TALKED TO FARMERS

Bryan's Effort to Capture Republican Votes.

SITUATION IN 1896 AND NOW

A Speech at Wahoo, Neb., That Dealt With Silver, Trusts, Imperialism and Militarism.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 21.—Mr. Bryan addressed a large audience of Saunders County people at Wahoo, the county seat, this afternoon. The point is 30 miles north of Lincoln, and the trip there and back was made during the afternoon. The speaking occurred under the trees in the Courthouse yard, and the largest part of the enclosure was well filled, notwithstanding one of the heaviest rain storms of the season had just passed over the place, leaving the ground very wet and uncomfortable. The speech was one hour in length. Throughout it was an appeal to the Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. Giving his reasons for this appeal, Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to talk to you Republicans, believing that you are just as anxious to help your country and help your fellows by your vote as the Democrats, the Populists and the Silver Republicans are. If I did not have waith in the honesty, in the patriotism and in the good intentions of the Republicans, I would not make speeches at all, because I would not want to make so many speeches and do so much work simply to please men who agree with me. But I desire to show you, if I can, that it is your duty to vote with us this Fall.

"Now, if you were with us in 1896, there is no reason why you should be against us now, unless the new questions have changed your opinion, or unless you have changed your opinion on the old questions. But I do not believe you can find in this country any man who voted with us in 1896 and who understood the issues then before this country who has changed his mind on those issues and now believes that the Republican party was right in 1896. Therefore, I want to talk with you about some of the new issues for a little while, and see if there is a man who voted with us on the old issues who believes the Republican party to be right on the new ones. I believe you will find many people who were against its old issues who are now with us on the new ones and against the old ones.

"The human mind is consistent. A man will apply the principle that he believes in to every question before the public if you will just give him time. A man will go out of the party on one issue, but if he goes out and begins to apply to all questions the principle that he applied to one issue, he is apt to be with us on all issues. We had men in '96 who came to us on the silver qpestion; Republicans who were not willing to turn over and vote the Republican ticket because the Republican party had changed its position on the money question; Republicans who were in earnest in 1888, when they denounced the gold standard, Republicans who were in earnest when they advocated bimetalism in 1892, and, therefore, refused to take the Republican position on the money question in '96. And when they got out of the Republican party and began looking at the Republican party from the outside they found that the same vicious principles ran through all the Republican doctrines, and today they are with us, not only on the silver question, but upon all the new questions also." (Applause.)

Sixteen to One.

Mr. Bryan referred at some length to the financial question, saying:

"The Republican party is trying today the same deception that it practiced in '96 on the money question. When I say that the Republican party practiced deception on the money question in '96, I do not want any Republican here to think that he was dishonest in his advocacy of the Republican position in 1896. The Republican party held out the false hope of international bimetallism. I want to assert today that the Republican leaders never intended that we should have international bimetlism in 1896. The Republican leaders wanted the gold standard then just as they want it now, but they held out before the people the delusion of international bimetalism. The President sent a committee of three distinguished gentlemen to labor with the European nations and try to get those nations to help us. Did they succeed? Of course they did not. We told you in 1896 that they would not succeed. You could not expect England to join with us in restoring bimetalism. Now, how can you tell whether the Republicans were in earnest or not when they held out that promise. If a man sets his heart on a thing and does not get it, he feels sore and sad and unhappy and sorrowful. You cannot find a Republican today that felt sorrowful because they did not get international bimetalism that they promised to get in 1896. (Applause.)

"Now the Republican party does not talk in favor of silver at all. There is no talk about international bimetalism. If international bimetialism was good in 1896, it is good now. If the double standard was desirable in 1896, it is desirable now. Then why is it that the Republicans do not talk about it? Because they did not want it in '96."

The Trust Question.

Speaking of trusts, he said:

"The Republican party is trying today the very same policy on these other questions that it tried on the money question in '96. They attack the trust question in their platform, and yet you cannot find a Republican paper and read, if it is a daily, for a week, and if it is a weekly paper, for a month, without finding a defense of the trusts. The Republican platform denounces the trusts and the Republican editors are spreading before the public arguments defending the trusts. You will be told what a liberal man the man at the head of the trust is. You will be told of the great advantages to be derived from corporations because of the permanence in the employment of men. Now, why is it? It is because the platform is hypocrisy. The Republican party does not intend to destroy the trusts, but under the cover of a platform denunciation of the trusts, the Republican leaders are trying to quiet the minds of the people and make them accept the trusts as a good thing."

"I want you who have been voting the Republican ticket to ask yourselves how the Republican policy is going to help the people of this community. Let every man ask himself how the trust is going to help him. I would ask that, but I would be accused of appealing to selfishness. The man who stands at the head of the trust may be selfish, while the man being gouged cannot be selfish. It is all right for the head of the trust to vote the Republican ticket and contribute to the campaign funds, but if I tell you the man who pays the dividends ought to look out for his own interests, the Republican party says I am bringing the appeal down to too low a level. The man who buys a trust-made article has as much right to look after his own interests in the campaign as the man who sells a trust-made article. Suppose you wanted to buy barbed wire. Have you not a right to inquire why it has gone up? Suppose you wanted to buy oil, haven't you a right to inquire why it has gone up? You know the Republicans for years told us what a great blessing the Standard Oil Company was to reduce the price of oil. That was because they were trying to secure all the properties. Yet they have declared dividends so far of 40 per cent. Was it necessary to raise the price of oil in order to make a dividend? And while this great corporation is amassing its wealth by means of monopoly the Republican party does not raise one hand to stop it. Why is it that the Republicans can vote for the Republican party while it protects such monopolies as that? I want you Republicans who have been voting the Republican ticket to ask yourselves this question: If the Republican party won't look out for your interests, why need you look out for the Republican party's interests?

"When Mr. McKinley sent his message to Congress saying it was our plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico, those Republicans walked on the street and reechoed 'plain duty.' Then something happened. Some power behind the throne began to work. We have never been able to locate it exactly, but we know of its power, just as we know of a tornado, by its effects. This power over-rode the recommendation of the Governor-General of Porto Rico; this power over-rode the petition of the people of Porto Rico; this power over-rode the chairman of the ways and means committee and compelled him to bring in a bill directly the opposite of the bill he first introduced; this power over-rode the President and made him sign the bill when he said it was our plain duty to do the opposite, and the Republicans have turned somersaults and say, 'It is our plain duty to deny what was our plain duty before.' It was last December when the President said 'plain duty,' and it was after that you men were shouting 'plain duty,' but a power greater than your Administration controls, and that secret power was great enough to tear the flag from the Constitution and to assert the doctrine that the President and Congress are not restrained by the Constitution when dealing with the people of the United States. (Great applause.)

"Republicans, are you willing to turn over on this question just because your party has done something that you know is not right? The young Republican whose back is so strong and supple that he can turn somersaults easily may keep on, but the old men are getting stiff and don't believe they can turn much longer. Men like Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and others who have received honors at the hands of the Republican party; men who have been prominent in its affairs, but who hold their conscience above party allegiance, declare that they will not turn merely because the Republican party has turned on these questions.

"It is only a little more than two years ago that the President sent a message to Congress, in which he said that forcible annexation is contrary to our code of morality and original aggression, and yet today Republicans are asked to approve of a thing that was denounced as criminal aggression and against our code of morality less than two years ago. Has the code of morality changed? They have changed their code of morality, and now assert that that is right which they even declared to be criminal less than two years ago.

Imperialism and Militarism.

"I said that I had no fear that those who were with us in '96 are against us now, but I do believe that many people did not realize in '96 how the dollar was rising above the man in the considerations of government. I believe there will be more people leaving the Republican party because of its position of militarism and imperialism than have ever left it in one campaign before in all history of the Republican party."

The remainder of his speech was devoted to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. One of his points on this subject was made as follows:

"When Mr. McKinley spoke in Boston a year ago last February he said that no sordid doctrine had entered into the Philippine question, but that it was just destiny and duty, and yet when Senator Lodge came from the City of Boston to preside as chairman over the Republican convention, he made a speech in which he said that the Republican party made no hypocritical pretenses, but what we want is trade, and we want to expand that trade. A year ago last February the President said that no commercial idea entered into it, and Mr. Lodge now says that we are interested in the Philippines for the United States, and the trade question is the great question. Yes, the trade question has an important influence in determining the policy of the Government in the Philippine question. Take away the trade argument and you could not find a respectable guard to keep watch over the remains of imperialism.

"If you could kill the Filipinos off, and then go over there and establish a republic and forget all about having killed them, you might get over it. But you do not dare to kill them off, because you would not have anybody to trade with over there. If you would kill the Filipinos off there would be no chance in the world for a carpet-bag government. You have got to let them live, and if they live they have to be a part of you. They have got to be citizens, sharing in the destiny of our Nation, or be subjects."

THE POPULIST VACANCY.

Stevenson Will Not Be Indorsed Without a Struggle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The latest reports received here indicate that the Populist National Committee, which is to meet in this city on the 28th, may not be as harmonious as was predicted when the executive committee was in session here early in the month.

The meeting is called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. When Mr. Towne declined the nomination of the Populists it was generally supposed Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist indorsement by general consent. The correspondence which has taken place between members of the National committee since the executive committee meeting makes it plain that this result, while apparently still probable, will not be accomplished without a struggle. Indeed, it is understood that many of the leaders of the party are strongly urging that the committee shall name an independent candidate. Those who take this position include a majority of the officers of the National committee, among them being Chairman Butler and Treasurer Washburne, who are pronounced in their views. Vice-Chairman Edmiston is also said to incline towards the opinion that wisdom demands that the Populists have a candidate of their own in the field. Secretary Edgerton is credited with being the only officer of the organization who is friendly to the indorsement of Mr. Stevenson's candidacy.

Mr. Stevenson's friends claim that Edgerton is working effectively in their behalf. The best canvass of the committee they have been able to make causes them to feel hopeful of the result. Still those now committed to the course are considerably below a majority in numbers.

Senator Butler and others who agree with him contend it would be suicidal for their party not to have a candidate of their own political faith in the field. They also hold that unless there is a Populist candidate for second place, many Populists will be driven from Mr. Bryan.

The National committee has full power to act with the instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, and it is presumed its decision, when made, will be final.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Roosevelt's Utterances Will Be in Accord with McKinley's Views.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Governor Roosevelt left for New York this morning on the 10 o'clock train. When asked for information as to his visit, the Governor said he came especially to see the President, desiring to talk over matters concerning the campaign, and also regarding his itinerary.

The President and Governor Roosevelt discussed various campaign policies, together with the features of the letters of acceptance which are soon to be made public. It is the desire of Governor Roosevelt, as a Vice-Presidential candidate, to have his utterances during the coming Western tour thoroughly in accord with the views of the Presidential candidate, and he also desires to give expression to and make features of the issues which the President deems most important. Governor Roosevelt expects to make a great many speeches during the campaign, and has made arrangements to be in Chicago a week from next Monday.

FITZ WOULD NOT TAKE IT

OFFERED $100,000 TO LOSE HIS FIGHT WITH SHARKEY.

Proposition Came From a Rich Canadian—National League Scores—The Day's Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The World tomorrow will say that Bob Fitzsimmons has been offered $100,000 by a Canadian of high financial standing to lose his fight with Sharkey, and that Fitzsimmons treated the suggestion with contempt. The proposition is said to have come from a letter from Montreal, signed "R. S," and which Fitzsimmons declares he knows to be genuine. The writer assures the ex-champion he is worth $180,000 in cold cash, and gave bank references. He explained how much the sum named would mean to Fitzsimmons, and endeavored to show how no chances were to be taken by accepting it. The writer said he was eager to arrange matters, in order that he might be making bets at 100 to 80 odds. In speaking of the offer, Fitzsimmons said:

"I am money-proof. To show I speak the truth, just before my fight with Corbett at Carson City I was offered $75,000 to lay down, and I preferred the sweets of victory to defeat and ill-gotten gains. Two bankers tried to buy me there, and they had the money ready to pay over so soon as I consented. I refused to talk with them at all, just as I refuse to meet the man who offers me $100,000 to bunco the public this time."

HARNESS RACES.

Opening of Western Circuit Meeting at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 21.—The great Western circuit meeting opened today with an attendance of 1500. The summary:

The 2:30 pace, purse $2000—Tod Williams won third, fifth and sixth heats; Noble Lee won second and fourth heats. Shelah won the first heat; best time, 2:12¼.

The 2:24 trot, purse $1000—Contralto won first, fourth and fifth heats; Mabel Onward won second heat; best time, 2:10¼.

The 2:15 pace—Lady Pipes won first heat in 2:07½. Major Muscovite second; Kassel third; Tombstone fourth.

Races at Readville.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Grand Circuit meet at the Readville track had even better racing weather today than yesterday. The summary:

Neponset stakes, value $5000, 2:10 pace—Connor won three straight heats in 2:07¾, 2:05¼, 2:07¼.

The 2:25 class, pacing, purse $3000—Bonnie Direct won three straight heats, 2:07¾, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

The 2:10 class, trotting, purse $1500—Dare Devil won two straight heats in 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

The 2:20 class, trotting, purse $1000—Corinne won the second, third and fourth heats in 2:13¾, 2:14½, 2:14¾. Miss Dunne won the first heat in 2:14¾.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yerkes Defeated King Bramble for the Fairview Stakes at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Western 3-year-old John Yerkes defeated King Bramble by the shortest head in the Fairview Stud stakes, a selling affair at a mile. The summaries:

Selling, 5 furlongs—Ralston won, Dollie Weithoff second, Sir Christopher third; time, 1:00¾.

Selling, 5½ furlongs—Boomerack won, Bard of Avon second, Hand Vice third; time, 1:08¾.

The Fairview Stud stakes, for 3-year-olds, selling, $1000 added, one mile—John Yerkes won, King Bramble second, Greenock third; time, 1:41.

Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Intrusive won, Gonfalon second, Radford third; time, 1:46¾.

Short steeplechase course, about two miles—Baby Bill won, The Cad second, Mr. Dunlap third; time, 4:18¾.

Races at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The summaries:

Five furlongs—Rustic Girl won, Searcher second, Matin third; time, 1:03¾.

Six furlongs—Hindoonet won, L. T. Caton second, Rosa Dish third; time, 1:17¾.

Five and a half furlongs—Woodstock won, Battus second, Hurry third; time, 1:10¾.

Steeplechase, short course—Passe Partout won, Globe II second, Renoe third; time, 3:19¾.

Mile and a half—Fox Bard won, Admetus second, Stuttgart third; time, 2:44.

One mile—Patroon won, Prestar second, Jim W. third; time, 1:44¾.

Six furlongs—Peace won, Tame Irishman second, The Sluggard third; time, 1:16½.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The results:

Mile and a quarter—Tom Gilmore won, Tigris second, Pinar del Rio third; time, 2:08¾.

One mile—Zaza won, Spring second, Belle Simpson third; time, 1:42¾.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Julietta B. won, Miss Theresa second, Seething third; time, 1:29.

Selling, mile and 70 yards—Prince Real won, Dadas second, Gilbert third; no time taken.

Maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—La Desirious won, The Thrush second, Harry K. third; time, 1:02¾.

Six and a half furlongs—Ned Wyckes won, Free Lady second, Eleanor Holmes third; time, 1:21½.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Won From New York in a Close Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—A double by Delehanty in the tenth inning of today's game sent the winning run across the plate for the home team. The game was close throughout, and Cross twice saved it for Philadelphia by brilliant stops and good throws. Attendance, 1510. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	4	10	1	Philadelphia	5	6	2

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman; Frazer and McFarland.

Umpire—O'Day.

St. Louis Beat Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Burkett today won the game in the ninth inning with a terrific swat to the clubhouse for a home run. Attendance, 600. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
St. Louis	9	14	4	Cincinnati	8	13	1

Batteries—Jones, Powell and Criger; Philips, Hahn and Kahoe.

Umpire—Swartwood.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	56	25	.615
Pittsburg	54	43	.557
Chicago	48	45	.516
Philadelphia	48	46	.511
Boston	47	47	.500
Cincinnati	44	52	.458
St. Louis	43	51	.457
New York	38	53	.418

The American League.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Minneapolis, 1.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 11.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Indianapolis, 4.

Fifteen-Mile Motor-Paced Race.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 21.—At the Coliseum track tonight, H. Downing, of Los Angeles, won the 15-mile motor-paced race from Watson Coleman, of Springfield, in 26:48 4-5.

Shirt-Waist Man in Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Sol Bloom, a music publisher, has brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Union Restaurant and Hotel in Randolph street, for refusing to serve him while he was clad in a shirt waist and minus a coat. The manager of the restaurant, when questioned regarding the refusal, said that patrons wearing shirt waists would only be served at tables adjoining the main dining-room. No person would be permitted to enter the dining-room unless wearing a coat.

Clark Invests in a Railway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 21.—From an authoritative source it is learned today that W. A. Clark, the wealthy mineowner of Montana, has purchased a one-half interest in the Los Angeles Terminal Railway. It is further stated the owners of the Terminal will begin at once upon an extension of the road to San Bernardino and thence to Salt Lake City.

Only One Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Used externally and internally.

MR. FULTON TO THE O. R. & N. CO.

The Controversy Focuses on a Switching Charge Across the River.

Mr. S. G. Fulton, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who has just returned from a trip over the lines of that company in Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, makes the following statement with reference to a recent communication from Mr. B. Campbell, Traffic Manager of the O. R. & N. Co., commenting on the statement of Mr. C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in regard to change in tariffs between the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N., which has occasioned considerable newspaper comment:

"I am greatly surprised at Mr. Campbell's statement that 'the assertion made by President Mellen that the O. R. & N. Co. charges the Northern Pacific $1 50 per ton for switching its grain from the West to the East Side of the river at Portland is incorrect,' in view of the fact that the O. R. & N. Co.'s published tariff, No. L-106, effective December 6, 1897, covering bridge transfer and switching at Portland, East Portland and Albina, makes the following provision:

"'Grain and grain products, carloads, minimum weight 24,000 lbs., when received from Northern Pacific Railway Company, from Portland to Albina, 7½ cents per 100 pounds ($1 50 per ton of 2000 lbs.).'

"The same tariff also contains the following provisions:

"'Freight, except grain and its products, between Portland and East Portland or Albina, for Northern Pacific Railway Company, $5 per car.'

"This clearly shows the intention on the part of the O. R. & N. Co. to exact a charge of $1 50 per ton, or $30 per car of 20 tons, for switching grain and its products from Portland to Albina for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, while they switch other freight far more valuable than grain at $5 per car. Confirmation of this is contained in advices which we have received on different occasions from the traffic officials of the O. R. & N. Co., to the effect that they were not willing to reduce their tariff rate of $1 50 per ton for switching grain and its products for us from Portland to Albina. We have not paid the O. R. & N. Co. this exorbitant charge, because we could get the freight hauled by truck and dray companies for less money.

"Mr. Campbell's statement that 'the O. R. & N. would prefer to handle the business across the river at Portland at $5 per car rather than haul it down from Wallula at the rate allowed it by the Northern Pacific, and will switch all that the Northern Pacific has to offer at that rate,' is the first intimation we have had that the O. R. & N. Co. was disposed to do this.

"It is customary for railroad companies to switch grain at a lower rate per car than they handle merchandise for, on account of the greater value of merchandise and low rate usually applying on grain as compared with merchandise. The Northern Pacific Railway Company, therefore, switches grain at Seattle for the Great Northern Railway at $1 50 per car, while it charges $3 per car for switching other freight.

"The statement that 'the Northern Pacific charges the O. R. & N. Co. $5 per car for switching freight at Spokane' is not correct, as the charge made by us for this service is $3 per car. We are willing to pay the O. R. & N. Co. that sum for switching grain and its products from Portland to Albina, but are not willing to pay tribute to the O. R. & N. Co. to the extent of allowing them $5 per car on this business, and will not, therefore, under existing conditions, deliver grain at Albina at the rates in effect to Portland, which are the same as apply from grain-shipping points on our line in the interior to Tacoma and Seattle.

S. G. FULTON."

LOOKING FOR A PARDON

FLORENCE MAYBRICK HOPES SOON TO BE RELEASED.

She Resents the Attack on the Late Baron Russell—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—For the first time since her life sentence was imposed, 11 years ago, Mrs. Florence Maybrick had a private interview with her counsel, Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, at Aylesbury Prison, today. A portion of the time the counsel gave up to a representative of the Associated Press, who, through the courtesy of the Home Office, was granted an opportunity to talk to the prisoner. Mrs. Maybrick is indignant at the attacks by the Liverpool Post on the late Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell, of Killowen, former counsel for the prisoner.

"The only person up to the present who ever saw me alone," said she to the Associated Press representative, "was the Chief Justice. When the assizes were here last February, Lord Russell came to the prison and asked to see me, as was his official right, irrespective of the Home Office or any one. When he was starting to go, he said: 'Mrs. Maybrick, I am doing all in my power for your release. Whatever happens, remember this—that if there is one man in England who believes in your innocence, I am that man.'

"It was only by accident that I heard of Lord Russell's death, for I have not seen a newspaper for a decade. I could not help but feel that in his death I had lost my best friend. It is an outrage, in view of his constant and untiring efforts and friendship for me, that he should be attacked now that he is dead. I fully appreciate and am glad of the chance to express my gratitude to the officials in Washington and to my friends throughout America, and especially the ladies, for what they are doing. It is that alone which has upheld me all these years. I have many friends in England, too, and cannot but believe that they will soon succeed, when these years of captivity will cease and I shall be restored to my mother and my country."

For the last few days, Mrs. Maybrick has been in a hospital ward, owing to a slight illness, but she says her health is generally good. The recent United States memorial is still in the hands of the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and Mrs. Maybrick's friends are hopeful that when the answer comes, it will be a pardon.

LONDON'S MESSENGER SERVICE.

Postmaster-General Determined to Suppress It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The Marquis of Londonderry, the new Postmaster-General, has brought down a veritable hornet's nest about the ears of the government by the announcement of his determination to suppress the district messenger service here in the metropolis, in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and other big cities and towns.

The reason given by the Marquis for this extraordinary move is that the district companies are encroaching upon the prerogatives of the state, which claims the monopoly of the conveyance of messages by letter and by wire.

In no civilized country is the postal and telegraph service more abominable than in England. Neither telegraph nor postoffice is open on Sunday.

Six years ago district messenger companies on American lines were formed in London, and in leading provincial cities, the subscribers were provided with call boxes, and, as the messenger offices remained open on Sunday and all night and insured a rapid and sure delivery of letters, the service has gradually become indispensable to the public.

The messengers have become especially indispensable since the nomination of Lord Londonderry to the Postmaster-Generalship last Spring. Appointed in order to stop his attacks upon the government, Lord Londonderry signalized his assumption of the office by proclaiming that he knew nothing whatsoever about postal matters.

To the abuse lavished upon him in connection therewith, the Marquis has now responded by announcing his intention of suppressing the district messenger service. The latter employes here in London alone number several thousand well-trained lads, who will be thrown out of employment, while the 5,000,000 inhabitants of the metropolis will be deprived of their only means of communication on Sunday.

It is probable that the postoffice will compensate the messenger companies for their plant on the same basis as the telephone companies, whose service it is taking over. But that does not help the public, which, irrespective of political party, is unsparing in virulent abuse.

Stranded American Tourists.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

With regard to the stranded American tourists, Mr. Crawford declares he has done his best for them, but they will be finally compensated. He admits that both hotel and railway coupons were in many cases invalid and that the tourists have been thrown on their own resources until their steamer sails. Nor does he deny that many tourists from Switzerland had come to Paris third class—that is, with emigrant tickets paid for by themselves. In an interview, Dr. Hill, of Salem, a trustee of the Christian Endeavor Society, attempts to minimize the importance of the affair, but admits that $80,000 was tied up; that the railway coupons were out of date and that the tourist agency has been compelled to refuse aid to the tourists.

Castellane's Chateau Not for Sale.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris, says:

The statement contained in a cable dispatch from Paris to the effect that the Chateau le Marais, belonging to Count Boni de Castellane, was about to be sold under distress, caused some surprise in Paris. M. Henri Cachard, of the firm of Coudert Bros., who acted for the Count and Countess de Castellane, said to a correspondent:

"The Castellane family drew my attention to this erroneous statement. The chateau owned by Count de Castellane is the Chateau le Marais, situated near Rambouillet, near Paris, which formerly belonged to the Duchess le Noailles. It is not going to be sold and there is no question of selling it. The Count and Countess are staying there at present."

Anarchist Arrested at La Plata.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says:

"The police of La Plata have arrested a man known as Carlos Ravesser, in whose possession was found numerous bombs. Ravesser is known to the police as an anarchist."

Bressi Asks for More Time.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, has asked for a postponement of his trial until witnesses can arrive from the United States.

Sultan Orders an Investigation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Sultan has ordered a committee to investigate the recent massacre of 300 Armenians in the Sassun district of Asiatic Turkey. In the meantime His Majesty has relieved Ali Pasha of the command of Bitlis.

Queen Wilhelmina Engaged.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces the engagement of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Frederick Adolf, of Mecklinburg-Schmerin.

Marcus Daly Returns.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Marcus Daly left Paris this morning for London on his way back to New York. There is no truth in the report that he is seriously ill.

TRANSVAAL CORRESPONDENCE.

London Truth Makes Another Attack on Chamberlain.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Truth tomorrow will publish correspondence advising that paper of the seizure of Pretoria, of a compromising letter from Montague White, ex-Consul-General of the South African Republic in London, to Secretary of State Reitz, dated August 4, 1899; two letters from Henry Labouchere to Henry White, dated respectively August 3, 1899, and August 4, 1899, which Mr. White appears to have inclosed to Secretary Reitz, and a letter of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting Mr. Labouchere to offer explanations or observations thereon, and Mr. Labouchere's reply.

Mr. Labouchere's letters are brief, and amount to advice to the Transvaal to gain time by acceptance of the proposed commission to settle the franchise questions, etc., together with an expression of opinion from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, that the British Cabinet proposed the appointment of a commission with the view of giving Mr. Chamberlain a chance to "climb down," and that the Cabinet was determined to have no war. He also said:

"The President had a great opportunity to give Joe another fall. The great thing is to gain time. In a few months we shall be howling about something in another part of the world."

Mr. Labouchere's reply to Mr. Chamberlain admits the letters as genuine, but declines to recognise Mr. Chamberlain's "pretension" to ask for an explanation on a matter concerning which he is "only responsible to Parliament and my constituents," and invites Mr. Chamberlain, in the pursuance of his "new diplomacy," to publish all the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governors of Natal and Cape Colony and between the Governors and military commanders in South Africa, so that they may be able to form a sound opinion on the whole business, including the inadequate preparations and initial reverses, and also especially the "Hawkesley correspondence."

B. A. Hawkesley was counsel for the British South Africa Company at the time of the Jameson raid, and was generally supposed to have been well posted on all matters connected with it. The Independence Belge, in January, 1899, published a number of letters to and from Hawkesley, purporting to show that Mr. Chamberlain was an accomplice to the Jameson raid, but other and more important letters are said to be in existence. It was claimed at the time that the disclosures did not prove Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the raid, but demonstrated his complicity in the effort made afterward to stifle the matter.

ROBERTS' PROCLAMATION.

Boers Must Take the Oath or Be Treated as Rebels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Roberts' proclamation in regard to the Transvaal burghers who take the oath of neutrality in the future has been received with general approval here. It is an undoubted fact that Lord Roberts' policy of so-called leniency has been unpopular in Great Britain for some time past, and public opinion has been urging that more severe measures should be taken. The effect of the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation will be that all those burghers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen may be treated as prisoners of war and removed from the country.

It is undoubtedly unprecedented to regard a civilian population of an invaded territory when unarmed as if they were the enemy's troops, but it is maintained, in fact, that the Transvaal burghers are all actual or potential combatants and it is impossible to make distinctions between those in the field and those on the farms. The farmers, therefore, must choose. They must either loyally become British subjects or else they must be deemed to have thrown in their lot with the Queen's enemies. If they take the oath and violate it, Lord Roberts threatens them with imprisonment or death, and the farms and buildings of all persons aiding and abetting the Boer forces will be confiscated or destroyed.

Even the opposition journals, which dislike the war, do not for the most part object to these drastic measures, pointing out that in the interests of the Boers themselves as well as the British, it is necessary that the campaign should be brought to a conclusion, and the burghers taught the futility of resistance.

It is admitted, however, that the adoption of this policy must intensify the savage and bitter character which the struggle has now assumed and that the immediate effect is likely to be a considerable accession to the numbers of Dewet and other commanders in the field.

Orders have been sent to Aldershot for fresh drafts of reinforcements to be prepared for South Africa, so that it does not look as if the hope of the Ministry that a large proportion of General Roberts' army may be brought back in September is at all likely to be fulfilled.

FREIGHT TRAIN COLLISION,

Seven Persons Killed and Others Missing at Kensico, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—In a freight-train collision at Kensico, N. Y., tonight, seven persons were killed and others are missing. Kensico is on the Harlem division of the New York Central Railroad, about 16 miles from New York. At 8:30 tonight, while a freight train was standing at the depot, a second freight dashed into the rear end of it. The engine of the second train smashed the caboose of the first train and then turned over. Reports from the scene of the accident say that the engineer and fireman of the second train are dead under the wreck, and two others of the train crew are buried in the debris, and others are also unaccounted for. So far as can be learned the accident was caused by the engineer of the second train running past a block signal that had been set against him. The engineer was Willliam Sangerbach, of New York, and his fireman was John Cassidy, of New York.

Trainmen Killed in a Wreck.

TAZEWELL, Va., Aug. 21.—A wreck at Maxwell, six miles from here on the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk & Western, occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of two trainmen and the wounding of seven others. The dead are: Engineer W. O. Allen and Fireman M. B. Marshall. A light engine was running west at 40 miles an hour when it met in a cut a freight drawn by two engines going 30 miles an hour. The crash was terrific.

Minnesota Butcher Caught.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21.—An Arlington, Minn., special to the Dispatch says:

Wallert, who yesterday butchered his wife and four step-children and seriously wounded another 16-year-old step-son, was captured this morning in a barn on the place of his sister, Mrs. Steinborn, about two miles from the scene of the crime. He was hidden under a manger. Wallert made a somewhat incoherent confession, but became more confused under questioning. When Wallert, in custody of officers, passed through where the bodies of the murdered family lay, a hastily organized crowd attempted to lynch him, but he was taken away in safety by the officers.

McCormick Wins Again.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, has again been awarded the grand prize, the highest prize, at Paris, on its binders, reapers and mowers. It also received a gold medal for its twine, the highest award for binding, and more awards than any other American exhibitor.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

LARGE TRADE WITH UNITED STATES LAST YEAR.

Imports and Exports Greater Than for Any Other Year Since 1893—Analysis of the Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Commercial relations between the United States and Spain have been fully restored. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year 1900 show that the exports from the United States to and imports into the United States from Spain in the fiscal year 1900 were larger than in any other year since 1893, and within a few hundred thousand dollars of the highest record ever made in the commerce between the two nations. Exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year 1900 were $13,399,680, against $10,912,745 in the fiscal year 1897, the last full year preceding the war; while the imports into the United States from Spain in 1900 were $5,950,047, against $3,631,973 in the fiscal year 1897. The only years of the decade 1890-1900 in which the commerce between the two nations was as large as in the year just ended were 1891, 1892 and 1893, when the exports to Spain averaged about $13,500,000, and the imports from Spain about $5,500,000 annually. In the fiscal year 1898, which felt the full effect of the war between the two countries, the exports from the United States to Spain were $9,097,307, those of the present year thus being more than 50 per cent in excess of that year; while our imports from Spain in 1899 were $3,382,363, against $5,950,047 in the fiscal year just ended.

Cotton, breadstuffs, mineral oils and manufactures of wood are the principal articles of our exports to Spain, raw cotton being by far the largest single item in the list. Fruits, nuts and wines are at present the largest items of our imports from Spain, though in earlier years iron ore formed an important item of our importations from Spain.

Importations of iron ore from Spain have also increased in the year 1900, as compared with years immediately preceding, amounting to $645,279, against $44,643 in 1899, and $303,227 in 1896, though in the years 1890 and 1891 our importations of iron ore from Spain amounted to nearly $1,000,000 annually. The principal importations of fruits from Spain are almonds, oranges and raisins, while of almonds the importations average nearly $500,000 annually, and of raisins from $500,000 to $1,000,000 per annum.

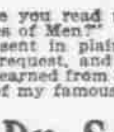
In exports, by far the largest item is unmanufactured cotton. The exportations of cotton to Spain from the United States were in 1890 97,669,762 pounds, and in 1900 were 121,346,155 pounds. This particular feature of our export trade with Spain was not materially affected by the war, the quantity of cotton exported from the United States to that country in the fiscal years 1898 and 1899 being higher than in any other year during the decade, though the number of pounds exported to Spain in 1900 is but slightly below that of 1899, while the increased price per pound brings the value of this single item of our exports to a higher figure than in any other year of the decade except 1891. The total value of raw cotton exported to Spain from the United States in 1900 was $9,481,700, out of a total of $13,399,680, representing the value of all articles exported to Spain from the United States. Next in importance is wood and manufactures thereof, the most important item under this head being shooks, staves and headings, of which the exports to Spain have averaged considerably more than $500,000 during the decade. Next in importance to cotton and manufactures of wood is provisions, of which the exportations to Spain are controlled largely by crop conditions in that country, the total for 1899 being $518,088, against $80,344 in 1896, and $1,941,206 in 1893.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Twentieth Annual Session Opens at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 21.—The morning trains brought hundreds of delegates to the farmers' congress, the 20th annual session of which assembled here today. The attendance proves to be the largest since the congress was organized. Although many of the delegates did not arrive in time to attend the opening session, the High School auditorium, in which the congress met, was crowded with delegates and spectators when R. G. F. Candage, of Brookline, Mass., the acting president, called the gathering to order. President Slocum, of Colorado College, delivered the invocation, and welcoming addresses were made by Gilbert McClurg, secretary of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce; Mayor J. R. Robinson and Governor Thomas, to which a felicitous response was made by Major G. M. Ryals, of Savannah, Ga. President Candage then delivered his annual address.

The afternoon session took a recess after the reading of the president's address. At the second afternoon session, F. A. Converse, of New York, addressed the convention on the warous methods for reducing production and increasing profits. The evening session was addressed by Hon. A. R. Smith, of New York, on "Our Shipping Interests," and by Professor Elwood Mead, of Cheyenne, Wyo., on "Irrigation Investigation."



WEAK MEN

Have you read my little book, "Three Classes of Men?" If not, write for same. It is sent in plain sealed envelope free upon request, and embodies the truths I have learned from 30 years' experience. It tells of my famous

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

With electric suspensory, the world's greatest home self-treatment for all results of youthful errors, etc., such as Drains, Lame Back and Bad Blood. Worn at night, it gives strength while you sleep. No stomach-wrecking drugs; 6000 cured in 1899. Write for book today.

Dr. A. T. Sanden

CORNER FOURTH AND MORRISON

PORTLAND .... OREGON

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH.

Of Philipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Philipsburg, Mont., under date of November 26, 1899, writes: "I had typhoid fever this Summer, consequently was losing my hair terribly, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Nebro's Herpicide had just come into use in Philipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After three or four applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming in again quite as thick. I used to be troubled greatly with dandruff, of which I am now quite cured." Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.