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SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

As a rule those who advocate a single gold standard refuse to take into consideration the laws of supply and demand as being an element in fixing values, and base their argument solely upon the commercial values of metals fixed by legislation. In this they become decidedly confused. They recognize only gold as a money metal, or the basis on which values are reckoned, instead of viewing both gold and silver as convenient mediums of exchange, and on this account confound their statements in a manner that confuses rather than enlightens the ordinary seeker for knowledge. For instance it is stated that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, means that the owners of silver will make a profit of 87 per cent, by taking silver bullion to the mint and having it coined into dollars. On the other hand, it is claimed that free silver coinage means a debased currency and a reduction of the present purchasing power of the dollar to one half. Now, if the latter statement be true, the former is untrue.

If the coinage of silver adds nothing to its purchasing power, then its owners can make no profit by passing such a measure. If, on the other hand, free coinage raises the purchasing power of silver, so that silver owners make the profit of 87 per cent, it follows that the assertions of silverites that coinage governs bullion values is correct. Hence the charge that free coinage means a depreciated currency is unsound.

When the law declares that so many grains of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and become legal tender, it at once opens an enormous field for their employment and creates for them an almost unlimited demand. Hence, market values are governed by coinage laws. Of course, if the coinage of a metal were fixed below what its bullion value was before the coinage law was passed, the law would be inoperative, for no one would wish to sacrifice part of the commodity value of his possessions. That gold owes to legislation its high value to-day, no one who has studied the question, and who understands the law of supply and demand, will deny. The value conferred by law upon gold, is a monopolistic value, by which it is given an exclusive privilege of settling debts. To illustrate this proposition more fully, let us suppose that the government could pass a law declaring that corn should not be used as an article of food and that wheat alone should be consumed as a bread stuff. What would be the result? The demand for wheat would increase, and in consequence the price of wheat would advance, while the price of corn would go down to the level of the demand for it as a commodity other than a bread stuff. Thus the law of supply and demand would govern the price of each grain. From wheat having been declared the only bread stuff, the demand for it would increase and consequently its price would advance, while the demand for corn having been decreased the price would fall. Then to carry this supposition further. Suppose this state of affairs to exist for twenty-three years, for instance from 1873 to the present time. The holders of wheat would be able to demand whatever price they chose, and the consumers of bread stuffs would be forced to submit to their demands, while the holder of corn could only get what was offered for his grain, since its consumption is regulated by legislation. Then suppose the discrimination against corn were removed, and it were allowed to be used as an article of food, the price of corn would suddenly rise from an increase in the demand, while the price of wheat would fall, since the demand for it would be lessened.

When the same laws of supply and demand are applied to gold and silver as money metals, similar results will be witnessed. In 1873, by an act of congress, silver was demonetized, or in other words, was no longer recognized as a primary money metal. At that time a silver dollar of 371.25 grains pure silver, or 412.5 grains of standard silver, was worth $1.004 in gold. But by that act the demand for silver was decreased, and its price gradually declined until a year ago it was worth only 49.1 cents in gold. Or perhaps more correctly speaking, the demand for gold having been increased by legislation, its purchasing power was increased to the extent that it would buy twice as much silver as it would before the latter metal was relegated from a money metal to a commodety.

Now suppose this embargo against silver shall be removed and it shall be recognized as a primary money, what will be the result? The demand for silver will be increased and its price will advance, while the demand for gold will be lessened and its purchasing power will fall. The price of both these metals will then be governed by the law of supply and demand. They will tend to regulate each other, and as the demand for one increases or diminishes its price will rise or fall. The final result will be that the too metals will circulate side by side, each governing the price of the other, and as the supply of silver in the world at the present time is some sixteen ounces to one of gold, that is the price the laws of supply and demand would dictate if it were recognized as a primary money, without any legislative restraints. Hence with legislative discrimination in favor of gold removed, the price of the two metals would speedily adjust itself in accordance with the supply and demand, resulting eventually in a most perfect system of bimetallism.

THE "PATRIOTIC" BANKS.

The banks in the money centers of America are coming to the relief of the treasury, putting up their gold for legal tender notes, and thereby keeping the gold reserve intact and avoiding the necessity of another bond issue. This is kind of them; indeed it is patriotic just at this time, on the eve of a presidential election. But what they are doing now is suggestive of what they might have done years ago, and naturally brings up some reminescences of the past.

Take eleven years prior to the passage of the Sherman Act in 1890, says the S. F. Examiner, the redeemability in gold of our $346,000,000 of greenbacks had been maintained without friction or inconvenience to the government. The treasury had a legal right to pay its notes in either gold or silver, but the demands for redemption were so small that no embarrassment was caused by allowing the holders to choose the kind of coin they preferred.

The Sherman Act added a new element to the currency—about $150,000,000 of notes issued in payment for silver bullion and redeemable in coin. It was expected by congress that these notes would be habitually redeemed in silver, and that the bullion for whose purchase they were issued would be coined for that purpose. But the Harrison administration decided that this bullion should be treated as junk, and that the notes should be paid in gold on demand. This policy increased the gold obligations of the government by about 40 per cent, while failing revenues and increasing expenditures were diminishing its ability to meet them.

Soon after the passage of the Sherman Act the banks seem to have decided that the time had come for a systematic and prolonged "object lesson" that would not only scare the country into stopping silver purchases, but would induce it definitely to adopt the gold standard. Up to that time the great bulk of the customs revenues had been paid in gold.

The first Sherman notes were issued in August, 1890. At the end of that month there were only 3,609,000 of them outstanding, and of these 454,451 had been gathered up and paid into the custom-house at New York for duties. At the end of the next month there were $8,069,000 in Sherman notes outstanding, of which $1,734,404 had been paid in for customs at New York. In two months the proportion of customs duties paid in gold at New York had fallen from 95.4 to 85.6 per cent, and the proportion paid in Sherman notes had risen from nothing to 11 per cent. The next month the payments in Sherman notes increased to 15.5 per cent, while those in gold declined to 81.1. In June, 1893, not a single cent was paid in gold, while 35 per cent of the total payments were in Sherman notes.

This object-lesson was successful, with the help of the closing of the Indian mints and heavy demands on the treasury for the redemption of both greenbacks and Sherman notes in gold, in securing the stoppage of silver purchases. But there still remained the definite adoption of the gold standard and the retirement of greenbacks.

The Sherman-note scarecrow, having served its turn, was promptly dropped. The customs payments in such notes at New York fell off to 1.7 per cent in September, 1895, or less than one-half as much, when there were $143,666,280 of such notes outstanding, as in the very first month of the law, when only $3,609,000 of them had been issued. It was the turn of greenbacks to serve as the object lesson. In February, 1894, (the month of the first bond issue), they constituted 20.5 per cent of the customs payments at New York; November of the same year (the month of the second bond issue), 55 per cent; in February, 1895 (the month of the syndicate loan), 63.1 per cent, and in September of the same year, 78.1 per cent: and still congress did not retire them. Meanwhile gold, which importers had ceased to pay into the treasury, the bankers were rapidly drawing out.

In February, 1894, the month of the first bond issue, they drew $19,193,354 by putting in greenbacks and treasury notes and demanding gold. Of this they exported $1,068,335 and stacked the other $18,000,000 away.

In November, 1894, the month of the second bond issue, they drew $7,799,747, all of which they kept, importing $1,507,388 in addition. They whetted their appetites and during the next two months they had depleted the treasury of $37,024,959 of the gold they had just loaned it.

They sent $34,122,928 of this to Europe and kept the remainder in their vaults. Then the Belmonts, Rothschilds and Morgans saved the treasury by buying $62,316,400 of bonds at 104½, the same bonds selling in the market from 119½ to 124½ as soon as they were offered to the public.

This process has continued steadily until the present time. When we were buying silver under the Sherman Act we were told that if the purchases were stopped the drain on the treasury stock of gold would be relieved. The purchases were stopped and the banks have drawn more gold from the treasury than they had done before in the whole period since the resumption of specie payments. Now they are becoming alarmed at their own work. The "object lesson" is not working as they expected and they are patriotically returning to the treasury some of the gold they took out. But note the process.

The metal was withdrawn by presenting legal tender notes and demanding their payment in gold. The gold is now returned in exchange for the same notes. But under the policy initiated by Harrison and Foster and continued by Cleveland and Carlisle the government simply holds that gold on deposit for the holders of these notes. They can withdraw it again whenever they choose. They have shown that their appetite for bonds is insatiable. Only the necessity of pandering to public opinion in the crisis of this campaign restrains them from forcing a new bond issue now.

The Oregonian never loses an opportunity to hit the farmer a rap, seemingly having an utter contempt for the horny-fisted sons of toil. In an editorial yesterday it said: "Farmers think the silver standard will not hurt them, because they do not work for wages and because they own few securities to shrink in value. They think they occupy a happy position between the laboring man and the capitalist, where they profit at the cost of both, paying both the farm laborers and the mortgage creditor in money of half value and selling their products for twice as much nominal and the same real value as now." What have the farmers of Oregon ever done to justify the leading paper of the state thus accusing them of dishonesty? The farmers do not want to repudiate their debts, but they want a money that will bring the price of their products to what it was twenty years ago.

If reports are true, the contractors at Cascade Locks will within a few days again begin dredging at the upper end of the canal. Would it not be better if the government engineers would postpone this work until the inner walls are completed? The channel leading to the canal can be of no use until the locks can be operated; then why not do the more important work first?

IT IS NO PHANTOM.

Nothing so moves the demo-populist silver agitator and fanatic to frantic fury as the object lesson of the Mexican dollar. It is absolutely unanswerable. It paralyzes all his sophistical arguments, and leaves him nothing but his sputter and frothy rage.—Oregonian.

Really, we had not heard of any "demo-populist silver agitators" viewing the depreciated Mexican dollar as a phantom or ghost to disturb their tranquility and cause them to feel any uneasiness concerning the final result in case the mints of the United States are opened to the unlimited coinage of silver. The "silver agitator" if he knows anything at all, knows without telling that the silver dollar of Mexico goes at its bullion value, which is, at present prices of the two metals, about 54 cents; and he knows too that the immediate result of free coinage would be to bring our silver coins down very nearly to their bullion value for a time. But when he takes into consideration the supply of the two metals in the world, he has abundant and reasonable foundation for the belief that the bullion value of both gold and silver will rapidly adjust themselves to prices that will bring them very nearly to the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold whenever this nation adopts free silver.

Were the United States a weak government, both in population and wealth, as Mexico is, any action it might take with reference to the standard of money would have little or no effect upon the condition of finances in other nations. But when it is considered that the United States has one-twentieth the population and one-sixth the money metal of the entire world, it cannot be denied that whatever action she may take with reference to money will have an influence in determining the value of money metals throughout the universe. Of the $7,833,000,000 of metallic money distributed among the civilized nations, the stock held in the United States is $1,285,000,000. According to the report of the director of the United States mint, based on a ratio of about 15½ to 1, the money metals were distributed among the different countries as follows a year ago:

Countries.	Gold Stock	Silver Stock
United States	$ 661,000,000	$624,000,000
United Kingdom	540,000,000	112,000,000
France	800,000,000	500,000,000
Germany	618,000,000	215,000,000
Belgium	54,000,000	54,900,000
Italy	96,000,000	16,500,000
Switzerland	15,000,000	15,000,000
Greece	500,000	3,000,000
Spain	40,000,000	155,000,000
Portugal	40,000,000	10,000,000
Austra-Hungary	124,000,000	85,000,000
Netherlands	19,000,000	56,000,000
Scandinavian Union	28,000,000	12,000,000
Russia	422,000,000	41,000,000
Turkey	50,000,000	44,000,000
Australia	105,000,000	7,000,000
Egypt	120,000,000	15,000,000
Mexico	5,000,000	50,000,000
Central America	....	8,000,000
South America	45,000,000	30,000,000
Japan	80,700,000	81,300,000
India	....	950,000,000
China	....	725,000,000
The Straits	....	110,000,000
Canada	14,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba, Hayti, etc	21,000,000	4,400,000
Total	$3,901,900,000	$3,931,100,000

The fact that Mexico, with a population of little over 11,500,000, three-fourths of whom are an inferior type of humanity, and with only $55,000,000 of metal money in stock, has not been able to affect the money values of the world by allowing the free coinage of silver at her mints the past nineteen years, and that her silver dollars are rated at their bullion value, is no assurance the United States, with a population of 70,000,000 and a stock of $1,285,000,000 in metal money could not. Hence the 54 cent Mexican dollar is no scare crow to the silver agitator.

Suppose the argument of the gold-standard people is true, that the opening of the United States mints to the unlimited coinage of silver would drive our gold into other gold-standard countries, what effect would it have upon the value of gold? Would not the dumping of $661,000,000 of gold into Great Britain, France and Germany, where it would naturally go, have the tendency to increase the supply and diminish the demand? Those three countries combined have $1,958,000,000 in gold. Add to this the $661,000,000 gold held in this country and the supply would be increased one-third, and according to the natural laws of supply and demand the price of gold would at once fall one-third. Besides to get our gold they would be forced to give something in return, and that something would be silver. Since they have only $827,000,000 of silver their stock would be almost exhausted, and again applying the laws of supply and demand, and the price of silver would rise, for even those gold-standard countries, like our own, must have silver for subsidiary coins. With these circumstances existing, the deliberate reasoner, who lays aside prejudice to the extent that he is able to take in the questions of supply and demand as governing the value of money as it does the prices of other commodities, his reasoning leads him to this inevitable result: The remonetization of silver by this nation alone, will, within a very short time, bring it to a parity with gold at a ratio which the relative amounts of the two metals in the world would dictate, which is very nearly sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, hence the Mexican dollar does not hang as a phantom to frighten away his reason.

ATTENTION, MR. MITCHELL.

The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER appreciates the services you have rendered Oregon during the many years you have been in the United States senate, and at the same time recognized your ability to still render additional and beneficial services, nor does it at this time desire to appear as attempting to threaten your defeat at the legislature next January. But a condition exists in Eastern Oregon that rises above every other question of politics, and to this your attention is called. The immediate and future prosperity of this section depends upon the speedy removal of obstructions to the free navigation of the Columbia. By reason of your official position and your influence with the departments at Washington, it is within your power to facilitate the work already begun and that under contemplation, and also to materially aid in effecting an agreement between the engineers' corps and the state authorities whereby the portage road at the Cascades may be operated.

You expect to go before the next Oregon legislature for re-election, and to secure your election you must have at least a portion of the votes from Eastern Oregon. Can you expect to get those, even of your own party, so long as their interests are not receiving your immediate attention? Can you expect them to return you to the United States senate when you are not interesting yourself in a matter that is of greatest importance to them and their constituents? At the present time you are in a position to serve the people of Eastern Oregon well and faithfully, and earn their commendation, or you are in a position to thwart their every hope, and merit their everlasting displeasure. The opportunity is open for you to take the side of the people, or, by your silence, to further the interests of a corporation that profits by the Columbia river remaining closed. On which side will you be found? Whose votes do you want in the next legislature?

AID FROM OUR CREDITORS.

"Because the United States is a debtor nation it cannot dictate to its money system or institute a measure that will lead to bimetalism, for should it do so, the creditor nations would sink it into bankruptcy" is a favorite arguments of the gold press at the present time. And it is further asserted that, "should the United States adopt the unrestricted coinage of silver it would be repudiation of our foreign obligations."

Are there not two sides to these questions? Let us see. Let us consider the situation of our foreign creditors from a business standpoint and see if they, instead of sinking us into bankruptcy, will not aid us in bringing about a most perfect system of bimetalism. It is of course to their advantage that our public obligations to them, both principal and interest, be paid in the dearest money possible, which is gold, but as our interest bearing public debt is payable in coin, the creditors have no option as to what metal they shall receive. The same is true with regard to a large amount of our railroad and other bonds held abroad.

The holdings of American securities in England, France and Germany are very great, reaching into billions of dollars, and these securities are held by the men who dictate the financial policies of those nations. What course will those men pursue when they are convinced that the United States has determined that their securities, both principle and interest, are payable in other coin besides gold? Will it be to their interest to suffer their nations to discriminate against a money which they are forced to receive? Assuredly not. It will be to their interest to make the money which they must receive of full and equal value with the recognized standard money of the gold countries. If they are to be paid in silver, they will want that silver to have an equal purchasing power with gold, and their energies will be exerted in making it so by causing silver to be recognized as a standard money in their respective countries. And since the supply of the two metals is so nearly equal, based on a ratio of sixteen ounces to one of gold, the logical method for them to pursue would be to establish a system of bimetalism throughout the commercial nations of Europe on that basis. Hence as conservative and far-seeing business men, in order to protect themselves, it will be to their interest to aid in bringing silver to an equal value with gold instead of attempting to further depreciate it and sink a silver-standard country into bankruptcy. Instead of being our enemies and enemies to our financial system, they will be our friends.

The condition of our European creditors finds a parallel in the circumstances existing betweet the bankers of The Dalles and the wool raisers of Eastern Oregon today. There are between seven and eight million pounds of wool stored here. The banks of this city have extended large credits to the holders of this wool. In order that these credits shall be met, it is to the interest of the bankers that the wool shall command the highest possible price; that is that the purchasing power of the wool be raised instead of lessened. The bankers want and are entitled to the return of every dollar they have advanced to the wool raiser, and they are exerting every means in aiding their clients to realize every dollar possible on their product, not to lessen the value of the wool which represents the property or the money of their clients. Our foreign creditors are in the same position. Now they want their interest paid in gold, because it is the standard money of the world, but when they are convinced that their interest will be paid in silver, it will be stand then in hand to aid in enhancing the purchasing power of that metal. This can be accomplished by increasing its demand, which can and will be the result when it is recognized as a money metal by the world. Therefore when the United States leads off by removing the restriction of its coinage, our creditors will be compelled to force the remonetization of silver in their own nations.

H. K Thurbur, of New York, a member of the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League and who handled the list of contributions to the Harrison campaign fund of 1892, is out for Bryan and free coinage. He says: "I verily believe that Bryan and Sewall will win in this fight. It is an uprising of the people against oppression. I think the result in November will open the eyes of the republicans." Mr. Thurbur is one of those who considers free silver a better protective measure to American industry than protection itself.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The danger to our free institutions from the centralization of wealth, and the possibility of the money power gaining control of the reins of government, was one which our early statesmen sought to guard against, and in eloquent terms did they warn the people to beware of this threatening menace to popular government. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Webster all raised their voices cautioning the masses against risking too much authority in the hands of the classes. And the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, whose sympathies were wholy with the common people, and who was nearer to the people than any other man of his time, soon after the close of the war, saw this danger, and he asserted that it caused him more anxiety for the safety of his country than even the rebellion. In a message to the thirty-seventh congress (see pages 309-210 Barrett's Life of Lincoln) he said:

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against approaching despotism. There is one point to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of the government. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already have, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

Then in a subsequent letter Mr. Lincoln expressed his fears of the encroachment of the money power as follows:

"It has indeed been a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever in the midst of war. May God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

Indeed the great Lincoln was almost prophetic in his suspicions. What he feared would result has come to pass. We find at this time our government in the hands of corporations and the money power. In every branch of government, in our state legislatures, in our house of representatives, in our senate and on the bench we find the representatives of corporations predominating. And as President Lincoln said they would do, the money power is endeavoring to "prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people" imploring them to maintain the honesty of the currency and at the same time elect to the highest office in the gift of the people, one who is bound body and soul to administer a government for the classes. Will the people be thus gulled into bartering away their liberty by electing to the presidency the direct representative of the corporations, and aid the money power to tighten the yoke of financial bondage about their necks? Are they ready to surrender their right to rule this nation and turn it over to the classes? Or will they heed the warning of grand, old honest Abe Lincoln and elect to the presidency a man whom the corporations, the trusts, the money brokers abhor?

BRYAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

The speech delivered by William J. Bryan in response to the formal notification of his nomination at Madison Square gardens on Wednesday was indeed a masterly effort. Mr. Bryan went over every material feature of the Chicago platform, and ably defended every point that has been assailed by the opposition. There were few flights of eloquence, but rather the orator discarded eloquence for a time, and entered into a logical and forceful discussion of the principles enunciated in the democratic declarations of principles, showing his ability to successfully meet all comers in public debate. Hitherto Bryan has been recognized as one of the most eloquent orators in the land, but since his speech of acceptance has been delivered, his bitterest enemies must acknowledge that his ability as a debater is second to none in the nation. He has proven himself a deep reasoner, one who states facts so plainly that they carry conviction, and at the same time his argument is such that it cannot be successfully met by his opponents.

WHAT WE ARE LOSING

The people of Eastern Oregon are sometimes criticised for being so clamorous in their demands for the opening of the Columbia river to free navigation, but when it is taken into consideration that they are losing thousands of dollars every year through not being able to utilize this great water way to transport their products to market, they would be justified in becoming fanatical on the subject of an open river. A faint idea of what would be saved to Eastern Oregon in freight rates were the Columbia river opened to free navigation can be gained from the conditions that existed prior to the establishing of the D. P. & A. N. Co. line and now. Then freight charges on wheat from The Dalles to Portland were 10½ cents a bushel, now they are 6.6 cents; the rate on wool was 50 cents a hundred, now it is 25. But a better idea of what benefits will accrue from the opening of the river can be gained from what has been accomplished in reducing freight rates by the opening of the Soo canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

This new lock has been about nine years in building, and cost the government about $5,000,000. It has a length of 800 feet between gates, and a width of 100 feet, accommodating vessels that draw 21 feet of water. This outlet of Lake Superior passed last year 17,956 vessels, having a tonage of 16,806,781. Commerce apparently justifies the outlay. And so does the saving of freights; for it is computed that, whereas in 1887 the average charge for the transportation of freight between the ports of Lake Superior and the lower lakes was 2.3 mills per ton per mile, last year it was only .99 of a mill per ton per mile. In 1859 it cost 15½ cents to carry a bushel of corn from Chicago to Buffalo. In 1895 it was carried for ½ of a cent. In 1867 it cost $4 25 to carry a ton of iron ore from the mines of Lake Superior to the ports of Lake Erie. Now it costs 50 cents per ton. Low freights have undoubtedly helped to stimulate the wonderful iron production of the upper lake region, just as an open river at The Dalles and Cascades of the Columbia will help the farmers of the Inland Empire.

With such results having been accomplished by the opening of the Soo canal, is it any wonder that the people of the Inland Empire want the obstructions to navigation of the Columbia removed? With millions of pounds of wool and millions of bushels of wheat to ship, is it unreasonable for us to demand of our senators and representatives that they urge the hasty completion of the locks and the boat-railway? Let Senators Mitchell and McBride and Congressman Ellis consider what their constituents in Eastern Oregon are losing every year by being forced to pay a railroad to carry their products to market, and what they would save by being permitted to use the great water way which nature has given them, and our honorable senators and representative will be ashamed that they have not labored more incessantly for the opening of the river.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

All our public obligations are payable in "coin." They do not read payable in "gold" or payable in "silver." Then why will it be repudiation to pay them in the commodity specified in the contract?

McKinley stands today as the candidate of the corporations, the trusts and brokers; Bryan stands as the candidate of the masses. Our interests are with the masses, therefore we take our stand on the side of the candidate of the people.

The advocates of McKinley who so vigorously denounce all opposition as anarchists, socialists and traitors might do well to bear in mind the fact that no man ever vindicated himself or his cause by spitting in the face of his opponent.

The Denver Times states that "visitors from the interior of the state report that the American flag floats over nearly every country home and mining camp." No one would surmise that a lot of "anarchists," and "crazy free silverites" would make such use of "old glory" as this.

The republican managers say that the public must be educated on the money question, and they propose to give them free tuition during the next few months. The people are willing to be educated, but they claim the right to construe the text books according to their own ideas.

The Irish World will not Support McKinley, though it has been ultra protection for years. It has a wide circulation and wields a big influence. Boss Hanna's organs have made no mention of this, although they are quick to record the flop of even the sorriest democratic newspaper.

Congressman Ellis will be in The Dalles today, and while he is here let every citizens of the place who has an interest in the opening of the Cascade Locks wait upon him, and urge his immediate action. A congressman is the servant of all the people and they have a right to insist that he serve their interests.

It is a safe proposition that ridicule is never resorted to so long as logical argument is available. Hence the amount of ridicule indulged in by the Oregonian in its efforts to bolster up the cause of McKinley. Having exhausted its stock upon Mr. Bryan it now turns on Mrs. Bryan and calls her an "unsophisticated country-bred woman."

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the universe to remove from our midst the dearly beloved of brother and sister Kreft, and we their brothers and sisters in the Degree of Honor being desirous of expressing our earnest and affectionate sympathy with the household thus deeply bereaved, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the family of the deceased in their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly bid them find consolation in the belief that all is well with her for whom we mourn.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed friend by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with them the hope of a reunion in that better world, where there are no partings, no heartaches, no tears.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as a token of respect for the Christian character of the dear girl gone to her rest, and the interest felt by the lodge in those she loved and cherished.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge and a copy thereof be transmitted to each of the daily papers.

MARGARET C. HERRIN,
MATILDA RORDEN,
E. JANE RUSSELL,
Committee.

AN ARMLESS NIMROD.

Bags More Game Than Any Other Hunter in the Same County.

An armless Nimrod is the wonder of the people and the envy of the sportsmen of Bucks county, says the Philadelphia Record. He is John Simon, of Zion Hill, and his prowess is something marvelous. Simon's arms were ground off above the elbows in machinery a few years ago, but his love of hunting spurred his ingenuity, and he overcame his seeming insurmountable obstacle. He straps his single-barrel, breech-loading hammerless gun to his right arm, and when he sights game he swings the piece over the stump of his left arm, takes quick aim and fires, generally with telling effect. His mode of loading is as unique as his shooting. He carries the shells in his hat, and when he wants one bows low, drops his hat on the ground, pulls out the empty shell with his teeth and in a similar manner loads, then pushing his head into his hat to re-cover his head. Despite his affliction, Simon has done some of the best shooting in Bucks county the past year, his record standing: Sixteen opossums, five pheasants, five dozen blackbirds, thirty-seven rabbits and twenty-one quail.

That Dr. Howard who was reported to have attempted to commit suicide by dropping into the river at Astoria recently, has just the kind of a wife to admire, and he would be a fool to want to leave her and seek a pluckier companion in heaven. The little woman's ire has been raised by the reports circulated regarding her "worser half's" escapade, and invites those who are circulating reports about the doctor to call at her residence where she will convince them that they are economical with the truth.

Treasurer's Call.

All warrants registered prior to July 9, 1892, will be paid at my office, next door to T. A. Hudson's, Washington street. Interest ceases after August 13, 1896.

C. L. PHILLIPS,
County Treasurer.

THE POLITICAL POT

All Party Managers are Sanguine of Success.

CAUSED BY HEAT

Hundreds Have Fallen Victims to the Heat in New York and Chicago.

The Fatalities in Chicago are Greater Than They Have Been in Nineteen Years—Thermometers Registered 112 at Troy.

WASHINGTON, Aug.—11. Political affairs are quiet at the several headquarters. The weather seems to affect the politicians. At republican headquarters letters from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri all spoke of improvement in the political outlook, and said all that was needed was to get quantities of financial literature.

The democratic campaign committee issued a document today on the "business men's campaign." It says that the republicans propose such a campaign, and that the democracy accepts the issue.

The document first quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration that the farmer or the hired employe is as much a business man as the banker or the big merchant. It then gives a list of the number of persons employed in 14 gainful pursuits, including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, the purpose being to show the comparatively small percentage comprised under the head of bankers, brokers, wholesalers and corporation officers, are business men, while from the democratic standpoint the millions of farmers, producers and laborers of all classes are as much business men as the few who live, thrive and grow rich by trading in the products of labor.

A CRUSADE OF BLOOD.

Japanese Troops Against Natives of Formosa

VICTORIA, Aug. 11.—From far Formosa, where for upwards of a year Japanese troops have been vainly striving to crush out the seeds of post-bellum opposition to Japanese innovations, comes a story which, for barbarous cruelty, and defiant violation of all ethics of civilization, has fortunately few parallels in history.

The terrible tale of rapine, murder and wanton cruelty reached here by the steamer Empress of Japan, and fully bears out the statement on the situation in Formosa given publicity by the Rev. Dr. Mackay on his return to that island six months ago.

Other equally credible correspondents are now the witnesses against Japan, and the burden of their arraignment is that, seeing neither fame nor profit to be gained in the subjugation of the Formosans by the arts of modern warfare, recognized as legitimate by civilized nations, the Japanese troops sent to the island have embarked in a crusade of blood, their object being to crush out all signs of discontent by as far as possible exterminating the native population.

In this campaign there were no foreign powers to make protest, no foreign press representatives to herald to the world the atrocities, the telling of which would bring upon Japan the contempt of all enlightened people.

Says the Tainanfu representative of the China Mail:

"As a result, the policy of extermination has been zealously pursued from the beginning of the campaign, and what, with the destruction of their crops, the burning of their villages, the desecration of the graves of their loved ones, the violation of their wives and daughters, and the butchery of their innocent children, the people are driven to the last expedients of desperation."

CHICAGO DEATH LIST.

Twenty-Four Fatal Prostrations in Twenty-Four Hours.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Twenty-four deaths in Chicago during the past 24 hours from the direct effects of the heat is the record. One hundred and sixty-four deaths were reported to the health department. This is the heaviest list for one day since 1877, during the smallpox epidemic. Of these unfortunates a large number were old persons and children who died either from diseases aggravated by hot weather or from summer ailments. Thirty-seven were reported as dying from sunstroke, but not all of them perished. The listed prostrations were 88, making a total for the day of deaths and prostrations 112.

All day long yesterday hospital attendants were busy applying remedies to the victims of the intense heat. Never before in Chicago has the heat been so deadly to animals life, horses, cattle and smaller animals dying by scores from its effect.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Democrats Appoint Executive and Campaign Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The democratic committee met today. Senator Gorman offered a resolution that the chair appoint a committee of 25 to be known as the executive committee, and a committee of 25 to be known as the campaign committee, Chairman Jones to be an ex officio member of each committee. The resolutions were adopted without dissent. Gorman followed them up with these. "Resolved, that the campaign committee, when appointed, shall in conjunction with the chairman of the national committee, select permanent headquarters for the national committee." It is thought that the headquarters will be located at Washington with branches in New York and Chicago.

Are Ready for Signature.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The agreements under which the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stocks are to be deposited with the Northern Trust Co. as trustee, are ready for signature. The exact terms will not be given to the public until the signatures are received and the stocks ready for deposit. They provide, however, that the stocks be placed in the keeping of a trustee for one year and the banks and capitalists who own it are to be given non-negotiable receipts for the stocks deposited.

THE LIST INCREASES.

Old Sol's Work of Destruction Continues. Prostrations are Numerous.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Twelve deaths and 29 prostrations comprised the first list given out at police headquarters today of the casualties attributed to the heat. The accumulated effects of more than a week of extremely hot weather are shown in the number of fatalities reported. There is a breeze today, but the temperature at 11 o'clock was 94 on the streets and the humidity 65 per cent.

In the interior of the state the heat is unabated. Troy reports four deaths in the last 23 hours. The thermometer hung in the portico of the city hall in this city within reach of the heat radiated from the asphalt walk but still in the shade, indicated 112 above zero.

DEATH IN THE FLOOD.

Pittsburg and Vicinity Visited by Cloudburst

PITTSBURG, Aug 13.—A great rain storm burst over this city and vicinity this morning at 8 o'clock, deluging a territory several miles in extent, swelling the stream into torrents, sweeping away bridges and buildings and sending a score of human beings into eternity.

The storm came from the southwest. Great banks of dark, angry clouds hovered over Pittsburg and the surrounding country, turning dawn into darkness and striking terror to the heart. Suddenly the clouds burst and the rain fell in sheets. The heavy rain lasted for fully three hours.

At Dehaven, a small town near the Wildwood oil well, six people are reported drowned.

Everything is washed out between Sharpsburg and Dehaven, Dehaven has several hundred inhabitants, and is situated about six miles north of Allegheny, on the old Butler plank road.

Residents are seeking safety on the hillsides. The lowlands at Sharpsburg are under water, and the flood is spreading rapidly.

Reports from Capin Creek valley indicate that the loss of life from the cloudburst will be heavy. At 12:35 P. M., thirty lives were reported lost. The whole Pine Creek valley, eight miles in length, is devastated. At Dehaven, an entire family named Appleton was drowned. Among the others lost are Mr. Thomas Byrnes, Mrs. Thompson. At Etna the water rose so rapidly that the employees at Spang, Chatfield & Company's iron works were compelled to swim for their lives. The foundry of Walter Watkins was also flooded and the workmen narrowly escaped.

HEAT GRADUALLY SUBSIDING.

But the Number of Deaths Seems Unabated

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The heated term has not come to a close, but its violence has subsided appreciably. At 11 this morning the thermometer at the weather observatory registered 82 degrees against 85 at the same hour yesterday. An eightmile breeze is blowing from the northeast. In the streets the temperature is anywhere from 84 to 88. The humidity was 65 per cent. The records at police headquarters showed 10 deaths from the heat between 2 and 9 A. M., and seven prostrations.

A statement prepared by the weather observer of official statistics in New York city covering a period from midnight of Saturday to noon today, today's figures being partly estimated, shows a total of 1200 deaths, of which 434 are attributed to the heat. An estimate of the number of deaths from heat in New York, Brooklyn and neighboring cities and towns in New York state and New Jersey, from August 5 to 12, inclusive, is 631. The prostrations for the same period are said to have numbered 1255.

Powers at Variance.

LONDON, Aug. 12—It is semi-officially stated that there is no truth in the report published by the Daily Chronicle, that Great Britain and Russia are on the point of reaching an agreement "to save both Armenia and Crete from Turkish oppression without disturbing the peace of Europe," which agreement, it was added, would involve the presence of the Russian army in Armenia and the British fleet at Crete "to guarantee Turkish compliance with the terms of agreement." It is stated on the other hand that there is great discord among the powers as to the measures that should be adopted regarding Crete. Russia, it is further asserted, is showing a marked disinclination to allow great pressure to be brought to bear upon the sultan.

Held to Grand Jury.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug 13.—Four of the fishermen implicated in the rioting at Booth's cannery Sunday last were today bound over to await the action of the grand jury, bail being fixed at $500. The evidence was conflicting in the extreme, witnesses for the defendants endeavoring to show that Doxold, the man so badly beaten at the cannery, himself precipitated the trouble. They also swore that one man inflicted all the injury done Doxold, and that the three others simply tried to stop the trouble. Every effort will be made to save those accused, and it seems doubtful if any of the witnesses to the affair will have the moral courage to appear and testify to all that they saw of the occurrence.

General Harrison's Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—General Benjamin Harrison will be at the disposal of the republican state committee during the campaign, and the latter will attend to arranging his dates for speeches. Practically, so much information is conveyed in a letter written by the general to his old friend, Daniel Ransdell. Mr. Ransdell said yesterday that the general had written him that his understanding was that the committee would want his services about the beginning of September, but Ransdell added that he personally had been informed that Mr. Harrison would be wanted during the latter part of this month.

A Free-Thought Congress.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Liberals and free-thinkers from all parts of the world are preparing for a congress of liberals in Chicago, November 13, 14 and 15. R. G. Ingersoll and all the prominent American liberals are expected. Mrs. Besant will come if possible. G. W. Foote and Charles Watts, of England, have already promised to be on hand.

The intention is to have a reunion and jollification of all free-thinkers, and every country on earth has been sent an invitation to be present.

Philadelphia Leads.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—According to the weather bureau Philadelphia suffers the unenviable distinction today of being the hottest city in the United States. At 8 A. M. the thermometer registered 82 degrees and at noon, 95. A light breeze tempered the air slightly, but the suffering was as great as on any day since the torrid spell began. Between 2 and 11 A. M. five deaths, due to heat and exhaustion had been reported.

Bryan Has Laryngitis.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—W. J. Bryan, the democratic nominee for president, is suffering today from an attack of acute laryngitis.

FORMALLY NOTIFIED

Bryan and Sewall Waited on by the Committee.

JAPS WANT BLOOD

They Seek to Subjugate Formosa by Exterminating Defenseless Natives.

England and Russia are Unable to Reach an Agreement by Which the People of Armenia and Crete Can be Saved From the Turks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—At Madison Square garden tonight, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were officially notified that they had been nominated for president and vice-president of the United States by the democratic national convention at Chicago. The notification speeches were made by Governor Stone of Missouri.

In responding to the notification speech of Governor Stone, Bryan said that at a future day, he would, in a formal letter of acceptance, enter upon the issues presented by the platform. Continuing he said in part:

"Citizens, either public or private, who assail the characters and question the patriotism of the delegates who were assembled in the Chicago convention, assail the character and question the patriotism of millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner raised there. It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles, that our platform is a menace to private securities and public safety; and it has been asserted that those, whom I have the honor for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and build their faith upon the foundations laid by our fathers.

"Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift, and we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulous to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are, or can be, equal in possession, in ability or in merit, it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that the government shall not, in making, construing or enforcing law, discriminate between citizens. I assert that the property rights, as well as the rights of person, are safe in the hands of the common people.

"The Chicago platform has been condemned because it differs from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon the planks of the platform. While the money question overshadows all questions of importance, I desire it understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the exercise, by it, of the right to dissent from the decision of the supreme court."

Bryan then took up the money question as the great issue of the campaign. He said that it was scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetalism.

He said that any legislation, which lessons the world's stock of standard money, increases the exchangeable value of a dollar, therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property. He then dwelt on the injury done to the farmer, the merchant and manufacturer by the gold standard.

Fusion in Washington.

ELLENSBURG, Aug 14.—A partial agreement has been arrived at by the conference committee. The populists get the governor and all the state officers except supreme judge, state printer, superintendent of puplic instruction and attorney-general. The democrats are given one congressman and there is a fight on the other congressman. The democrats get two electors and the populists two. Thus the apportionment is subject to the ratification of the convention.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$247,137,644
Gold reserve	108,783,097

The gold withdrawals today amounted to $319,800, leaving the gold reserve in the treasury $106,246787.