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The Democrat.

European Farmers for Bryan.

New York, September 20.—The "World" has this from Buda Pesth, Hungary: The following cable message, signed by the delegates to the International Agricultural Congress, called at Buda Pesth by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, has been sent to the Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

Buda Pesth, August 24.—To Mr W J Bryan, Headquarters Democratic Party, Chicago: We, the undersigned, members of the International Agricultural Congress, convened at Buda Pesth, wish you success in your struggle against the domination of the creditor class, which during the past 23 years, has secured, both in America and Europe, monetary legislation destructive of the prosperity of your farmers and others.

Should you be victorious in November we pledge ourselves to spare no effort to bring immediate pressure upon our respective governments to co-operate with the government of your great nation in restoring silver to the world's currency.

We believe that, failing such restoration, the gold premium throughout all Asia and South America will continue to rob the farmer, equally of America and Europe, of all rewards for his toil, and that your election may avert from Europe serious agrarian and social troubles now impending. Signed by

Count Alexander Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; D Bauduin, President of the Society of Agriculture in Holland; Alphonse Allaru, Administrator of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in Belgium; Von Kardorf, Minister of the German Reichstag; George Boutmy, Imperial Society of Agriculture of Russia; William Field, Member of Parliament and President of the Irish Cattle Traders' Association; Count Ko Lowrat, Austria; Otto Arendt, Member of the Prussian Diet; Von Ploetz Dollingen, Member of the German Reichstag; Meyer Rottmansdorf, Member of the German Reichstag; Henry Segnier, France; Van Sydow Dobberphail, Prussia; Emil Aschendorff, Prussia, Leon Raffalovitch, President of the Azoff Bank of Russia; F Raeder, Denmark.

Some Bryan Remarks.

Mr. Bryan keeps striking from the shoulder. He said:

"According to the doctrine laid down in Mr. Carlisle's letter, you cannot stop the drain of gold from the treasury until you retire all the silver dollars and silver certificates and leave everything but gold as the money in this country. I am glad this declaration has been made. I am glad our opponents are step by step revealing to the public their heartless, merciless, criminal policy. (Great applause.)

"I denounce the policy as more cruel and heartless than the political domination of foreign power. I would rather, as some one has said, put our army in the hands of a foreign general, or our navy in command of a foreign admiral, than to put the treasury department in the hands of a secretary who would barter it away. (Great applause.)

"I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would resist the progress of an invading army coming to attack our hosts. (Great applause.) I am glad the overruling Providence manifested itself so clearly when he opened the mouth of the secretary and disclosed his policy. Did the administrasion know when it recommended the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes, as a means of stopping the drain upon the gold in the treasury—did the administration, when it recommended that, know that after they were all retired it would propose the policy which the secretary of the treasury was outlined? If he did, and did not tell the people, it was dishonest in not taking the people into the confidence of the administration, and if it did not know that, then will it confess its ignorance of the monetary laws and the finances of this country?"

At Philadelphia Mr. Bryan said: The gold-standard papers ask why I came to Pennsylvania. I have nothing to conceal; I will tell you why I came. I come first to secure, if possible, the electoral vote of the state. If you deny that, if you will not give me that vote, if we are defeated in this campaign, then I come upon another mission, and that is to tell the people of Pennsylvania that agitation for free coinage will never cease in this country until the gold standard is driven back to England. They say the craze is dying out. I care not what they call the silver cause; you may apply to it such epithets as you will, but I know the silver cause will not die, because truth never dies. (Applause.)

"One of the papers said that I lacked dignity. I would rather have it said that I lacked dignity than that I lacked backbone to meet the enemies who conspire against this nation's welfare in Wall street. What other president did they ever charge with lack of dignity? (Cries of "Lincoln.") Yes, my friends, they said it of Lincoln, and Jackson, too. (Cheers.) Then Jefferson lacked dignity also. I believe a man ought to be not too dignified, but not lacking in dignity. They say I am begging for votes. Not at all. I never asked a man to vote for me. In fact, I have told some people to vote against me, and that is more than the candidate generally does.

Corrected.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.

In my article yesterday referring to the gold now flowing our way, as printed it read, "hundreds of millions" when it should have been "hundreds and millions," also where it read "there was more wool raised in the United States in 1894 than in any year of our history." It should have read, "there was more wool raised in the United States in 1894 than in any previous year of our history except four," viz: 1884, 1885, 1886 and in 1893. There have been five years since 1872, in which our imports exceeded our exports, viz: 1873, 1875, 1888, 1889 and 1893. While our exports in 1892 was the largest in our history, owing to the amount imported during that year, the excess of exports over imports did not equal that of the year 1894. Again I find no fault with the doctrine of reciprocity, but would object to its extension to the degree of absolute free trade. I only aim to call attention to the fact that reciprocity is partial free trade.

A few minor errors will sometimes occur but I do not desire to give any but correct figures. It is gratifying to all that our exportations are and have been so large, and that the gold is coming our way so rapidly. May it continue is the sincere wish no doubt of all.

GEO. W. WRIGHT.

Those Spontaneous Pilgrimages.

The personally conducted pilgrimages to the shrine of McKinley at Canton, O., as a feature of the campaign serve a certain purpose that was never intended by their projectors. It is the habit of some of the Republican press to point with respectful admiration to these expensive excursions as spontaneous "outpourings" of popular enthusiasm. Of course nobody is fooled by that sort of talk except those who prefer to be fooled. The unintentional purpose which these pilgrimages serve is to demonstrate that it is the plan of the Republican machine to carry this election if they can by brute force of money.

Further the continually recurring excursions demonstrate that there is money in unlimited quantities behind McKinley even for ornamental purposes. If Hanna can afford so early in a long campaign to spend money in manufactured enthusiasm, and preaching to the converted, what may be expected later when the pinch comes and "blocks of five" are needed?

Another feature of these pilgrimages is the queer sort of stuff which the candidate is permitted to dole out to his visitors. One day he tells them that this country "has no privileged class," and at once proceeds to refer with pride to the work of his life spent in creating just such a privileged class by means of tariff legislation. Another day he breaks out in a lyric strain of admiration for that disinterested and virtuous statesman, Matthew Stanley Quay. He has not yet told his visitors of the virtues of Hanna, but as between Hanna and Quay the difference is one of degree not of kind. Apart from his affiliations with the Quays and the Hannas, of which he appears to be proud, the quality of the economic wisdom which he dispenses to the mutual admiration excursionists, is of that peculiar variety which implies either intellectual poverty in the dispenser or a contempt for his audience.

Recently for instance he asked a crowd of his admirers:

Is it reasonable that the stamp of the Government can make 52 cents' worth of silver worth a dollar? We have the best money now, and that is what it has been since 1879.

For a man who has spent his life advocating protection, the position implied by Mr McKinley's question is untenable. If he knows anything of economic principles and experience, he should know that a depreciated currency acts as a protective duty in the direct ratio of the depreciation. He has before him the experience of Mexico and other silver-standard countries in this regard, and he should understand the tremendous stimulus to home manufacturing industry which the difference in exchanges creates. He should know further that the producers of raw materials, the farmers, for instance, would be doubly the gainers by the increased home market due to the stimulation of manufacturing industry, and by the advantage of selling their produce on a gold basis to the consumers in the gold standard countries.

If Mr. McKinley believed what he says, if he is sincere in the belief that the value of the dollar would depreciate one-half, as he says, under free coinage of silver, then he, as the great apostle of protection, should be the first to support such a measure. Of course it is elementary to say that no such depreciation would follow. There would be no disturbance of the parity of the mediums, but if McKinley really believes that such disturbance would result he condemns the whole policy for which he stands when he raises the objection.—Examiner.

Mr Newlands, of Nevada, put it very candidly when he said that the silver men believe in sound and honest money. They do not believe in depreciated money or 50-cent dollars, but they do believe in maintaining the equal debt-paying power and the equal value of all dollars, whether gold, silver or paper. We differ with our opponents only as to the methods by which this equality of value and of power shall be maintained. Our opponents insist that until an international agreement can be effected gold shall be the only primary money, and that silver shall be simply regarded as the material upon which a promise to pay gold is stamped. And they insist that no more silver dollars shall be coined. We insist, on the contrary, that both gold and silver shall be regarded primary money, and that the old relative value of silver to gold shall be restored and maintained by giving to silver equal privileges under the law. The policy of our opponents tends to increase the value of gold and its control over labor, products and property. Our policy tends to stop the appreciation of gold and to restore and maintain a stable standard of values, and thus stop the decline in prices of property and products.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang to Viceroy Hanna:

How rich are you?

Did you make any of your money reducing workingmen's wages?

If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, tend to reduce the wages of workingmen, why are you opposed to it?

Who gives you all the money you are spending now?

What do you promise in return for it?

How do you make Mr McKinley do what you tell him?

Will he keep on doing it when he is president?

How did you get hold of him first?

Do you consider that those notes are a good investment?

The bakery at Woodburn, in this county, burned down on Monday. Mr Ruhl, the banker, lost all of his personal belongings, excepting $80 in gold. This was in a purse and the gold was melted, but he recovered the molten metal from the ruins, and had no trouble in securing $80 for it, because it was worth that much in any country in the world—because it does not depend upon the stamp of the government for its value.—Statesman. Demonetize it, as silver was, and you would soon see whether the stamp is of any value to it. John H Mitchell says very emphatically and forcibly that it is.

Judge Bennett, last night set forth in just the same line that the DEMOCRAT has laid down the facts showing the rise of gold and the effects on its purchasing value of the free coinage of silver. If the editor of the Oregonian had heard this cultured gentleman talk we suppose he would have referred to his "stupendous ignorance." The Oregonian makes up for lack of argument by calling names, an old device, but not so effective as formerly.

A gold bug paper says an honest dollar is the noblest work of man. John H Mitchell says the gold dollar is a dishonest one. It certainly has been doing some very dishonest things.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

SATURDAY NIGHT THOUGHTS

It makes a difference.
Figures that squirm.
A good example
Takes a smart man.
Times have changed.

John Doe and Richard Roe, during the week, in Speechville had a joint debate on the political issues of the day, with about an equal number of followers of each. After it was over it was interesting to note how the followers of each and his party papers, declared positively that he had everlastingly done the other fellow up until there wasn't even a grease spot left.

It is also interesting to note how when John Doe and Richard Roe have spoken at different times at ratification meetings, attended by approximately the same number of people, there were fully 6000 to hear John Doe and only 600 or thereabouts to hear Richard Roe, or vice versa. Truth covers her head in shame during a political campaign, and the American Eagle from Maine to the government jetties at Yaquina hides under some out of the way crag.

A man down in San Francisco has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for trying to force a rich man to give him $20 000. It served him right and didn't take very long either, a remarkable thing for that molasses in the winter city, which has been a year and a half trying to bring the most villainous criminal in the history of the Pacific coast, one Theodore Durrant, to the gallows.

It takes a smart man to talk ten minutes without referring to politics.

Reading about the early days of Albany, one is constantly lead to remark that times have changed. Where $150 would be spent then at a church supper or festival of a single night now $20 or $30 would be considered pretty good.

Those Contradictions.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:

A writer in the Herald calling himself "Lex Sapientiae" attempts to come to the rescue of the Oregonian in its contradictions on the coinage question. He attempts to make a distinction where there is no difference by trying to show that the Oregonian is speaking of two different subjects. There was but one subject involved, viz, whether the government has a right to limit the coinage of silver in order to increase the price of the silver dollar. In attempting to maintain that theory it involves itself in a plain contradiction that completely overthrows its theory. Every false theory, however plausible it may be, has a weak point in it somewhere, and it is often the best and surest plan, when one desires to overthrow it, to merely give the advocates of the theory plenty of rope and they will more effectually accomplish the desired end than could be done by any opponent. This is what the Oregonian has done. In its zeal to establish a gold standard system it has exposed the fallacy of the whole thing.

In the first place it has stated time and again this principle: "The ratio between gold and silver, as between all other things of value is not fixed, cannot be fixed by legislation."

That is a plain statement of fact. It is either true or not true. It is a law of political economy and it lies at the foundation of the whole question at issue. In contradiction to that principle it says that the law of 1890 "puts into the hands of an honest and intelligent president power to maintain the gold standard by holding the value of silver coinage up to that of gold.

How is this silver coinage to be held up? Simply by creating a scarcity of the coined silver dollar, by limiting the number coined. In its issue of Sept. 15th., the Oregonian says: "Government never has been able to force a ratio of value. That ratio is regulated solely by commerce." If so what right has the government to attempt by restricted coinage of silver to make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents in gold? Is that not an attempt to force a "false ratio?" Is it not an attempt by operation of law to make something true that is in fact untrue?

In reply to the question of Lex Sapientiae, I say that the government has no right to interfere with the value of either gold or silver. The ratio between gold and silver should be left to assume that position which the untrammeled laws of commerce give it. When the government undertakes to force values it becomes tyrannical. If the president has the right to force the value of silver in it, relation to gold from 53 cents up to 100 cents by the mere fiat of his own will, then why not give him the right to raise the price of any other article, such as wheat, whenever he may choose. He can hold up (a very significant and appropriate term in this connection) the one about as easily as the other.

My critic asks which kind of coin would probably circulate in payment of obligations and in making purchases if they are not kept on a parity. In payment of debts it would doubtless depend altogether on the terms of the contract. In making purchases it would largely depend upon the wish of the party of whom the purchases are made. Let our critic have "Durham" if he desires but let us never consent to any forcing of values by operation of law. LEX.

Beauties of a Gold Standard.

For some years the chrysocratic press has been having spasms over the loss of gold by this country and predicting its complete retirement if the agitation for the free coinage of silver was not stopped in this country. Now on the eve of the first presidential election upon which this question is plainly submitted to the vote of the people, we see gold coming this way by millions and England is having fits trying to hold enough of the tricky metal to do business with. If we vote McKinley in the old process will be renewed and gold will go the other way as it did in 1891 and 1892 under the old McKinley tariff, and then we will be the parties doing the squealing. Like a narrow blanket on a bed containing six boys—the supply of gold is always uncovering one nation or another. It is a beautiful system—for those who like it.

The Herald says: "If the European farmers are for Bryan it is safe for the American farmers to be against him." How much truer is the statement that if the European Rothchilds, money lenders and corporations are for McKinley it is safe for the American people to be against him. A fact, and yet it is not a fact in the case of the farmer, as it indicates that free silver is what the farmer wants, as true as that the money lender and capitalists want a single gold standard.

The lowest wages in Europe are paid in gold standard Italy and Spain.

MISFITS.

Joshua Levering, the prohibitionist nominee for President, is a merchant of Baltimore, Md., and is a gold bug.

Doug Hamilton is announced to speak at Stayton for McKinley on Oct. 3. Mr. Bryan is to be congratulated.

Complaint is made by the Milton Eagle that the nails in the sidewalks are injurthe feet of the town cows

A son of Stephen A Douglas is stumping Kentucky for McKinley and a son of U S Grant is out for Bryan. Things be changing.

A Pendleton man offers to bet $50 that Bryan will carry each state of the Union, betting on every state, but none separately. The man who said he would have only 74 electoral votes should take it up.

H. L. Benson in speaking at Roseburg said a certain man read a certain story in a paper, possibly a democratic paper.

A voice—It might have been in the Oregonian (laughter)

My friend, said the speaker, you should read the Oregonian more than you do, it would do you good; it has some of the best reading matter in it just now to be found in any paper.

The voice.—Yes, it prints Bryan's speeches. (applause and laughter.)

Senator Mitchell now says that he meant it was as impossible for us to get international bimetalism under a democratic administration as to get railroad communication with the planet Mars. Yet by reference to his language in January last, it will be seen that he said it was as impossible to secure international bimetallism with Europe "now, or at any other time," at to get communication with the Planet Mars. It looks as if the senator was equivocating a little as well as squirming.

The Telegram says that when the police called after Doc Maple the following occurred with Mrs Maple: "Well," resumed Mrs Maple, "I am personally responsible for that. I won't allow any woman to lead my husband astray. I intercepted some notes Mrs Melcher wrote my husband, and I concluded to wallop her for it. I'd treat any other woman the same way." The detectives said today that the intercepted letters didn't bear Mrs. Melcher's signature, and that Mrs Maple simply suspected her of writing them. Mrs Maple was not arrested and perhaps will not be.

When a man can't have a thing or thinks he can't, he wants what he does not get more than when he can have it, and he is in a receptive mood, when advertising can reach him and enter him. Dull-time advertising is profitable, because it is a sign of prosperity, and everybody likes to buy of the man who is prosperous, for the prosperous man is generally batter able to serve his customers. Dull time advertising is valuable because it reaches the readers of advertising who have time to read, who will be the buyers of the good times to come.—Hardware.

Li Hung Chang left the following for the American people: "I was greatly impressed by the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the government of your country, which I regard as a model government of Western civilization. I shall ever retain most pleasant memories of my visit to the United States, and I desire you to make my greetings to your country most cordial, as I will take leave of America." He took home with him a bicycle and other things, and we shall see whether there are also any wheels in Li's head

A bet was made in this city a few days since, provisions of which are quite novel. A certain barber agrees that in case of the election of Wm. McKinley to the presidency, he will give a young business man a shave each week and a hair cut once a month for a year, free of charge. Should Bryan be elected, however, the young business man proposes to shave once a week and have his hair cut once a month for the same length of time by the same barber, paying 25 cents each time. The barber also states that he is willing to accept other similar wages, should they come his way.—Salem Journal.

Many interesting stories of the year 1859 are told by Colorado pioneers. It was during this year that Horace Greely made his famous western visit and spoke in the old Denver hall to a large audience. There was a barber in town who had come from Germany, and in his native town was a titled man. His name was Count Mourett. His wife is still living near Palmer lake. The count was a great wag and, after the speech, Horace Greely, wishing to be shaved, was directed to his shop. The job was done in the presence of the usual number of loungers, and the count straightened up and addressed gravely, saying: "I feel it to be so great an honor to shave Horace Greely that I will be obliged to charge him $1." This Greely was forced to pay to the intense amusement of his audience.—Denver Field and Farm.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

BORN.

MONTAGUE.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 26, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Montague, a 10 pound son. All doing well.

WILES.—On Soap Creek, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, to Mr. and Mrs Ed Wiles, a boy, weighing 12 pounds. The Times says the first thing he did was to whoop for Bryan.

MARRIED.

NEELAND—MILLER.—At the home of the bride's father, Mr Robert Miller, near Scio, on Friday Sept 25, 1896, Mr "Boxer" Neeland, and Miss Maggie Miller.

They have the best wishes of many friends.

FISHER—KEENEY.—On Sept. 23, 1896, at the residence of the bride's mother near Brownsville, Mr. W. E. Fisher and Miss Nellie Keeney, Rev. C. C. Sperry officiating.

DIED.

SHANKS.—At his home near Mt. Pleasant, in Linn county, on Tuesday, Sept. 22nd, Henry Shanks, Sr., aged 80 years.

The deceased was an old and respected citizen of Linn county His death was due to paralysis and other complications.

BONNER.—At her home in Plainview on Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Lucinda Bonner, at the age of 30 years and 10 months.

The deceased was the daughter of the late Horace Farwell, and was a woman highly respected by a large circle of friends.

The funeral was held today at the Plainview church and was conducted by Rev. L. S. Fisher.

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Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Regardless of Calamity Howling

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Bradstreet's to morrow will say:

In Eastern jobbing circles, the feeling is one of increasing confidence. There is more doing in some staple lines; noticeably at the East and a few Southern cities. In most other instances, however, purchases continue for immediate wants only. There is little expectation of a general revival in business prior to the election. Throughout the central and northwestern part of the country, no material change is reported in general trade features. Improved demand for wool continues, with an upward tendency in prices.

A Good Sign

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Wheat prices are up, and the indications are that they will remain so. Within the last three weeks they have advanced $3 a ton, and as the surplus crop of the state is estimated at 700 000 tons, this means a profit of over $2 000,000 for California farmers. The cause of the rise in price is the decrease of the world's supply of wheat. The surplus has been exhausted, and England, having been cut off from several sources of supply, is looking to this country for wheat.

It Means Something

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The audience which greeted Bryan on Boston common was the largest which he has faced since he started on his tour through the enemy's country. No estimate placed the number of people at less than 60,000, while many even placed it at 70,000. Bryan had addressed a big crowd at Worcester at 3:30 o'clock. It was very enthusiastic, and cheered at every telling point. Bryan appeared at 7:30 with a bouquet of roses in his hand, and was at once introduced. The enthusiasm was greater than Boston common had ever seen, and it was fully seven minutes before he was allowed to speak.

A Daring Robbery

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Two men, disguised, committed a daring robbery at the Union Foundry Company's office at Brighton Park this afternoon, robbing the company of $1600. They then escaped by means of a buggy, but not before they had shot one man and fired several shots into a crowd of people who were chasing them. A patrol wagon gave chase, but did not succeed in capturing the robbers

Live Resolutions.

SALT LAKE, Sept 24.—The independent republican state convention met here today, with Hon C E Allen as permanent chairman Resolutions adopted are in part as follows:

"Believing that there can be no protection to American industry and no prosperity for American homes until silver shall be restored to coinage, accepting the purpose of the national republican party to surrender the prerogative of the people and accept the dictation of foreign money-changers in matters most vital to national life and honor, and recognizing that the paramount issue is the restoration of silver to the right of mintage, we expressly declare that we will not support William McKinley for the presidency, but will use every lawful means to promote the election of W J Bryan to that office

Found Gold

THE DALLES, Or., Sept. 24.—A workman on the new cement walk around the county courthouse discovered a piece of gold quartz this morning in a load of sand brought from Mill creek. The piece was nearly the size of an egg, and contained $3 or $4 worth of gold. The find caused some excitement, and various theories are advanced as to the sources of the gold. It is possible the piece may be an indication of a rich ledge near by, or only a specimen lost by some one. The discovery, however, has set several parties to prospecting.

The Congressional Contest.

SHERIDAN, Or., Sept 24.—The Hon Thomas Tongue and Attorney Dalrymple came up Monday to take evidence in the congressional contest at Willamina, which was one of the precincts in which gross fraud and irregularity were charged by Mr Vanderburg. After several adjournments, the whole matter was dropped.

Hoodlum Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—Five hundred students, assisted by a band of the First regiment of the National Guard of Connecticut, broke up the address of W J Bryan at this place this afternoon. A platform had been erected on the historic New Haven green, and at that platform, for more than an hour before the nominee arrived, from 10,000 to 15 000 people had surged to and fro. To the right of the stand the students had congregated awaiting the arrival of Bryan. At 2:15 o'clock Bryan was driven in a carriage through the crowd to the platform. The students noises prevented more than a few moments hearing.

A Record Lowered.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 24.—John R Gentry today at Rigby Park paced the fastest mile ever made in harness, and placed the world's record at 2:00½. The day was cold, and a light northwesterly wind was blowing up the stretch, when Gentry, with Andrews behind him, came out to go against his record of 2:01½, made on September 8, this year, at Glens Falls, N. Y.

An Honest Republican.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 24.—Congressman R T Van Horn, republican, was the principal speaker at a meeting held here tonight under the auspices of the Bryan Silver Club. He declared emphatically for the free coinage of silver, and, while he did not declare his purpose to vote for Bryan, his appearance at the meeting is considered to be a virtual announcement that he will support the ticket.

Leadville Arrests

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 23.—Thirty warrants were issued today by the district court for officers and members of the executive committee of the miners' union, all charged with the murder of Fireman Jerry O'Keefe. Fifteen of these have been served, and the men named in them are in the county jail. Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was placed in jail by the city marshal this evening, the sheriff stating that he was there for safe keeping, no charge having been made against him as yet.

A Big Storm in Colorado

GRAND JUNCTION, Sept. 23.—The worst storm for 10 years occurred here yesterday and today. For 40 hours, rain has poured down incessantly, 2.10 inches falling, and returns as to its work are coming in fast. No trains have reached here since last night. Trains due here at noon are stalled nine miles east of Palisades, while those that went East got five miles out and were stopped by washouts. Orders came to them to return here, but before they could do so, other washouts occurred, and they are now lying between washouts.

A Terrible Explosion

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 23.—The boiler of a 90-ton 10-wheel locomotive on the Big Four road burst at Pekin last evening, hurling the engine more than 100 feet, partly demolishing a large factory, killing the fireman and breaking nearly all the glass within a quarter of a mile of the scene. Pieces of the engine were picked up 1000 feet away, and one of the big driverwheels was hurled 400 feet from the track. James Long, the fireman, was thrown many feet in the air, and had an iron bar driven through both legs above the knee and was terribly scalded.

Daring Robbery.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept 23.—The most daring daylight robbery this year was perpetrated today, when four men entered Baptista & Thomas' grocery and saloon and walked off with a tin treasure box containing over $150. The robbers were pursued by Thomas through the railroad yards, and about 50 others joined in the chase. Finally the robbers threw the box containing the money under a passenger car, where it was found by the owners. The thieves escaped.

Trouble With His Wife.

FOREST GROVE, Sept. 23.—William Knighton committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a 22 caliber Winchester rifle. The ball entered the right temple and passed out through the skull on the opposite side, killing him instantly. Knightion was about 30 years old. He had trouble with his wife, who left him last Sunday and went to the family of Cooper Branneman, in Scoggin valley.

The Increasing Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance $241,771,760
Gold reserve 118,664,885

Dawson the pill autocrat for tablets.

"A very smooth article."

Battle Ax PLUG

Don't compare "Battle Ax" with low grade tobaccos—compare "Battle Ax" with the best on the market, and you will find you get for 10 cents almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade brands.

ALBANY'S PAST.

From the DEMOCRAT of May 5 to June 30, 1871.

As high as $1.25 per bushel was offered for wheat during the week ending May 5.

Mrs. Dunniway's New Northwest first appeared.

Operation begun on the Harrisburg railroad bridge, the most extensive bridge in the state

The Chemekety Hotel at Salem was run by R. P. Earhart, afterwards secretary of state.

The city tax roll for 1871 was $3,324.09.

A long account is given of the sale by auction of town lots in the new railroad station, Halsey. The DEMOCRAT said "Halsey is undoubtedly the coming city." The cars run to that city in May.

The overland trip from Portland to San Francisco was made in four days.

The Corvallis & Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Company sold their road and franchise, consisting of half a million acres, to J. E. Hogg for $24.000. Mr. Hogg promises to locate a large colony of eastern emigrants on the land.

A Portland Advent preacher was proving that the world would end in August, 1871.

Steamboat fare was $2 between Albany and Portland.

Prof. R. K. Warren was elected president of Albany College for the coming four years.

Melvin George (now Hon. M. C. George) was elected secretary of the grand lodge of Good Templars.

From the DEMOCRAT of June 30 to Aug. 11, 1871.

Base ball has superceded almost every other amusement in our city.

Harrisburg got the railroad the last of June.

The marriage of Jeremiah Shea and Emma A. Powell was recorded.

No. 1's engine house was accepted by the city council. It is undoubtedly the prettiest engine house in the state.

Scio was the only town in the county that celebrated the 4th of July.

W. W. Parrish left for the Sound to make that country his home. (He now resides at Sodaville.)

George Turrell, (father of Walter and George) opened a general merchandise store here.

Shares in the W V & C M wagon road were declared to be worth 300 to 500 per cent with an upward tendency, and with a good deal of skirmishing to get them. (Some difference now.)

Miss Libbie Irvine, who has been spending the past two years at an Ohio educational institution, returned home.

The Jefferson Woolen mill was built at a cost of $10.000. Jacob Conser was president of the company.

From Aug. 18 to Dec 8, 1871.

Junction City is the the name of a new mushroom town 12 miles this side of Eugene. 110 acres of land will shortly be surveyed into town lots.

38 members of the Albany fire department made