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8:00 p.m. Ex. Sunday 10:00 p.m. Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way Landings. 4:00 p.m. Ex. Sunday

6:00 a.m. Ex. Sunday Willamette River. Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Way Landings. 4:30 p.m. Ex. Sunday

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BRYAN ANSWERS BELMONT.
And Incidentally Gets Both Feet on the Chicago Platform.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 9.—Colonel W. J. Bryan today mailed his answer to the last letter received from Perry Belmont some weeks ago. The correspondence thus far has dealt largely with the rival Jefferson dinners to be held in New York, but Mr. Bryan ignores that matter and devotes his attention to the differences existing between himself and Mr. Belmont on questions of democratic party policy. His letter, in part, follows:

"Lincoln, Neb., April 8.—Hon. Perry Belmont, New York—Dear Sir: Upon my return I found your letter containing the original letter and postscript given to the press some days before. I cannot find anything in my letter to which you can consistently object.

"You began your speech in Madison Square garden on August 18, 1896, by saying that it was time for 'plain speaking,' and proceeded to accuse the Chicago convention of a 'betrayal' of the democratic party. In your Brooklyn speech on September 15, 1896, you spoke of the Chicago platform as 'the strange doctrines born in Chicago of a coalition between the unliking element of the old party and the socialists who masquerade as populists.' It seems that in using the words 'betrayal' and 'masquerade' I unconsciously fell into the style which you employed in 1896, but I did not reflect upon the intelligence of the gold-standard advocates by characterizing them as 'unliking element.'

"You ask, first, that I point out wherein your utterances are 'unpatriotic, undemocratic, un-American and in conflict with the democratic creed as set forth in Jefferson's first inaugural address.' 'We have no accepted standard by which to determine whether a given opinion is patriotic or American, but we have means of determining whether an opinion is democratic and in accord with the teachings of Jefferson. I suppose you used the word democratic in the party sense, otherwise that term would be as difficult to define as 'patriotic' or 'American.'

"The right to determine what is democratic in a party sense belongs to the democratic party. The Chicago convention was more purely representative than any other convention held in recent years, because the rank and file of the party spoke on public questions through instructed delegates. The Chicago platform is the latest authoritative definition of democracy as applied to existing conditions. If a minority of the delegates to a national convention representing a minority of the members of the democratic party has a right to define what is democratic, then each member of the party has a right to define democracy for himself and to assert that he is a better democrat than any one else.

"Let me apply this principle to three questions upon which you have taken a position in the volumes sent me: "First—Standard money. "Second—Paper money. "Third—Income tax.

"Jefferson favored the double standard as against the single gold standard, and during his administration our nation had the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 15 to 1. The ratio was changed to 16 to 1 during Jackson's administration. The Chicago platform pronounced against the gold standard and in favor of the return to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. As a delegate to the Chicago convention, you voted for a minority report which declared against independent free coinage on the ground that it would not only imperil or prevent, 'but would retard or entirely prevent international bimetalism, to which the effort of the government should be steadily directed.'

"As a delegate to the independent's convention two months later, you supported a platform which declared in favor of the gold standard without any declaration in favor of international bimetalism. You may be able to explain why the minority rejected at the Indianapolis convention the plank for which it fought at Chicago.

"Mr. McKinley, in 1891, charged, in a public speech, that Mr. Cleveland, during his first administration, was dishonoring one of the precious metals, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He insisted that Mr. Cleveland was trying to make 'money scarce and therefore dear,' and added 'he would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else. Money the master, and everything else the servant.' If McKinley then understood the real purpose of the gold standard, as I believe he did, who could think Jefferson capable of advocating a policy which, instead of securing equal and exact justice for all, makes 'money the master and everything else the servant.'

"Carlisle, in a speech in 1878, said: 'The conspiracy to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of this world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.' If Mr. Carlisle was then right, as I believe he was, in his denunciation of the gold standard, who

can believe Jefferson to be a party to such a crime? "After the election, Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to secure intramural aid in getting rid of the gold standard, and a republican congress appropriated money to pay the expenses of the commission. The commission failed on account of the English opposition, and English opposition was due to the opposition of English financiers. Jeffersonian democrats must have a better reason for submitting to the gold standard than the fact that the English financiers favor it as a means for raising the purchasing power of their money.

"I have selected these three questions because they are important, and because your position upon them has been clearly defined. Your speeches abound in expressions of confidence in the gold standard, your correspondence with Mr. Warren sets forth your opposition to the income tax, and a newspaper item in your book gives you credit for drafting that portion of the Indianapolis platform which related to the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of bank currency.

"Your prophecy that 'a tax to prevent wage-earners and salary-earners from demanding and securing payment in gold dollars would not be a winning issue,' evinces a tender solicitude for the laboring man. I might suggest that bimetalism harms you more than it does the wage-earners. It was not the employers who were frightened at the specter of free silver in 1896; neither did the laboring men share your desire to add to the privileges of the banks.

"On December 20, 1897, a year after the election, the Federation of Labor adopted the following resolution: 'Resolved, That we declare ourselves most positively opposed to the Gege financial bill recently introduced in congress by the secretary of the treasury. It is a measure that, if adopted as a law, will only the more firmly rivet the gold standard on the people of the country and perpetuate its disastrous effects in every form.'

"Resolved, That we pronounce the Gege bill as an undisguised effort to retire our greenback currency and all paper money, with a view to the substitution of national bank notes in their stead and thus fasten the national bank system for years upon the American people."

"I am not willing to believe that you are more interested in the laboring man than they are in themselves, or that you know better than they what is good for them. WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

"The Man With the Hoe." "The Man With the Hoe," a poem which is attracting wide attention everywhere, was written by Edwin Markham, a teacher in the schools of Oakland, California. His birthplace was Oregon City, but little is remembered of the family here. Mrs. W. Gary Johnson calls to mind a family named Markham that lived opposite the dwelling now occupied by the Pillsburys, and that the mother possessed a superior intellectuality and had the appearance of having seen better days. The poem is given as follows:

Flowed by the weight of centuries he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in his face, And on his back the burden of the world. Who made him bend to rupture and despair, A Ding that grieves not and never hopes, Solid and stunted, a brother to the ox? Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw? Whose hand was that slanted back his brow? Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave To have dominion over sea and land; To trace the stars and search the heavens for power. To feel the passion of Eternity? Is this the dream he dreamed who shaped the suns And pillared the blue firmament with light? Down all stretch of Hell to its last gulf There is no shape more terrible than this— More tongue with censure of the world's blind greed— More filled with signs and portents for the soul— More fraught with menace to the universe.

What glads between him and the seapoint Slave of the wheel of labor what to him Are Plute and the swing of Plutades? What the long reaches of the peaks of song, The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose, Through this dead shape the suffering eyes look; Time's tragedy is in thataching stoop; Through this dead shape humanity betrayed, Plundered, profaned and dishonored, Cries protest to the judges of the world, A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, Is this the handwork you give to God, This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched. How will you ever straighten up this shape; O'back the upward looking and the light; Rebuild it in the music and the dream; Touch it again with immortality; Make right the biomechanical infamies, Perfidious wrongs, unmedicable woes? O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, How will the Future reckon with this Man? How answer his mute question in that hour When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world? How will it be with kingdom and with kings— With those who shaped him to the thing he is— When this dumb terror shall reply to God After the silence of centuries?

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PRESS CLIPPINGS.

Eugene Guard: A cement walk will be extended in front of Al Autgen's and W. Sanders' stores, and may be extended to the corner in front of the Hoffman house.

The Dalles Chronicle: There is at present 1,000,000 pounds of wool stored in the warehouses at The Dalles, and in a short time the new crop, which will probably amount to 7,500,000 pounds, will begin arriving.

Coquille City Herald: The Washington city contractor to carry the mail between this city and Myrtle Point Sundays of each week failed to respond to his duty and the service is performed by local carriers.

Ashland Tidings: The Southern Pacific company paid into the county coffers last week, through Sheriff Orme, \$14,661.66, the undisputed portion of taxes assessed against the railroad company in this county.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer: J. H. Jackson, who returned yesterday from the Antelope country, says sheep in that section are not doing well. The young lambs are dying pretty rapidly, owing to the fact that the ewes are poor and are not giving sufficient milk to keep the lambs alive.

Klamath Falls Republican: The indications for a large grain crop in Klamath were never more favorable than at the present time. It is claimed that nearly a half more acreage will be put in this spring, and the abundance of moisture which has fallen this spring will bring Klamath to the front as one of the best farming counties in the state.

When Umbrellas Were First Used. The introduction of the umbrella in some places has been regarded of sufficient importance to be included in the local annals. About 1780 a red Leghorn umbrella was introduced into Bristol, and it created quite a sensation in the city. It was about the same period that an umbrella was first carried in the streets of Stamford, Lincolnshire. It was of Chinese manufacture and was brought to Stamford from Glasgow. Mrs. Stockdale, in 1776, is recorded to have brought from the island of Granada, in the West Indies, the first umbrella seen in Carmel, Lancashire.

In 1779 Dr. Spens, a popular physician, carried an umbrella in the streets of Edinburgh, and he is credited with introducing it into the Scottish capital. John Jameson, a Glasgow surgeon, visited Paris about 1781 or 1782 and brought back with him an umbrella, which was the first seen in Glasgow, where it attracted unusual attention. William Symington was the first person to carry an umbrella in Paisley. It is related by Horace Walpole in his account of the punishment of Dr. Shebberre for libel, Dec. 5, 1758, that when he was in the pillory a footman held over him an umbrella to keep off the rain. This has been described as an aristocratic style of bearing punishment. The undersheriff got into trouble for permitting the indulgence.— Fireside.

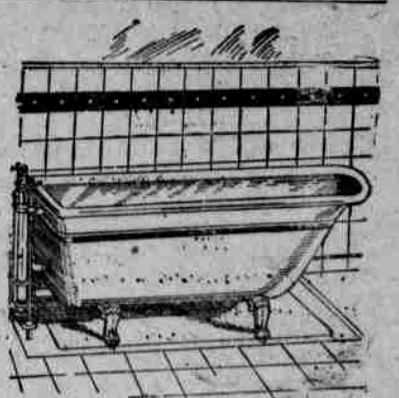
Caught in His Own Trap. It is always pleasant to read of instances in which would be practical jokers have had a chance to sample their own wares. In "Life in California," Alfred Robinson tells of a Senor Lugo, who often amused the travelers by his stories and eccentricities, and one evening attempted a practical joke, with the following result: He had loaded a paper cigar with gunpowder and placed it among his cigars. During his visit with me he repeatedly asked me to smoke, but I fortunately missed the cigar he had prepared, until finally, from the lateness of the hour, he withdrew.

In the course of the night he awoke, and feeling a desire to smoke selected from his bundle, quite forgetful of the evening's amusement, the very cigar he had prepared for me. Having lighted it, he returned to bed. The cigar was about half consumed and he more than half asleep when a sudden explosion carried away the better part of his mustache, and so thoroughly frightened his poor wife that I venture to say the event will never be forgotten.

Italian Marriage Brokers. In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers who have lists of marriageable girls of the different classes with notes of their personal attractions, fortunes and circumstances. Those brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same off hand way that they would a merchandise transaction. Marriages there are more often a simple matter of business calculation, generally settled by the relatives, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen each other. It is only when everything has been arranged and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony that the future husband is introduced to his intended wife. Should he find fault with her manners and appearance he may annul the contract on condition of defraying the brokerage and any other expenses incurred.

Educating Her Girls. Standards of conduct differed from those now in general acceptance. For instance, walking one day to Ipswich we met a laborer's wife and her two daughters, girls of 12 and 14. "So, Mrs. P.," said my eldest sister, "you have been shopping." "No, miss," replied the good woman, with an unmistakable air of self approval, "but I am anxious to do my girls all the good I can, so I have just taken them to see a man named."

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