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SATURDAY.....JULY 4, 1896

ALL FOR WESTERN OREGON.

Those who have labored long and incessantly to keep the Third Regiment, O. N. G., together and make it an effective organization, and have seen it reduced from a regiment to a battalion, begin to feel that their labors have been in vain. They realize the fact that it is discouraging and even next to impossible to keep militia companies in good training unless there is something more attractive than ordinary armory drills, and it is a source of great disappointment to them that they receive the intelligence that Governor Lord has determined to convert the funds that were intended to defray the expenses of an encampment at Hood River toward paying the expenses of the campaign of the first regiment at Astoria.

In 1891 the Third Regiment had an encampment, and every year since they have been promised another, but it seems that such promises were made only to be broken. This year they had every reason to believe that their encampment at Hood River would be a great success and would result in much good to the different companies of the batallion in perfecting the men in all discipline that is required to make the efficient soldiers, but the governor, by his decision, has deprived them of this. It begins to look as if the appropriation for maintaining the Oregon National Guard was only intended to perpetuate the organization in Western Oregon, while the militia-men of Eastern Oregon should be thrown on their own resources, to get along the best they can, with no opportunity offered them to perfect themselves in the science of warfare. Naturally the militiamen on this side of the mountains begin to feel that they are unjustly dealt with, and see but little encouragement to keep together, and pose as defenders of the state. If they are to be trifled with in the future as they have in the past in reference to their annual encampments it will not be surprising if a number of companies disband.

NEITHER GOLD NOR SILVER

The East Oregonian ordinarily is on the right side of most questions, and advances many ideas that are replete with good judgment, but like all other papers is liable to fall into errors, or ruin the effect of its good ideas by coupling them with bad isms. In the following editorial it takes the position that "metal money has outlived its usefulness," which is possibly correct, but it ought at all times serve the capacity of the base on which money is issued. Though the paper couples with this proposition the one that the disfavor in which metal money has fallen has created a demand for the abolishing of laws for the collection of debt, which spoils its argument for paper or some other sort of token currency. It says:

"If the cheaper money drives the dearer money out of circulation, and it does, because a cheap money does not encourage hoarding or accumulation of money itself so much as a dear money, it is no argument against the cheaper money, but an argument for it. A money system that especially encourages hoarding and accumulation of money is a wrong system, a pernicious system and one that does more for a privileged and idle aristocracy and plutocracy than anything else. But free silver coinage does not come under the head of a cheap money. It is only a cheaper money as compared to gold, but identically the same kind of money and conductive to the same results as gold if given the same privileges, favors and powers. It will work the same ruin under monometalism as gold. Metal money has outlived its usefulness, it has become the recognized enemy of the masses of the people and as time moves on the popular declarations against it will be more and more startling and confusion more confounded until its powers are denied and its use forbidden. So far as man has been able to establish equality and justice, so far as he strives to establish these, he has parted company with a metal money and created the necessity of abolishing and repealing all laws for the collection of debts."

WE NEED MANUFACTURES

There never was a time when the need of a wool-scouring and manufacturing plant in The Dalles was more fully illustrated than at the present. The warehouses are filled with wool from every section of Eastern Oregon, but it remains in the warehouses unsought by wool merchants. No sales of any consequence have been made, because the buyers hold there is no demand from the eastern manufacturers. This emphasizes the fact that a market at home should be created. We may well learn of the advantages from scouring and manufacturing plants by the example set by Pendleton. It has not the natural transportation facilities possessed by The Dalles, still by establishing a scouring plant and woolen mills it has created a market at home, and as a result the heaviest wool sales made thus far this season have been made at that place, and without competitive freight rates, Pendleton has become the second largest wool market in Eastern Oregon.

The natural advantages for handling freights and with the benefits of river transportation, The Dalles will ever be the leading commercial city of the Inland Empire, but it cannot live and grow upon this resource alone. An increase of population is necessary to make of it a prosperous city, and this can only be obtained by offering more employment to operatives. To give employment to more labor manufacturing industries must be established. Had we manufacturing industries in The Dalles that would give employment to 1,000 operatives, even at the low wages of $1.25 a day, it would create a prosperity that has hitherto been unknown. It would not only furnish a market for a large amount of raw material such as wool, but the operatives would consume immense quantities of provisions, thus creating a home market for the farmers' produce; they would require houses to live in, hence would furnish employment for carpenters and a market for the millmens' material. The Dalles needs, and must have, manufacturing industries ere it attains the greatness to which it is entitled.

ECONOMY THE WATCHWARD

Next Monday the county officers elected the 1st day of June will be duly installed into office, and with the exception of clerk, sheriff and one commissioner, there will be an entire change in the personnel of the officers of Wasco county. The voters of the county have expressed their confidence in the business ability and integrity of the gentlemen who will be sworn into office next Monday, and it is to be hoped their confidence will not be shaken by any act of the officers-elect. It matters little to what political party officers of a county belong so long as they are men who recognize that public office is a public trust, and who will conduct public affairs as they would their own business, earn every dollar of their respective salaries, charge nothing for work not actually performed, and make it their especial duty to see that no one who performs work for the county is overpaid.

If the new officers make economy their watchwood during their respective terms of office, keep the expenses of the county down to the lowest possible figure, and labor incessantly for the welfare of the taxpayers, the voters of Wasco county will have no cause to regret the choice they made on election day. All that any people can demand of public servants is the performance of duties at actual cost, and a rendering of accounts such as would be required in the management of private business. Parsimony is not demanded; but a broad-minded, economical, honest administration of public affairs, such as will tend to encourage the development of every section of the county, and at the same time keep taxes at the minimum.

WHIPPED INTO LINE.

The Fairhaven World-Herald, which has in the past been flitting around the silver god like a moth about a lighted candle, has at last got its bearings clear, and having taken its cue from the St. Louis convention, offers this advice to its readers who are threatening to go astray after the silver cause:

"To our republican readers, who have a leaning toward free silver, we desire to say a few words. Don't be too hasty in your conclusions and denunciations. Wait till you have heard from the democatic convention at Chicago, and the populists at St. Louis. Bear in mind the fact that the free silver element had a fair, open hearing at the republican convention in St. Louis, and that their representation there was much stronger than it could possibly be in the electoral college, and that it is not the convention but the electoral college that makes the president. This is a country where the majority rules and the silver men were beaten in the convention by a majority to 8 to 1. Bear in mind the fact that the entire east, and the whole valley of the Mississippi, is today wild and aflame with enthusiasm over the nomination of McKinley. These are the states that furnish the electoral vote, and without them, neither McKinley, nor any other man whom the party could nominate, could hope to succeed. Hence we say that until you have heard from the democrats and populists withhold your judgement."

AS IT SHOULD BE.

The approach towards a healthier state of public opinion, upon the treatment of crime and its perpetrators, is a sign of growth in the right direction. As an example of that kind the San Francisco Chronicle mentions that "it is worthy of note that the mob which once attended executions in California has been reduced and that hangings are now witnessed mainly by sheriffs and others who have an official interest in such spectacles. Thus the hanging of the Kanaka at Folsom was seen by only thirty people. When this number is reduced to a dozen it will be better." We are accustomed to give entirely too much publicity to the actions of condemned men in their last days. The fact that a low, brutal wretch of coarse instincts and cowardly nature, is in the shadow of the gallows gives him small claim to public attention. He should be hanged as quietly as possible and thus removed from the earth which he cumbers. To Warden Aull, of Folsom, belongs the credit of putting an end to the posing as heroes of convicts under his charge. When a man like Chris Evans enters Folsom he is beyond the reach of the hero worshiping reporters of sensational newspapers. The effect of this suppression of the criminal is a distinct gain for good morals.

HOW M'KINLEYISM WORKED.

As an "advance agent of prosperity" Mr. McKinley has not been in times past the success his admirers would have us believe. The World shows today, in other colums, how his tariff helped the trusts and burdened consumers. The work of the Siamese twins of McKinleyism in 1890, the tariff and silver-purchase acts, is likewise shown in the losses by business failures for the three calendar years before and after their passage:

Before.		After.	
1887	$167,561,039	1891	$189,868,698
1888	123,829,973	1892	114,044,167
1889	148,784,337	1893	346,749,889
Total	$417,175,349	Total	$651,662,684

It is better shown in the withdrawal of capital from business enterprises and the hoarding of it in banks. The bank deposits were:

Before.		After.	
1887	$3,071,000,000	1892	$4,382,000,000
1888	3,318,000,000	1893	4,300,000,000
1889	3,627,000,000	1894	4,677,000,000

This withdrawal of about one thousand millions from active business investments meant the reduction in the volume of business during three years of $17,000,000,000 in the cities alone, with all the losses to the wage-workers incident to it.

An advance agent of this kind of prosperity does not commend himself to popular sympathy.—N. Y. World.

The Globe-Democrat figures out that "eighteen states—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—are sure to go republican. This will give the republicans 238 electoral votes, or 14 in excess of the number needed for a choice." The Globe-Democrat is a pretty good figurer, but it will find it is decidedly in error when the vote is counted next November, provided there is only one candidate in the race against McKinley.

WHERE CROPS NEVER FAIL

Oregon is unquestionably one of the most favored sections on God's footstool, a state whose resources are unnumbered, where the climate approaches perfection, where crops never fail, and where the homeseeker may find the mecca he has long sought for. Its merits have been lauded by hundreds, and now the Pacific Northwest, a very creditable illustrated journal that has just opened into existence at Portland adds this testimony to what has already been written in praise of Oregon:

"Whenever the agricutural products of the Pacific Northwest are exhibited, they seem to have no rival. Wheat from the Willamette valley has taken the first prize at every great exposition for twenty years, beginning with the Centennial at Philadelphia. Whenever shown in competition with the products of other sections, the grain and vegetables of this region impress upon all who examine them their great superiority in quality and quantity of yield, to the mild, moist climate of this region in winter, and its freedom from storms in summer, these results are due. It is no wonder that farmers from every section of the Union became enthusiastic about this region when given an opportunity to examine its products and learn of its climatic conditions. When early fall rains are succeeded by a season of dry weather, so that plowing and seeding may be done for winter grain; when the spring conditions are such that spring crops may be sown in ample time for growth; when the soil will yield an average of 30 bushels of wheat 500 bushels of potatoes, three to five tons of hay, and 2,000 pounds of hops per acre; when the farmer can be certain of a rainless sky from July to September, permitting him to harvest his crops leisurly and surely, there seems little else he could desire, except a home market for varried products and cheap means for reaching them. Both of these are being supplied. Already railroads ramify this region and steamers ply in great numbers on its waters, while thousands of homeseekers and promoters of new industries are creating the needed home market.

"There is no reason to anticipate that the agricultural superiority of this region will not continue. The climate must always remain favorable, and the lasting quality of the soil has ben demonstrated by half a century of cultivation, without a single failure of crops. No matter what added prosperity may be in store for this region, through the development of its vast coal measures, its ledges of gold, silver and copper, its deposits of iron, nickle, cinnabar, kaolin and aluminum, its hills of marble, limestone and sandstone, its forests, fisheries and other sources of wealth, its fertile acres will always respond to the touch of the plow with crops worth millions of dollars annually, and will forever sustain a large and prosperous agricultural, population.

"Products classed as agricultural, however, are not all that this region exhibits in quality superior to those of other sections. In the production of certain fruits it has no equal. Its warm, moist, equable climate and its volcanic soil are conductive to the largest growth, most prolific yield and finest flavor of such fruit as cherries, plums, prunes, pears, apples, strawborries and other small fruits. In these it stands pre-eminent, while its grapes peaches, etc., are equal to the best from other regions. There is no question but the Italian prune of the Columbia region, known in the market as the Oregon prune, is the acme of perfection of that fruit. In size, flavor and prodigality of yield it has no rival. Millions of trees have been set out and are now in bearing, and the markets of the country are being supplied. The same can be said of cherries, pears, apples, and strawberries. Enormous quantities of these are shipped to eastern markets annually, and the acreage in trees and vines is being largely increased each year. Thus it is that the orchardist and the agriculturist find equally inviting conditions in this region, and equal opportunity for the successful employment of skill, industry, and business capacity."

THE ONE ISSUE.

The democratic national convention will convene in Chicago on Tuesday of next week to enunciate the principles of the party, and nominate candidates for president and vice-president. There can now be but little doubt as to what the declaration of the convention will be, on the leading issues of the day. The silver men will have a large majority, and if not the necessary two-thirds to nominate, will have sufficient power to enforce into the platform a declaration for the free coinage of the white metal at the ratio of 16 to 1, then no gold standard advocate would accept a place on the ticket, hence the nominees for president and vice president will be silver men of well defined standing in the party. The tariff plank will likely differ but little from that adopted in 1892, though it may be less radical, and will likely declare for a re-adjustment of schedules, so as to produce more revenue and at the same time afford incidental protection to such industries as are claimed to have suffered under the present tariff law; therefore on this topic there will, in all probability, be but little discrepancy between the St. Louis and Chicago platforms, leaving the money question the one and only issue between the democratic and republican parties.

Since the republican national convention declared squarely against free coinage of silver, and the democratic national convention will pronounce for it, the money question can and will be definitely settled, if other silver parties who profess to believe this issue paramount to all others, will show their sincerity by refusing to nominate a presidential ticket. With but two candidates in the field, a fair, full and honest expression of the people of the nation can be had. If on this issue McKinley is elected, the silver men should be satisfied to abide by the decision of the majority and forever drop their hobby On the other hand, if he is beaten and a silver candidate is elected, the advocates of a single gold standard must submit to the inevitable, and prepare to adjust their business to a silver standard.

It is, we believe, to the best interest of all that the money question be made the only issue in the next election. Its agitation in past years has done more to disturb business than anything else. The suspense and uncertainty we have passed through is more detrimental than the adoption of either a gold or silver standard could possibly be. What the nation requires is the settling of this question, and if the populists and silver republicans are sincere in their protestations they will allow the question to be settled between two candidates next November. If they prevent this by nominating a ticket, they will surely divide the silver vote, elect McKinley, and leave the question of finance still unsettled for four years, for it will be claimed after the election that the silver vote was divided, and that no expression of the people was had, so they will clamor for a re-submission of the question in 1890.

OUR COUNTRY.

It is appropriate at each recurrence of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, that the people of this grand and glorious, free and independent nation consider for a brief period the path over which the United States has clambered from comparative obscurity, from a little handfull of patriots, to one of the leading powers of the world, with a population of 70,000,000 people. It is now 120 years since the band of patriots, representing the thirteen original colonies, met in continental congress at Philadelphia, and pledged their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor to the maintenance of a free and independent country. The story of the struggle before this and bravest of brave deeds is familiar to every reader of American history, in fact to every school boy in the land, hence a reiteration of them is unnecessary.

To escape oppression and the promise of the privileges of freedom and independence were the incentives that drew our forefathers to America, therefore the declaration of the continental congress on July 4, 1776, that this island of right ought to be a free and independent government struck a responsive chord in the hearts of Americans; it aroused their patriotism, and they flocked to the support of the cause of independence, ready to sacrifice their lives and their liberty at the shrine of freedom. The result is known to all. In the clash of arms that followed it was a strife between valliant freemen, battling for the right of home and liberty, against British mercenaries, waging war as hired butchers. In such a contest right prevailed, and at the end of eight years of struggle, the proudest nation on earth was forced to concede that she was powerless to crush American freedom and American patriotism.

After the independence of the United States had been established, then came another source of perplexity, what form of government to establish. A monarchal form of government was suggested, but met with poor response from a people who had sacrificed their all to throw off the rule of monarchs and break down the supposed divine right of kings to govern. A government of and by the people was demanded; but such a government, a republic with the monarchial and aristocratic elements eliminated, was to an experiment, and met with some opposition from the more conservative minds. However a happy compromise was effected between Hamilton and Jefferson, and the gradest and most glorious nation of the world, which accorded equal privileges to all, sprang into existence.

But even a nation founded upon such grand principles was not perfect in its incipency, nor was it free from besetting dangers from without and dissensions within. Even Great Britain was still jealous and revengful, and forced upon the young nation another struggle for its rights in 1812. Then in the formation of the constitution there was a principle left that was diametrical to the idea of true freedom. It permitted holding one class of people in bondage by another. This was held to be contrary to American principles. The result was turmoil and strife, the dividing of the country into sections, and the engendering of bitterness throughout the nation. Slowly but surely did this strife grow until it culminated in 1861 in the secession of the Southern states, who were wedded to the belief that the compact of states was seperable. Whether right or wrong in this belief, the fates decreed otherwise. And the result of the great civil war was that slavery was blotted out; a bone of contention was removed; the national supremacy of the central government was established beyond question, and the nation, at the close of the war in 1865, was once more inseperably united.

From the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomatox dates a new era in the history of the republic. Thirty years have elapsed since the last gun was fired, and during that period, those who took up arms against the government in 1861 have returned to the fold of brotherhood; with true American spirit they have acknowledge their error, and have become citizens whoes loyalty and patriotism cannot be questioned. And as as the cycle of time brings around each recurring Fourth of July they are as ready to salute the stars and stripes as are those who fought to defend it. Those sectional strifes that had their origin away back in 1832 and culminated in the civil war are forgotten, and we now stand as 70,000,000 brothers, proud of our country, loyal to her flag, and holding every principle of her autonomy near and dear to our hearts.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The situation at Chicago is becoming interesting. It looks now as though Boies would head the democratic ticket.

The republican campaign cry this year will not be "What's the matter with McKinley?" but the old time question "What's the matter with Hanna?"

The Oregonian's opinion of Pennoyer before and after election is of a decidedly different material. See yesterday's issue in which the ex-governor is declared perfect.

The Chicago Tribune has dispatches from every state and territory, and declares that the democratic national convention will stand on the money question as follows, silver, 578; gold, 328.

Senator Lee Mantle, of Montana, announced in a newspaper interylew in Chicago this week that he fully endorsed the bolt of the Montana delegates. He is for silver first and the republican party afterward.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died at Hartford Connecticut, Wednesday. Although she wrote several books, her fame rests, and rests securely on perhaps the most powerful novel ever written, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Nickell of the Jacksonville Times is one of the delegates to the democratic national convention and it is reported goes with a Pennoyer boom in his pocket. Our ex-governor might make a good run as the second man on the ticket, but Oregon can hardly hope for first place. The trouble with the scheme is that Pennoyer does not even pretend to be a democrat. Should the democracy retire from business and be absorbed by the silver party it would be a different thing, but this it will not do. The democratic party can neither be killed nor absorbed, and is now about as lively a corpse as the other parties ever undertook to bury.

If any one should tell you that McKinley is as good as elected, just ask him to wait until the frosts of November before he makes such assertions. The doty major's hopes are liable to be frost bitten on election day.

Franklin wished that he could live a hundred years longer to see what advance the world would make in that time. It has gone ahead considerably in science and invention, but as far as men are concerned Franklin would find himself second to nobody on earth.

The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated $600,000 for good roads. The farmers of the state have watched the road building operations of the last two or three years and have concluded that there is money in going ahead with the work.

Counting in clerk hire, mileage and incidentals, a member of congress now receives a total of about $12,650 for his two years' service. Daniel Webster used to get for the same period $3328. The expansion in the past has at least kept up with that of the statesmanship.

It is a singular fact that Gen. Weyler, with an army of 175,000 men, is unable to do more than hold a few cities and his trocha, while the insurgents army of only 40,000 men has seized the greater part of Cuba, and is gradually driving the Spanish forces back upon Havana.

Ganet A. Hobart, the republican nominee for vice-president, is one of the wealthy men of New Jersey. He is connected with half a dozen different banks, is at the head of the East New Jersey Water Co., and draws a salary of $50,000 a year as attorney for the National Railroad Pool.

The Detroit Tribuue, which was for many years the leading republican paper of Michigan, has bolted the money plank of its party platform. It says "the platform adopted at St. Louis is damnable unpatriotic and unrepublican, and that it is an unexplainedd and unexplainable repudiation of the past principles of the republican party on the most vital issue."

There is no toadyism about Henry Watterson. In the course of an interview with the representative of the London Chronicle a few days ago, he said: "We are republicans, whereas you are monarchists. We detest your social system thoroughly. Shoddy Americans who come over here in hot pursuit of social recognition we regard with disgust, as you regard with disdain. There can be no affinity between democracy and aristocracy."

The Walla Walla Union places Oregon, Wasnington, California, Kansas and West Virginia among the states that will surely go for McKinley on account of the financial plank in the republican platform. Surely the editor of the Union has not been a close observer of the recent election in this state, for it was unmistakably a voice for silver, and if he is as badly off on his estimates of other states as he is on this, they are of little value.

Mark Hanna does not believe the American laborers are interested in the money question. He says: "I have 5,000 to 6,000 men in my employ, and I know by personal investigation that the men who are working in the shops and the mines care little or nothing about the whole financial question. They recognize the fact that it is one of the issues of the campaign, but that is about as far as their interest goes. It is the farmers and the debtor class who are interested in the free-silver question."

During the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, our exports of silver bullion in excess of imports of silver ore and bullion amounted to $30,533,702 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, our net exports of silver bullion, less imports of silver ore, amounted to $27,016,138, and for the first eleven months of the present fiscal year ending May 31st last, to $29,927,662. Thus within three years our net exports of silver have amounted to nearly $90,000,000, and nearly the whole of this has been sent to Great Britain.

Builders of presidential tickets are still busy and making all sorts of prophesies anent the Chicago convention. The names of Boies, of Iowa, Bland, of Missouri, Morgan, of Alabama, and Stevenson, of Illinois, are are most prominently mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for president, either of whom would suit the masses. Whitney, of New York, Pattison, of Pennsylvania, Russell, of Massachusetts and other eastern democrats, since it became a certainty that the silver men would control the convention, have decided to defer their aspirations.

A Rare Inducement.

The San Francisco Examiner will give away at its next annual drawing 9000 premiums, aggregating in value $145,000. Each subscriber also receives a fine picture worth in the market more than the price of the paper. These are splendid inducements, because the Examiner is the best newspaper on the coast, and is well worth alone the amount a year that it costs. If you subscribe now you can get the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER and Weekly Examiner one year each for only $2.60. The clubbing rate entitles the subscriber to a ticket in the drawing and all other special privileges.

President Bloss Has Resigned.

President J. M. Bloss, of the State Agricultural college at Corvallis, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the board of regents and the board has appointed Hon. T. J. Apperson, Gov. Lord and Benton Killin a committee to find a successor, Prof. Bloss to remain in charge until a successor is selected. The applicants for the position of president are Prof. E. B. McElroy, Hon. H. B. Miller and Prof. E. Grimm.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Blakeley & Houghtons' Drug Store.

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

ABSOLUTE CONTROL.

Silver Democrats Expect to Secure This. They Will Concede Nothing.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A conference of the members of the democratic bimetallic committee was called to order at the Sherman house at a few minutes past 12 today by Senator Harris, of Tennessee, chairman of the organization. There was present a quorum of the committee and a number of distinguished silver members.

The first meeting was devoted largely to introductions and an exchange of views as to the outlook. The opinion was generally expressed that there would be no question as to the absolute control of the convention by the silver forces, to which was added a determination to see that nothing happened in any way to weaken the control. There was more or less discussion of Whitney's attitude. It was noted that there was no expression by any one favorably to yielding to the gold-standard element in anything. The opinion was well summed up in a remark by Senator Harris:

"I am, Harris said, "one of many thousands of democrats and many hundreds of delegates. I can't of course speak for them myself. I want no compromise. We should either have a declaration for the free coinage of silver on terms of equality with gold at 16 to 1 so no human being can misunderstand it, or we should have an equally plain pronouncement for the gold standard."

The formal proceedings consisted of the appointment of a committee to confer with the executive committee of the national committee, consisting of Senator Jones, of Arkansas; Governor Stone, of Missouri, Senator Turpie, of Indiana; Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia. The terms of the resolutions under which the committee is appointed authorize the committee to confer with the executive committee of the national committee in reference to all questions affecting and relating to the temporary organization and proceedings of the national convention.

Thrown Upon a Saw.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., June 30.—George Slocum, proprietor of the Cedar Valley saw mill, brought news here today of the awful death of L. H. Radcliff, at Cedar Valley, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. L. H. Radcliff was in the employ of Mr. Slocum at the mill, and was engaged in "offbearing" behind the saw. He was taking away a slab that had just been cut, but, instead of rolling it down the rolls, he picked it up and started to pass it over the saw. Mr. Slocum saw it was going to strike the saw, and yelled to him to look out. At that instant Radcliff was jerked upon the saw, his body badly cut, and thrown over the log that was on the carriage to the floor of the mill. He made an effort to rise, but fell back dead.

Iron Mills Will Close.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 30.—Every mill in the Mahoning valley, including Youngstown, Warren, Niles, Girard and Struthers, will close today pending the settlement of the rate per ton for boiling. Manufacturers offer to sign a scale at $4 per ton, while the Amalgamated Association is holding out for $4.50. Eight thousand five hundred mill workers will be out of employment until a settlement is reached.

Indiana Gold Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—A meeting of gold-standard democrats of this city was held yesterday at the Commercial Club, with 42 present, including prominent business men, bankers and professional men who are opposed to free silver. Of the 42 present 37 agreed to go to Chicago and headquarters will be opened at the Palmer house or the Auditorium, and all Indiana gold-standard democrats will be invited to meet there.

Reunion of Confederates.

RICHMOND, June 30.—The Confederate reunion opened today with charming weather. An immense throng was present. As General Gordon showed his face on the rostrum this morning, a mighty Confederate yell went up. Governor O'Ferrall welcomed the veterans. General Gordon is the orator of the occasion.

Left for Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Cleveland left Washington this morning over the Pennsylvania railroad, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber. At Jersey City the president will board the private yacht Oneida and sail for Buzzard's bay. All executive business will be transacted at Gray Gables during the summer.

Still Running Behind.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The indications now are that the excess of the government expenditures over the receipts for the year ending today will be about $15,500,000 as compared with the deficit of about $43,000,000 for the year 1895. The receipts for the present month will exceed the expenditures by about $1,400,000.

Admits His Guilt.

TACOMA, June 30.—County Commissioner Holmes this afternoon admitted the truth of the charges made by the two janitors of the courthouse that they were compelled to pay him $10 per month to retain their positions. The janitors are old soldiers, and the G. A. R. will try to force Holmes out of office.

Value of Foreign Coins.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mr. Preston, the diriotor of the mint, has adjusted the values at which foreign coins are to be received by United States customs officers during the next quarter. The values are increased on a basis of $0.68769 per ounce of silver, as against $0.68207 on April 1, 1896.

Cheyennes on the Warpath.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A special to the Record from Helena, Mont., says: The Cheyenne Indians have donned their war paint and are holding powwows preparatory to a general uprising. Several troops of the tenth cavalry have been ordered from Port Custer to the Cheyenne agency at Lame Deer. Custer county, Mont.

A Populist Opinion.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national executive committee of the peoples party, says: "In the light of the last few days, I think Bland's or Teller's nomination at Chicago is the only thing that can head off a separate ticket at St. Louis."

BLOODY AFFRAY AT CHURCH.

One Man Was Killed and Several Badly Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The village of Farmland is greatly excited over a riot that occured at the North White river church after services last night, in which one man was fatally stabbed and several others seriously hurt.

Just how the trouble originated nobody knows, but as the congregation was passing out John Moser and John Jemerson, who have long been enemies, were seen to be scuffling, when Jemerson drew a knife and stabbed Moser several times. Friends went to their assistance and the fight became general, clubs and pocket knives being used. When the room was finally cleared Moser was dead, William Murphy had a fractured skull, a little child of John Henderson had been terribly bruised by being trampled upon, and her mother was unconscious from fright. Others of the congregation were bruised.

A SPANISH VICTORY.

Insurgents Were Put to Flight With Heavy Loss.

HAVANA, July 1.—A Bahia Honda letter received here today gives the details of an important engagement in Pinar del Rio, near Cayo Redondo. The rebel leader, Brigadier Frani and his 13 followers were killed and many wounded. They were carried from the field. The insurgents were put to fight. The coast steamer Trito brought yesterday from Bahia Honda many Spanish families. The feeling in Pinar del Rio is now one of alarm.

Generals Gonzales, Munez and Mulinos arrived here from Pinar del Rio last night to confer with the captain-general. Lieutenant-General Valdez sailed from Havana today for Spain to recuperate his health.

The insurgent chief, Aramaeo Sanchez, fighting under Maximo Gomez, in the late battle of Najasa, was wounded. Sanchez' leg has since been amputated.

Gomez is said to be now encamped with only 600 men all mounted, 400 being from Minas Point, known as Los Estrapodes.

Four hundred rebels commanded by Salvador Reves attacked, on the 24th, 26th and 27th insts., the town of Yara, near Manzanillo, but were vigorously repulsed with heavy loss. It is reported the rebel chief, Perez, was encamped on the 27th at Manga Daraga, near Santo Domingo. It is said he came from the east. It was his intention to march to Vulta Jarada.

Santiago de Cuba advices report 420 cases of smallpox in that city. Two sisters of Charity, belonging to the St. Vincent de Paul Association, died of yellow fever at Santa Clara hospital while attending their patients.

The inhabitants of Morgazo, in the province of Santa Clara, on the night of June 26, were surprised by the presence of rebels who had entered the town without arousing the troops, which were supposed to be defending the place. The insurgents looted a store and killed a clerk and a cousin of the owner. The garrison at length learned of what was going on under their noses, rushed to arms and attacked the invaders, who were, according to the government reports, compelled to retreat, with four killed and 12 wounded.

SILVER DICK TALKS.

Makes Some Additional Remarks Upon the Silver Question.

LEBANON, Mo., July 1.—Richard P. Blanc, Missouri's candidate for president, has just returned from a conference at St. Louis with those who are working in his interest. When seen, he interposed no objection to a brief discussion of the political issues, and particularly of that issue which is of his own creating.

"I do not know that I can add much to my previous expressions on the subject of silver," he added. "It is generally known that I urgently favor the restoration of silver as money and advocate its free, unlimited and unrestricted coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, to be maintained in all respects at a mutual party with gold.

"I think the immediate effect of this would be to improve the industrial and commercial condition of the country. I believe the restoration of free coinage would be the salvation of this nation. If the United States were to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, I think other leading nations would promptly follow the example.

"In case the other nations of the world do not follow this example, and the United States had to maintain the free coinage of silver alone, I believe no ill effect will be experienced in the financial centers. My idea is that restoration of free coinage would mean the awakening of trade and allied interests, and prosperity would progress. The feeling is all one way. The silver idea will dominate the democratic convention and the silver candidates will be victorious in the election.

That Two-Thirds Rule.

CHICAGO, July 1.—It is not yet certain whether there will be a general disposition in the convention to follow the lead of the Illinois delegation for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

There is unquestionably a strong faction who agree with Altgeld, that the rule is undemocratic and would like to see it canceled upon general principles. If, however, it be abrogated, the action will be due to the difficulty of securing the necessary two-thirds to nominate, with the rule still in existence. This is one of the questions the silver committee will probably consider.

This is Extraordinary.

PANAMA, July 1.—Horatio Guzman, formerly Nicaraguan minister to the United States, sails for Corinto tomorrow. It is reported that he has been returned as a liberal to congress, but that he will refuse to go, being impressed with the idea that he was not fairly elected. Dr. Parra, liberal governor of the department of Tolima, has resigned. Dr. Pinto has been appointed to succeed him.

The Democratic Gavel.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago, will present to the national democratic convention a gavel with a peculiar history.

The head is made from a piece of oak timber taken from the corner of the old block-house at Fort Dearborn, in 1846, by Ferdinand Jones. The handle is constructed from the trunk of a tree found 20 feet below the surface of the ground and below the glacial drift, at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. This wood is believed to be 7,000 years old.

Teller is Hopeless.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Senator Teller last night at Morrison, Ill., intimated that he recognized the fact that the coming democratic convention would not take up with any republican or populist.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....$265,901,995
Gold reserve..... 101,648,321

BALDWIN'S ESCAPE.

Gay Millionaire Once more Proves Lucky. An Attempt Made Upon His Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—During the process of Lillian Ashley's suit against E. J. Baldwin for $75,000 for seduction, this morning, Emma Ashley, a sister of Lillian, tried to shoot the millionaire defendant. She fired at Baldwin, but the bullet missed.

Lillian Ashley was in the witness chair on cross-examination. She testified yesterday that she has never worn her hair crimped. This morning the defense had a picture of her showing her hair dressed with crimps of extraordinary size. Asked if it was her picture Lillian said: "It may be me, but I don't think so." At these words Emma Amenda Ashley, a sister of the plaintiff, rose from her seat carrying a small bag and walked behind the chair where "Lucky" Baldwin was sitting.

From the bag she took a revolver which she leveled at Baldwin's head, the muzzell being two inches from his skull. She tried to pull the trigger, but could not and had to use both hands. Every one was engrossed with the testimony, and nobody knew Baldwin's danger till the report of the pistol was heard. It had missed Baldwin's head and Emma Ashley was trying to fire again, but the pistol did not discharge readily. H. A. Unruh, Baldwin's business manager, was the first to grasp the situation, and jumped towards the woman and struck her a violent blow on the wrist and wrestled the pistol from her grasp.

CHANCE FOR A FIGHT.

In the Matter of Selecting a Temporary Chairman.

CHICAGO, July 2.—It is not yet determined whether tht executive committee will resume the responsibility of naming a man for temporary chairman of the democratic national convention.

That matter is still under consideration. A decision has been arrived at not in defiance of the request of silver men, but because it is in accordance with precedents. There is no doubt if the full national committee accept the recommendation it will precipitate a lively skirmish on the floor of the convention on the threshold of its proceedings.

If a gold man is selected the silver minority of the national committee will bring in a report recommending a silver man and the first contest will be between gold and silver forces and fought out there and then. It has been intimated in case affairs reach this stage Chairman Harrity will refuse to order a general roll call and will arbitrararily seat the gold candidates. The silver men refuse to believe he would pursue such a course.

THE LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

Sonora Stage Coach Held Up and Robbed of Valuable Mail.

STOCKTON, Cal July 2.—Another stagerobbery took place early this morning. As Andy Shine, the driver of the Sonora coach, was going over the road toward Knight's ferry, about seven miles from the last-named place, just above Crabtree ranch, his stage was stopped by a lone highwayman. The man ordered him to halt and throw out Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box. As he held a six-shooter at Shine's head the latter readily complied with his request. Then the masked robber ordered the mail pouch thrown out and this request was also complied with. Shine, however, threw out only the way mail and not the Sonora pouch. It is thought that from the mail the highwayman secured a valuable registered letter from Jamestown. There were a number of registered letters in the Sonora mail, but the robber did not get any of them.

ALTGELD HAS NO PREFERENCE.

Says He Has no Idea Who Will be Nominated at Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Governor Altgeld returned from Chicago today. He expects to return to Chicago Sunday and remain until after the convention. "Free silver men will have control of the convention" he said, "and it is, we think, to our best interests to wind up the business of the convention in one day. Single gold standard men will, of course, fight for delay." Altgeld said he had no idea who will be temporary or permanent chairman, but both positions would be filled by men acceptable to the free silver democrats. Regarding the presidential nominee, he said he had no proference. It was too soon yet to fix upon a man. The chief object now was to see to it that the rights of the majority were not interfered with by Wall street gold.

Fees Illegally Collected.

FRESNO, CAL., July 2.—One of the most important decisions in the history of the county was handed down by Judge Carter, concerning the collection of fees by the county clerk. For the past year the clerk, on the advice of the district attorney, has collected $2 for filing complaints and for placing the cause on the trial calendar, a like sum being charged for every record preliminary to and during the pendency of the suit. Under this system the trial of one case alone invol