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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896

A CLAP-TRAP POLITICIAN.

If anyone ever had a doubt that the Hon. John H. Mitchell was a demagogue and a clap-trap politician, he had only to listen to the speech the senator delivered in this city last night.

The first position of importance the senator took was that all the prosperity ever known in the United States was the result of the protective policy of the republican party, which culminated in the enactment of the McKinley tariff in 1890.

Such assertions as these might be excused if coming from a country politician, but when made by a man who was in the United States senate during the times referred to, cannot be excused.

Senator Mitchell and all his hearers know that the only general legislation enacted by congress in 1893 was the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing act by the special act.

When Mr. Mitchell took up the money question he proved to be as much at sea as he was on the question of tariff.

The senator's interpretation of the financial plank of the St. Louis platform was fully as weak as the defense of his position on the money question.

The entire effort of Senator Mitchell was that of one who is desirous of getting his party into office, no matter at what sacrifice.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY

The Dalles Chronicle puts itself on record as being pretty high authority in matters of history, and gives the lie to Mr. Hooper, who was chairman of the committee on weights and measures of the house in 1873, and says: "Ernest Seyd was not in this country at any time after 1870, or was never before the committee."

The Congressional Record, April 9, p. 304, records Mr. Hooper as saying: "Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here and has given great attention to the subject of mints and coins, after examining the first draft of this bill, made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in this bill."

Now, we submit the question, was Mr. Hooper more competent to judge whether Mr. Seyd was in the United States in 1873, or the editor of the Chronicle, who evidently was not in the national capitol at that time?

TALK IS CHEAP.

The program of the republican campaign seems to be to create enthusiasm for their candidate by claiming everything in sight, declaring that the Bryan party has given up hope, and is carrying on the campaign only for the purpose of show and the hope of retaining party organization.

A sample of their tactics is found in a report telegraphed from Omaha to the New York World, which says ex-Senator Manderson has received information from Washington, an estimate made by the democratic managers at Washington, in which they concede McKinley's election by an overwhelming majority, giving him 238 certain votes in the electoral college, and claiming only 96 certain votes for Bryan.

In his speech delivered in The Dalles, Senator Mitchell took special exception to the Bankers' Gazette, which claims 317 of the electoral vote for Bryan. This circular says: "We denounce the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become as one legislator, judge and executioner, and we approve the bill passed by the senate and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt in federal courts and providing trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

This plank, Mr. Mitchell held to be traitorous and dangerous to the free government of this country, was in fact a copy of the old democratic doctrine of state rights. However he did not refer to the clause in the constitution which provides that no person shall be convicted of crime except he be tried by a jury, nor did he refer to the circumstances which called for this plank in the platform.

Not only at The Dalles, but at every point where he has spoken thus far, Senator Mitchell has entered into a labored endeavor to warp the St. Louis platform so that it will be consistent with his off-repeated expressions on the money question.

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ASHORE FOR ARGUMENT.

The Salem Statesman, whose editor lives near the state insane asylum in the capital city, propounds the question: "Is Bryan insane?" and then goes on in an attempt to prove that he is.

The Oregonian glazes over the misfortune which overtook East Portland Sunday morning in the fire that occurred on the East side, in a section where fires have always proven disastrous, and cites the fact that Sunday morning's fire is an evidence that Bryan should not be elected president.

It must be soothing to workmen to read that J. J. Ferguson, manager of the American agent of the Rothchilds, appeared before the platform committee of the republican party at St. Louis, and in reference to the money plank adopted said "it would be satisfactory to our friends on the other side."

ANOTHER FALSE POSITION

"These silvering people plead poverty. They have reduced miners' wages from \$3.50 per day to \$3, and in some cases to \$2.50 per day, while deploring dividends of scores of millions. Yet they ask the workmen of the country to help them with votes to double their dividends and take the difference out of the wages of all the people who work."

Not one dollar has been exacted from the people to pay for silver bullion since the Sherman law. Under the former a certain amount of silver was taken to the mints and coined each month, the coined money being given in exchange for the bullion.

The republicans held an election in Maine and Connecticut a short time since, and the democrats have just held an election in Florida and Georgia. The results in the latter states were fully as satisfactory to the democrats as were the Maine and Connecticut elections.

Under this fire of questions Mr. Bryan has shown himself exceptionally weak in the existing gold standard. The real reason of retort is only one of the proofs of the activity of his mind that marks him as a most extraordinary man.

When the supporters of McKinley (and Messrs. Cox and Wood are nothing more than McKinley's tools) begin to look at it as if arguments of their side of the question had failed and they were willing to resort to any means, no matter how low, in order to capture the vote of Oregon for the man of their choice.

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THE MONEY QUESTION FIRST.

There are thousands of republican voters who honestly believe the free and unrestricted coinage of silver would be beneficial to the government and to the people, yet they are strong advocates of a protective policy, hence will support the regular nominees of the St. Louis convention, believing protection the paramount issue.

It is beyond question that the senate will absolutely prevent any such tariff legislation as will be satisfactory to Mr. McKinley. This the politicians know full well, and they know more.

How is it then that the silver bulls of the United States, the bullion value of which is about 63 cents on the dollar, can be made to circulate at 100 cents, if the value of money depends wholly upon the value of the metal which it is made, and the government can neither add to nor take away from it? This might be accounted for if we had not been educated by

THE OREGONIAN TO BELIEVE AND KNOW

that the silver money of the country were not backed up by or redeemable in gold, the standard money of the country.

So long as it requires two bushels of the farmer's wheat to get a dollar, who are going to be the customers of the mills that are to be opened under the re-enacted McKinley law.

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TWO ENGINES COLLIDED

A Fatal Railway Accident Near Roseburg. CREMATED ALIVE. A Mother and Her Four Children Burned at Her Home in Benton County.

ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 6.—A fatal collision occurred this morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, between two light locomotives on the Southern Pacific railway, half a mile south of Green's station, resulting in the death of two men, and the injury of five others.

The following is the list of dead and injured: John McGonigle, of Portland, fireman on the south-bound engine, instantly killed. A. N. Toy, of Salem, brakeman on the same engine, instantly killed. James Porter, engineer on the north-bound engine, severely bruised and one ankle broken.

Engineer Porter had reversed his engine before being thrown from the cab, and his engine broke from the tank and ran south about 2 1/2 miles, where it was found exhausted. The tanks of both engines were badly demolished.

A farmer came in on horseback and notified the agent of the accident. Superintendent Fields, who arrived this morning from Portland, went immediately to the scene of the wreck, with physicians, and brought back the injured men, reuniting with the coroner, who brought the bodies of McGonigle and Toy to the undertaker, where an inquest will be held this afternoon.

Woman and Three Children Burned to Death Near Summit. CORVALLIS, Or., Oct. 6.—One of the most appalling accidents in the history of Benton county occurred at the Summit Sunday night, and resulted in Mrs. Thomas Savage and her three little children burning to death.

Monday morning a neighbor's boy discovered that the house had burned down, and immediately notified several men. Upon investigation, the remains of Mrs. Savage and three children were found in the two rooms, one a single-story box building, and probably a barn, long in burning.

Not, however, until he had victimized Many People. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Detective Coily arrested a clever swindler who has victimized a number of people out of the county. He gave his name as Sam Hirsch, and was booked for four charges of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Spoke at Jeffersonville. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—Bryan arrived at Louisville this morning shortly after 7 o'clock on a special train from Nashville. He was met by Governor Mathews and an Indian reception committee. National committeeman Woodson, of Kentucky, who accompanied Bryan on his night trip through Kentucky, also accompanied him into Indiana.

SHARRED BONES LEFT.

The Caboose Turned Somersaults. LA GRANDE, Oct. 7.—Several men on the westbound freight train had a narrow escape from a serious injury this morning. While going down a mountain and near North Fork, Conductor Anderson's caboose broke loose from the train, left the track and tumbled over several times before coming to a standstill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—Voting began throughout Georgia at 7 o'clock this morning for a full vote. If anything were needed in addition to the intense interest which characterized the campaign, in this city early balloting was heavy.

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For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottoline as you would of lard. When frying with Cottoline always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottoline produces the best results when very hot, but as it cools the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will distinctly brown a bit of bread in half a minute.

Follow these directions in using Cottoline and lard will never again be permitted to your kitchen or in your food.

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HORSETHIEVES CAPTURED BY WALLOWA COUNTY OFFICERS.

LA GRANDE, Oct. 8.—Particulars of a battle between horse thieves and deputy sheriffs in Wallowa county, were received by telephone from Enterprise today.

A few days ago two men, George and Henry Smith, passed through the Innaha with a band of horses, supposed to have been stolen, and camped on Corral Creek. A day or so afterward a party of about twenty men, led by Sheriff J. J. Stewart, set out to bring them in. The camp was easily located and Henry Smith was found in it and captured by strategy. Two of the officers started out to find the other horses, but they were left to watch the camp. George Smith returned to the camp and "got the drop" on the officer, and held him up. He suspected that something was wrong, and proceeded to march the officer up the trail.

The shooting cooled the ardor of the officers somewhat, and they turned their efforts toward keeping the trees between themselves and the horse thief. While the horse thief was trying to get another shot at the men behind the "hill" he was in striking contact with his campaigner. A local reception committee of 230, headed by S. K. Tracey, waited in the depot from 6:30 to 8:30, when Bryan arose. He was taken for breakfast to the residence of John J. Screeley, a colleague of Bryan.

A meeting was intended to be held at the courthouse, but on account of the crowd Bryan excused himself by making a short speech.

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