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HILL STANDS FIRM.

In the recent democratic national convention held in the city of Chicago, there was no abler, no firmer advocate of maintaining the gold standard than Senator David B. Hill, of New York. The most logical speech of the convention was delivered by Senator Hill in advocacy of the present standard. In his address before the convention he defined his position clearly and forcibly, and so strong were his convictions on the money question that that after the platform was adopted, he refused to take further part in the convention. This lead many to believe that the New York senator would bolt the regular ticket of the party, and would either support McKinley or insist upon the nomination of a gold democrat. A strong pressure has been brought to bear on him to pursue one of the two courses, but without avail. Hill still maintains that he is a democrat, ready to submit to the principles of democracy, the will of the majority. Following the lead of Senator Hill, Tammany has adopted the following resolution:

"Tammany Hall hereby ratifies the nominations of the democratic national convention recently held in Chicago, viz.: William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice-president. And we do hereby pledge to them our loyal, zealous and unswervering support."

When such advocates of the gold standard and leaders of democracy of such marked and unquestioned ability as Senator Hill signify their willingness to surrender their preference for gold, and submit to the will of the majority in lending their support to the regular nominees of the national convention, what is left for the lesser lights in the party but to also submit to majority rule and give their support to the national ticket. By his refusal to bolt the ticket nominated at Chicago, Hill acknowledges that he sees less danger to the nation in the adoption of the free coinage of silver, than there would be in turning over the reins of government to an administration that would be dictated to and under the control of Hanna, Platt and Quay. Hundreds of thousands of gold democrats in the nation will view the situation in the same light, and after cool deliberation will follow Hill, and rally to the banner of Bryan and Sewall.

BE UP AND DOING.

Word comes to us that work on the canal at the Cascades will be resumed in a short time, and that it may not lag as it has in the past, it behooves the people of The Dalles to pay some attention to the manner in which the work is prosecuted. Without attempting to fasten the blame of past delays upon any one in particular, it is a patent fact that in the past, unnecessary delays in the manner of executing the work have occurred, and we believe it devolves upon the people of this city, since they are the ones most interested in the opening of the canal and locks, to see that there is no repetition of what has happened in past years.

It has been decided by the engineers that the inner walls, between the upper guard gate and the lock gate, be constructed of solid masonry, and it is estimated that from two to three months will be required, under the most favorable circumstance, to perform this work. From the manner in which the work has progressed in past years, we can surmise, that if the engineers and contractors are not urged to push the work as rapidly as possible, the two or three months may mean a year. We would therefore suggest that The Dalles pursue a like coure to that adopted by the people of Astoria during the building of the jetties at the mouth of the Columbia; that an expert be hired by the people of this place to go to the locks so soon as work shall be commenced, and should any apparent delays be discovered, that he report the same immediately to the war departments, urging that the engineers in charge exercise the strictest vigilance over the work, and cause it to be pushed along with the greatest possible speed.

Without some such action on the part of The Dalles, it is possible that the work of completion will drag along until the next season of high water, and that another appropriation will be required before the canal can be opened for traffic. The Dalles has more direct interest in this matter than any other section, hence we should all be awake to the necessities of the occasion; we should be up and doing, and use every legitimate effort to further the opening of the locks.

IS MCKINLEY SINCERE?

In addressing a delegation of old soldiers who waited on him at his home in Canton, a few days since, Major McKinley when referring to the money question and the possibility of the free silver issue carrying at the coming election, made use of these words: "We have reached the point in our history when all men who love their country must unite to defeat by their ballots the forces which now assail the country's honor."

If Major McKinley was sincere in this remark, he evidently put in the word "now" as a saving clause in his own behalf. For if voting for the free coinage of silver is an attempt to "assail the nations honor," he could not afford to call upon the old soldiers to unite in an effort to defeat one who had cast his vote for such a measure in the past, because the records of the lower house of congress show that while a member of that body, only a few years ago, even McKinley cast his vote for a free coinage bill. Eight years ago probably it was patriotism to support free coinage, but now, according to the distinguished Ohioan, it is treachery. Really if McKinley desires to appear sincere in his declarations regarding finance during this campaign, he wants to confine himself solely to the present, and not allow the memory of the voter to go back even to 1890, when he compromished with the silver congressmen, and supported the Sherman purchasing act in order to insure the passage of his tariff bill.

WHICH IS MORTGAGED?

The S. F. Chronicle takes a gloomy view of the situation in the event of Bryan's election to the presidency. It holds that the only sound plank in the platform on which he stands is the one declaring for the free coinage of silver, but insists that all the advantages to accrue from the free coinage of silver would be undone by his administration being influenced by such men as Altgeld, Tillman and Pennoyer. The Chronicle takes the position that he is under obligations to those men for his nomination, but how it arrives at this conclusion is not explained. On the contrary, the records of the Chicago convention show that Bryan really owes his nomination to no one. There never has been a candidate for the presidency whose nomination was secured with less effort on the part of bosses, or who goes before the people with less of the stigma of being a "mortgaged" candidate than William J. Bryan.

But how about the candidate to whom the Chronicle gives its undivided support? How was Mr. McKinley's nomination secured? Solely through the minipulations of Mark Hanna, and if he is elected, it will be by the united support of Hanna, Quay, Platt, and like bosses, aided by the Wall street bankers and brokers. Then which of the two will be the least hampered in the discharge of his duties in case he is elected to the presidency? Will it be McKinley, whose election will be secured by the aid of political bosses, money sharks and favored classes; or will it be Bryan, whose only support will come from the masses? Which of the two stands before people today as the "mortgaged" candidate? Which will be the freer from dangerous influences if he is seated as president?

CLEVELAND ON M'KINLEY.

There has been any amount of speculation as to what Cleveland will do since the democratic convention declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Some have declared that he is so wedded to the cause of gold that he would turn republican and support McKinley. Unless a wonderful change comes over him he will certainly never cast his vote for McKinley or in any way lend him his support. Just prior to the Chicago convention he said to a Washington correspondent to the New York Journal:

"Never will I vote for McKinley. Never will I vote the republican ticket, or for any man even my brother, who might be named thereon."

Another dispatch reports him as saying in substance: "Much as I am opposed to the free coinage of silver under the present conditions and fear it will be disastrous to the country, I would greatly prefer a free silver democrat to any republican like McKinley, who is thoroughly socialistic in his tendencies and the servile tool of greedy tariff robbers, monopolists of all shades and degrees of magnitude."

Cleveland may not support Bryan, especially if a gold standard democrat is nominated by an independent convention, but there is little danger of his ever supporting the regular nominee of the republican convention who is directly opposed to every principle which Cleveland has held sacred except the maintainance of the gold standard.

WHO CAUSED THE DEFICIT

Expert figurers place the amount of the deficit in the receipts of the government treasury in the twenty-two months that the present tariff law has been in effect at $80,903,777. That is in the past twenty-two months the expenditures have been that much greater than the receipts. This is, held up as the great "hoodo" of democratic ascendency, the "unbusinesslike democratic administration." But those who are loudest in their cries about the deficit are most quiet in reference to the action of the republican supreme court in depriving the government of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 a year in revenue by declaring the income tax unconstitutional. Had the supreme court not reversed a former decision of that body, there would be no deficit today, and the incomes from all sources would just about meet the expenses. A majority of the supreme court is republican, and if any party is responsible for the shortage that exists in the treasury it is the party who put those supreme judges in office.

IN A PREDICAMENT.

Some of the republicans of the country who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, still who are wedded to McKinley's views on the tariff, are in a quandary as to what course to pursue at the coming election. They want to cast their votes for high protection, and at the same time consider the money question of the greater importance. One who is thus puzzled sought an interview the other day with a gentleman who had just returned from McKinley's headquarters and asked "if both houses of congress were to pass a free coinage bill, would McKinley veto it." He was informed by the gentleman who had been to Canton that McKinley, if elected president, would certainly veto any bill for free coinage, no matter what action congress might pursue. If this is the ultimatum, the free silver republicans are certainly in a predicament, and many of them will wonder where they are going to get off at next November.

M'KINLEY PROSPERITY.

In 1872 the customs revenue of this government was $215,000,000. The panic of 1873 came on and this revenue fell to $130,000,000. All the time the republican party was in full control of the government, a high protective tariff was in full force, and a republican financial policy prevailed. A great and disastrous panic held the country in its grip for five years. It was then that the tramp nuisance first made his appearance and the socialists and anarchists came to stay.

This aggregation of evils was reinforced by the panic of 1893, that came under republican laws, and under McKinley's high protection that he now brazenly claims is the only thing that will give the country prosperity.

While Tammany Hall has been a corrupt political organization in the past, it has one redeeming feature to its credit—it has ever successfuly combatted the influence of Wall street in New York pulitics. Today in national politics it is found battling against its ancient enemy, and has declared its allegiance to the "boy orator of the Platt."

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

That the silver men will have as full control of the senate after the 4th of next March as they did during the last session of congress, is almost beyond question, and even if McKinley is elected president, it will be as utterly impossible to pass any tariff of financial legislation through the senate, that does not carry with it a provision for the free coinage of silver, as it was during the session recently closed. Hence if the republicans shall gain the president, the treasury will continue to be embarassed in the next four years as it has been in the past, and bond issuing will have to be continued through another four years. A Washington correspondent to the Minneapolis Journal sums up the conditions that existed during the last session and those that will exist in the senate of the fifty-fifth congress, showing that the silverites will have full sway, as follows:

"The test vote on the silver question was taken on January 30, when the free coinage bill was adopted by a vote of 42 to 35 as an amendment to the house bill providing for certificates of indebtedness, etc. In that vote twelve democrats voted with the republicans, and Brown, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Clark, Mantle, Mitchell, of Oregon, Perkins, Pettigrew, Prichard, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren and Wilson, republicans, and Butler, Irby, Kyle, Jones, of Nebraska, and Stewart, populists, voted for the free coinage.

"Under the new condition of affairs, Dubois, Teller, Pettigrew, Cannon, Mantle and Carter may be counted on to act with the democrats, not only to secure free coinage, but in antagonism to tariff legislation until after free coinage has been established. Brown, Mitchell, of Oregon, Shoup, Walcott, Squire, Warren, Clark, Wilson, republicans, who voted for free coinage, or were paired in favor of free coinage, may be relied upon to act with the republicans, except on the direct question of the coinage of silver, when most of them would, unless conditions are greatly changed, be compelled to vote for free coinage. The gain of a republican senator in Maryland is not a gain for gold, the retiring democrat being a gold man. In Kentucky there is a vacancy, the silver party losing a vote and the succession being in doubt.

"Gains which the republicans make in the next senate beginning the 4th of March, 1897, are generally of a character not to increase the gold strength. Brice, who is succeeded by a republican, is himself a gold man. Hill, whose term expires, is a gold man; Palmer, a gold democrat, is liable to be succeeded by a silver man; Peffer, if he does not succeed himself, will probably be succeeded by a silver man, Squire of Washington, who ranks as a silver man, will be apt to vote against silver when party lines are drawn; whoever succeeds Vilas will be a gold man, so that there will be no change in that respect. The greatest uncertainty for the silver men is in the election of a successor to Senator Vorhees.

"The next senate, until Senator Blackburn's successor is elected, will consist of eighty-nine senators, a majority of which will be forty-five. Silver senators will number almost to a certainty forty-three. This leaves in doubt successors to Palmer, Vorhees and Blackburn, and does not count Squire, Wilson, Warren, Clark and Mitchell of Oregon, republicans, who have heretofore voted for free coinage and counte Caffery and Mills among the gold democrats. Republicans and gold democrats can count with practical certainty upon thirty-nine votes in the senate, and have not an equal chance with the silver men of making gains out of the doubtful column of seven. The anti-silver people, therefore, cannot rely with any confidence or even trust with a fair hope upon the defeat of a free coinage bill through the operations of the senate."

This correspondent takes it for granted that Mitchell, of Oregon, will succeed himself, or if not a silver man will be elected in his place, in which conclusion he is correct, for a majority of the next Oregon legislature are for silver, and no one who is opposed to free coinage can be elected U. S. senator from this state.

If these conclusions are correct there will be little gained in the way of settling the present disturbed financial conditions by the election of McKinley. The silver men in the senate are fixed in their purpose to prevent any financial legislation that does not provide for the remonitization of the white metal, and so long as they hold control of the senate, the administration of any president who opposes them will be a failure. He will be hampered with an impoverished treasury, and if he maintains the parity of our currency on a gold basis it will be done only by the issuance of bonds

GIVE US FREE ROADS.

The principle of toll-roads, generally speaking, is wrong, though in the early settlement and development of a country they are sometimes a necessity. This was certainly the case in the development and settlement of Eastern Oregon, for in the first settlement of the country there was not sufficient population or wealth to bear the burdens of building roads, hence franchises to corporations who would build and maintain public thoroughfares became necessary. But that time has passed. There is sufficient wealth in the country to bear the burden of establishing free wagon roads every where they are required, and this should be done, for it is an injustice to tax any one for the privilege of traveling either to or from market.

People who reside in the southern part of Wasco county have no means of reaching The Dalles, their base of supplies and the market for their products, except by traveling over a toll-road, hence they are placed at an unjust disadvantage. This barrier to free communication should be removed as speedily as possible, by the building of a free road leading to that section. A move is already on foot for building a road, leading from Dufur to the southern boundary of the county by way of the old Maupin ferry on the Deschutes. This route is pronounced practicable by County Surveyor Golt, and its construction should be encouraged not only by The Dalles and the people who live along the route, but by the county court. The southern part of the county, which would be benefited by the building of the proposed road, pays a large tax, and the people thus taxed are entitled to some consideration. It is estimated that the road and bridge across Deschutes can be built for $3,500. A considerable portion of this amount can be raised by contribution, but whatever is lacking should be appropriated out of the general fund of the county. Free roads are as great a benefit to a community as any object for which the people are taxed, and those who live in the southern part of the county are entitled to have a portion of the money which they pay as taxes applied in relieving them from the necessity of paying tolls whenever they come to market.

THE "HONEST" DOLLAR.

Just what constitutes an "honest" dollar in these times is a question which is agitating the minds of the American people, and since there is such a diversion of opinion upon the subject it is doubtful if the question will be settled until the voters have an opportunity to pass their verdict next November. The adherents of the single gold standard hold that the dollar of 25.8 grains standard gold is the only honest dollar that can be made. This they claim is the only dollar in which contracts can be met or debts be paid, and they insist that it shall be the standard of values throughout the land. On the other hand, those who favor free coinage of silver assert that this is a di honest dollar, having become too valuable through favors extended by class legislation, and maintain that the silver dollar of 412.5 grains is the only "honest" dollar in America. In commenting upon what constitutes an honest dollar and the position of the debtor with reference to present standard of dollars, and his ability to pay in the money of enhanced value, the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"They cannot change the laws so as to make him pay more dollars, but they can change it so that every dollar of it will buy more property than it would when he borrowed it. The world's usurer's have doubled every man's debts during the past twenty-five years, and at each successive stage of their proceedings they declared that the new and increased value of the dollar made it honest money. When they add to the value of the dollar one year, it becomes an 'honest' dollar and the dollar of the year before becomes dishonest.

"When the gold dollar in 1873 bought a bushel of wheat, it was an honest dollar. When in 1883 it bought a bushel and a half, it was still more honest. But when in 1896 this same dollar buys two bushels of wheat, then it becomes the 'honest dollar' par excellence. If by continued appreciation and the continuance of the existing gold standard a few years longer the gold dollar would buy three bushels of wheat, it would become heavenly in its honesty. The more of the products of labor the dollar takes of the producer to pay his debt, the more honest and sound the creditor considers it. The dollar which makes the debtor pay his debt twice is as honest as the dollar which takes from the debtor only the single first price of the debt. That is why the organs of the bondholder and usurer now speak of the gold dollar as 'honest' and of the silver dollar as 'dishonest.' The silver dollar will buy just as much wheat and flour and pork and cotten and corn and iron as it would twenty years ago, but no more. That is, it is just as 'honest' now as then. But the gold dollar, by increase of purchase power through legislation in its favor, buys twice as much of labor's product and thus doubles the debt which the product has to meet and therefore this is the 'honest dollar'—of the creditor. It is twice as honest as the other, because it takes two bushels where it has earned one. Such is the honesty of the 200-cent dollar."

BOMBS THAT EXPLODE.

The San Francisco Chronicle under took, in its last Sunday's edition, to create a prejudice in the minds of laboring men against the democratic national ticket by devoting some five pages of the paper to publishing Arthur Sewall's "red record" as a ship owner.

It announced that Sewall would serve as a mill-stone around Bryan's neck to drag him to the bottom of the sea of defeat. The article was devoted principally to cruelties alleged to have been practiced on the American ship Benjamin Sewall, which, according to the Chronicle, is owned by the democratic nominee for vice-president and sailed by his nephew. The Oregonian corrects this statement and says: "This is an error, as the Benjamin Sewall belongs to a Boston man and her master is a very distant cousin of Arthur Sewall. The Chronicle further errs in charging Captain Ed. Sewall, of the Solitaire, with cruelties, alleged to have been committed by Captain Sewall, of the Susquehanna."

Such misrepresentations as the Chronicle printed serve as bombs that explode in the camp of those who seek to malign others, and are on a par with the cheap class of politics resorted to by some in attempting to fortell who will compose the cabinet of a candidate for president before he is elected, in order to prejudice voters against him. Parties that resort to such cheap campaign argument and malignant misrepresentations can have no weight before the people.

Honest and truthful statements of facts tell, but lies and conjectures always recoil on the parties circulating them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Reports from the county indicate that Linn county will have about two-thirds of a crop of wheat, says the Albany Democrat. While some fields are very poor, others are remarkably good.

The gold reserve in the national treasury has fallen below the $100,000,000 limit, and at the rate gold is being drawn out another bond issue will be inevitable before the end of the year. The money sharks have the treasury at their mercy since they have an abundance of paper money in their possession, and can deplete the reserve at will. Since little of the gold that is being drawn out is for export it seems that the object is to force another loan.

What a brilliant idea must have struck the writer who condemns the Wilson law because the internal revenue receipts have fallen off $36,000,000 as compared with the receipts during twenty-two months prior to the time it went into effect. Wonder if he ever compared the schedules of revenue tax provided in the two laws? We would advise him to examine the revenue tax laws of the past six years before making such another statement, and ascertain if he can what changes have been made during that time.

This paragraph appeared in a recent number of an exchange: "Justice must prevail; if not by the ballot then by the bullet. Those who are seeking the true solution of the present economic problem are heaping coals of fire on their own heads when swift retribution comes." Such expressions as this are unjust, uncalled for, incendiary. The American people have resorted for the last time to bullets to right wrongs. The man who advocates resorting to bullets to settle present economic principles knows not what he is talking about.

It is passing strange how conditions change, or appear, to when the exigencies of a political campaign demand. Less than a year ago we were told by the republican press of the state that the only reason wool did not bring a higher price was because the tariff had been removed; now it is because of the threat to debase our currency by the remonetization of silver. Consistency, thou art a jewel seldom met with in those peculiar times.

Even the great Oregonian will resort to pleading the baby act when necessity requires. It has been holding McKinley up as the great sound-money candidate, but has at last discovered that he is a little shaky on the question, though it wants to see him elected and says: "It is better to elect McKinley with a silver congress, though McKinley's money record makes this dangerous enough, than to elect Bryan with a sound-money congress, powerless to restrain him."

Mark Hanna, as manager of McKinley's campaign, is likely to be as heavy a stone about the neck of the Ohioan as the S. F. Chronicle would make it appear Sewall will be to Bryan. The Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago is now after Mr. Hanna's scalp and demanding that he removed. A committee from this organization has been sent to wait upon the republican national committee and request Hanna's removal, and if this is not granted the assembly will work to defeat McKinley. Their grievance is that Hanna has always opposed organized labor.

Even Matt Quay is getting scared about the "silver craze" in Pennsylvania. The Spokane Chronicle is informed by a prominent business man of that city and an old friend of Quay's that he is in receipt of a letter from the senator in which he says: "The silver movement is sweeping the state of Pennsylvania, and like a huge tidal wave, it is impossible to check its progress. From present indications Bryan and the cause of silver may even carry the state of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority at the polls in November."

The fact that wealth will not procure health nor happiness was never more fully demonstrated than in the case of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the many-times millionaire, who is lying ill at his mansion in New York city, and offers $1,000,000 to any physician who will restore him to health. Vanderbilt, surrounded by every luxury that wealth can buy, is really more uncomfortable than the poor man tossing with burning fever on his humble couch. He is faced now with the realization that the accumulation of wealth is not all of this life.

One of the reasons why democrats who favor the gold standard cannot and will not support McKinley is that such men as Henry Clews, the Wall street bond shark, who recently issued a threatening letter declaring that Wall street was in a position to set at work conditions that would bankrupt the nation if congress attempted to pass a free coinage law or if the voters should express their preference for Bryan, are all favoring McKinley's election. When men like Clews rise up and attempt to force Americans to support any particular candidate for office it causes the populace to rebell, and feel that they must resent the dictates of the money power.

Hon. H. B. Miller, who recently resigned from the board of regents of the state agricultural college, aspires to be president of that institution. He possesses no qualifications whatever for the position, never having had any experience as an educator. While it is not expected that the president of the O. A. C. shall devote his time to class work, as did Prof. B. L. Alnold, who raised the school from an academy to one of the leading educational institutions of the state, he should be able to do so if necessity required, and at all events he ought to be one who is capable of superintending the educational departments. This qualification is not possessed by Mr. Miller, and his appointment would simply be a farce.

What a lamentable(?) fact it is that the democratic platform should contain a plank censuring the "infallible" U. S. supreme court. An exchange sheds tears over the fact and sends up this wail: "The democratic party would seek to legislate into office judges of the United States supreme court who would render decisions according to tenets of the party. One of the safeguards of constitutional government would thus be destroyed." While no such attempt as this is outlined in the national platform, the supreme court is certainly subject to criticism for its decision on the income tax law, when one of the justices "slept" until he learned that his vote was necessary to reverse the law, then suddenly appeared, and lent his voice to repeal the most just legislation that has been enacted in the past quarter of a century.

Bad dreams distress the man whose digestion is out of order. Constipation creates more dreams than are in the infernal regions. People who are troubled with constipation sleep badly and restlessly. Sometimes they cannot sleep at all, and when they do sleep, the dreams come. It doesn't take so very long to wear a man out with that sort of thing. He gets up in the morning feeling worse than he did when he went to bed. He is listless and without energy. The chances are he is dizzy, has "heartburn," palpitation, sees black spots before his eyes, has headache and is bilious. What nonsense it is to let a condition of that sort continue. Nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world comes from constipation and neglect of it. It is a simple thing to cure if you go about it right. It's a bad thing and a serious thing if you don't take the right medicine. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are designed for the cure of constipation. The "Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic. Everybody who has ever used them has a good word for them. They have prevented more serious illness than any other remedy ever sold. Druggists sell them, and an honest druggist will not try to sell you something else.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is the greatest family doctor book ever published. It explains human physiology and the laws of life and health in plain yet scientific language. It has had a tremendous sale; 680,000 copies at $1.50 each, bound in cloth. The present free edition is the same in all respects except that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers. A copy will be absolutely given away to anyone who sends 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUTLER FOR CHAIRMAN

Unanimously Chosen by the National Committee.

BRYAN THE MAN

His Supporters Confident He Will be Endorsed by a Large Majority of the Delegates.

Official Reports from the Tidal Wave in Japan—Father Murders His Three Children Then Kills Himself.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The populist national committee decided upon Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, for temporary chairman. The selection was effected without much apparent opposition, but there was an adverse element which would have manifested itself if the committee had not been so evidently favorable to Butler. His selection is a decided victory, in the committee at least, for those who are opposed to the nomination of both Bryan and Sewall. It was at first the plan of the Bryan and Sewall advocates to put up General Weaver for the position, but they changed at the last moment to General Fields, of Virginia, who was on the presidential ticket with Weaver four years ago. They believed the opposing faction would be divided between Butler and Hines of Georgia. Hines was, however, not placed in nomination, leaving the straights united on Butler. Fields was placed in nomination, but when it became apparent that Hines was out of the race, and when the committeemen from one state after another rose to second the nomination of Butler, Hines' friends withdrew his name and allowed Butler to be nominated by acclamation.

SUCCESS IS IN SIGHT,

Bryan Men Confidently Make This Claim Absolute Controll Is Assured.

ST. LOUIS, Juoly 21.—The Bryan managers confidently claimed this morning that they had passed the Rubicon, and their control of the convention was practically assured. There are conditions and details yet to be worked out, but they believe they have won the main victory, the nomination or indorsement of the Chicago ticket. An attempt of some populists to force the withdrawl of Sewall and the nomination of a populist for vice-president has been defeated by the stand taken by Bryan's friends, and the positive answer of the chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, that such a thing could not be considered.

Notwithstanding the confidence of the Bryan managers, however, they will not relax their efforts. They have a most complete organization, and every man has instructions for today. They will canvass every incoming delegation and keep up the work of proselyting among those already here. Although they claim a victory, they believe there will be a bolt of the radicals, and, paradoxical as it may seem, this is what some of the most level-headed desire. The democratic managers certainly are not averse to a split which will carry out of the convention the extreme men. They claim that the allegiance of some of these men could do the ticket infinitely more harm than good. The battle, of course, will come on the floor of the convention, and no one now doubts that there will be a general display of bad blood.

JAPAN'S GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

Official Report of the Catastrophe Received From Tokio.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of state has received a report from the United States minister at Tokio, in regard to the recent tidal wave in Japan.

"A horrible disaster has befallen Japan," he says, "causing the death of 30,000 people and leaving twice that number homeless and starving.

"On the evening of June 15 the northeastern lateral of the Island of Pondo, for a distance of nearly 200 miles was submerged by a tremendous tidal wave, 80 feet in height, which, in sweeping irresistibly upon the coast, only spent itself after a rush of many miles into the interior and retired, leaving a desolate waste of sand and debris where had stood so many homes and villages. The first meager reports from the scene of the catastrophe gave little idea of its magnitude, but each succeeding budget of news arriving from the north, has added to the appalling character of the disaster until at the time of writing, (June 25), it is estimated that the mortality will number more than 30,000."

Many Lives Lost.

FRANKFORD, Ky., July 21.—The severest rain storm known here in years was that of last night. The Calney bridge, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was washed away, stopping traffic, Conway's mills, warehouse, etc, were also washed away.

"Parties living on the other side of the creek sent a report that "Bradley, wife and five children were washed away and drowned; Dan Moore, late candidate for county judge, is missing. Bridges on the short line were washed away." It is believed more lives were lost.

Jones and Pettigrew.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Senators Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Jones, of Nevada, Arrived today. The former came direct from Manitou Springs, Colo., where the republican silver senators had a conference whence they issued their manifesto in support of Bryan's nomination. Jones is a delegate to the silver convention. Both senators are laboring in Bryan's interest.

Atlanta Journal Stays.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The Atlanta Journal, which led the fight in Georgia against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, said in its leading editorial today, that while it cannot approve of all of the Chicago platform, it will support Bryan and Sewall.

A Father's Awful Crime.

DRYDEN, Mich., July 21.—George Swayne, a farmer, about 45 years old, living near here, killed his three small children and set fire to his house, then blew his brains out this morning. His wife died a short time ago. It is thought that this deranged his mind

Mutiny on American Bark.

HALIFAX, Novia Scotia, July 21.—The barkentine Herbert Fuller, Captain Nash, from Boston for Rosario, put into Halifax this morning. There had been a mutiny on board. The captain, his wife and the second mate were killed in their berths in the night. The first officer, who was on watch, knew nothing about the affair. The murderer or murderers crawled aft to the cabin, descended, and with axes chopped the victims to death. Upon the arrival of the barkentine all the crew were locked up in the police station to await trial.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Called to Order and Temporary Organization Effected.

ST LOUIS, July 22.—The day for the opening of the two national conventions broke clear and bright, in striking contrast with the dark, gloomy, dripping skies of the past two days. The crowds in the corridors of hotels where the headquarters are located were noisy, but there was a striking absence of brass bands. Before 10 o'clock the crowds began moving toward the convention halls. Bryan and the middle-of-the-road factions both claimed victory. The first test of strength was eagerly looked forward to.

There was little public interest in the silver convention, although the middle-of-the-road men were incensed last night at the statement of Senator Butler that he was in favor of Bryan's nomination conditionally, and they had not decided up to 9 o'clock this morning whether they would fight his selection as temporary chairman or not.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The hall in which the populists met was the same in which the national republican convention met. There were the same arrangements as to seats. The state delegations were located in the pit. The platform in front was flanked by press benches. Decorations were practically the same as those of the republican convention.

The delegates began straggling in before 10 o'clock, but the delegations were slow in arriving. When the pit was filled there were not 200 people in the galleries. Among the first to arrive were the Kansas delegation, with long, yellow ribbons on their heads and sunflowers in their lapels Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, with a good-humored bearing, came in early and talked with Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell. Congressman Howard, of Alabama, who wrote "If Christ Came to Congress," was a striking figure in his delegation. General Coxey and his son-in-law, Colonel Brown, came together with their wives. Mrs. Coxey bore in her arms her young son whom Colonel Coxy christened "Legal Tender," as a perpetual reminder of his march.

At 12:25 P. M. Senator Butler mounted the platform. Three minutes later Chairman Taubeneck took a seat on the platform. Senators Allen and Peffer were cheered as they ascended to the stage. At this time there were over 2,000 delegates and attendants in pit, but on a liberal estimate not over 600 spectators were in the galleries. Governor Stone, of Missouri, sat among distinguished guests on the platform.

At 12:37 Chairman Taubeneck called the convention to order. The Illinois delegation rose and cheered. Rev. W. I. Smith, a Baptist, of this city, delivered an invocation. The delegates stood reverently as he appealed to God to drive out all sectionalism from the deliberations of the convention and bring in all good.

The chairman introduced Governor Stone, of Missouri, to make the welcoming address. His welcome was most cordial and couched in choice words.

In introducing Senator Butler, Taubneck said he had been selected by the national committee without a dissenting vote, and added his belief that the convention would act in as great unanimity as had the committee in choosing the chairman. At the suggestion of Committeeman Washburn, three cheers were given for the young senator.

"We are here," said the senator, "because there is need for us to be here."

He referred to the fact that two parties had held charge of the government for 25 years. These parties had brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The leaders of both had been unfaithful to their trusts. Hence the need of the people's party He referred to McKinley as "the candidate of aggregated capital and combined greed."

After senator Butler had ceased speaking the states were called for the members of the committee on credentials. After the call the convention at 2:10 took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

SILVER MEN IN SESSION.

Congressman Newlands, of Nevada, Made Temporary Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Delegates to the national silver organization were late in assembling at the grand music hall, and there were not enough spectators to fill the galleries when J. J. Molt, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order. It was long after 12 o'clock when he stepped to the platform and rapped for order. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, of this city, read the Declaration of Independence.

Congressman Newlands, of Nevada, was elected temporary chairman of the convention. His speech was received with great enthusiasm. Speaking of Bryan he said: "We must accept the brilliant leader of the democracy and march with him to victory."

The chairman read a telegram from Senator Teller saying that a vote for Bryan and Sewal was a vote for the monetary idnependence of America. This was received with great cheering.

Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed and the convention took a recess until 4:30 P. M.

The convention was again called to order at 5 o'clock by temporary chairman Newlands. A motion to admit populists to the hall without tickets carried.

The committees on credentials, rules and permanent organization reported and the reports were approved.

The committee on permanet organization reported W. P. St John, of New York, for temporary chairman and he was escorted to the platform amid great applause.

Shot Himself in the Mouth.

PENDLETON, Or., July 23.—Judge Edward Depeatt was found dead in his office in Athena at 2 P.M. today, having committed suicide. He was missed at home Tuesday night, and his family thought he had come to Pendleto[illegible] They telephoned here Wednesday, [illegible] learning nothing of his whereab[illegible] commenced search. Today [illegible] Leavely and Deputy Marshal [illegible] entered his office through [illegible] and found him lying [illegible] arms were across [illegible] hand holding a [illegible] which was in[illegible] having passed [illegible] mouth and lo[illegible]

OPPOSED TO FUSION

Middle-of-the-Roaders Want a Straight Ticket.

THE SILVER MEN

They Have a Social Time, But Do Nothing More Than Make a Few Speeches.

Judge Depeatt Suicides at Athena — New York Bankers Trying to keep up the Gold Reserve—Gold Democrats of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 33.—Populists began assembling in the convention hall shortly after 9 o'clock. The air was extremely oppressive and delegates with coats slung over their arms, stood about discussing the situation. The middle-of-the-road fellows could be heard above the music of the band. The Texas delegation contains some of the most uncompromising men in the convention and they were mad at the prospect of being balked in their policy.

At 10:05 Senator Butler, temporary chairman, appeared on the platform. Simultaneously the band struck up "Dixie" and the delegates uncorked some of their pent up enthusiasm. The attendance in the galleries, as yesterday, was very thin. At 10:10 Chairman Butler called the convention to order and Rev. Smith offered an invocation for blessings upon a common country. The report of the committee on credentials was called for. No one responded and the states were called for members of the committee on permanent organization and resolutions.

After the announcement of the committee on permanent organization the members retired. A squad of middle-of-the-roaders, headed by Delegate Branch of Georgia suddenly plung d into the hall through the main entrance, whooping down the center aisle. Branch bore aloft a big white banner with the inscriptions, "Middle-of-the-road," "A straight ticket."

A motion to admit delegates of the silver convention on exhibition of their badges was ruled out of order. After some music and speaking a recess till 3 P. M. was taken.

William V. Allen of Nebraska has been selected by the majority of the committee on permanent organization as chairman. It was announced that the minority will make two reports, one for Campion of Maine, and the other for Butler of North Carolina, if the latter will allow his name to be used.

The convention was called to order at 3:31 and a partial report of the committee on credentials was heard. The committee recommended that in the Illinois contest both delegations be seated and given half a vote each. In the Colorado contest the Patterson delegation was seated.

Patterson moved to consider the contests in alphabetical order of states. His motion carried and speeches of the majority and minority were limited to 15 minutes each.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Appears to Be no Opposition to Bryan's Endorsement.

ST. LOUIS, July 23—The silver convention was called to order at 10:32 A. M. Chas. Towne of Minnesota was called on to address the convention. Towne was interrupted by frequent cheering. At the mention of Bryan's name there was a big demonstration. He said Bryan represents the cause of humanity against injustice.

Ex-Governor St John, of Kansas was called on and responded. His allusion to Cleveland was greeted with laughter by the delegates.

At the conclusion of St. John's speech the committees on organization, rules and platform were appointed, after which Mrs. Helen Gougar, of Indiana, addressed the convention. Mrs. Gougar touched on prohibition and Hon. R. E. Cole, of Wisconsin took issue with her, defending the brewing interests of Milwaukee and St. Louis.

When Cole had concluded the convention took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

Seventeen Millions Deposited.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The subtreasury officials and staff were rushed today receiving and keeping tally of the deposits of gold made by the New York banks in exchange for greenbacks. All indications point to an aggregate accumulation of the precious metal from banks and institutions in this city and from outside financial centers fully up to the estimates made in these dispatches, $25,000,000. The corrected official total of deposits at the subtreasury from the inception of the movement to the close of business today was $17,755,000, the deposits bringing the treasury guarantee in the reserve up to approximately $102,564,525.

Minnesota Gold Democrats.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—About 200 gold-standard democrats met here today. A committee of one from each congressional district was named to attend the Chicago conference of gold-standard democrats. The resolutions adopted repudiate the platform adopted at Chicago, and declare that the gold-standard democrats of Minnesota will refuse to support the candidate of that convention. The resolutions favor the calling of a national convention.

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