filberts, 12½@14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7½c; breakfast bacon 10½@10¾c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7¾; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10¾c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneless hams, 7½c; bacon, 10¾c; dry salt sides, 6¾c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7½c; 10s, 7½c; 50s, 7¼c; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4½c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and yeal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1,