

CONSISTENCY VS. HONESTY.

The question of Mr. Gresham's consistency in accepting the portfolio of secretary of state from Mr. Cleveland, after having been such a prominent candidate before the national Republican convention for president, is being discussed by prominent New York papers. It is claimed by the Brooklyn Eagle that Mr. Gresham could not accept the protection plank in the platform of 1888. This is affirmed by that paper on the word of Mr. Gresham himself and of the two other men who were secured for counsel at the time. In reply to this allegation the Post-Express of Rochester shows that after the platform had been adopted, and he knew all about it, Mr. Gresham allowed his name to go forward to the convention as an aspirant for the presidential nomination. The paper appears to rely for proof of this upon the speech of Hon. Leonard Sweet, who presented Mr. Gresham's name and said that he had "always stood by his party for the protection of American labor against foreign competition."

The discussion at this time may be considered in bad taste, as the man is dead and not able to protect himself from false aspersions; but it will open up the broader question of the consistency of public men changing their opinion on matters of, or more properly the mind growing and the side of the official Democratic "goldbugs" whose "driving the party to ruin" was one of the purposes for which the convention was held, yet the denunciation did not take place. In its platform the convention did not mention the president's name, "refer to his name and policy directly or indirectly. All the courage and indignation that its members had when they were at home and in their individual capacity evaporated when the opportunity came for them to declare themselves as a representative body. A gathering of that sort can inspire neither fear nor respect. The national committee will disregard its demands, and if it attempts to get up a national convention on its own hook it will call out the laughter of the country. The Democratic silver crusade has collapsed miserably and ignominiously. As of old the numbers on the side of the silverites, but the intelligence, the character and the courage are with the sound money men.

HOPE FOR KENTUCKY.

Since adversity followed so closely upon Democratic victory in 1892, even the south is awakening to a true realization of the fact that the party is not to be trusted, and that hopes of prosperity built upon its promises are liable to fall into shapeless ruins. West Virginia will have a Republican in the next United States senate, the last election Tennessee gave a majority to the Republican candidate for governor, and Kentucky may be counted in the Republican column. The candidates here vote next fall. All these make the fact more emphatic that the people are losing confidence in Democratic competency, and desire no more experiments with Democratic free trade. The New York Sun is a staunch Democratic journal, but has always opposed the administration of Cleveland, and in speaking of Kentucky, says: "The election of a Republican governor of Kentucky this year would be a crowning indignity and humiliation inflicted upon the Democratic party. The burden imposed by present administration of the Democratic party, whose members elected it to office in 1892, a burden of reproaches, betrayals, evasions, surrenders, omissions and humiliations even the Democrats of those states which have resisted successfully repeated assaults from the enemies of their party in Kentucky in doubt! Talk of electing a Republican governor there this year! Such declarations are not encouraging twelve months in advance of the Democratic national convention of 1896."

A NOTABLE EVENT.

A great congress of women will be that which will meet in Memorial Hall, London, today. This will be the most notable of the events which in the past twenty years have distinguished women, and will be a crown upon the wonderfully successful work of the W. C. T. U. The organization, which has been for one and a half centuries as well as of international importance, is but twenty-one years old, dating from 1874, when some twenty ladies, at the head of whom were Frances E. Willard, Louise S. Rounds, and Mary Clement Leavitt, effected it for the purpose of conducting temperance work on a Christian and non-sectarian basis. Two years later both Canada and England had similar associations, since which time the organizations have grown in influence until they not only have a strong religious value, but are important factors in political movements as well.

There is hardly a corner of the civilized globe that does not feel the impress of these great bodies of noble-spirited, high-minded women, and it is no small honor to Chicago that this city was the home of the originators of the union, says the Inter-Ocean. Its creation were Chicago women, and its growth and success in spite of many and trying antagonisms were due in large measure to Miss Willard, the woman of all others the best known throughout the world as a friend of temperance, and the implacable enemy of intemperance. Quite proper it is then that Chicago should have the largest representation in London, and we feel sure that the delegates and visitors from that city will reflect honor upon the congress. Though Lady Henry Somerset is the woman by right of position entitled to preside over the London congress, in these two countries, and would form an inseparable bond of union for the future.

THE SILVERITE COLLAPSE.

Hirshon, the leader of the Illinois Democratic silverites, says the Democratic national committee must call a national convention to be held not

CONFUSION OF CAUSES.

The speech of Governor Altgeld before the state convention of the silver wing of the Illinois Democracy last Wednesday was evidently a studied attempt at diversion, says the Inter-Ocean.

The basis of his thought was that the country is suffering from industrial and productive paralysis, and needs a change. This is true, but he must have a short and deceptive memory if he really thinks, as he tried to make his audience believe, that the hard times on which he descended date back to the demonetization act. This is an error of twenty years, so far as concerns industrial paralysis. It is true that the farmers have been feeling the pinch of hard times for quite a long series of years, but it was not until the free coinage of silver dollars was stopped.

Never in all its history was this country more prosperous than at the very time John P. Altgeld was going up and down the state insisting that the people wanted a change. The change demanded was not only a transition from gold to silver, but from protection to free trade. The farmers did not take much stock in the cry, "It was the demonetization of the silver dollar that ruined you," but they were taking population which elected Grover Cleveland and Governor Altgeld in 1892. Some of the party speak of the silver dollar as a "gold mine" and everybody that counts for anything in politics is a silverite.

PERNICIOUS AGITATION.

The prevailing agitation of the silver question is to be deplored, because of its mischievous effect upon business conditions and the influence of returning prosperity. There is no necessity for so much talking and maneuvering about a matter which may safely be left to adjust itself in the future course of events, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The demand for the solution of the so-called currency problem is not at all urgent, and the politicians who are hammering away at it could do the country much better service by being quiet. Nothing can be gained by premature discussion of an issue that may be presented in an entirely different shape a year hence. It is not true, as these noisy agitators would have us believe, that we are facing a serious emergency, and one that calls for speedy and positive action.

CITY ELECTION.

The coming municipal election is one of more than usual importance, as the mayor and councilmen, under the new charter, have not only the management of the city affairs, but the appointment of the city marshal. Citizens should watch this annual event with a great deal of anxiety, and the election on Monday, the 18th inst., will be of unusual interest as being the first one under the new regime. Taxpayers are directly interested in the economical administration of city affairs, and to this object the proper men should be placed in nomination for the offices. The nominations are always postponed to too late a date, and the election takes place too soon thereafter to insure wise discrimination in the ballot. There are but ten days to the time when the choice will be made, and the subject of nominees should be canvassed thoroughly. Next Monday evening the primary should be held, if there are not other conventions for nominating purposes planned, and then barely eight days will elapse before the ballot will be cast. To citizens of The Dalles there is nothing of greater importance than a good and careful city government, and our people have been entirely too negligent this year. We hope that this matter will receive the most careful attention, and that there will be no regret in the future on account of the neglect or apathy that have been manifested.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

The homiletic discourses of the press of this country will be difficult to follow. One claims free silver as the best policy, another that which flesh is heir; another that nothing should be taxed but land; then comes the free-trade advocate, and the prohibition organ. To decide which is the best doctrine could only be done by actual experiment. As far as the actual experiment is concerned there never was a better, safer or more convenient system in operation in any country, and any change would work injury. The monetary policy pursued by this government is perfect and could not be improved. Regarding taxation on land alone, it is simply a theory, and experiments are very hazardous. Well-established governments have proved inadequate to cure the evils caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. The better plan for the patriotic citizen to adopt is to study well the history of nations, become thoroughly conversant with the institutions of his own country, and exercise common sense in forming his opinion with which party he should affiliate. By all means he should re-

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Dobs is get free, although his companions are now behind bars. In the meantime it is very consoling to know that the great strike leader will not be candidate for presidential honors in 1896.

TRAGIC STORY TOLD.

The Murder of Charles W. Renton in Honduras. NEW YORK, June 12.—A special from the western world says: The Honduran government has paid to the United States about \$200,000 in settlement of the claim of Mrs. Renton for the murder of her husband. The foregoing dispatch is a confirmation of the fact that the case had already been made the subject of formal negotiations. Charles W. Renton, his wife Emma, and their five children, were in Honduras, Honduras, eight years ago. Renton took up a claim in 1883. The property was valued at \$25,000. Renton had no trouble with the government or the natives until a planter's concern called the Brewster Wood & Produce Company began operating in the territory near the Renton plantation. The planter and his employees looked upon Renton's plantation with envy, and soon squatted on part of it. They stole Renton's crops and soon became more and more aggressive. In March, 1893, eight men concealed themselves in a grove near the plantation, and when he appeared opened fire on him. Mrs. Renton tried to drag her husband in, but he was shot in the back. He was shot while on a visit to Renton, an Indian but, and there kept them under guard. They decided to go away with Renton. At last six men forced their way into the plantation and pulled out from the beach. In a few minutes they heard firing. One of her captives was killed. The other five were taken to the plantation and there they were kept in a room. They were kept in a room. They were kept in a room.

WILL LOSE HIS LIFE.

Manager Teend Badly Wounded in a Wall. WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 11.—This afternoon, at 8:30, a warehouse, near the Washington & Columbia River depot, was destroyed by fire. The building was a large two-story one, and was filled with farming machinery and furniture, which were also burned. A boy, about 4 years old, struck a match, and the fire rapidly spread to a quantity of machinery oil. The children gave the alarm, and the fire was quickly extinguished. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$15,000 and insurance \$6500.

THE CHINA MASSACRE.

Denial of Reported Murders of Missionaries in China. LONDON, June 11.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the loss of property as the result of the recent rioting at Cheng Tu, Katung, More than 100 missionaries and their families were reported to have been killed. The Chinese officials, it is added, headed by the vicary of the diocese of Szechuen, opened an investigation of the matter, and reported that the missionaries were not killed, but that they were driven from their homes. The missionaries were not killed, but that they were driven from their homes. The missionaries were not killed, but that they were driven from their homes.

THE MOSLEM BARBARIETS.

Frivolous Condition existing in Eastern Turkey. BOSTON, June 12.—A reliable American resident in Turkey, in a letter about the situation in Eastern Turkey, says: The question now pending, holds within it the life or death of Oriental Christianity. Are those wicked and greedy pillage, torture, rape, abduction, confiscation, desecration of churches, etc. More human aid is urgently needed. The intricacies of the political question involved, puts the solution of the problem far beyond our reach. The letter gives a new story concerning the state of Turkish prisons. In the prisons there are seven cells, each one large enough for 10 or 12 persons. There are between 20 and 30 crowded into each one. There are no sanitary arrangements. Americans often have to drink the "khalut" water. This is the water of the prison, and it is very filthy. The prisoners are described wherein the Turks in the prisons are frequently beaten. They are often kept in a room, and they are often kept in a room. They are often kept in a room, and they are often kept in a room.

COWARDLY SHIP'S CREW.

The Ship Whynot Aboard and Passengers Abandoned. ST. MALO, June 12.—Particulars have been received here of the desertion of the passengers on the British vessel Whynot, by the crew after the vessel was wrecked on the rocks of the island of Jersey. It appears that a fire was discovered in the Whynot's hold Saturday night, and while the crew were attempting to quench the flames a bucket dropped overboard. A fire broke out, and the crew fled. The captain jumped overboard, followed by the crew. One passenger jumped overboard and swam after the boat, into which he was reluctantly taken. The passengers were greatly alarmed, and the excitement among them increased when the small boat was seen pulling for Erquy, where the crew eventually landed. Taking advantage of the confusion, the passengers succeeded in beaching the Whynot near Erquy. The matter is being thoroughly investigated by the local authorities. The captain of the Whynot, although not under arrest, is closely watched by the