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SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 3, 1896

AS TO CHEAP MONEY.

The organs of Mr. Hanna speak scornfully of "cheap money." The best thing that could happen to this country just now would be to have cheap money, and plenty of it. The kind of cheap money that is needed is money which can be had at a low rate of interest, which will not appreciate in value while those who borrow it are employing it in business and so eat up their profits. The want of cheap money—money that does not cost too much to use in manufactures and trade and that is stable in value—is especially what the United States is now suffering from. Cheap money, properly understood, does not mean depreciated money; but dollars worth no more of labor when paid than they were when borrowed—dollars that can't be cornered by bankers and syndicates and run up in price as shares are in the stock market by smart combinations. Cheap money is honest money, and dear money dishonest in a country of law and order and rich natural resources like this.

The dear dollar under the single gold standard is an efficient instrumentality for enabling the rich to starve the poor. That is why the reverence felt for it by the predatory classes is profound enough to be called religious.

The democratic platform demands bimetalism, which is the best scheme yet devised by man for giving an unfluctuating dollar. That is the only just dollar, and when we have free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 there will be a breaking up of the hard finapcial winter that has frozen the industrial energies of this new and wealthy country. Cheap money, money that enterprising men can borrow and use at a profit, will create demand for labor, send up wages and restore to us our property, of which we have been deprived by causes wholly artifical, chief among which is the single gold standard.

EUROPE WILL FOLLOW.

Among the main contentions of the supporters of Wm. J. Bryan in reference to the financial question are that the unrestricted coinage of silver by the United States will benefit the agricultural classes, and will cause other nations of the world to adopt a system of bimetalism. The first contention, that it will benefit the agriculturalists, is conceded by the more liberal gold advocates, but they hoot at the idea that such action would have any influence upon the other nations. They claim that the independent action of the United States will act to the reverse, and will force this country to silver monometalism, and will make it the dumping ground for the silver of the world. This idea however is not shared in by many of the leading financiers of Europe. As evidence of this we submit the expressions from those who attended the International Agricultural congress at Buda Pesth, in which they say in their letter of congratulation to Bryan, that should he be victorious, they pledge themselves to spare no effort to bring immediate pressure upon their respective governments to restore silver to the world's currency.

The people who comprised the congress at Buda Pesth are representatives from the leading nations of Europe. They recognize that the demonetization of silver has been detrimental to the agricultural interests of Europe, and further, they pledge themselves to follow the lead of America in its efforts to remonetize the white metal. With such influences brought to bear upon the governments of Europe, can any one deny that the independent action of America will have its influence upon the financial policies of the world? Can it be denied that when silver is recognized by the United States as a primary money that international bimetalism is assured?

With such evidence as this, the question resolves itself into this fact: That whenever the United States opens its mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, and thereby establishes a most perfect system of bimetalism, the other powers of the world will be tumbling over each other to follow suit.

THAT PERIOD OF PROSPERITY

Under the gold standard—and we have had it ever since 1834—This country has made its greatest strides in prosperity; and the most prosperous period of all, the period in which greatest progress was made, was that of the twenty years after 1873.—Oregonian.

This statement is in keeping with the editorial statements of the Oregonian at the present time, and is a mistaken idea that prevails among many. It is frequently asserted that up to the inauguration of Cleveland in 1893 the United states had enjoyed a long period of unprecedented prosperity. In one sense of the word there was great prosperity in the country for a long period, that is, vast improvements were made in the way of build-railroads and manufactures, but at the same time a vast debt was being accumulated, and were such "prosperity" accredited to a private business, it would be deemed ruinous.

The census of 1890 shows the public debt that had been piled up on the people to that date to have been:

Debt of states	$ 228,997,380
Debt of counties	146,048,045
Debt of cities	624,463,060
Debt of school districts	36,701,748
Debt of United States	915,062,112
Total	$2,051,117,554

A total per capita public debt of $34.66. Added to this we have, according to the census of 1890, a private debt aggregating $14,646,340,253, of which $6,427,615,387 was the railroad debt over and above capital stock paid in. That is, our prosperity of which we boast had accumulated an indebtedness upon us of $16,697,457,807, or over $270 per capita.

Of course not all this debt has been contracted during the period referred to by the Oregonian, however, it is safe to calculate that fully 70 per cent of it has accumulated since 1873. Would such accumulation of debt, if applied to individuals, be deemed prosperity? In fact, have we been really prosperous, while developing one of the richest and most productive countries on earth, and at the same time contracted such an enormous debt? If this has been a prosperous period, we shudder to contemplate the volume of debt we would pile up in times of adversity.

BEGIN AT THE FOUNDATION

Every business interest of the country is directly dependent upon the three great producing classes, the farmers, the miners and those who convert the forests into lumber. These three industries are the only real producers of wealth, all others, the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers, the transportation companies, must look to them for their support; then any system that will make these three industries prosperous will tend to create prosperity for all others. How then shall we make the primary producers more prosperous? is the question that confronts the people of America today.

Will the contraction of our currency, by enhancing the value, or purchasing power, of our money do it? Will a system that requires two bushels of wheat to earn a dollar increase the prosperity of the farmer? Will a system that causes the price of coal, iron, tin and copper to fall to less than the cost of production add to the prosperity of the miner? Will a system that requires double the amount of lumber to buy a given number of dollars send men into the forests to convert the bounties of nature into a commodity of commerce?

Sherman, Lodge, Reed and a host of other learned advocates of the gold standard have acknowledged that the free coinage of silver will raise the price of all commodities when measured in that metal, then will not the free coinage of silver create prosperity among the three great producing classes? If it will, then it is what is needed to set the wheels of commerce moving in this country. Make the primary producers prosperous, give them better prices for their products, then those dependent upon them will be affected by their prosperity. Raise the price of the products of the farm, the mine and the lumber camp, and you have solved the problem of creating general prosperity all over the land. Begin at the end of the string where all our wealth must originate and those who supply those producers will likewise be prosperous.

STABLE CURRENCY.

"An unstable currency, producing unstability in business and prices, is peculiarly injurious to the farmer. He ought not to be subject to the tremendous agency of an unseen cause which may disappoint his wisest calculations and overwhelm him in sudden ruin. He ought to be secure in the tranquility of his fireside from the curse of an unstable and fluctuating currency." This is from a speech delivered by Samuel J. Tilden in 1840, and is given great prominence by the Oregonian as an argument in favor of gold as money.

This statement of Tilden is just as true today as it was when it was livered, and is one of the things for which the American farmers, especially those who want bimetalism, are contending They have no use for an unstable currency, one that appreciates, and consequently brings down the price of every one of their products. The farmer that contracted a debt when his wheat was worth one dollar a bushel has no use for a currency that appreciates so that it requires twice as many bushels of wheat to meet the obligation as it did when the debt was contracted. Most assuredly he ought to be secure from the curse of an unstable and fluctuating currency, but has he been under the gold standard for the past twenty years? A currency that doubles in price in twenty years is the most dangerous to the producer, especially if he be a debtor, for every time it advances one cent in its purchasing power it requires just that much more of the products of his farm to get a dollar. No money has ever fluctuated more than the present money of the United States. There never was a time in the world's history when money advanced so rapidly in purchasing power as it has since gold alone has been made to bear the burdens of measuring values in the leading nations.

When Tilden said the farmer "ought not to be subject to the tremendous agency of an unseen cause which may disappoint his wisest calculations and overwhelm him in a sudden ruin," evidently he foresaw the dangers of a money that would appreciate in value, as our money has since we have been on a gold basis, so that the wisest calculations of the farmer have been disappointed through the fall in the price of every one of his products. and he has thus been unable to meet the obligations he made when money was stable and the prices of farm products did not fluctuate. Therefore it is a stable money he demands at present, a money that will have the same, not double, the purchasing power ten years hence that it has today, and for this reason he demands a money founded on both gold and silver.

NOT ENOUGH GOLD.

That there is an inadequate supply of gold to supply the vehicle of exchange or furnish a basis upon which the trade of the world can be conducted is very plainly shown in the following letter of F. V. Taylor in the Union Signal:

"The gold production of the world at its maximum in 1895—$203,000,000—is today distributed among the nations of the earth for use in the arts and in coinage. In 1873 England and Portugal, with a combined population of about 43,000,000, stood alone as the only exclusive gold standard countries. Today 300,000,000 people are urgent competitors for the world's gold production to support the single gold standard. That the price, measured in other products, should, under the simultaneous demand for gold by such a multitude, advance was inevitable. That one-third only of the annual gold or silver produced is devoted to coinage is I believe, conceded by all authorities, and that the annual increase in population is about three per cent, is, I believe, also agreed. The eleven exclusive gold standard countries contain a population of about 300,000,000. omitting from the calculation some 440,000,000 people in other countries who use both gold and silver. These eleven gold standard countries claim to maintain an average per capita circulation of about eleven dollars. Three per cent increase in a population of 300,000,000 makes 9,000,000 persons to be supplied annually with eleven dollars each, or $99,000,000. One-third of the maximum gold production of the world in 1895—$203,000,000—amounts to $67,666,666, which is $21,333,333 less than enough to supply the increased population with the nominal per capita Consequently the per capita must continually decrease, and this means an increase in its purchasing power or a constant decline in prices of all other property.

"It is not surprising that the money-changers of the world should prefer a medium ever enhancing in value. But most of us are not money-changers and it is our property in lands, goods and toil that year by year is being, and will continue to be, scaled down in price so long as the single gold standard is maintained."

SCRAPS FROM HISTORY.

Probably no more convincing argument in favor of the free coinage of silver could be submitted to the reader today than a few extracts from speeches delivered by Senator Mitchell at different times in the United States senate, hence we quote the following:

"Can the eight million and odd farmers in this country be hoodwinked and deceived by the pretense that their interests are to be advanced by the demonetization of silver and the maintenance and perpetuity of the single gold standard? Can they be so blind to their own interests as to be made to believe that the elimination of one of the precious metals from the circulating medium of the country, with the resultant contraction of that medium, the destruction of silver, the money of the poor man and the workingman, will advance their interest or contribute to their welfare? To suppose for one minute that such a thing can be so, is to misinterpret the intelligence of the great masses of the farmers, the planters, and producers of this country."—September 12, 1893, in U. S. senate.

"The eyes of the money changers of Lombard street and the unconscionable stock gamblers, of Wall street are centered upon the senate of the United States as never before. They await with ill concealed anxiety the result of a vote that will increase by one-half the purchasing power of gold and cut down in like proportion the price of every agricultural commodity produced in this country. Demonetize and utterly destroy silver as a money metal, as is proposed by the pending bill, and the record on history's page of the disgraceful scramble among the nations that must inevitably follow for the possession of the world's supply of gold, will be a dark and inaffacible blot on the civilization of the age. Then each of the great powers, like the miserable miser in the chimes of Normandy, will cry, "Gold! Gold! Gold!" and to obtain it no sacrifice of either interest or honor will be too great, not even the reduction of the people to a system of peonage or serfdom. Let this be done, then the little less than four thousand million of gold in the world will become the mighty and attractive jack-pot for the possession of which the dice of the nations will be thrown. And pending that great international game, in which the nation will be gamblers, the best interests, the most sacred rights, the brightest hopes, the highest aspirations of the great masses of he people will, it is feared, go down forever in impenetrable darkness and irretrievable ruin. '—Speech of September 12, 1893.

"The repudiation argument is the old, threadbare one of the monometalists. It is the argument of the creditor against the debtor, of the banker against the farmer, of the rich against the poor, of the bondholder against the interest-paying masses, or the holder of the bond for the pound of flesh against the helpless sufferer, bleeding at every pore as Shylock's pound is exacted; it is the argument of the capitalist against the honest toil of the daily laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan. It is the argument of Wall street against the suffering, toiling millions—the builders and producers of the country—whose bone and muscle, whose sweat and blood, whose indomitable energy, fearless enterprise, integrity, and push have laid the foundation and erected the grand structure of the empires in vast fields of the mighty West. In a controversy like this I prefer to be classed with the latter."—Speech of January 29, 1890.

"On a par with the senseless twaddle about the dishonest dollar, the 50-cent dollar—continually coming, not from senators or members of the house—we do not hear it where a decent respect not only for truth, but for the proprieties have an abiding place, but from certain shallow brained editors, gold monometallists and others, who are either dishonest in their asseverations or have not the intelectual capacity to distinguish between fact and fiction, between argument and senseless slang and farfetched ridicule—is the assertion as to the intrinsic value of the gold dollar."—Speech of January 30, 1896.

THERE ARE OTHER ISSUES

While the money question is the paramount issue in the present campaign, there are other issues centering around the money question that are equally important to the American people, and these issues should be understood and voted upon intelligently. We are confronted with the proposition of whether the people shall rule, or whether a few individuals shall sieze the reins of government and dictate to all commercial and financial policies. It is not an issue directly between the poor and the rich, for the poor do not make war against the property rights of the rich, but they do make war against the monopoly power of wealth to oppress them. It is a struggle against special privilege; against the power so to use wealth as to cut off the opportunities of men; against the power of wealth by combination and monopoly to extract tribute without equivalent from the poor, who are made servants for men who do not render them equivalent of service or value in return; it is a struggle to put in operation the great fundamental principles of a republican form of government, wherein the people, the masses rule; a struggle for the extending of equal rights to all men and special privileges to none. In short, the issues in this campaign are whether the producers of wealth, the great toiling masses, shall govern the United States, or whether it shall be a select few who flit about the commercial centers, and live and emass wealth off the toil of others without giving anything in return.

MONEY IN THE BANKS.

Money can stay in the banks as well as anywhere else, says the Portland Tribune. What we want is to get money in trade. Gold, like anything else, is hoarded when its relative value is increasing. When its relative value remains stationary, or is decreasing, there is a tendency to throw it on the market. We are trying to break the price of gold, knowing that this will bring it out upon the market and will make it easy for us to pay private and national debts, etc. Workingmen must get this gold easier, and are determined to do it. Men bow before an idol because of the power it is supposed to have. Men bow before gold because of the value it has. They both exist in the mind of man. Just cut down the value of gold and you break up the powor of the gold monopoly to that extent. Under gold monopoly workingmen dance on hot plates. Under free coinage of silver the bond syndicate will dance to the music of united labor.

McKINLEY IN 1892.	MCKINLEY IN 1896
Extract from his speech before the Republican League of Ohio, critizising President Cleveland: "During all of his years at the head of the government 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 the coinage of silver dollars and afterward and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make the money scarce and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its 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 sponsor and promoter of those professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly. Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption? * * * He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged and that a shrinkage in the value of everything but money is a national benediction.	"Extracts from his letter of acceptance: "Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year of 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries is settled on a gold basis. "It (the republican party) has done all that could be done for its (silver's) increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If a gold standard tends to keep up wages, why are people working for 25 and 50 cents a day in England, Germany and Italy?

The free excursions to Canton continue to draw crowds to the home of McKinley. Wonder how many he would get to come to see him if they had to pay their own expenses?

When the silver mines of the Pacific Coast were in full operation, there was a ready home market for all the beef, mutton, pork, fruit and vegetables produced in Oregon, Washington and California. Where is that market now?

Hon. D. P. Thompson in a recent letter to the Oregonian from Japan says money is plentiful, business prosperous and times good in that country. Japan is one of those dispised, anarchistic governments that is on a silver basis, too.

Of course there is no silver sentiment in Massachusetts, but the dispatches say 60,000 or 70,000 people were out to hear Bryan speak in Boston yesterday, and when the Associate Press dispatches confess 70,000 were present it means over 100,000.

Chairman Bynum, of the gold-democratic national committee, gloats over the hope that McKinley will carry New York. Thus it becomes more evident that the move of the gold democrats has but one purpose, the election of McKinley.

The press reporters for the Oregonian seem to have not yet discovered that there were a "few" Bryan meetings being held throughout the state. Every day the Oregonian becomes more and more of a party organ, refusing to give the news that does not fit its political prejudice.

It is a favorable sign perhaps, of more decent methods, in politics, that our friends the goldites are enlisting the service of gentle woman as a campaign faction. Of course, also, they will have less to say hereafter about Mrs. "Mary Yellin Lease." They are always consistent you know—like Mitchell.

Elect McKinley and you may expect four more years of uncertainty, four more years of bond issuing to maintain the gold standard, four more years of deficits in the national treasury, for it is a conceded fact that no legislation to create revenue can pass the senate that does not provide for the free coinage of silver.

A republican exchange says "Bryan draws as large crowds, or even larger, in New England than he did in the West. So far as presidential candidates are concerned, crowds do not count." We would like to ask, if this is the case, why Boss Hanna is running so many free trains into Canton to get crowds before Mr. McKinley?

"The United States is using three times as much silver as any free silver nation," says a republican exchange. The report of the director of the mint shows the Uunited States has $624,000,000 of silver, India $950,000,000 and China $625,000. It may be held these are not now free coinage countries, nevertheless they are on a silver basis.

There is a statute in Oregon making it a crime to encourage, aid or abet riots. That statute should be enforced against the Telegram and Oregonian for encouraging fire bugs to burn down the city of Portland. The articles that have appeared in those papers the past few days in reference to the changes made in the fire department are nothing short of an encouragement to incendiaries to apply the torch to the city.

Vice-President Hobart, on the republican ticket, is the organizer of a coal pool in the East which has succeeded in raising the price of coal to consumers. Profits for the few must in the nature of things come from the many. The people who pay the extra price for coal will undoubtedly support Mr. Hobart at the polls in November. Men seldom persecute their oppressors, but invariably turn against those who would save them.—East Oregonian.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst stirred up a hornet's nest among his New York congregation Sunday by preaching too much politics from the pulpit. Parkhurst has always been noted for his indiscretion, as are all ministers who undertake to connect politics and religion. They are two things that do not go together in the pulpit. A preacher has as good right to discuss politics as any one else, but he should go out of the church to do it.

McKinley says "It is better to open the mills than the mints," but how does he propose to find a market for the products of the mills with the great producing and consuming classes receiving nothing for the fruits of their labor? By putting a heavier tax upon them to protect the mills. That is he will make their burdens greater and at the same time reduce their ability to buy.

"All the gold will be driven from the country by the free coinage of silver," is an argument we hear on every hand. A gold standard however seems to fail in keeping either gold or silver in the country, so there is little need of fear. The Oregonian in one article says we have been on a gold standard since 1843, and in another says we have only about $600,000,000 of gold and the same amount of silver in the United States. From 1860 to 1894 we produced $1,337,800,000 of gold and $1,295,200,000 of silver. Why has not the gold standard kept more of it here?

Is there need for wonder at the conduct of Yale's hoodlums when the leading newspapers advocating the gold standard make constant use of such expressions as this from today's Oregonian? "The Army's duty of keeping in check a considerable portion of Mr. Bryan's constituents will not be lessened, and in addition we must man our new fortifications to protect from the foreign foe." This is the concluding sentence of an editorial on the strength of our army and navy.

The only remedy offered by the republican party for curing present illis is to return to the old policy of the past twenty years, of contracting currency and protecting manufacturers, under which the favored classes have become richer and the producing mass es poorer. Raise the price of money by sticking to a gold standard and pile up more taxes on the consumers is the only offer the republicans make for creating prosperity.

A strong man can lift a barrel of flour from the ground with perfect ease, but a child of five years could not budge it. Mexico has failed to maintain a parity between gold and silver by the unrestricted coinage of silver, and in its efforts it may be compared to the child in lifting a barrel of flour, while the United States may be compared to the strong man. What a country of 11,000,000 semi-civilized people fails to accomplish may be easily done by a country of 65,000,000 of the most civilized people on earth.

The deficit of $100,000,000 in the receipts of the government over expenditures during the two years since the present tariff law has been in effect is pointed to by the republican press as an object of the failure of a democratic administration, but nothing is said of how small the deficit would have been had the supreme court not have knocked the income-tax provision out of the tariff law. The income tax was passed by a democratic congress and annulled by a republican supreme court. Had it been allowed to stand there would have been no deficit.

The silver mines of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and California if running at their full capacity, would furnish employment for half as many men as all the manufactures on the Atlantic coast. These men would receive better wages than do the artisans in the mills of the East, hence would become greater consumers. They would create a market for the products of the Western farms and Eastern mills: then why not give them an opportunity to get to work and furnish employment for hundreds o' thousands of men who will become consumers?

It there has been no change in the sentiment of the voters of Oregon since last June, it will be impossible for the republicans to carry this state in November. Taking the vote for supreme judge, Gaston and Burnett had 4,011 more votes than Bean. Then if the vote for congressmen in the two districts is taken as a basis, and allowing that the McKinley electors will receive all the vote cast for Ellis, Northup and Tongue, they would lack 6,137 of a majority, but this they will not do, for at least 15 per cent of the vote cast for the republican nominees in June will go for Bryan electors in November.

A speaker at the meeting of the McKinley club in Pendleton got rid of the following sentiment: "The republicans," he said, "had their Abraham Lincoln, the democrats their Andrew Jackson, and he thought the mule would fill a similar position for the populists." No wonder there are so many in the "opposition ranks" in this county and state when republican campaign orators resort to such references and dull their own argument by such uncalled-for abuse. Both Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln were abused in their time by their opponents in a similar way. History is forever repeating itself.—East Oregonian.

Will Continue the Strike.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 1.—Every possibility of ending the strike by arbitration or other amicable means has disappeared, for the time being at least, the Cloud City Miner's Union having voted in regular meeting last night to continue indefinitely the fight for uniform wages of $3 a day for all men in the mines. Two hundred members of the union have withdrawn and will seek work. The mine operators will fill the places of strikers with outsiders as rapidly as possible, and the state militia will probably be kept here for a long time.

Porter's Acceptance.

NEW YOYK, Sept. 30.—W. F. Porter, democratic nominee for governor, has sent this telegram of acceptance:

"Your notification of my unanimous nomination for governor and request for my reply is received. I will say that I appreciate the high honor and responsibility, and I accept the nomination, standing squarely and unequivocally upon the Buffalo and Chicago platforms, and as an earnest supporter of the Chicago nominees. Later I will communicate my acceptance by letter. W. F. PORTER."

The advantage of a policeman over a burglar is that the officer has the law on his side. Health has the same advantage over disease. The Law of Nature is for people to be healthy. When they are sick, Nature helps to cure them. Nature's law is the guide for curing sick people. There is no way but Nature's way. What the doctors call many different diseases Nature cures in one way; by nourishing the whole body with good, pure, rich, red blood. That is Nature's way of curing scrofula, erysipelas, kidney and "liver complaint," consumption and every form of eruptive and wasting disease. When you want to help Nature with medicine the medicine must work the same way as Nature works, then it has the laws of Nature on its side to make it powerful. That is the secret of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery's wonderful cures. It assists Nature according to her own laws; it is on Nature's side and Nature helps it; it imparts new power to the nutritive and blood making organs to create a large quantity of fresh, red, healthy blood which drives every germ of disease out of the system and builds up strong healthy tissues and *solid* flesh. The "Discovery" completely clears away every form of blood disease from the system; it even cures consumption. It is the only true radical cure for that disease; facts and testimony to prove it.

"I would like to tell the whole world what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done for me. The doctor, who is considered an expert on lung troubles, told me I had consumption. He said both my lungs were diseased and I could not live long. I felt down-hearted for I have dear little children to live for. I just went to him to get his opinion. I am glad I did for now I know what your medicine will do. When I started on the second bottle I was better in every way and was able to take a walk on every fine day. I enjoyed my sleep, my appetite was good, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I began to feel like a new woman. I still had a cough, so I got a third bottle and by the time it was half gone I was completely cured."

(Mrs.) *James Gatfield*

77 Mary St., Hamilton, Ont., Can.

THE TIGER HOWLED

Tamany Gave Bryan a Rousing Reception.

FAITH IN CUBA

An English Syndicate Offerr to Loan the Patriots a Vast Sum of Money.

The Steamship Umatilla Ashore at Point Williams—The Sultan Begins to Yield—An Old Lady Suicides Near Albany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Whether it may be set down to the enthusiasm of the candidate or to natural curiosity that predominates in the American public, it is nevertheless a fact that the demonstration that greeted W. J. Bryan today in this city was most remarkable in its character. Blockaded streets, crowded auditorium, beseiged speaking stands and crowds that defied the energy of the police in their stability were some of the features. Tammany Hall, that had made the arrangements for the welcome and reception, outdid itself in the doing. Tammany is noted for enthusiastic assemblages, and tonight within the big assembly hall the members tore the air with shouts and approval of the candidates, of the American flag, and every comment that savored either of patriotism or loyalty to the democratic principles. Every man who entered was presented with a flag, the result being that when anything pleased the audience the crowded hall seemed one huge wave of the stars and stripes.

An English Syndicate's Offer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Cuban junta has received an offer from an English syndicate of a loan of $6,000,000 for $60,000,000 payable in 20 years. President T. Estrado Palma and the other members of the junta held a conference as soon as the offer was received. Palma was asked what action had been taken.

"We have taken no decided action as yet," he said. "We have received a number of similar offers from bankers, who see that we are almost certain to win, and we have them all under advisement. We will probably accept the best terms, the offer of the English syndicate seems to call for a very large interest, but the fact that they may never get it back must be considered. During the last year of the Mexican war for independence Mexican bonds sold for $2.50 on the hundred."

Ran Ashore in a Fog.

SEATTLE, Sept. 29.—The steamship Umatilla, running between Seattle and San Francisco, is ashore at Point Wilson. The report here is that she struck a rock while making her way up the straits during a dense fog and had to be beached. Water was making into her hold so fast that this was the only recourse. A. O. Benjamin and son, divers, of this city, left on the Kingston at 10 o'clock this morning with all their diving apparatus to examine the steamer's hull and find out the extent of the injury.

The steamer lies outside Point Wilson or in the direction of the cape. All the passengers are reported safe.

A Magnificent Mausoleum.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—Colonel M. Muldoon has returned from New York, where he entered into a contract with John W. Mackay for the building of a magnificent mausoleum in Greenwood cemetery, New York, over the grave of Mr. Mackay's son. It is to be the most elegant structure of the kind in the United States, and will cost $400,000. The design was made in this city and sent to Mrs. Mackay in Paris and accepted by her. The mausoleum will be of granite, while the interior will be of the finest marble and onyx. It will have numerous pieces of statuary and handsome alters for the celebration of mass.

Mr. Bryan's Campaign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The morning was rainy and Bryan remained at his hotel answering mail. Later it is expected a conference will be held by Bryan and Senators Jones, Faulkner and Gorman, regarding the situation in the Middle states and the South. Mrs. Jones will probably participate in the conference. The latest phase of the political situation in this state will also be gone over. This afternoon Bryan will make a speech at the Academy of Music in Jersey City.

Suicide Near Albany.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Nathan Bond, a widow, 73 years old, living with her son, Albert Bond, committed suicide yesterday evening by taking poison. She went to an oak grove 200 yards from the house, taking a rope to hang herself if the poison failed to act. She was lying under a small leaning oak when found. A phial containing water and some other liquid was on the ground by her side, and grains of poisoned wheat, used to kill squirrels, were scattered on the ground.

Rain Disturbs the Demonstrations.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Rain has been falling since early morning and demonstrations on the McKinley lawn are entirely out of the question. Four visits announced were postponed. Soldiers from the Home at Sandusky, and residents from the vicinity arrived on a special train of seven coaches soon after noon. They were taken to the tabernacle where McKinley met them.

Sultan Pays Heed to France.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A semi-official note issued today says the embassies at Constantinople are unanimous in regarding the representations made to the sultan by M. Cambon, the French ambassador, as having exercised a most effective influence upon the Turkish government and being destined to shortly deprive the eastern question of much of its acuteness.

Separator and Grain Burned.

LA GRANDE, Or., Sept. 29.—Last evening a separator belonging to Arthur Hough's threshing outfit burned at Joseph Anson's place, near Island City. About 400 bushels of grain in the stack belonging to Anson were destroyed. The fire originated from sparks from the engine.

Phillips Elected Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman George F. Phillips, sheriff of the county of London, brother-in-law of Sir Edward Lawson, the principal proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, was elected lord mayor of London today to succeed Sir Walter Wilkins.

Wanted Them to Leave the Order.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29—It is stated at the headquarters of the railway telegraphers of this city that the primary cause of the trouble on the Canadian Pacific is that the officials undertook to coerce the train dispatchers into withdrawing from the order, threatening them with discharge unless they withdrew.

TWO ROBBERS RAGGED.

One Instantly Killed and the Other One Badly Injured.

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 1.—At 2:30 this afternoon the First Bank of Joseph, in Wallowa county, was robbed of about $2000 by three men, one of whom is dead, another is badly wounded, and the third is being pursued by a posse of citizens.

At the time of the hold-up, there were four customers in the bank. Cashier Miller is in La Grande attending the fair, and J. D. McCully was acting in his place. In waiting on his customers, McCully had occasion to go into the vault. When he came back and looked up, he was confronted with a shotgun in the hands of one of the robbers, and was told to throw up his hands. The customers had already complied with this request, and McCully did likewise.

One of the robbers leaped over the railing and opened the private door, through which the men in the bank were made to pass, and then they were lined up against the wall. One robber took a position at the outside door and compelled all passersby to halt and throw up their hands. In the meantime the third robber had gone into the vault. He took all the currency and coin, even to the nickels, and placed them in a sack that he carried. Coming out, he put everything into the sack that he could find on the counter. He then demanded from McCully the keys to the private boxes, and ransacked them.

By this time the report that the bank was being robbed had reached the citizens, several of whom armed themselves and awaited the appearance of the robbers.

As the robbers made their exit from the bank, Alex Donnelly, a man 25 years old, opened fire, killing one of the robbers instantly, and wounding another, hitting the latter twice. The third robber, who had the sack containing the coin, succeeded in reaching and mounting his horse, after dropping his gun. He then made off over the hills toward Prairie creek, afterward turning toward Cornucopia.

The robber who was killed was named Brown, and the one who escaped is Cy Fitzhugh. The latter had been working for Mrs. Proebstel, on Prairie creek. The name of the wounded robber is unknown, although he is recognized as having been around Joseph for some time.

The escaped robber is described as being a low, heavy-set man, with sandy hair and mustache, of medium weight, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, and is about 28 years old. He wore a black coat and small slouch hat, and was riding a small horse. A reward of $500 has been offered for his capture and the return of the money.

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

Two Pennsylvania Freight Trains Come Together.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—Two freight trains collided last night at Philson, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 124 miles east of Pittsburg, making one of the worst wrecks in the history of the road. One man is dead, two probably fatally injured, and several others missing.

The grade at Philson is over 100 feet to the mile. The fast freight eastbound was scheduled to meet the westbound freight at Philson. The latter train waited on the main track for the east-bound train. On the down grade the crew of the latter lost control of the train. It was going at a high rate of speed when it struck the other train, every car being thrown to a common center in the collision and ground to atoms. The engines were smashed to scrap iron. Debris is piled as high as telegraph poles.

A Cumberland dispatch says that up to 1 o'clock 12 tramps have been taken from the wreck, six of whom were dead. The other six were brought to this city and placed in a hospital in a serious condition.

RALLY OF SILVERITES.

Democratic Clubs to Convene at St. Louis. Nominee Bryan Will be There.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Arrangements have been completed for a convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in the Auditorium on Saturday. Tomorrow most of the clubs will have arrived, and in the evening will participate in a parade. At least 200 clubs will be in line. The clubs range in numerical strength from 100 to 400 members. A feature will be the number of mounted men in line. There will be three sessions of the convention, morning, afternoon and evening, and big crowds are expected at each session. Bryan, it is expected, will make three speeches, one at the convention, one in East St. Louis and one to a workingmen's meeting at South Side Driving Park. At noon today an immense Bryan and Sewall campaign banner was unfurled in front of the Lindell hotel with appropriate ceremonies.

A Mysterious Affair.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 30.—Officers are busily engaged in attempting to get the facts of the murder of the Chinese woman in Chinatown at midnight. A man who claims to be the woman's husband went to Marysville a few days ago to collect $500 alleged to be due him by a woman there. Some of the officers think the man is the proprietor of a house of ill-fame, and that the woman was not his wife but an inmate of the brothel. There were three men in the place when the woman was shot from the door by an alleged stranger. None of the parties here have been found. Three large balls were fired into the woman.

Reviewing-Stand Collapsed.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 1—During the parade at noon today at the Iowa semi-centennial celebration, the reviewing-stand containing Vice-President Stevenson, Governor Drake, of Iowa, and staff, and many other prominent people, collapsed, throwing all to the ground and injuring 30 people. Vice-President Stevenson and Governor Drake escaped with slight bruises.

Refinery Shuts Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 1—The Spreckels sugar refinery, operated by the sugar trust, has shut down for an indefinite period, owing to dull business. About 800 men are thrown out of employment. Other refineries in this city under the same management are not effected, but it is reported they will curtail their production on account of dull trade.

Screen doors, screen wire, lawn mowers, etc. at Maier & Benton's, next door to M. Z. Donnell.

STORM-SWEPT STATES

A Hurricane Raged Along the Atlantic Coast.

AWFUL DAMAGE

Was Done to Property From the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.

Savannah Was Damaged $1,000,000—A Railroad Bridge Wrecked at Lancaster—Washington Was Badly Shaken.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—A severe hurricane struck this city at midnight. Houses were unroofed, wires prostrated, and windows smashed. The high wind forced the water in the harbor into the streets. Almost the entire northern water front is submerged. Several schooners tied up at Pratt street wharf broke from their moorings and are resting in the middle of Pratt street. The lower floors of warehouses are flooded.

GREAT DAMAGE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—The West Indian cyclone that swept over this city yesterday has hardly been equalled for intensity and destruction within the memory of those living here. The blow was practically over within two and a half hours. Tin roofs were rolled up everywhere as if of tissue paper. The total damage is estimated at $700,000, to $1,000,000 in Savannah and Chatham counties. The list of known fatalities is about nine in or near the city.

TWO KILLED AT READING.

READING, Pa., Sept. 30—At 2 o'clock this morning the cast house of Temple furnace at Temple station was blown down by the wind and nearly a dozen workmen were covered in the ruins by the heavy timbers. Two were killed and the others seriously injured.

THE STORM AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—A terrible wind and rain storm broke over this section about 2 o'clock this morning and raged with fierce intensity for nearly three hours.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED AT LANCASTER

LANCASTER, Pa., Sep. 30.—For over an hour last night this city and vicinity were subjected to the severest wind storm ever known here. It is impossible to estimate the number of buildings wholly or partially demolished or the monetary extent of the damage.

The largest loss is that of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, nothing being left of it but the piers, a span in the middle and the first span at each end.

FOUR SAILORS DROWNED.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—The barge Sumatra, the consort of the B. W. Arnold, from Chicago, with a load of railroad iron, foundered off Government pier here this morning. Four sailors were drowned.

WIRES DOWN IN EVERY DIRECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Last night's storm did great damage in this state, but as the wires are down in nearly every direction it is difficult to obtain reliable information. The storm was also severe in New Jersey

A FURIOUS GALE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Great damage was done to property and many accidents resulted from the furious gale on the lake last night. The most serious accident in the port of Chicago occurred this morning when the schooner Seaman broke from her moorings in a slip at the foot of Randolph street, and while being hurled about by the stor