The convention of Republican clubs in Portland, on the 22d inst, is an important one, and the delegates have a duty to perform which they cannot shirk. At the meeting of the last legislature in Salem an effort was made to wheel it into the free-silver phalanx, but without success. The effort to elect a man in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver completely failed, and, although Mr. Dolph was defeated by the perfidy of a few Republicans, the man who was selected to succeed him has sound and sensible views on the question of finance. There are certain newspapers in this state that are attempting to "boom" silver, and by every possible means to warp public ent in that direction. Their blatant editorials, filled with the worst kind of senseless trash on the money question, savors of the methods followed by mountebanks, charlatans and the modern real estate "boomer," and appeal almost exclusively to the emotions and not to the reasoning faculties. The distress suffered during the past two years is used as an argument that a change is required in our monetary system, when the evils followed directly the election of President Cleveland on the free-trade platform,

there has been no deviation from the

single standard since 1873. These or-

gans are attempting to influence the

mony with Populism. But these silver-

sided papers are not the mouth-pieces

of the organization, and some of them

are of a mushroom growth and will

wither and die in a short season. On this question, the same as on others of national importance, the Republican party has followed wellestablished principles, which have been tested by long years of experience, and during the operation of which the nation has enjoyed unexampled prosperity. A better system of finance was never in operation in any country. Silver money passes for its face value, and the same is true of the paper in circulation. If there ever was a time when cheap money was apparently a necessity was after the great drain upon our resources at the close of the civil war, and yet at such a time the finances of the nation, managed by such able and patriotic statesmen as Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and John Sherman determined that the United States should stand or fall on an honest money basis. Time has proved the wisdom of their decision, and no confusion has ever resulted under the present system in commercial transactions. The country does not need more money or cheaper money; but a greater confidence in the stability and blatant demagogiem about free silver of its hiding places, and if the policy of the nation were restored to the old protective basis, capital would again be invested in industrial enterprises. But this cannot be expected while these howling dervishes for the white metal are alarming the people and attempting to wreck the solid foundation of our financial fabric. Confidence is the pivot upon which all branches of business rest, and this must be re-established before prosperity will dawn upon the country.

During the repudiation mania, after the war, the Republican party stood solid in favor of redeeming the national promises in the honest money of the world, and saved the country from the vortex of wreck and ruin Again during the greenback "craze' it planted itself firmly on a sound financial policy, and the clouds rolled by without deluging the land with a depreciated currency. And now its duty is plain regarding this latest phase of political emotional insanity. It must be true to the traditions of the party, which have placed the finances of the United States on the most solid basis, and its ears must be deaf to the song of the syrens, sing they ever so sweetly. In this connection the Portland convention must be faithful to the party it represents, and the Republicans of Oregon must remain steadfast to the principles of the monetary sys-

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES. The commission which has been in vestigating the Turkish atrocities in Armenia has seen sufficient evidence the most horrifying accounts that were published in the American and British press. Pits were found in which the tion, and after the votes are counted victims of Turkish ferocity had been they will be doomed to chew the bitter thrown, and attempts had been made could not be obiliterated, and was plainly discernible after months had elapsed. The policy that Turkey has pursued toward her Christian subjects for long years has been revolting to unlimited coinage of the white metal, modern civilization, and every investigation made has only added to the knowledge of Turkish cruelties. If Russia had been permitted she would have punished the Moslems for their atrocities long ago; but her ulterior object would have been the acquisition of territory and an outlet on the Mediterranean. Europe would not permit this, and the public has been pacified by treaties, in which the unspeakable Turk has promised all sorts of reformations. Nearly in every instance these have been violated by the Ottoman empire, and it does seem that the Christian sentiment of the world, after the recent outrages in Armenia. will no longer be satisfied by Moslem promises. For a long time Turkey has been considered the "sick man of Europe," and only permitted to exist because each of the great nations was jealous that the other would acquire a larger slice of the map of the world than was consistent with that vague diplomatic limit known as the "balance of power." Mr. Gladstone, when the Bulgarian my integration because, like same reason.

The chivalry of old Spain must recognize that of young Cuba as it apicy towards Christians; but the Berlin treaty, after that war, soothed and quieted the public conscience, and Tuckey was permitted to remain as a previously consensations and quieted the public conscience, and Tuckey was permitted to remain as a previously consensation of Europe, because it was clear that if a shorption took place Russia was election in fighting the seeding would receive the greater benefit thereby. After the recont articlesis became known, Mr. Gladstone spoke in astrong language as he did not the Bulgarlan occasion, but the same consensity. It is not the same reason.

The chivalry of old Spain must recognize that of young Cuba as it apicy towards Christians; but the Berlin treaty, after that war, soothed and quieted the public conscience, and Tuckey was permitted to remain as a previously decay that if a shorption took place Russia that the may slay in other whole the consertition in fighting the seeding section it got enough execercise to but it in good physical condition again, and the company, of this period, and in fighting the seeding section it got enough execercise to but it in good physical condition again, and the company of the construction, and the good of the country. It is a proper wince of Europe, because it was clear that if absorption took place Russia the was clear through a proper wince of Europe, because it was clear that if absorption took place Russia the active of the construction of the country. It is a proper wince of Europe, because it was clear that if a shorption of the construction of the country. It is a proper wince of Europe, because it was clear that the absorption took place Russia the policy of the subject. It is a dispute massacres occured, before the Russo-

and nothing will be done to protect Armenia other than another opportu nity given Turkey to exhibit its wellknown Punic faith regarding national

THE MANIA SUBSIDING.

coinage of silver is rapidly dying down. and very likely by the time the cam paign opens next year it, with other wild notions, will be confined to the Populist organization. It was first caused by the silver mine owners in the different states, who attempted in this manner to create an artificial market for their bullion at a higher price than was prevailing in other countries, and by means of a "boom" to direct public opinion in a direction that would largely increase the value of their mining property. Subservient congressmen introduced bills into the national legislature for this purpose: but the cool judgment of the leaders of both parties immediately descerned the fallacy of the measures, and they met deserved defeat. Then a campaign was begun among the masses, and they were told by demagogues that all the ills they had suffered could be traced to the demonitization of silver in 1873, which was as false as false could be. The people became excited for a while, and free-silver clubs were formed all over the land; but the enthusiasm is cooling, and men are consulting their judgment in the matter. This return o reason is noticable in every part of the union, and especially in the south and when the fact is well known that The question is a local issue in Nevada Idaho, and Montana, and is popular simply because silver is the largest export in these states. Those who advo-Portland convention of Republicans to cated the unlimited coinage do so on support a free-silver resolution, and the same principle that any community thus place the party in Oregon in harsupports its ovn local interests; and they never give a thought to the consequences of making it a national policy

> Courier-Journal, Henry Watterson's "Nobody in the United States is proposing to demonetize silver. Nearly half our coin is silver, and the constant aim of the United States has been not to demonetize it, but to keep it as good as our gold coin and better, as it has kept it, than the silver of any freesilver country on earth."

In the south there has been almost a

complete reaction in favor of hones

the silver fallacy has only a meagre

following. The press of that portion

of the country use very plain language

in discussing the question, and the fol

lowing excerpt is from that staunch

old Democratic journal, the Louisville

There is no doubt that the Courier-Journal has been the leading Democratic paper in Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern states for over thirty years, and when it voices its sentiments against the silver mania it will have a large number of followers. Then from Georgia comes words of no uncertain meaning, as the following from the Savannah News:

"In 1873 there were no silver dollars in circulation. At present there are undness of the currency. If this over six hundred millions of them and silver certificates, and they circulate on a parity with gold dollars. Doesn't pretty fair showing?"

This shows the trend of public opinion in the south, and in the north, outside of a few silver-producing states, there has never been any preponderating popular sentiment in favor of the depreciated metal. The United States could not have a better coinage system than the one now prevailing, and men who have studied this subject north and south, east and west, know that any change would re sult disastrously. Democrats and Recountry at heart, although they advocate different policies, and the leading men of both organizations will not countenance the departure from safe and tried systems of finance.

But the free silver sun has pass the zenith and is rapidly declining; and in a little while this craze will be numbered with others that have excited the people for a time. Soon after the financial cricis in 1873 there was a demand for more greenbacks; but business soon revived, and the party that advocated an increase in the paper currency went down to a dishonored grave. After the election in 1892 a general depression in trade took place, and desperate men looked around for any remedy. The freesilver craze sprang into existence, ran its course for a time, and now is rapto the principles of the monetary sys-tem advocated by Lincoln, Seward and Shames and will remain.

POLITICIANS.

kind imagine that a free silver wave will sweep over the country at the next election, and that they will be fortunate enough to ride into office on the crest. This will be a vain hope for those who may entertain such a nocud of disappointment. The two leadtion on the great issues upon which they have heretofore fought their political battles in this county. It is probable that the Populists will make the backbone of their platform the and may gain a few votes thereby; but of electors. the free-silver mania has nearly ran its time, and when November, 1896, arrives it will have subsided. These crazes have the effect of attracting the weak-kneed of both organizations: but they have little influence with those who follow party lines because of the principles advocated. If any Oregon politicians are preparing to ride the silver-crested wave they should absolve themselves from their old party affliations and immediately join the third one, for neither of the old organizations will change their platforms on monetary matters. The traditions of the Republicans will not admit of it, and the Democracy has tried the scheme and failed to secure the necessary support in congress to make it successful in the passage of a law. These chronic politicians who are always feeling the popular pulse to ascertain in what direction there is probable success are parasites, and all honest men should be suspicious of any course they may adopt. They are Democrats

MORE FAVORITE SONS. According to reports from the dif-

ferent states which have ambitious sons, the number of entries on the Republican side for the presidential race is likely to be full as large as appeared in any national convention within The excitement about the unlimited the memory of the present generation, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat Uutil a few months ago Reed, McKinley and Harrison were the only men mentioned in connection with the candidacy. Allison was then added to the list, and subsequently Morton's name was put on. Within the past week or two stories have appeared that Pennsylvania is going to press Hastings, her governor, on the convention, while Minnesota will appeal for votes for her popular citizen, Senator Davis, Wisconsin will surport ex-Senator Spooner, and Illinois' dele gation will vote for Cullom.

This would be about as large a liof aspirants as appeared in 1876 or any presidential year since. In the three preceeding years-1864, 1868 and 1872 -only one man was conspiciously mentioned for the candidacy, but in 1876 five men -Blaine, Morton, Bristow, Conkling and Hayes, taking them in their order of strength on the first ballot-were prominent contestants. while Pennsylvania supported Hartranft, and Jewell received a few votes. In 1880 there were at the outset three conspicuous aspirants-Grant, Blain and Sherman-while Edmunds, Washburn and Windon also had supporters. Garfield, who won the prize, did not seem to be in the contest at all until near the end. The race of 1884 had as large a field of big men-Blaine, Arthur, Edmnds, Logan and Sherman-as appeared in 1876, and Hawley and Lincoln also received votes. In the convention of 1888 Sherman Gresham, Depew, Alger, Harrison, Allison and half a dozen others received votes, but the contest in 1892 was bimetallism on the gold standard, and between Harrison, Blaine and Mc-

> that there will be a deadlock between Reed, McKinley and Harrison, and the strong probability that the candidate, whoever he turns out to be, will be elected-can be relied on to bring a large number of aspirants to the front in 1896. In this contest no man will be so far above his fellows as to discourage all rivalry. When three or four men divide up a convention for a few ballots without a chance for any of them to dominate it, somebody else not mentioned in connection with the candidacy hitherto must be brought forward. In this way Polk, Pierce and Garfield carried off the prize for which bigger men, beating each other, contended. Herein lies the encouragement for the local favorite sons and the obscurer aspirants. Learning the choice made by the Democratic conventions of 1844 and 1852, and by the Republican convention of 1880, they see that, in politics as in other fields, the race is not always to the swift.

These two circumstances-the chance

WHAT NEXT?

Judge Goff, of the United States the election commissioners of South Carolina from calling the projected constitutional convention, says an eastern exchange. The convention was designed for the purpose of devising measures whereby the colored voters of the state could be more thoroughly disfranchised than they are and have been. But of this unaccomplished intent the court could take no notice. The restraining order goes upon the ground that the vote expres sive of a demand for a convention was cast in a manner contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and as it was cast in form and manner like to those which have governed all recent elections for congressmen and presidential electors it follows that the present congressional delegation from South Carolina is illegally seated, and that the election of Cleveland was illegal, in so far as it was accomplished by the vote of South Carolina. These, however, are but logical deductions, of which congress may take note at its next session. The point now immediately of interest

is: What will the state authorities do in regard to Judge Goff's restraining If they set it at naught, as they boast that they will, it will be the duty of the judge to direct the United States marshal to arrest them, and, if they successfully resist the marshal, the president may be asked to re-enforce

him. But it hardly is likely that the officials of the state will provoke national interference by resistance. It is more likely that they will submit to arrest, give bail for appearance, and trust to the kindly action of a friendly ury. This will bring the matter before congress if, as surely will be the case, contest be made of the validity of elections held in a form that a federal judge has declared to be unconstiautional. A more serious complication may arise if the next president shall be elected by a majority so narrow as determining factor. It is a serious question that arises as to what shall be done when an unconstitutional body of delegates from South Carolina claims a place in the national college

THE DEMOCRACY. Apparently the historic old Democracy is on the eve of another "cricis." says the Globe-Democrat. One faction of the party, and that seemingly the most numerous faction, declares that it will carry a free silver resolution through the national convention next year and commit the party to that policy, while the opposing faction, which is less noisy, but is just as earnwhich is less noisy, but is just as earnest, appears determined to resist that policy by all the resources at its command, even if that resistence obliges it to support the Republican ticket. policy by all the resources at its command, even if that resistence obliges it to support the Republican ticket. At least a few representative men of the latter faction have made threats of this sort, and there is no doubt at all that many, if not the majority, of its that many, if not the majority, of its voters would take this course. More-that many if not the majority, of its are as inactive as the last one was.

They are all right, and they will draw they are all right, and they will draw they will draw they are all right, and they will draw they are all right, and they will draw they are all right, and they will draw they are all right.

The outlook, at present, is a little gloomy for the Democracy, but the bigger bolt occurred in 1860, which beat the party in that election and in many succeeding ones, but this did not end

the party's career. Still, the situation for the Democacy is rather serious. If the silver crusade be persisted in there will be two Democratic tickets in the next canvass, or else, what will hit the party just as hard, most of the opponents of that policy will join the Republicans. Juless the silver faction makes an abject surrender in the convention of 1896.that will be the most halveon and

vociferous gathering which any party has had since the Charleston assemblage of 1860. It is true nen will not get so excited over material issues as they do over moral issues, but the silver Democrats think that their crusade has one or two noral aspects. It is designed to corect the "crime of 1873," and at the same time to overthrow the "money power" and bring honesty and chivalry ack into politics.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A May frost has damaged the grape crop in the middle and western states: caped, as it usually does, monenal occurrences

A British groom out of a job advertises in Philadelphia to teach the "true English accent." The people are getting more of this than they want from the White House and state

At the athletic games today between the Californias and Princetons at the Princeton college grounds the former won 61 points to the latter's 51, and in the hurdle races won three out of the six. This is good news for the Pacific coast, as our boys are generally successful in a fair competition with

The Japanese have felt the thrill of victory through their veins, and are not willing to give up quietly to the concessions of the emperor. Of course the people are slavishly loyal to their ruler, and will eventually obey the behests of the government; but they will make considerable noise before

There is an urgent necessity for good roads to and from this city, and the new grade on the Current creek hill is a move in the right direction The people of every portion of the county have a right to demand aid in naking feasible routes to market, and the Current creek one is the only road available to the cattle and sheep men in the vicinity of Antelope.

President Harrison paid off \$296, 000,000 of the public debt and turned' over to Mr. Cleveland's administration moment from the inauguration of Mr. Harrison to the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, Governor McKinley says, in which we did not collect for every day of every year sufficient revenues to pay every demand and obligation of the government.

The news from Cuba is very conflictng, and from revolutionary sources it is confidentally stated that the patriots are constantly gaining ground, while Spanish accounts say the island is quiet, and the rebellion subdued. To arrive at a correct conclusion of the situation it will be necessary to analyze the reports carefully and eliminate the prejudices which will be naturally injected into them by interested

Two apostles of free silver, General Warner and Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, are visiting the northwest, and are electrifying audiences with their talks on the benefits to be derived by the unlimited coinage of the white metal. If these gentlemen are not successful in making Populism popular General Coxey should be brought here from Ohio, and then the trio would be in-

The New York World says that Senator Allison has sent a representative to Albany to urge Governor Morton to holding a conference with Governor McKinley's friend in Washington. Senator Allison would much rather have a united west back of him than the Empire State. But he has shown no inclination to run presidential booms for eastern candidates, either in New York or in Maine.

The convention at Salem of the societies of "Christian Endeavor" will have a stimulating effect upon the delegates. fresh courage in the battle against immorality, and as a result special efforts will be made in the direction of church and Sunday school work. But the theorizing or preaching. It takes practical examples to make men better, and a good man's life is worth more than all the pamphlets and sermons that were ever published by printing presses or delivered from pulpits.

Justice Jackson has given his opinion on the income tax cases and returned vote the count stood 5 in favor of the constitutionality of the law against 4 can proceed with their business and replenish the treasury as quickly as possible, for it sadly needs more money. The Democratic administration has been saved by a majority of one; but the act will always remain in the minds of the public as one o doubtful expediency. Next Tuesday is the time fixed for

the Smith law, regulating traffic between this city and Celilo, to go into effect, and an effort will be made to enforce its provisions. This law protransported over the portage at a pro rata charge, thus giving farmers and shippers east of this point the advan-tages of cheap water transportotion to seaboard. The railroad claims if the Oregon legislature has the power to regulate prices between these two points it may at other places, and it virtually turns the railroad property over to the state. This question will

The decision in the railroad commis sioners case has been rendered in favor of the members holding their offices until their successors are elected and qualified, and, so far, this settles the over, this particular faction contains the bulk of the brains and character of the party.

The outlest of the party of temper as if they were elected by the people, and had the most onerous duties to perform.

The next international question that

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ICE KING'S BREATH.

retic Zephyrs Still Sweeps the will not survive.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The signal office eports a killing frost at Springfield, Ill., and vicinity last night and a light rost in this vicinity and throughout dissouri, extending up into Iowa. It s not thought serious damage to crop esulted, except in the lowlands. A ispatch received by the Missouri state board of agriculture reports some damage to crops by frost Saturday and Sunday nights in the northwest and orth central sections of the state. Beans and potatoes suffered paricularly.

Snow Seven Inches Deep. CHICAGO, May 14.-A heavy frost occurred this morning in Wisconsin. Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and east ern Minnesota, with seven inches of now in the central and northern part of lower Michigan. The temperature is 5 to 10 deg. lower this morning in lower Michigan, the Ohio valley, Tenessee and Missouri.

Freezing Weather Predicted. PITTSBURG, Pa., May14.-The weath er here is cold and cloudy, with light dashes of rain. The lowest temperature reached was 39 deg., but freezing weather is predicted by the weather bureau tonight. The damage to fruit

and vegetables will be great.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 14.—Every thing was frozen stiff last night. Ic quarter of an inch was formed. grape and strawberry crop was killed. It is feared fruit of all kinds is badly njured. Corn was cut down.

Even the Ground is Frozen OSHKOSH, Wis., May 14.-There was nother heavy frost last night, and the listruction of gardens, fruit and early grain is almost complete. The ground should claim at least that British Gui is frozen to a depth of nearly two ana should adhere to the original map.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 14.-Snow can plainly be seen for a distance of everal miles on the mountains in this vicinity. Very little damage has been done to vegetables in the valley.

Snow Still Falling. WAPAKONETA, O., May 14.-It ha been snowing here all morning. The thermometer registered 20 deg. The amage to fruits and crops cannot be

Cold in New Jersey. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., May 14.— The mercury fell to 20 deg. at 5 A. M. today. Fruits are blasted and foliage is dropping. The ground is frozen hard.

More Damage Last Night. WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 14.—There was a heavy frost throughout the Champlain valley last night, doing considerable damage to fruit trees

and crops. Gardens Totally Destroyed. MOWEAQUA, Ill., May 14.—Heavy frost last night totally destroyed the fruit and berry crop in this section. Gardens are blackened to the ground.

PEORIA, Ill., May 14.—A very heavy frost in this section last night did enormous damage. Grapes and veg-

PEACE PIPE BROKEN.

WILCOX, Ariz., May 14.-Sunday a courier came in stating that 12 armed Indians were seen prowling around the hills in the vicinity of Buckhorn basin, where the mines are being worked Saturday last. The miners at once left their claims after being notified, and have congregated together for protection to themselves and the few scattered families. This locality is east of Wilcox. This morning respon anter the race for the presidency and save the Empire State from Tom Reed.
There is probably as much truth in this report as in this about Tom Platt

down seven miles south of Clifton rounding up the horses of citizens. Much alarm is felt. Today a body of citizens take up the trail. This morning one troop of cavalry left Fort Bayard, N. M., for the scene, but long marches are necessary to reach the place of reported danger. The citizens are feeling very insecure. The Indians are reported in distress from insuffi-cient rations, and trouble is predicted, with no adequate military protection. The only available troops which can quickly reach the locality are at Fort quickly reach the locality are at Fort Grant, and under orders to move inside of a week, hence all are packed up. The abandonment of Fort Bowie leaves the whole southern country open to their ravages, and it would not surprise those who keep watch of the Indians to see the present trouble from the numerous small bands now off the reservation, bent, on raping and reservation, bent on rapine and murder, end in a general outbreak.

WENT OVER AN EMBANKMENT!

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—A special from Salix, Mo., to the *Post-Dispatch*, says that at 8 A. M. the southbound passenger train on the St. Louis & Hannibal railway was derailed by a broken rail, two miles from here, and thrown from a 20-foot embankment. The entire track for a distance of 100 feet was torn up, some of the rails being thrown off the right-of-way. Very few passengers escaped injury.

DETROIT, May 14.-A boiler exploded on the steamer *Unique*, in Lake St. Clare, at 5:20 last evening, nine miles from Belle Isle. George Robinson, the engineer, who was setting on the port rail, was thrown overboard and drowned. Anthony Case, a coalpasser, was killed outright, and John Plant, a were about 40 passengers, who rushed for the lifepreservers, but they quickly became reassured. The *Unique* lay on Lake St. Clare until 2 this morning, when a trust color her in towards. ed Detroit at 3 this morning

tragedy took place near the top of Seminary hill, just on the edge of the and they stopped several times to rest on the way. They were up there from morning till the time of the shooting. They had been living in Centralia about two years, but three or four months ago the woman went to Taco-ma, and only returned a few days' ago.

15 miles from here, seven men were killed. Their names are Claud English James Mowers, Eugene Merrick, Ly-man Perry, Charles Grover, Caleb Con-verse, Albert DeGrayey. Dell Gredley

FOUND IN HONOLULE.

Important Papers Bearing on the Ven ezuela Trouble. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- According to advices received here important British documents have been found at Honolulu as to the pending British enezuela boundary question, in which the United States has urged arbitration as a means of settlement. Assistant Surveyor-General Curtis

J. Lyons, of Hawaii, has examined them and has made a map accompanied by a statement which, it is said, sup-ports the Venezuelan contention, even on evidence thus far presented by the British. The records brought to public attention by Mr. Lyons were furnished Hawaii by the British foreign office when Hawaii was a monarchy, largely

under British control. They are on file in the surveyor's office at Honolulu. Lyon was led to make an investigation by the publication last month of the British map of Guiana territory. On comparing this with the map furnished by the foreign office 20 years ago, he found the boundary line entirely changed. The first map gave the line as Venezuela claims it should be. The last map shifts the line far to the westward, and includes as British territory about 10,000 square miles which the first map showed to be clearly Venezuelan territory.

The old map was made by the Royal Geographical Society, of England, and

thereafter given official approval and sent out by the foreign office. It is well as of official value. Mr. Lyons says: "The area thus taken in, as shown on these maps themselves is 10,000 square miles or more, larger than the area of either Massachusetts or Vermont. What Venezuelans are claiming we have not the means o knowing, but it is very natural they should claim at least that British Gui

ENGLAND TO HAWAIL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 .- The

steamer Australia from Honolulu

Rickard and Walker Claimed

brings the following advices dated May 8: Though England is generally reported as avoiding the question of citizenship involved in the recent claims for British protection by rebels in the recent uprising, Earl Kimberly has sent a decison to the British commissioner in the cases of Rickard and Walker, both convicted of treason. The decison regards Rickard and Walker as citizens of Great Britian, and subject to the protection of that country. This decision is interesting, on account of a letter received from Secretary Gresham, indicating a policy directly opposed to that of Great Britain. Rickard and Walker were both naturalized Hawaiian citizens. They swore they merely took oath of allegiance, but their applications for naturalization are on file in the interior office. Earl Kimberly's decision was made without seeking evidence. While the dispatch of Kimberly simply states that Rickard and subjects, it makes no indication of fur-ther steps. The Hawaiian government will not admit that these men are British subjects, and will accept the the matter to arbitration as a final

Minister Hatch has handed Minister Hatch has handed Minister House tion, but have never been really. The ter Willis his answer regarding Minsi- real ter Thurston's recall, denying the charges made against Thurston, whose course is upheld in every particular. Thurston will not return to Washington, but his successor is unnamed.

The government has chartered a steamer to patrol Hawaiian waters to prevent the landing of arms for the

NO VACANCY EXISTS.

itt today rendered 'a decision in the case of J. B. Eddy, one of Oregon's railroad commissioners, vs. Harrison R. Kincaid, secretary of state. On April 17 a writ of mandamus was issued as salary as railroad commissioner for the quarter ending March 31, 1895. To this writ the defendant interposed a general demurrer, presenting three points of argument:

First-That the law providing for the election of railroad commis by the legislature is unconstitutional and void.

Second—Conceding the authority of the legislature to elect commissioners the failure to elect at the last biennia

ession created a vacancy.
Third—That the offices of the missioners became vacant at the expi-ration of the last biennial term by reason of the neglect of the commiioners to file a new oath of office. After a lengthy argument, and cita-tion of authorities, including decisions by Judges Lord and Strahan, while on appointing power is within the scope of the legislature, Judge Hewitt holds providing that all officers, except members of the legislature, shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. He also holds part of the original terms, and that no new oath or bond is required. The demurrer is accordingly overruled, leaving the writ requiring the secre-tary of state to pay the salary in force.

HARD TO GET ACCURATE NEWS

tion From Cuba. New York, May 15.—A special to the World from Santiago, Cuba, says: It is almost impossible to get accu-rate news of the revolution to the nail and telegraph is suppress

inder orders.
From news brought by men directly from interior provinces, it appears that all the eastern end of the island, with the exception of garrisoned towns. They are prowling around within six miles of the city of Santiago and the Spanish soldiers are afraid of them. The village of Cainey, only five miles from here, has been attacked by a band toriano Garcoone. The

The government troops are now in close pursuit of Maceo, who is continually obliged to change his headquarters. He has just camped on a coffee plantation in the mountains between here and Guantanamo. He managed to hold a conversation there with his first lieutenants and the representa-tives of nearly 6000 armed followers. He assigned them to duty at different parts of the province, but retained 2000 men to act under his own direction

2000 men to act under his own direction. Recruits are coming in faster than he can provide arms for them.

Maceo threatens to burn the towns of San Luis, Songola and Christo, because the Spaniards are using them as the base of supplies. He seems to be conducting his campaign in small towns along the line of the railways. In these guerilla skirmishes the Spanlish have met with small losses so far. The soldiers are persistent in their af-

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CHERALIS TRAGEDY. History of Wrong-Doing Back of the

CHEHALIS, Wash., May 15.—It now ranspires there was a history behind the tragedy at Centralia yesterday.
The name of the man who was killed was
Joe Cope. The woman was the wife
of M. E. Jones, of Hart's location, or
Glen station, N. H. Nine years ago Cope was employed there as a nurse. and the woman ran away, taking her daughter, Kittie, now in the state reform school. They lived together four tralia. Cope treated the woman bru-tally. She went on the streets and tally. She went on the streets and finally went to Tacoma a year ago. On her person last night was found a

note to the girl saying she was home-less, penniless and friendless, and that there was nothing left but to kill Cope, who had ruined her life, and then her self. Monday night she waited at the door of the theater with a loaded re-volver, intending to kill him when he came out, but her purpose was dis-covered, and she was prevented.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION. Crisis Expected as the People Prefer

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 .- Julius A Palmer, who went down to the Hawaiian islands to investigate the state of affairs there as special correspon dent of the New York Evening Post three months ago, arrived here on the Australia. He believes that there will soon be a crisis there and that the end can only be the restoration of the mon-archical form of government. He says there never will be harmony until the monarchy is restored and Princess Kaiulani placed on the throne. In giving his reasons for this belief he

says:
"There are three main points of danger to the government. The first is that Secretary Gresham has decided that Bowler is not an American citizen, and Great Britain has decided that Rickard and Walker are British sub-

"The greatest fear of the Hawaiian government is Japan, and they do not scruple to say so. They are making arrangements to get in 5000 Chinese coolies and send away as many Japanese. The government, when Japanese coolies came in, gave an unlerstanding that if Japan would supply them with coolies they would employ them. Now Japan will probably hold

violated. "The third danger to the governnent party is in themselves. democracy, or American League, is taking umbrage at the new importa-

ion of Chinese.
"The financial condition is also one of the things that will bring on a crisis, May I the government advertised publicly that no bills must be paid except in three and six months credit.

archy was never as strong as now, and it was the basis of the union of all parties in past years and there will never be harmony until that monarchy is re-stored in Princess Kaiulani and that would make peace at once."

Colonel Volney V. Ashford, attorney-general of Hawaii, who arrived on the same steamer, expresses similar

"There is a perfect reign of terror in the islands. Informers are every-where. People do not dare to speak in British subjects, and will accept the consequences. It is willing to leave have made up their minds that it is imhave claimed to be in favor of annexa-

annexationists mistrust

"As for the future? Well, annexa tion is an impossibility, and all are agreed on that. Thurston has gone back and it is publicly said that he is going to propose the restoration of a monarchy, with Kaiulani on the

"A republic seems an impossibility, such a large part of the population are incapable of governing themselves. As long as this so-called republic can pay armed men to keep down rebel-lion, it will last, and no longer. What they are talking of now, and want first, is some sort of protectorate of the United States.

"They are afraid of Japan, and then they want some protection against any other foreign interference. Then, of course, what is next wanted is a moncouraged by the failure of the last movement. They would gladly make another attempt. I am not a royalist in principal, but under all the conditions existing there, I think it the only thing. A monarchy would unite all the natives and be respected by all foreign powers."

THE INCOME-TAX LAW.

mors That it Will be Declared Un-WASHINGTON, May 16 .- There is rumor in circulation today that the income-tax law will be declared uncon-stitutional when the decision is ren-dered next Monday, either by a vote of six to three or seven to two. Last Monday, it will be recalled, there was vote for its constitutionality, and that his vote, with four others in favor of his vote, with four others in favor of it, would result in a decision by a vote of five to four in favor of the law. If the actions of the treasury department officials and those at the head of the department of justice today can be taken as an indication, the probabilities seem to be that they have had an inkling that the law is to be declared unconstitutional on Monday. That they were worried is apparent.

While no one is able to speak authoritively, the general impression is that the law will be declared unconstitutional and stricken from the

\$1 Per Day. constitutional and stricken from the statute-books. Of course the whole question hinges upon the vote of Jus-tice Jackson, and certain parties close to this jurist assert positively that he will decide against the law. They say he has always been a federalist, and that when this legislation was first proposed in congress he openly ex-pressed his disapproval of it.

Heart Palpitation Indigestion, Impure Blood



C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

THE CELEBRATED

Columbia Brewery

AUGUST BUCHLER, Prop.

This Well-known Brewery is now turning out the best Beer and Porter east of the Cascades. The latest appliances for the manufacture of good healthful Beer have been introduced, and only the first-class article wil be placed on the

East Second Street.

The Dalles, - - Oregon

CAN YOU

Buy Groceries Cheaper Than This

5c per 2-oz of Plug Cut Tobacco and a Missouri Mearchaum with eight packages. 20c per dozen for lemons, usual price 35 cents. 25 cents for three dozen eggs, guaranteed fresh. 81.00 for 16 pounds of granulated sugar, San Francisco refinery.

\$1.00 for 17 pounds of granulated sugar, Hong Kong refinery. All stock fresh and of approved brands. Goods delivered free to any part the city. You are especially invited to call and examine stock and prices.

M. T . NOLAN,

CORNER OF UNION AND SECOND STREETS

No. 90 Second door from

The Oro Fine Wine Rooms

AD. KELLER, MANAGER.

where own houses. There is everywhere a feeling of uncertanty, doubt and impending danger and ruin.

Best Grade California Wines and Brandies in the City

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC LIQUORS and CIGARS

THE DALLES, OREGON The corner of Court Street . . .

HOOD'S COLLATERAL BANK AND AUCTION ROOM Opposite Ward, Kerns & Robertson's Livery Stable on Second St.

Money Loaned on Jawelry and Other Valuables. AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY From 11 to 2 o'clock

I will sell any goods or prope ty placed with me .t 1 1441111 R. B. HOOD.

The New Columbia Hotel

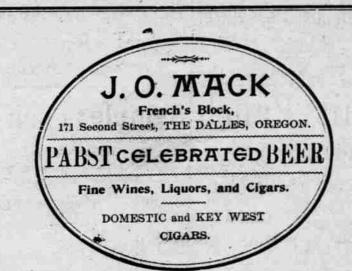
This large and popular house does the principal hotel business, and is prepared to furnish the Best Accommodations of any house in the city, and at the low rate of

First-Class Meals, 25 Cenus

Office for all STAGE LINES leaving The Dalles for all points in Eastern Oregon, and Eastern Washington,

T. T. NICHOLAS, Proprietor. Cor. Front and Union Sts The Dalles, Oregon

is located in this Hotel.



GEORGE RUCH PIONEER GROCER

(Successor to Chrisman & Corson.) _A FULL LINE OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Again at the old stand I would be pleased to see all my former patrons. Free delivery to any part of the city.