

DANA'S VICTORY

Considerable comment has been made in the leading papers of the country about a libel suit against Chas. A. Dana, the veteran editor of the New York Sun, by Frank B. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., in which Mr. Dana claimed the privilege of being tried in New York. Mr. Dana has won, and the following is what the late Ocean says on the matter.

The United States district court in New York has decided one issue of a very important case. The case is that of Noyes against Dana, and the issue settled is that which determines the place of trial. Frank B. Noyes is editor of a newspaper published in Washington, D. C. Charles A. Dana is editor of a newspaper published in New York. Some time ago Mr. Dana wrote, or permitted to be written, in the Sun certain words which Mr. Noyes avers to be libelous of himself. The case has not reached the stage at which the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Noyes' complaint is to be discussed; that stage comes with the presentation of evidence.

Heretofore the issue has been concerning what the venue of the alleged offense. Mr. Noyes affirmed that, because Mr. Dana's newspaper was sold and circulated in Washington, the words complained of were published in Washington. But, inasmuch as Mr. Dana's newspaper is sold and read in California, and in Oregon, in Texas, in Yuba, Dana and in Rocky Gulch, Mr. Noyes might as well have instructed the attorney of Arizona, California, or Michigan to commence suit against Mr. Dana as to have begun proceedings in Washington. The measure of damages to Mr. Noyes might have been in any of these places, possibly, he is not known at all in Washington, where everybody knows him, but he is not suing for damages, but for a verdict in a criminal court. The commencement of suit at Washington indicates a desire to harass the New York editor by placing his trial far from his residence. But it is the essence of trial by jury that the triers shall be peers of the tried, men of the same country if possible, of the same commonwealth certainly. The attempted removal to Washington savors of an attack upon an old legal principle.

The decision of the New York court is righteous. There is no doubt that the issue of fact as to the innocent or libelous quality of Mr. Dana's utterance concerning Mr. Noyes will be fairly determined in New York. But had the court ruled that Mr. Dana could be taken to Washington for trial it would have been a certain in every territory, and probably in every state, a series of malicious prosecutions for libel would have sprung up. It is a long trip from New York to New Mexico, or from St. Paul to Washington city, or from Chicago to Florida. But in any United States court sitting in any one of these places, a trumped-up suit in libel might have been entered against any distant editor who unfortunately should have made mention of any adventurer. It would have been cheaper to have compromised than to have fought, and the shyer lawyer and the perjuror would have been able to reap rich harvests of iniquity. Mr. Dana is to be congratulated upon the victory that he has won for himself and for the press of the whole country.

PROTECTION VS. FREE SILVER

A Democratic exchange prints a two-column editorial to prove that protection and free silver are consistent doctrines, and one follows the other. This, the editor fails to prove, but stretches his article to its length without a single convincing argument to any one who takes a sufficient time to examine into the correctness of the premises he assumes. If, by placing a duty on the market price of imported silver into this country, it would tend to develop any industry which cannot exist at this time by reason of foreign competition, it would be a strong argument for free silver; but the currency of the country, which is simply a representative of value, would be debased thereby and its purchasing power largely decreased. While silver, as a circulating medium, is, in a certain measure, governed by supply and demand, it cannot stand on the same footing as American woolen and cotton goods, or wool and some products of the soil. Coin is a measure of value, and to consider worth its face value—without a gold standard—what the great commercial nations only rate as subject to the fluctuations of the market, would be to place our laborers at a disadvantage with those of foreign countries. The latter would be paid full price for their work, and the earnings of our laborers, if paid in silver, would purchase only the percentage of goods at which it was rated. There can be no question as to the doctrine of fostering infant industries and flooding the country with a fluctuating and debased currency, and no process of fair reasoning can substantiate such a fallacy. It might as well be argued that this country could reduce its yard measure to 32 or 34 inches, and its weight measure to 12 ounces. It is necessary for the harmony of commercial transactions that there should be a uniform standard of measurement and of values between countries; but this has no relation whatever with the idea that goods manufactured in England should enter the ports of the United States without any duty placed thereon. Protection is one of the foundation principles of the government, and is as applicable to the municipality as it is to the state or nation; but it is reversing the doctrine when a dollar is forced into circulation that is only worth 50 or 60 cents.

THE MODERN HIGHWAYMAN

The holding up of passenger trains has developed into one of the recognized industries of the country, and the big dailies have a column or two regularly devoted to the trade. Claude Duval and Dick Turpin were dashing characters, with something of the romantic and sentimental in their make-up. They were the heroes of the road, and performed their "duties" in a gentlemanly manner. Indeed, the history of Eng-

THE FOURTE

The riot in Boston yesterday is to be deplored. It was an independence day, and all organizations that are not antagonistic to free institutions should be accorded the privilege of displaying their patriotism on the 4th of July. That bloodshed should have resulted is to be regretted; but it seems that the feeling was so bitter that this could not be avoided. The trouble was caused by the A. P. A. joining in the procession with some of the symbols of the organization, which caused a mob of infuriated people to fire on the organization. One man was killed, and several injured as a result. Under a republican form of government all societies which are not inimical to free institutions should enjoy absolute immunity from interference. If any suffer wrong the courts are accessible, and ample justice is done; but on the great national holiday every partisan should forget his dissensions, and devote the time to instilling lessons of patriotism in the minds of the people. The celebration of the anniversary of Europe will not be jeopardized by anything that may have occurred during the celebration of the 4th of July, and is as sacred to the Populist as it is to the Democrat or Republican. The only possible difference there can be in its observance is to the narrow-minded, prejudiced bigot, who will forget his country in his selfish or personal ends. It is impossible for the republic to exist if there is not exhibited an spirit of universal patriotism among the people, and one of absolute tolerance for those of different political affiliations on Independence Day.

OUR COUNTRY

On every anniversary of the nation's birth the country should thrill with patriotic fervor, and the day should be spent by citizens in again reaffirming themselves to the duties and responsibilities of the Revolution. The story of the Revolution cannot be rehearsed too frequently, and every child should fully understand the great sacrifices that were made to establish this republic on the western continent. Lessons of patriotism cannot be too deeply instilled into the minds and hearts of Americans, for emergencies have happened that only this devotion to country have prevented from terminating in civil war. They may arise again, and preparations should be made that the people may meet them bravely.

It is more than a hundred years since self-government was attempted by Americans, and several severe tests have been made of its strength and permanency; but in every instance the country has emerged from the threatened calamity stronger than before. Popular government is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact, and acknowledged by all nations. There never was a time when public credit was as firm as basis, or when the flag was as nearly universally respected. The constitution is an instrument that insures protection to the weak against the strong, and no era has ever happened in which its provisions were more fully observed than in the present. A secret order to further the cause of free silver has been organized in Virginia, and is expected to secure "joiners" among those who favor the white metal. The object of the organization appears to be to flood the country with literature in favor of unlimited coinage before the next presidential campaign.

The fourth of July was generally celebrated over the state and nation, and it may be expected that the people, after spending the lesser of their leisure in a more abiding faith in free institutions. Notwithstanding political dissensions, there is a universal devotion to country which in all parts of the country, and it makes little difference who receives the nomination. Of course, Gov. McKinley has been the pronounced apostle of protection for years; but all prominent Republicans have been in sympathy with the tariff, and is not a resident of the portion of the United States from which the people think the president should come. It is hard to believe that the national convention will place in nomination; but it requires no prophetic foresight to state that if there is at least an available candidate he will occupy the White House from and on May 4, 1916. The man who has the most to gain is the man who has the most to lose. The man who has the most to gain is the man who has the most to lose. The man who has the most to gain is the man who has the most to lose.

The steamer Chittagoni, which arrived in Portland a short time ago with a cargo of 3500 tons of tea, was the first vessel to arrive of the new line. She left for China yesterday afternoon with a full cargo of tea and goods. The next vessel of the line will be the Astoria which has a capacity of 4500 tons of weight. The new line promises to open a market for surplus flour and will prove of great benefit to the state.

The railroad and coal strikes of 1894 cost the state of military expenses \$254,721. The men who did not get a penny added to their wages, and many of them lost employment in trades which had worked years to perfect. Heavy was the cost to the state it was a mere item in the loss sustained by the misguided men who were the cause of the strike. It is as plain as can be that questions between labor and capital cannot be settled by strikes to the advantage of either side of the controversy.

The dispatches state that Cuba will soon establish a republican form of government, and declare herself independent of Spain. The Cubans are brave and generous people, but unfortunately the methods of the Spanish republics will be likely to obtain a hold on the country. No country can prosper if its elections are held in the shape of a revolution, and where assassination is considered a perfectly legitimate thing, the result is a state of anarchy. The revolution or politics Cuba is entitled to self-government, but whether it is capable of it is an open question.

The Democracy of Colorado met today for the purpose of denouncing the president's sound-money views. The Democracy generally are badly scattered on the silver question, and the views of the Democracy of Colorado are alone almost unanimous in their views concerning money. That Cleveland's views will be denounced by the convention is a foregone conclusion, and that Colorado will throw its vote to a silver candidate for the presidency is equally certain. But the Colorado and Nevada, where the same ideas prevail, are both small quantities in the electoral college.

Notwithstanding the hard times caused by free-trade agitation, people who come here from other countries are loth to return to their old homes, says the McMinivan Reporter. When the World's Columbian exposition was held in Chicago, the provisions of the alien contract labor law were suspended until one year after the close of the exposition, so far as the employees of the various exhibitors were concerned. At the expiration of that time persons of these classes named who did not voluntarily return to their own countries were made subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to alien contract labor in open violation of the law. Congress made no provision for the enforcement of this special law, and it is practically a dead letter. Three-fourths of the persons who came in 1892 are still in the country, and it is proposed to remain because they consider it the best country on earth in which to make a living.

The man who assumed the name of Capt. Paul Webb, and who played over the falls in the Willamette river on two different occasions, met his death yesterday in attempting to run a 300-foot log chute in his barrel near Couer d'Alene, Idaho. Every-

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Picked Into the Water. BREWSTER, July 4.—At 6 o'clock this evening, while about 300 people were gathered on a bridge spanning the St. Joseph river watching a tub race, 100 feet of sidewalk of the bridge went down, carrying with it 100 persons. The fall was about 30 feet, and ironwork fell on many. The town was crazed with excitement, but in a short time the victims were all removed from the water, and all the doctors in the surrounding country were summoned to attend to the victims. The victims were all removed from the water, and all the doctors in the surrounding country were summoned to attend to the victims.

In the Hands of an Italian Mob. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 4.—The failure of the contractors of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Rockport railroad to pay the 150 Italian laborers the money they had earned has caused them to become violent, and the town is practically in their hands. They are armed with clubs and have placed combustibles on the bridge leading to the town, and in several public places. The contractors have placed the women and children in a terror-stricken. All business houses and public places are closed.

Narrow Escape. STARBUCK, July 3.—M. McClellan, who has been employed in the town here as car repairer, narrowly escaped death this morning. As he was under the car putting the wheels on, the car started, and he was thrown from the car. He escaped with only a few scratches, but he was not without other serious injury. He will arrive tomorrow, when it is

TELEGRAPHIC

Financial Question Does Not Attract Few Respondents. DENVER, July 2.—Just 40 persons were assembled in East Tower hall at 10 o'clock, the time set for the Democratic mass convention for the consideration of the financial question. Chairman Frank Arbutkole, of the state central committee, who called the meeting at the request of the committee, was not present, but he sent an address, discouraging radical action to be read by Secretary Olney Newell. It was claimed the small attendance was due to a misapprehension of the time at which the meeting was to be held, and it was confidently expected that the afternoon session would bring out a larger crowd.

At 10:40 o'clock Secretary Newell, in a letter to the committee, called the meeting to order, about 40 persons being present. Mr. Newell, in his opening address, suggested that the present policy of the government as outlined in a measure for the fact that leading Democrats of the state had been invited to attend the meeting. He spoke in severe terms of the action of certain silver-headers in trying to force the free coinage of silver in favor of the free coinage of silver. He then read the address of Chairman Arbutkole, which was received without demonstration. Mr. Arbutkole characterized the action of the Illinois Democracy in inviting the convention to be held in Chicago as impolitic and disgraceful, and advised this convention to be held in Denver to avoid interference from the national Democracy. Mr. Newell also read a letter from Charles S. Thomas, a national committee member, who was detained by illness in Colorado Springs, strongly endorsing the convention and urging that the free coinage of silver be adopted. The letter was warmly cheered.

Organization was effected with Gen. Oakes as president, and J. H. McDonald, of Wells county, secretary. The committee on resolutions was selected after the meeting adjourned till 9 p. m.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE

It will be built by British Capitalists. SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Hugh Craig, vice-president of the chamber of commerce here, has been investigating the subject of a cable across the Pacific ocean, which would connect San Francisco with the east coast of the United States. He has been in London, where he has been in conference with British capitalists. He has decided to undertake the work, he adds the further fact that the cable would be a great boon to the country, and that it would be a great boon to the country.

The cable is to be laid from Auckland, N. Z., to Norfolk island, in the South Pacific, a distance of 1175 miles. The second section of the cable, from Norfolk to Fiji, a distance of 1377 miles, the third to Fanning island, 1715 miles, and the fourth to Honolulu, 1000 miles, a distance of 3267 miles. The cost of this cable will be \$1,000,000. This cable, it is proposed, shall be only one of the cables which will be laid in the southern hemisphere. The principal connection will be between London and Sydney, New South Wales.

THE CHENG FU RIOTS

Many Deaths Reported, Mostly Among Native Catholics. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 2.—The steamer Empress, which had received word from the government of Sonora that Sunday four or five men who robbed the paymaster of the Pascari Company of \$20,000, had been captured by the Mexican authorities, and taken to the city of Chihuahua, was in the city of Cheng Fu, where the French mission was being destroyed. The French mission was destroyed, and the occupants, including several ladies, are said to be in the hands of the Chinese. The Chinese are said to be in the hands of the Chinese.

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