-DAILY--WEEKLY-

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AN IDLE THREAT.

A prominent sheepman of this county yesterdoy declared that should Bryan be elected, he should raise no sheep next year, but would retire from business. The election of Bryan means the withdrawal of capital from active employment, and this means the end of employment for those who are

now employed-Dalles Chronicle. How our contemporary arrived at this conclusion is unexplained. If capital is drawn out of active employment by the election of Bryan, where will it go to? Will it seek investment in other countries where profits are less, or will it be locked up in safe deposits for the next four years, there to lie idle and earn its owner nothing?

The position taken by the Chronicle of course is, that if Bryan is elected, the mints of the nation will be opened to the unrestricted coinage of silver, hence, the owners of capital who are now engaged in agricultural pursuits will retire from business, draw all their capital out, and no activity will there after exist. This position is also taken by many others who oppose the election of Mr. Bryan; but it is in direct contradiction to their other as-

gold dollar because it will buy the most farm products. The Boston Herald says it supports the gold standard because it wants to see flour two dollars per barrel in Boston. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, says he is against free coinage, because it would mark up the price of all commodities.

How then do they reconcile the statement, that free coinage will drive capital out of employment in agricultural pursuits? If the free coinage of silver will, as Senator Lodge says, there is growing daily, and by Nov. 3d mark up the price of all commodities, may have gained such magnitude as to including the products of the farm, capital will find profitable investment in agricultural pursuits, hence Ohio, the vote of the doubtful states is will hardly leave that vocation and seek hiding where it will earn nothing. If Senator Sherman's position is true, that the gold dollar will buy the most farm products, capital is more liable to Grosvenor and the Oregonian, concede and into safe deposits under a gold standard than it would under a standard whose dollars would buy less of

out of active employment in agricut- Minnesota. tural pursuits if Bryan is elected is on New York..... 1892 that every sheep raiser in Oregon would go out of business in a year if Cleveland was successful at the polls. While there was more foundation then for that threat being fulfilled than for the removing of the tariff from wool will the one quoted above be.

QUESTIONS HIS VERACITY.

The Portland Telegram, the evening annex to the Oregonian, has of late swallowed every statement made by

ical of the truth, and virtually ses him of willfully lying. The ram says editorially:

"Major McKinley's speech to the Pennsylvania steel-workers who visited tion, but its tariff allusions were the vote of any one of these to insure hardly accurate. It cannot be said his election with truth that any factories have been closed or men thrown out of employment by the present tariff law. bances created by the silver scare than | gold standard platform in 1896. to a tariff law which did not go into McKINLEY IN 1892. | MCKINLEY IN 189

operation until a year later."

Comment is hardly necessary, for the Telegram puts it about strong enough when it says Major McKiuley

Extract from his letter of acceptance:
"Until international of the plain duty of the plain duty of the United States to maintenance." takes his data from statistics prepared by a New York partisan paper, and was n shows the inacuracy (falseness) of the statement. The Telegram havshown him to be inacurate (false) in one statement might well have applied the old rule of evidence, which is "false in one point, false in all," and with like complacency questioned the authenticity of all his statements, even those on the money question.

BISMARCK IN EVIDENCE.

The claim of the supporters of Bryan that the independent action of the United States in opening her mints to the free coinage of silver will bring about bimetalism throughout the world, is shared in by Prince Bismarck, the ablest statesman of Europe. In a letter to Governor Culberson, Bis-

"I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about among the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetalism. The United States is freer by far in its movements than any nation of Europe. If the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetaction would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of an

international agreement." This is exactly the contention of the advocates of free coinage. They hold Four years ago, according to Major the other nations of the world, and the other nations of the world will be attended to the other nations of the world will be attended to the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the other nations of the world, and the two the the other nations of the world, and the two the two the two the two the other nations of the world, and the two the two the two the other nations of the world will be attended the porce of the world will attend the two the two the two the two the two the the only contents of the world to remonetize it the only contents of the world to remonetize it the only contents of the world to the classes. If we can double the price of the money-changers, and the classes. If we can double the price of the money-changers, and the classes. If we can double the price of the money-changers, and the classes. If we can double the price of the money-changers, and the classes. If we can double the price of the money-changers, and the classes. If we can double the price of our people is alternion to have the attended the wist supposed to only make changes in the practical workings of the mint. The debate ting its own policies, independent of latform, insist that it shall be attained ment.

only by international agreement, a system that many of the leading financiers of the world declare is impracticable, while the democrats, populists tained only by independent action. And Prince Bismarck admits that this plan is feasible.

ALL BUT ELEVEN SURE. With all the claims of the republican press that McKinley's election is assured, they have no foundation for their claim, for they can count with certainty on carrying only 10 states, with an electoral vote of 107, while Bryan is assured of carrying 26 states, with an electoral vote of 213, only 11 short of a majority, while there are 9 doubtful states, with a vote of 137. The states that can be put down as certain to give their vote to Bryan are:

Alabama..... Arkansas.

To insure his election, Bryan would only have to carry of the doubtful Michigan, New York or Wisconsin.

all probability carry are : Connecticut......

However, it is not a foregone conclusion that he will carry his own state Ohio, since the free silver sentiment

greater than the vote which McKeley can feel assured of getting. The states which all of McKinley's supporters, except perhaps General be driven out of agricultural pursuits to be doubtful, have a total vote of 137

win the state for Bryan. Allowing,

and are as follows : The threat that gapital will be drawn Michigan....

Of these states, Illinois, Indiana,

New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin went democratic in 1892, and in there is for the one made at present, each the democratic and populist vote far exceeded that cast for Harrison. was no doubt an injury to the wool The same is true of every state that raiser, that threat was not executed nor is now put in the list of being safe for Bryan. The states which cast their vote for Weaver in 1892 will surely go for Bryan this year, and in ail the states put in the doubtful column the combined democratic and populist vote was greater than the repu vote. Maryland, which is put in the McKinley column, was democratic in 1832, and it will possibly be this year, though it went republican at the last general election, and may be put down as doubtful. But allowing McKinley all the states that are placed in the certain column for him, he cannot lose any one of the doubtful states except taking to show that capital invested made such a step necessary. him yesterday at Canton was all right Maryland, Minnesota or West Virin sheepraising in Waseo county will in its reference to the money ques-

WHY THIS CHANGE?

That there are records and history That law did not go into operation is unfortunate for some men of promiuntil August, 1894, while the panic nence, and Major McKinley is one of that crippled industry occurred in the | those who is just now a victim of this summer of 1893. There is no official invention of civilization, the retaining record of the factories closed and men of expressions made by men of rcmade idle by that panic, and the figures nown. No doubt he regrets his exquoted by Major McKinley were pre- pressions in 1892 cannot be obliterated, pared by a New York partisan news- but they are matters of record, and it paper. In the absence of authentic is well that they are. Let us compare data as to the cause of the panic, it what he said in 1892 with the expreswould be much more reasonable to sions in his letter of acceptance of the ascribe it to the monetary distur- nomination for the presidency on a

> dent Cleveland.
>
> "During all of his years at the head of the gover ament he was dishonoring one of our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office to stop our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inaug-uration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars and afterward and to the end of his administration persisbasis.
> "It (the republican merce, limit the vol-ame of money among the people, make the scarce

servant. He was not thinking of the poor then. He had left their side.' He was not 'standing forth in their defense.' Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money: the spon-sor and promoter of those professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly. Was there ever more glarlieves that poverty is a blessing to be pro-moted and encouraged and that a shrinkage

Thus it is, that in 1892 Major Mc Kinley denounced President Clevealism, I cannot but believe that such 'land for attempting to contract the of the coins of commerce Then, he said, Cleveland was not "thinking of the poor." What is McKinley think- with both gold and silver, even if we ing of now? Who was he thinking of had it all. Our mortgages equal the when in his letter of acceptance he that the United States, being a powerful financial nation, is capable of dic
said "until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard?"

States to maintain the gold standard?"

LIARS WILL FIGURE.

"Figures won't lie, but liars will figare" is a coarse of expression, but it and with this silver buying produce and silver parties hold it can be at- can well be applied just now to the Oregonian. For months and months it has been telling its readers that the threat of the United States to open its | would have to pay at the rate of \$1.29 mints to the free coinage of silver was flooding, and would continue to flood the country with American securities held abroad, but in a recent issue, in an editorial trying to account for the

present importation of gold, it said: "For several years our exports have exceeded our imports, but the excess has been offset by other international dues, notably payment for securities returned to this country. Now there are signs in the movement of the New York stock market that the return of securities has stopped, so as to cause settlement of the excess in gold."

There never was a time when the threat that the United states would adopt free coinage of silver was more pronounced than at the present, still the Oregonian tells us that the return 10 of securities has stopped, so its figures on this point must be bumcombe. And from this it would seem that the foreign holders of our securities are not materally alarmed.

The Oregonian has also told its readers that the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff law has ruined our foreign trade, but in the article referred to it gives the following account of the increase in the exports of American merchandise: "For the seven months ending July

31, this country exported to Europe nearly \$69,000,000 more of merchandise than we sent in the same months of .213 1895. We have imported also \$43,000,-000 less. The result is a foreign credit balance this year, on merchandise states either Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, trade alone, of \$90,743,609, against an actual debit balance last year of \$21,-Those states which McKinley will in 219,092. In July alone the excess of our exported merchandise was \$15,-787,169. In July, 1895, the excess of imported over exported merchandise was \$16,484,057. In other words, our foreign obligations on merchandise account were \$32,271,226 less in July of 1896 than in July of 1895. The year 1896 is remarkable in this respect, for only in one other year since 1882 has an excess of merchandise exports occurred in July. The average excess of imports for July has been about \$8,000,-

But this is not all. The Oregonian for the past two years has never ceased declaring that the enactment of the present tariff law had annihilated our however, that McKinley will carry manufacturing industries, and that it had turned our manufacturing business over to England, but in this article it confesses that our exports of manufactured articles is greater now than ever before. Here is its testi-

"Our exports of manufactures are the largest ever known. They reached nearly \$26,000,000 during July, and for the calendar year Statistician Ford estimates that they will go to \$240,000,-14 000. In 1895 they amounted to \$228,-498,893, and in 1892, when our total exports touched the high water mark gated only \$158,510,937.

How can this be accounted for when the "Wilson tariff law has ruined the manufacturing industries of America?" How is it possible that under this law we have been able to manufacture for export \$91,000,000 more than under the McKinley law in 1892? "when our exports touched the high-water mark." The only conclusion that can be reached is that a liar has been figuring for the Oregoian.

CONFLICTING AUTHORITIES

There is a serious conflict in the reasoning of our esteemed contemporary, the Chronicle, and the Oregonofactive investment by the free coinage of silver. The Chronicle, in under-

ikely to rise." Now let us see what the Oregonian country than another, so that the de- him to accomplish his purpose: mand for loans on good security is greater and the current rate of interest higher in the latter country, gold flows to it naturally from the former, being tempted by the chance of large

profit. Let us now apply this to the reason ing of the Chronicle. First we have the statement that "there is today a considerable amount of capital used in Wasco county which is owned in Europe, not by corporations or banks but by individuals. This will certainly be called home. The Oregon Mortgage Company, the Northern Counties Investment Trust, and perhaps a dozen other money lending corporations, also have money loaned in this and adjoining counties. These loans will be withdrawn as soon as practicable." Then comes the assertion that "rates of interest will rise."

Call money is only worth 1 per cent in London, says the Oregonian. Gold flows naturally to a country where profits (interest rates) are high. Then how is it that money invested here, where interest rates are already high and "likely to rise" will be called home to be loaned at 1 per cent? The argument of one of these gold exponents simply refutes the other.

GRANT ON SILVER. Jesse R. Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, gives the following as some of his reasons for favoring free coinage: "I believe heartily in the great advantage to this country of the free coinage of silver. It does not mean repudiation of our debts at home or abroad. We could not pay our debts enormous sum of \$19,000 000,000. These of this will. I believe, benefit all good in many ways too numerous to "Ernest Seyd, of London, a

mention. Instead of foreigners pur- guished writer and bullionist, who is united and polled their full strength, chasing the product of our silver mines at the rate of about 70 cents per ounce. some of which comes in direct comand embodied in this bill.' petition with our production) from South America and the Orient, they

THE "CRIME" OF 1873.

Hitherto we have placed little stress upon the so-called "crime" of 1873, and the part which England played in making the coinage law of that year, for we have considered matters of the present of more importance, and possibly would not have referred to that matter now. but for the fact that Senator John Sherman in his speech at Cincinnati last Wednesday declared that the act object, which was successful. of 1873 was fully discussed by congress before it became a law and was fully understood by the members of both houses. This leads us to quote from the San Francisco Chronicle of August 5, 1893, its version of the passage of the act. The Chronicle is a pronounced gold paper now, and cannot be disputed as authority. We make the following extracts from that paper: "An acrimonious controversy has

long been maintained over the question whether the striking of the silver dollar of 4124 grains from the list of coins and its subsequent dmonetization by congress was the result of a conspiracy. In the senate and house in 1877 and 1878 the change was freely made by the advocates of silver that the men who engineered the scheme through congress had an ulterior object in view, and that they studiously endeavored to work in the dark. The monometalists recelled the charge, undertook to prove from the records its opponents to debate it had they "This latter assertion may be ab

solutely true, and yet it would not disprove the allegation that there was a small clique which clearly understood the remotest idea what the senate committee and house committee on weights and measures were seeking to accomplish It is well known to every one that much of the legislation touching the practical work of the mint is shaped io committee, and the representatives accept as trustworthy the recommendations of the body delegated by them to inquire into a particular matter.

"It will also enable the reader to

more clearly understand the disputed

question if he keeps in mind the fact that when the standard dollar of 4121 grains was stricken from the list of coins of the United States, owing to the difference between the ratio established by the Latin Union, it was at a premium of 3 per cent over gold It is necessary to fix this fact in mind, otherwise the assertion made by gold monometalists that silver was de-

monetized because its increased production had depreciated into value may prove confusing." The Chronicle then | early opportunity to show that the de- such a "paying" job. quotes from a speech of M. Hooper, he shows that the silver dollar was Congressional Globe, 44th congress, giving an account of his visit to Philathen at a premium; also from the report of Director of the Mint Linderman showing the same fact. The Chronicle continues: "It is clear then that from these tes

timonies that the standard dollar was ratio of 16 to 1.

action of Hooper and his committee? A dilligent examination of the records ian, both able exponents of the gold discloses none. There was no allegastandard, on the question of capital tion made that the demonstration of being driven out of the country or out silver by Germany in 1871, and tho subsequent closing of the French mints to the free coinage of silver

"The entire avoidance of all discuss take wings and fly away, says: "If it ion of the possible consequence of strikis owned in Europe, it will be recalled ling an important coin from the list of and will not again be invested here to coins authorized by the United States. give employment to labor." Further and the further fact that no reference on the Chronicle says "the rate of in- was made to the legal tender quality terest here will not fall, but is more of the coin stricken from the list are strong points in favor of the contention that a select few understood the matter, says about this question of interest: and that their purpose was to keep the chonge. "During the last half of August call house in ignorance of their object. money ruled in New York at 8 per That there may be no mistake on this cent or more, with time loans higher, point, we quote from the congressional 1 per cent in London," and "when the evident anxiety of Chairman Hooper international, is more abundant in one | ual misrepresentation resorted to by | nations can be secured?

him to accomplish his purpose:

Mr. Holman—I suppose it is intended to have the bill read before fit is put on its passage. The Speaker—The substitute will be read. Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts—I hope not. It is a long bill, and those who are interested in it are perfectly familiar with its progisions.

Mr. Kerr—The rules cannot be suspended so as to dispense with the reading of the bill.

The Speaker—They can be.

Mr. Kerr—I want the house to understand that it is attempted to put through this bill without being read.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Massachusette (Mr. Hooper) move that the reading of the bill be dispensed with?

M. Hooper of Mrssachusetts—I will so frame my motion to suspend the rules that it will dispense with the reading of the bill.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the rules be suspended and that the bill pass, the reading thereof being dispensed with.

Mr. Randall—Cannot we have a division of Mr. Randall-Cannot we have a division of

Mr. Randall—Cannot we have a division of that motion?

The Speaker—A motion to suspend the rules cannot be divided.

Mr. Randall—I should like to have the bill read, although I am willing that the rules shall be suspended as to the passage of the bill.

The question was put on suspending the rules and passig the bill without reading, and two thirds not voting in favor thereof) the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts—I now move that the rules be suspended and the substitute for the bill in relation to mints and coinage passed, and I ask that the substitute be read.

The clerk began to read the substitute be read.

Mr. Brooks—Is that the original bill?

The Speaker—The motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hooper) applies to the substitute, and that on which the house is called to act is being read.

Mr. Brooks—As there is to be no debate the only chance we have to know what we are doing is to have both the bill and the substitute read. The Speaker—The motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts being to suspend the rule and pass the substitute it gives no choice be tween the two bills. The house must eithe pass the substitute or none.

Mr. Brooks—How can we choose between the original bill and the substitute them both read?
The Speaker—The gentleman can vote "aye or "no" on the question whether this substitute or "no" on the duestion whether this babit

or "no" on the question ...
shall be passed.
Mr. Brooks-I am very much in the habit of voting "no" when I do not know what is going voting "no" when I do not know what is going to the constitution is taken Mr. Holman-Before the question is take Mr. Holman—Before the question is tak
upon suspending the rules and passing the I
hope the gentleman from Massachusetts w
explain the leading chaoges made by this bill
the existing law, especially in reference to
coinage. It would seem that all the smalleo
age of the country is intended to be recoined.
Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts—This b
makes no changes in the existing law in t
regard. It does not require the recoinage of t
small coins.

"When Mr. Hooper reported back

and anything that will raise the value from the committee of which he was

now here and has given great atten- this year they were divided, having tion to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first draft of this bill, made various sensible sug gestions, which the committee adopted

The Chronicle says no explanation was made by Mr. Hooper why Mr. Seyd was before the committee or how he came to be in America, and all the information it has of the reason of his mission to America it gains from the following which appeared in the August, 1873, number of the Bankers

"In 1872 silver was being demonetiz ed in France, Germany, England and rive a profit of 47 cents on each doi-Holland, a capital of £100,000 was | raised and Erness Seyd, of London, was sent to this country with this fund as the agent of the foreign bond holdcapitalists to effect the same ratio of 16 to 1, make a silver dollar

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

The gold press of the country maintain that the present unsettled state of business and prevailing low prices in the United States are the result of the agitation of the silver question, and offer as an only remedy the election of McKinley and the retaining of the resent financial policy, or more plainly, a continuation of four more years of agitation and uncertainty. If they imagine the silver question will down, they reckon without reason. No sooner than the polls shall close on November 3d, if McKinley is elected, the campaign of silver will be resumed. The great mass of producers in Amer

mands for the remonetization of silver as were the abolitionists sixty years ago, when they began their clamor for the freeing of the human slaves of the South. When a little handful of patriots began demanding the freedom of that the bill was read in the usual way the colored slaves away back in 1836, and that every opportunity was given they were called cranks and fanatics, and the two great parties, the democratic and whig, in their national platforms denounced the agitation as being dangerous to the interest of the government and tending to disturb business. These denunciations, however, the object to be achieved by demoneti- did not deter the advocates of human zation, while the great body of sena- freedom, and as a result the whig party tors and representatives did not have had to give place to the republican party in 1860

The great producing masses of this nation are just as earnest in their demands today for their emancipation familiar with the usages of congress from the yoke of gold as were those abolitionists, and nothing short of the opening of the mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold will satisfy their demands. The republican party would continue this demand, and the consequent uncertainty and lack of confidence resulting therefrom another four years, while their opponents would settle the question at the polls on November 3d. Which do the already over-burdened people desire, four years of unsettled business or an immediate return to prosperity?

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Senator John Sherman, who was the

cause silver was a depreciating metal, visions to an amount not exceening 85 which has a seating capacity of about for it was worth more than gold at the in one payment, thus the double stand- 3000. Every available inch was occu-"What then was the motive for the abolished, and the United States as and experts estimate the audience at

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The republican platform takes the ground that bimetalism is desirable, but this is not the time to get it. Any- to come and bail him out. The caus

should be adopted at once. The republican platform declares that we must maintain our present

not have it at once by opening our mints to the unrestricted coinage of while call loans were bringing scarcely record of May 28, 1873, showing the silver? If it is a bad thing why does the republican platform advocate its currency of trade, whether local or to force through his bill, and the act- adoption when the consent of other

"Of course, there never has been any doubt of McKinley's election," says the Oregonian. Then what is the Oregonian and the rest of the republican party making such a fuss for? If the campaign?

It is not the campaign in New York that is interesting the voters of Oregon at this time, but the campaign here. We have enough to do to look after our own interests without determiring if it is consistent for democrats to vote for John Boyd Thatcher for governor of New York.

If our present financial policy is to be maintained, if gold is to be the only money good enough for government use when it pays the bondholders and noteholders, then this government, if run by those who believe in that policy, must continue to issue bonds in order that a few may make money out of the laboring man.

At last the Oregonian has been forced to acknowledge the article going the rounds of the democratic press, credited to the London Financial News, in which it enumerated the benefits to accrue to America by the adoption of free coinage, is genuine. but it offers as an apology that the Financial News is not much of a financial authority.

The Argonaut, a strong McKinley paper of San Francisco, candidly says the chances for Wm. J. Bryan for election are far better than those of his opponent. That if McKinley wins it must be among the doubtful states, and that Oregon is the only doubtful state he can lose without losing the election. The Argonaut's honesty is very refreshing in these days of partisanship. We have reached a crisis in our monetary affairs. Our financial policy is run by a few syndicates in the interest of the money-changers, and the

years ago. In 1894 the democrats were

two tickets in the field. It is a wonder Powers' plurality was not larger, and

courage the opponents to McKinley. Of course those 35,000 people who went out to hear Bryan in Philadelphia were only attracted by curiosity still about 95 per cent of them will vote for him "through curiosity" next No-

The gold press of the country has thus far failed to explain how it is possible for the silver mine owner to de lar's worth of bullion and at the same time to pay his laborers in a 53-cent dollar. The trouble is that the two propositions do not harmonize. "Would free coinage of silver, at the

worth no more than it is now .- New York Commercial Advertiser. Then just how would the silvermine magnates get rich out of the free coinage of silver as you have recently been preaching in such a pyrotechnic fashion? This merely shows the fictitious nature of this whole money con-

troversy .- The Voice, (N. Y.)

worth 100 sents in gold?" It would

not. The bullion it contains would be

No wonder Senator Sherman determinel to not carry his campaign for McKinley any further west than Helena Mont. He addressed a Me-Kinley and Hobert club there last ica are as much in earnest in their de-"When he mentioned the name of were lost. W. J. Bryan, in referring to him as McKinley's opponent, the cheering continued for five minutes so that he could not proceed. There were some cheers for McKinley, but they were scattering as compaired with those for

he democratic nominee." Major McKinley has undergone wonderful change of late in reference to the money question. Only a short time ago he was denuncing President Cleveland because he was a "gold | bug," and in a speech at Winchester, Ohio, a few years ago, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, he announced himself in favor of free silver, and in emphacizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: 'This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should t not be good enough for the bondholder?" It is, and if McKinley were not under the influence of Hanna &

Co., he would say so today. The railroads all over the country oppose the election of Bryan because of the declarations of the Chicago platform that oppose the interference of federal authorities in settling difficulties between the corporations and their laborers. Even the little Astoria-Gable road, now under construction, ally great. has caught the fever and undertakes to bluff its laborers into supporting Mc-Kinley by announcing that the road may never be built if Bryan is elected. The men working on that road are receiving about \$4.50 a week, after paying for the privilege of getting a agent through whose efforts the coin- job and living expenses, so they will age law of 1873 was passed, took an | hardly be coerced in order to retail

"Our coinage act came into opera, was greeted in Philadelphia tonight The facts in regard to the battle action on the 1st of April, 1873, and con- by a crowd which according to the cording to Cuban sources are as follows: stituted the gold one-dollar piece the police and other authorities, exceeded sole unit of value, while it restricted any outpouring of the people on a simithe legal tender of the new silver trade | lar occasion in the history of the city. not stricken from the list of coins be- dollar and the half-dollar and subdi- He spoke at the Academy of Music, fired a volley, killing two officers and away, and one the big drive wheels ard previously existing was finally pied two hours before Bryan arrived, usual was influenced by Great Britain fully 6000. Gathered in the street out- Pablo Diaz. There he found some 25 in making gold coin the only standard. side of the academy were fully 35,000 hoping to see or hear the candidate."

BOSTON, Sept. 22.-John L. Sulli van spent a few hours in a stationhouse last night waiting for some one thing that is good for the people of the pugilist's imprisonment was an assault upon William Humphrey, a street-car conductor.

As the car came along Sullivan stood financial policy, not until we get tired on the sidewalk and motioned for it to of it, but until foreign nations get stop. As it slowed up Sullivan stepped tired of it and consent for us make a out, leading a big mastiff along with him. The conductor told him that the If bimetalism is a good thing why dog could not get on the car, and when Sullivan insisted the conductor pushed him off the footboard. This began the row and Sullivan gave the conductor several blows before he could be stopped. He was arrested, and remained in the station-house until midnight before he was released on bail

Hill is Out For Bryan. A Washington special to the Nev

York World says: "Senator David B. Hill intends soon McKinley's election is insured why to announce that he will support Bryan are they putting so much money into and Sewall. The senator has written to friends in Washington saying that after long consideration of what his course as a democrat ought to be, he has concluded that it is his duty to accept the decision of the national convention- and support its candidates. In doing this the senator is emphatic in his reiteration of the speech he made in the Chicago convention in opposition to the doctrine it was deter mined to put forth as the party faith.'



tion, is an easy enough thing to cure if you take the right medicine. Constipation is one of the commonest things in the world. It is really one of the most serious things. Fully nine-tenths of all the ordinary sickness of mankind is due to this one cause. If you place an obstruction in the gutter, it will stop the flow of water, and gradually a mass of poisonous, putrefying matter will accumulate That is exactly what happens in the digestive organs when constipation be gins. Poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood. It goes all over the body and causes all sorts of symptoms. A few of these are dizziness, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating, biliousness and erup-tions of the skin. These things are unpleasant, but they are not serious. The serious things come afterward. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for the cure of constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, mild and efficient in their action. One is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. There is

the result is not such as ought to dis- Earthquake, Fire and Flood Depopulating Cities.

FRESH OUTRAGES

50,000 people. Weyler's Troops Annihilate a Colony Killing Innocent Men, Woelected grand officers. Theodore A Ross, the present grand secretaav, was men and Children.

Senator Hill Has at Last Got Off the Fen and He Landed on Bryan's Side-Bruiser Sullivan in Jali-Fu-, sion in Wyoming

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 .- Oriental VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 24 .advices just at hand state that the city State Fish Commissioner James Crawof Kobe, Japan, was wiped out by ford says that up to date about 2,000, disastrous conflagration on August 26. 000 salmon eggs of the sockeye species and floods, storms and earthquakes have been taken at the new Baker lake caused the loss of 2500 lives and the hatchery. Siz hundred thousand eggs, destruction of millions of dollars' mostly of the chinook salmon, are on worth of property in Northern Japan. the racks at the Kulama hatchery, and The steamer Doric from the Orient a large number of the same specie brought news of a series of catashave been taken at the Chinook trophes that have befallen the mikado's station, near the mouth of the Colum realm that are unprecedented in its bia. Mr. Crawford expects that by history. In Gifu prefecture 4300 homes the close of the season fully 15,000,000 were blown down, and along the Haji, salmon eggs will have been saved and Gawa, 400 persons lost their lives the fish turned into the waters of this The severest storms occurred August state by these three batching stations Saturday and the dispatches say: | 30. Along the Isatsugawa, 84 lives

The great flood was preceded by severe earthquake. Then followed a downpour such as has never before been experienced on the island. The European residents were panicstricken, and sought shelter on the highlands. The Minatogawa overflowed its

banks at midnight of the 26th ult., and the waters inundated streets and fields. sweeping away 350 houses and drowning 200 persons at Kobe. After 12 to deliver salmon during the recent hours' work the broken embankments | fishermen's strike." were repaired by sandbags. To make the fate of Kobe worse, a fire broke out late in the evening and, fanned by the high wind, spread over the entire city. One thousand nine hundred blocks, including 2260 houses and 12 godowns, were destroyed totally and 10 houses, two police-boxes, one tire brigade station, four temples and one theater was nearly demolished. The burnt area comprises 10 streets. total damage by fire was 1,000,000 yen. September 1, in Rokugo district, a terrible series of earthquakes shook

the country. Nine people were killed

there and more than 40 at Hataya,

Senva, Takanashi Yokohori, Yoko-

heaws, Nagaushida, Shimzu and

Fuilki, where the disaster was especi-

Veyler's Soldiers Commit Fresh Out HAVANA, Sept. 22 .- Well authenticated reports of barbarous acts by the Spanish troops continue to reach here. Recently the Havana papers published an account of an alleged battle near daughter. He bade his wife good-by discerned forms crawling up the hill. Chuco de Arca, in which, after an monetization of silver was influenced An idea of how the sentiment for iards drove the rebels off, killing 19 who was chairman of the committee on by Great Britain. In a speech de-Bryan is dying out in the East can be and taking many prisoners. The weights and measures in 1873, in which livered on March 6, 1876 (see page 1481, gained from the following dispatch papers suggested that the government should reward Colonel Aguilers, the Big Four road burst at Pekin last first session, volume 4, part 2) he said. delphia last Tuesday: "Mr. Bryan Spanish commander, for his bravery. evening, hurling the engine more than 100 feet, partly demolishing a large

> "On September 15, 10 rebels went to ing nearly all the glass within a attack a guerrilla band, but met troops | quarter of a mile of the scene. Pieces wounding three soldiers. The troops | was hurled 400 feet from the track. fired back, Lieutenant-Colonel Aguilera, who commanded the troops, went then toward a colony named persons-men, women and children. the 21st. Today complaint was lodged in the neighborhood. On receiving a negative answer, he ordered, as alleged by the Cubans, a general slaughter,

including children from 1 to 10 years of age. The little children were first pierced with the end of the bayonet, then finished with the machete. Of that colony 19 were butchered and six made their escape. The men of the guerril.a force boasted of what they had done when they went back to Vega, 20

miles from the colony. A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. Missouri Military Academy Destroyed by

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 24.-The Mis souri military academy, situated about a mile south of the city, burned to the ground early this morning, causing a loss of \$75,000 on the building and a heavy loss in personal effects. The

insurance is \$37,000. Hundreds of students were in the building when the fire broke out, but no lives were lost. Many had narrow escapes and received injuries. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. Cadet Clipton, a son of the United States district attorney at St. Louis, and Cadet W. W. Austin, of Carrollton, Mo., saved several lives. When Cadet Clipton was awakened by the smoke, he sounded the fire-call bugle, then, with the help of Austin, he succeeded in getting several almost helpless students

out of the burning building. Captain Glascock, the military instructor, and Lieutenant Goode, of the United States army, ran from room to room at the peril of their lives getting | United Kingdom. The storm broke out students. Cadet Rolla McIntyre was taken out by Lieutenant Goode, who was compelled to jump with him from a third-story window. Both escaped without injury. Boys sleeping loss of life however, is reported slight. on the second and third stories escaped by jumping from the windows. Twenty-one were injured, but none

fatally. A BATTLE IN CALABAZARA. Spanish Troops Badly Defeated by the

Insurgents. KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 24,-Advices from Havana last night per steamer Mascotte state that late on Monday afternoon 87 Spanish troops started for Calabazara, eight miles from Havana. On Tuesday morning five of the 87 returned to Havana and reported their companions had been killed by insurgents shortly before reaching Cala-

The Spaniards said they were surounded by about 200 insurgents, who poured in one volley and then charged with the machete. The five who returned were badly wounded, and were left for dead by the Cubans.

bazara.

bodies of the 82 Spaniards were found on board who are sick with small-pox. in a heap. The wounds made by the machete were frightful, several of the Spaniards having been beheaded. The captain was killed in this manner, Captain-General Weyler has issued orders to newspapers not to publish a Gold reserve.......... 119,666,124

word about the tragedy. This morning five prisoners were executed, two garroted and three shot.

Two thousand people, mostly Spanish officers and their wives, witnessed the executions.

Odd Fellows at Dallas

defeated for that office by Frank Gant,

of Kentucky. Fred Carlton, of Austin

Texas, was elected to the office of grand

sire, by unanimous vote. For grand

treasurer Hon. M. Richards Muckle, of

Philadelphia, was renominated by ac-

Washington's Fish Hatcheries.

Four Were Indicted.

Will Call an Extra Session

is little doubt that an extra session of

the Kentucky legislature will be called.

to meet after the November election,

and that the senatorial race will be

revived and a successor to Blackburn

elected, who will be either a republi-

in an extra session is not now disputed.

as it has been settled by Acting Gov-

Suicide of William Knighton

FOREST GROVE, Sept. 23 .- William

Knighton committed salcide yester-

day by shooting himself in the head

with a 22 caliber Winchester rifle.

Knighton was about 20 years old Ha

Tuesday the deceased visited his wife

miles away, where he killed himself.

Results of an Explosion.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 23 .- The boiler of

a 90-ton 10-wheel locomotive on the

factors, killing the firemen and break-

against him charging felony embezzle

ment to the amount of several hundred

dollars. Officers are telegraphing

south and east to intercept him. He

has always heretofore been considered

Burglary in Medford.

MEDFORD, Or., Sept. 23,-J. Beek

& Co.'s hardware store was broken in-

to last night and about \$100 worth of

cuttlery and revolvers were stole n.

The money drawer was pried open and

about \$5 in change taken. An entrance

to the store was effected by taking out

a pane of glass from the back door.

No clew has been found which will

lead to the detection of the guilty ones.

A Brutat Husband's Crime.

TACOMA, Sept. 24 .- John Michout, a

French laborer, shot his wife twice in

the head at noon, and then put a bullet

in his own face. The woman will die.

Michout may recover. The shooting

occurred at the Fannie Paddock hos-

pital, where she is a domestic. The

crime was caused by the woman's re

Appointed by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The presi-

dent made the following appointments

today: James A. Keaton, associate

justice of the supreme court of Okla-

homa; Robert A. Habersham, surveyor-

general of Oregon; John W. Cowie, of

Pennsylvania, marshal of the United

States consul court at Tien-Tsin,

Gale Sweeps England

LONDON, Sept. 23 .- A terrific gale

fusal to live with him.

China.

authorities on the subject.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 22 .- The second The State Militia in Possession day's session of the sovereign grand of Leadville. lodge of Odd Fellows opened with the biggest parade ever seen in Texas, over two miles long. Five thousand WANTED REVENGE Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah in line were viewed by nearly

Subsequently, the sovereign lodge A Boy Who Had Been Whipped

Ships Crew. urveyor-General Appointed For Oregon Extra Session of the Kentucky Legislature Probable-Terrible Beiler Explosion.

Tries to Poison a Whole

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Captain Cox, of the British steamer Dulwitch, which has just arrived from Hollo, Philippine islands, via Delaware breakwater, reported an attempt on the part of one of the ship's boys to poison all hands by putting vermillion paint in the

It was last Sunday morning, when the steamer was lying inside the Delaware breakwater, awaiting her order to proceed, that the cook, going suddeply into the galley from the deck, caught the ship's boy, Robert Feacock, acting in a very peculiar manner. Peacock who is about 17 years old, had been whipped the night before by Captain Cox for stenling and lying.

ASTORIA, Sept. 24 .- The grand jury The cook was suspicious, and upon today returned true bills against Thos investigating found what appeared to Cooper, for grand larceny, and against be a lump of vermillion paint in the four fishermen-John Dovich, Daniel bottom of the coffee-pot, from which Hannula, Lucas Frantovich and Paul all hands were soon to be supplied with Holioppa-for inciting to riot and coffee for breakfast. He at once reassault with dangerous weapons upon ported the matter to the captain, who the person of another fisherman, named determined to turn the boy over to the Oxvod. The assault was committed at authorities, but his orders to sail were Booth's cannery, where the complainimperative, and so he brought him ing witness was beaten, for attempting along to this port. Peacock halls from near London. He has quite a frank expression and does not look capable of such a deed He has been 15 months on the Dulwitch. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.-There

> UNDER MARTIAL LAW. the State Militia Takes Possession of

LEADVILLE, Sept. 23 .- This town was declared under martial law at 3 o'clock this afternoon by General can or John G. Carlisle. The point as Brooks, under authority vested in him to whether the election could be made by Governor McIntyre, General Brooks also ordered a military court to meet tomorrow morning to investiernor Worthington's examination of gate the fight at the Coronado mine. Before this court meets the preliminary examination of the persons arrested today will probably take place. An attempt was made, presumably by strikers or sympathizers, just be-

last Sunday and went to the family of of 30 soldiers had been stationed at the Cooper Branneman, in Scoggin valley. | works. About 5 A. M. the pickets saw a flash and gave her sister his watch, telling on a distant hill, supposed to have her to give it to his 4-year-old been a signal. A little after a sentry a shot. Several scattering shots were fired, but the attacking party, finding the guard wide awake, drew off without any injury being done on either

fore dawn today, to destroy the Lead-

ville-water works, located in California.

had trouble with his wife, who left him | gulch, two miles from town. A guard

side as far as known. Warrants have been issued for 25 nembers of the miners' union, including all the officers and the executive committee. Three men were landed in iail. They were E. J. Dewar, secretary of the miners' union; Eugene Cannon, a member of the executive committee; Gomer Richards, a member of the union, who does not hold an official

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24.-Fred Coop-Gold Arrivals at New York. er, a traveling salesman for the Craig NEW YORK, Sept 24-The gold ar-Stewart Company, wholesale grocers rivals on the Lahn and Aurania aggreand tobacconists, has disappeared since gated \$265,000.



the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used it you wish the best results. Never, n any recipe, use more that you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks-"Cotto lene" and steer's head in cotton plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis Chienge, San Francisco, Portland, Oregan, New York, Restand has swept this city and the coast of the last evening and lasted all night, playing havor with the trees in London parks, and causing 'great damage Leave among coast and fishing craft. The Fusion in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22.-This morning the democratic, populist and silver parties agreed to fuse on a Bryan electoral ticket in North Carolina, the democrats naming five electors, the populists five and the silver party one.

by a large majority. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. - Senator Butler, chairman of the populist national committee, is informed that the democrats and populists have arranged for fusion on the electoral ticket in Wyoming on the basis of two demo-

This union of silver, it is claimed, in-

crats and one populist. News From Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 24.-The insurgent leader Ramirez, with armed followers, Real Estate.... has surrendered to the authorities at On hearing the story a Spanish regi- Matanzas. The steamer Puerto Rica, ment was sent to the scene, and the arriving from Spain, has four soldiers

> The Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance....\$241,769,550

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