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SATURDAY......OCTOBER 17, 1896

IT STANDS FOR GOLD.

Pre-eminently above all other republicans in the state of Oregon stand-Hon. George H. Williams, who addressed the people of The Dalles last Saturday evening, and from his lips we expected, and no doubt did receive a true and correct interpretation of the republican national platform. His interpretation of its plank on the money question was evidently a disappointment to the many advocates of silver in the republican party, who were led by Senator Mitchell to believe that it meant the free coinage of silver at an early date, for Mr. Williams' address was confined to depicting the beauties of the single gold standard, and not as the national platform of 1892 had it, "the republican party, from tradition and instinct, favors bimetallism," or as senator Mitchell explained "the republican party today favors making silver a primary money of final redemption and will exert its influence in that direction if Major McKinley is elected president." Therefore if Mr. William's construction of the platform is correct, and he is indeed high authority, the free silver republican has little to hope for, hence little encouragement to support the republican national ticket.

It is indeed unfortunate that the republican platform is so vague that a double construction can be put on it by two men so high in the party as are Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell. However we are forced to believe that the construction put on the platform by Mr. Williams is correct—that if the republican party succeeds on Nov. 3, the present glod standard will be continued for another four years, therefore there is but one choice left for the republican silver man, and that is to rise above party prejudice and vote as his dictates teach, for the interests of the people.

We believe that Mr. Williams is more nearly correct in his interpretation of the national platform than is Mr. Michell, that the republican party of today stands squarely for the continuance of a single gold standard, and that no attempt will be made by it to secure an international agreement for the free or unlimited coinage of silver should it again get into power. In this belief we are encouraged, not only by Mr. Williams, but by the great daily papers that are supporting McKinley, which are unanimous in the contention that the gold standard is perfection as a financial policy. If they contend for this policy, then they favor a policy that is detrimental to the interests of the country, or experience goes for naught, and some of the greatest minds of the nation have been wrong in their views of what the result of a single gold standard would be. Blaine and Carlisle both considered the gold standard dangerous to the best interests of the country in times past, and with many other leading statesmen raised their voices against its maintenance. On January 29, 1878, in a speech before congress, Mr. Blaine said:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would give a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

This expression from Mr. Blaine is in direct line with the sentiment of Mr. Carlisle who said: "The consummation of this scheme for the demonetization of silver will cause more misery than all the wars, pestilence and famine that have occurred in the history of the world." And this is the policy which Mr. Williams holds the republican party of today is pledged to maintain. Mr. Williams is high authority in the republican party and no one will have the termerity to deny that he speaks advisedly. Therefore we ask in all sincerity can the voter who is patriotic and loves his country affiliate with that party?

WHAT WILL McKINLEY DO?

Nothing is more dangerous to the people, or causes them to pay unreasonable profits on the articles they consume, than the existence and maintainance of trusts and combines that prevent honest competition. Through the organization of trusts, combines can be and are made by which the product of manufactures can be so limited and prices so adjusted that the consumer is forced to pay for such products whatever price may be demanded, since all competition in the lines controlled by such trusts is prevented. Congress recognized the disadvantage at which the consumer was placed by the organization of trusts, and in 1890 passed a stringent anti-trust law with the following provisions:

"Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal.

"Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or conspire with any other person or association to monopolize, any part of the commerce between the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

But this law has never been enforced, and today there are more trusts in existance in the United States than at any other period in its history, notwithstanding the existence of the law. Attorney-General Olney and his predecessor, Warner Miller, held that it could not be enforced, and the present incumbent, Judson Harmon, is equally negligent in his efforts to make the law operative. Miller and Olney were both corporation attorneys, and Harmon has been in the employ of corporations during a good portion of his legal paactice, hence is in sympathy more with the trusts than the people.

However, with these ex-attorney-generals and the present incumbent we have little to do, since the latter's term expires next March, but the experience of the past has made the plundered people solicitous as to who will fill the office of attorney-general in the future, whether he shall be a second Miller or Olney, or whether he shall be a man who is not under the influence of these gigantic combines. If Mr. Bryan is elected there can be no doubt as to what sort of a man he will appoint to this office. In his Tammony Hall speech he declared himself. "I am opposed to trusts," he said, "and if I am elected I shall use as an executive what power I shall have to drive every trust out of existence. If present laws are not sufficient to meet this evil, I, if elected, will recommend such laws as will meet it."

But where does Mr McKinley stand? What sort of a man will he appoint attorney-general? Judging from the fact that Mr. Hobart is at the head of the coal trust and that Mr. Hanna is in sympathy with more trusts and combines than almost any other man in the nation, there is little to expect than that whomever Mr. McKinley would appoint would be in harmony with the interests of his manager and his running mate, that the attorney-general under his administration would be only a second edition of Miller or Olney.

OHIO IS DOUBTFUL.

Hardly any supporter of Bryan has deemed Ohio anything but a certain state for McKinley: in fact it has been generally conceded that its 23 votes would go solid for its favorite son; but Henry George, after spending two weeks traveling over that state views the situation differently. In summing up the situation, Mr. George says:

"Both the hope and fear that McKinley will carry Ohio are based upon the perfection of the Republican organization, the special interests at its back and the great amount of money at its disposal. But, to my mind, there are forces on the other side that more than offset these. Take the matter of organization, a matter of which the democratic practical politician laments the lack, and it seems to me the Bryan people have the advantage. Their organization is of a different kind, but it will prove, I think, the more effective as the short sword and more open order of the Roman legion proved more effective than the long spears and serried ranks of the Grecian phalanx. In every city in which I have been, in every town of which I have heard is proof that the political discussion that is going on is hand-to-hand work, and what counts the hanging up of banners, hiring of great halls, bringing of speakers from abroad, getting up of monstrous excursions, to the talk of neighbor with neighbor that is honeycombing the entire state with free silver clubs and Bryan leagues.

"Take the power of the banks and railroads and all they control. Time and time it has been proved that their power at the polls is as nothing when a clear issue is made against them.

"And now, when only four weeks of the campaign remain, there can be no question as to which side is gaining. Free silver is everywhere making its way and everywhere the republican candidates are losing ground I find this in Cleveland as I return to it, after something over a week's absence, and it is a thing upon which all those I have talked with elsewhere are agreed.

"And to these elements of success is being added that most potent element which Bryan's personal touch with the people is producing and intensifying—belief in the honesty of the man. From my views of the situation I cannot think Bryan will fail to carry Ohio by a large majority: and the same influences that give him Ohio should give him all the central Western states that have been considered doubtful."

ONE THEORY EXPLODED.

The theory of the gold standard advocates, that wages in all lines of industry will be reduced if Bryan is elected, seems not certain of being carried out strictly in all instances, hence the theory is exploded. There is a stove fac ory at Newark, Ohio, where wages will be advanced 10 per cent in case of Mr. Bryan's success. A Newark dispatch, dated Oct. 5, to the S. F. Examiner, says:

"It has been many days since a factory notice promising increased wages has been seen in this vicinity, but the employes of the Central city Stove Works here today were notified that in case of Bryan's election an increase of 10 per cent in their wages would be given. The company's president, C. W. Cunningham, has been a life-long republican, while the heaviest stockholder, W. N. Fulton, although a banker, is an enthusiastic silver advocate. Nearly all the employees are republicans, but all are Bryan supporters. President Cunningham said today the reason the promise of better wages was made was because the company felt confident free coinage would stimulate business, especially in the west, where the trade of the concern largely lies."

The action of the manufacturers bears out the contention of the advocates of free coinage, that business will be increased by an increase of circulating medium, and thus better wages can be paid laborers.

SETTLED AT LAST.

A special London dispatch to the New York World, dated October 3, says:

The World correspondent examined today a file of the Financial News, in its office here, and found the following statement in an editorial in its issue of April 30, 1894:

"There can be no doubt about it that if the united States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out, for American industry would be protected not only at home but in every other market."

This is the statement that has been so widely copied by the silver press of late, and denounced as spurious by the goldites. Now that the World, which is a strong and able advocate of gold, has found it to be genuine, and to have been published more than two years ago, when the silver agitation was in its infancy, it is to be expected that its authenticity will no longer be questioned and that the goldites will concede that England is afraid of the result of free coinage in the United States.

The New York Journal declares that the next congress will be in favor of free coinage. Advocates of the white metal will have thirteen more votes, it says, than the gold standard men. Oregon's congressmen and senators are put down for gold in the estimate.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

There is an effort made by the McKinley management to secure the silver republican vote among the farmers by pushing the tariff issue to the front. The claim is made by them that the democratic policy is and has been to remove the tariff from all farm products, thus placing the American farmer in direct competition with the farmers of the "pauper" world, even in competition with the "pauper" farmers of gold-standard Canada, Germany, Italy and France. It is further claimed, directly in the face of facts, that the present tariff law, which was passed by a democratic congress, has removed the duty from all farm products. Before the republican, farmer who honestly believes in the free coinage of silver, allows himself to be carried away by such misrepresentations, he should investigate for himself, and be convinced that there is but one farm product, wool, which is placed on the free list by the Wilson tariff law. That the farmers may consider the effect the present tariff law has upon their industry and the amount of protection that is extended to their products, we make the following quotations from the 1894 tariff law, showing the duty (protection) placed on a number of the leading products of the farm:

All live animals, not specially provided for, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, rye, rye flour, and wheat flour, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.

Barley and barley pearled, patent or hulled, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Butter and substitutes thereof, 4 cents per pound.

Cheese, 4 cents per pound.

Milk, preserved or condensed, 2 cents per pound, sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound.

Beans, twenty per cent ad valorem.

Hay, $2 per ton.

Honey, 10 cents per gallon.

Hops, 8 cents per pound.

Onions, 20 cents per bushel.

Peas, dried, 20 cents per bushel; split peas, 50 cents per bushel.

Potatoes, 15 cents per bushel.

Vegetables in their natural state, not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Apples, green or ripe, dried, desicated or prepared in any manner, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Straw, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Grapes, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Oranges, lemons and limes, in packages, at the rate of 8 cents per cubic foot of capacity; in bulk, $1.50 per thousand.

Plums, prunes, figs, raisens, and other dried grapes, including Zante currants, 1½ cents per pound.

Fresh beef, mutton and pork, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Bacon and hams, 5 cents per pound.

Extracts of meats, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Lard, 1 cent per pound.

Poultry, live 3 cents per pound, dressed 2 cents per pound.

Tallow, 1 cent per pound.

It will be noted that there is indeed a high protective duty on nearly every product of the farm and garden, in many of the schedules the duty being more than the market price of the article. Take hops for instance. There is a protection of 8 cents, while for the past two years they have been sold throughout this state at from 3 to 7½ cents. And too, the assertion is frequestly made that canadian competition is responsible for the low prevailing prices in farm produce, yet the facts are that there is at present a high Tariff on hay, grain, butter, and live stock, in fact all farm prodects except wool. A perusal of the above quotations from the tariff law as it exists today, will cause the farmer to realize any increase in the tariff cannot benefit him, but on the contrary, any additional duty, except it be on wool, will be to increase the profits of the manufacturing syndicates.

JUST FOR EFFECT.

Senator Quay, the great Pennsylvania boss is pretty good at claiming, and under date of Oct. 12, sent out this statement:

"The election of McKinley and Hobart is an accomplished and assured fact. They will receive 270 electoral votes, Bryan will receive 110, and there are six states, having 67 electoral votes, which are doubtful, but the probabilities at present point to the fact that these 67 will go into the republican column and be added to the 270 now assured for McKinley and Hobart. This is the status today. We have the election and will hold it. The opposition has abandoned the East.

It will be noticed that in making this broad assertion, Senator Quay carefully avoids naming any one of the states from which the grand aggregation of 270 are to come. Evidently this estimate is made without any foundation whatever, for from other, and fully as reliable sources, come evidences that instead of McKinley's election being assured, it becomes more doubtful every day, and if his managers would acknowledge that their very souls are struck with the fear that their Napolean has found his Waterloo. They are truly alarmed, and the causes for their alarm are well founded. They are these:

In 1892, when Mr. Whitney was the power behind the screens at democratic national headquarters, he induced his Wall street friends to send an independent commission to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin in the last week of September, to make observations and report the result. The report of that commission was so accurate that this year the Wall street men sent the same commission to the same and neighboring states to report on the situation. The commissioners have returned to New York, and reported to their employers.

The report has made Wall street's hair stand on end. The commission, of course, was not to be governed by sentiment, but by cold facts. Well, the report made out is that Bryan will come near sweeping every state west of the Allegheny Mountains The Wall street investigators say that Bryan will carry Illinois outside of Cook county by 50,000 majority, and that Chicago could not be relied upon to give more than 20,000 majority for McKinley This would give the electoral vote of Illinois to Bryan by 30,000. The Wall street commission reported that Indiana would give Bryan 25,000 plurality, and that "all h—l could not change it."

Minnesota and Michigan also were given to Bryan, and Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa were put down as doubtful states, with the chances favoring McKinley, the Commission said that of the three last named States, Ohio was the most likely to go for Bryan.

This news which came from Wall street to a member of the cabinet by wire caused some consternation in administration circles. Secretary Carlisle has no hope that Kentucky can be kept out of the Bryan column. He has been figuring on the state by congressional districts, with his friends, and he cannot see how Bryan's plurality can be less than 18,000.

With such facts as these staring him in the face, men like Quay cannot but feel alarmed, hence make such broad boasts as the above, simply for effect, hoping thereby to create an enthusiasm for their candidate, knowing that there is a certain vote that always tries to get on the popular side.

MONEY FOR McKINLEY.

As the campaign progresses evidence accumulates to prove the oft-asserted statement that the monopolists and usurers both of America and Europe are arrayed together to defeat the election of Bryan: that it is a battle for the supremacy of wealth over the masses, for a concentration of the power of corporations in the management of the government. Even the great Oregonian places itself, unwittingly of course, in evidence along this line.

A man styling himself Baron Charles H. de Courtier, representing to be a "King of capital," was in Portland, and the Oregonian quotes him as saying:

"We are hardly in position to say much of our plans and movements, as they will depend entirely on the November election. The syndicate we represent may be termed international, being comprised of leading capitalists in Amsterdam, Germany, France and England, whose aggregate capital will exceed $45,000,000. This vast sum is today at a standstill, as the result of the present financial disturbance in this country, and I am under positive instructions to stop all investments until the result of the election is known. Further than that I am under orders to cancel all contracts and withdraw all investments in the event of Bryan being elected, and, on the other hand, to close all contracts and make further investments if Major McKinley is elected.

"I am now investigating the question of state legislatures, both in Oregon and Washington, with a view to determining what their several complexions will be after the election. Any state in which the syndicate is interested whose legislature is shown to have a majority of populists will necessarily be stricken from the list of states with which the syndicate will deal, and all the investments in those states will be withdrawn."

What are we to learn from this statement of the "baron?" If McKinley is elected, a policy of government will be pursued that will be solely in the interest of the foreign bond holder and money loaner. If Bryan should succeed, the interests of another class are to be subserved. If McKinley's gold-standard policy shall prevail the "baron" will invest his foreign capital (loan it at the highest possible rate of interest) and who will it benefit, those who mortgage their property and future posterity, or the "baron" across the water who draws the wealth of the country away in interest?

There is something more to learn from this "money king's" statement. In states whose legislatures are under control of the party that has always been favorable to the money syndicates, he will invest, because he is assured of a continuation of legislation favorable to them.

Today Oregon, and in fact every state in the Union, is suffering from the "investments" of these foreign syndicates. The masses of the people are ground down paying interest upon the foreign capital that has been placed here by such syndicates as this "baron" represents. The less of their capital "invested" here the better. If there has to be capital loaned in this country let it be home money. It is easier for the people to pay interest on American money than foreign money because the interest remains here, hence it is more profitable. Nevertheless this does not detract from the fact that the money syndicates of Europe and America are deeply interested in McKinley's success, and that Baron de Courtier & Co. are lending their aid.

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

It is rather inquisitive perhaps to ask, who pays the salaries of the worthy state officials who are campaigning for McKinley? and to ask why these gentlemen who are drawing salaries from the state are not at their several posts of duty earning them? but they are questions the tax-payers of Oregon would like to know.

Railroad Commissioner J. B. Eddy, who for nearly four years has been drawing $2,500 annually of the taxpayer's money, is neglecting his duties while campaigning in Southern Oregon, though he is still on the state pay roll. However, he never did give any return for his salary, hence so far as his services to the state are concerned, nothing is lost except his $8 a day.

Among the other leeches who are out pleading the cause of the gold standard are Attorney-General Idleman, who draws $3,000 a year from the treasury of Oregon, W. S. Dunniway, Governor Lord's private secretary, who draws $2,500 a year of the taxpayer's hard-earned gold, and R. J. Hendricks, superintendent of the state reform school, who has his hand in the treasury to the tune of $2,500 a year. The aggregate salaries of these state officials is $10,500, or something over $35 for each working day, so it is the taxpayers are furnishing $35 a day of the sinews of war for the McKinley campaign in Oregon.

Minnesota is claimed by the free silver men of that state by an overwhelming majority. It now looks as if McKinley would not get a single state outside of New England.

The New York World which has been a McKinley organ in the campaign, in an open letter addressed to Mr. McKinley, acknowledges that he is beaten and that Bryan will be elected.

They call that man a statesman whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest pulsation of a pocketbook, and denounce as a demagogue any one who dares to listen to the heart beats of humanity.—William J. Bryan.

If, as Matt Quay says, the election of McKinley and Hobart is assured, and that they will surely receive 270 votes of electoral college, why are the republican managers wasting their valuable time and money carrying the campaign further?

Those who vote for party and not for what the party and its candidates stand for may not vote for the Bryan electors in Oregon. However, there are those who care nothing for the name of the party and everything for what the candidate stands for, and these will support Mr. Bryan and insure the state's electoral vote for him.

Senator Mitchell continues to assert that if McKinley is elected, he will aid to "depreciate" our currency by international agreement looking toward the free coinage of silver. Mr. McKinley says "we never had better currency than we have today, and good money we will continue to have" Which of these great men is the free silver republican to believe?

The Boston Herald, a gold standard paper, advises the goldite cartoonists to stop caricaturing the American farmer till after election. "It is a queer spectacle," it says, "to find the farmer ridiculed in politics now in the days of his reported distress. A clear mistake has been made, and it should not in ordinary prudence, be continued."

Since Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, has appeared on the rostrum in Oregon, the republican papers of the state have been quite loud in denouncing him as an anarchist and traitor. If such appelation are justified, what about Senator Mitchell and Congressmen Ellis and Hermann? The records of the senate and house show that they advocated exactly the same principles Tillman is advocating today.

Neither the living nor the dead are free from the scurrilous abuse of the Oregonian. Thomas Garfield, a brother of the murdered president, wrote a letter a few days ago, which is published in another column, defining his views upon present issues. This brought forth the following dirty slap, not to him alone, but to his deceased brother: "Garfield's brother is a Bryan man, and Garfield wasn't very wise himself."

Since the billing of Senator Tillman and Mr. Schoonmaker to speak in The Dalles on the same date has caused some confusion, which none regret more sincerely than do the management of the Bryan campaign, they are willing and desirous to arrange matters so that a joint discussion may be held between the two orators. By such an arrangement all may have an opportunity to hear both sides of the question discussed by men of national reputation. Will the management of the McKinley campaign accept the challenge to a joint discussion?

The Chronicle in reporting Mr. Butler's speech certainly did not mean what it said when it asserted that he "abandoned the position from which republican argument has driven him, that silver was not demonetized in 1873." Mr. Butler dwelt at length upon that proposition, and very clearly showed that silver was demonetized not only by the act of 1873 but by every coinage act since that date; that congress had not only discriminated against the silver dollar but had clothed the creditor with authority to refuse it as a legal tender.

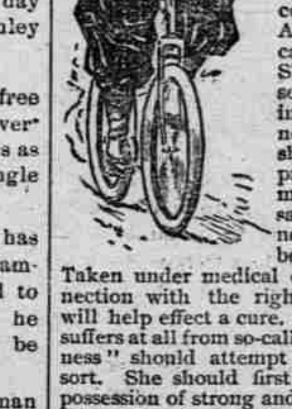
The Oregonian places great stress upon an alleged discovery made by the New York World that the silver-mine owners have been solicited to contribute to the Bryan campaign fund, and brands it as an "unblushing proposal to buy the presidency of the United States." Ye gods! What an awful crime this is! But pray, what is Mr Hanna with his $15,000,000 campaign fund trying to do? Why did Vanderbilt, Huntington, Carnegie and their associates contribute these millions if it were not for the purpose of buying the presidency?

Some remarkable figures are brought out by republican claims that wheat had advanced because of the belief that McKinley's election is assured. It is stated that in Chicago when Vermont went republican wheat fell 2¼ points. When Arkansas went democratic wheat went up 2 points; when Maine went republican wheat fell 2 points: when Bismarck's letter appeared wheat went up 12 points; when the republican managers in September were claiming everything wheat slumped from 70 to 66 cents, and fell steadily until the election returns came in from Georgia and Florida, when it recovered to 69½ cents.

"There is not a silver-standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work." This is the last of the "five facts worthy of daily study," which the Oregonian parades in a double-column leader. Whether this is true or not, D. P. Thompson says in Japan, which is a silver standard country, laboring men alt find employment and have all the necessities of life. Is this true in Germany, France and Italy? all of which are gold-standard countries. Do the people in those countries receive fair pay for their day's work? Is there not more poverty, more want, more hunger and lower wages in gold-standard Italy today than any silver-standard country on the globe?

Callers at Canton.

CANTON, O., Oct. 13.—A special train of ten coaches arrived this morning with miners, mechanics and other citizens of Lehigh valley, Pa. The inclement weather still continues, so the visitors were taken to the Tabernacle, where Major McKinley went to receive their greetings. They gave him an enthusiastic reception, and applauded his address to the echo.



Perhaps the "New Woman" will be a stronger woman than the old one. Certainly, fresh air and the right exercise will do much for her. Fresh air is a great restorative, exercise a great nerve tonic if a woman be in condition to take it. A healthy woman can avoid disease. She can avoid the seemingly almost inevitable "weakness" of her sex if she pursues the proper hygienic methods. The same methods will not cure her if she be already sick. Taken under medical direction, in connection with the right medicine, they will help effect a cure. No women who suffers at all from so-called "female weakness" should attempt athletics of any sort. She should first put herself into possession of strong and hearty health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After she is thoroughly well, exercise and diversion will help to keep her well. The cure should come first. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed and recommended for only the one thing. It acts directly upon one set of organs. No matter what is the matter with them, it will cure it. It will not cure anything else. It is a wholesome tonic, an invigorating nervine, or nerve-food as well as a healing medicine, and thousands of perfectly well women have found that by taking it regularly during the period of pregnancy, the danger and pain of parturition were much lessened, and in many cases, almost entirely obviated.

In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 pages, illustrated. One copy *free* to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

AS TO LIFE IN JAPAN

D. P. Thompson Finds That Country All Right.

LABOR FOR ALL

There Are No Idlers, No Hunger, No Want, But All Find Something to do.

Japan is One Nation Independent of the Domination of Great Britain Because It Has an Independent Money System.

GIFU-MINO, Japan, Sept. 20.—My observation in traveling in strange countries is that travelers make a mistake in visiting the principal cities and seaports only, and not going among the common people to obtain information about the prosperity and manner of living of the people of the country.

There are in Japan about 4000 persons in all of foreign birth, not counting the Chinese, of which nationality there are perhaps 10,000. The population of the empire is 41,500,000. not counting the population of the newly acquired island of Formosa. The area of Japan is not larger than Oregon and Washington combined, and yet this dense population is all clothed and fed from this small area, and besides, there is quite a mountain district where no crops can be raised. The principal crops raised in Japan are rice and vegetables. No wheat or barley is raised. I have seen some small patches of buckwheat. The sea which surrounds Japan teems with excellent fish, and the principal food of the people is rice, fish and vegetables. The country is not adapted to the cultivation of wheat because of the great amount of rain fall that occurs at the time wheat would ripen, and which would rot it, as was the case, to a large extent, in Eastern Oregon and Washington in 1893.

I have often heard it suggested at home that the United States should be able to furnish to a large extent the agricultural implements used in Japan and China, but when you take into consideration the small size of the farms in these countries and the crops raised, it would at once be seen that our manner of farming, where farms range from 40 to 10,000 acres in area, would not do for a farm of from an acre to two or three acres in extent; and these farms, small as they are, are used for rice as the principal crop and half a dozen kinds of vegetables The plot given to rice must be flooded often.

The Japanese generally raise two crops from the same land each year, especially of vegetables, just as our Chinese gardeners do in Oregon, and all the lands are as carefully cultivated here as the gardens around Portland are cultivated, and with equally good results. The lands are much too valuable for rice and vegetables in Japan to be used for stock-raising, corn or cotton, all of which would do well; but the Japanese can use their lands to better advantage, and no people make a study of the adaptability of the soil to produce the most profitable crops as they do. A very large portion of the rice produced here is sold for export to Great Britain and the United States, and rice is largely imported from India, China and Corea, because the Japanese rice brings a better price abroad and the foreign rice can be bought here for a less price than the Japan rice sells for. The rice here raised averages about five bushels per capita of the population, and every farmer raises a little for home use. It is used by everybody as the staple food, just as we use bread in America.

No cotton of consequence is produced in Japan, yet the manufacture of cotton goods is being rapidly extended, and factories are being built in all the principal towns. Three are now being constructed in Osaka, in the southern part of Japan. A very large proportion of the cotton used in Japan is raised in the United States, but strange as it may appear, nearly all the raw material used here from our country is shipped from Liverpool and other British ports. A ton of cotton from St. Louis costs here about $28, gold, no matter whether it is shipped by rail and steamer direct; but is shipped for less than $10 per ton from European ports, and cotton from the United States is shipped to Liverpool and sold there, without being unloaded from the ships, and then billed to this country, giving to Great Britain the carrying trade of our own raw material. The Standard Oil Company has a line of sailing vessels for ports here carrying oil and returning with cargoes of tea, silk and rice. American oil will, however, soon be a thing of the past in Japan. The Russians are fast getting hold of this business, and with the completion of the Siberian railway to Vladavostock, in the near future, will be able to drive the Standard Oil Company from this market. The oil is not nearly so good as ours, but it will be delivered here so much cheaper that it will take the place of the American oil. One thing only will help to keep American oil in the market here, and that is the intense hatred by Japanese of the Russians, ever since the late war with China. When Japan had China prostrate at her feet, Russia stepped in and compelled them to surrender Port Arthur and other districts back to China and accept a money indemnity of $400, 000,000 instead, which has embittered the Japanese against the Russians.

They have been placed in very much the same position that our country was by Great Britain during the late war in the United States. That country allowed confederat cruisers to be fitted out in British ports. We had a gigantic war on our hands; we were unable to resent the gross outrage at the time, as we had all we could attend to—and by the action of the British our commerce was swept from the seas of the world by these confederate British cruisers. We accepted the pitiful $16,000,000 as remuneration for the outrage, and allowed Great Britain to hold the commerce of the world, and to thus dictate to us and all other debtor nations the price of all commodities, and the coinage we should use, and allowed her to even carry our cotton and other products of our country to all the marts of the world—as she is now doing—and if a voice is raised against her and her standard (gold), the cry is raised of repudiation and national dishonor. We are too ready to forget how we, as a nation, have been placed by this mistress of the world's commerce and manufactures, and the means used by her in placing herself in her present position as the creditor nation of the world.

Japan is one nation independent of the domination of Great Britain, and while there are British banking houses in Japan and some British merchants who deplore the fact that Japan will not adopt the gold standard and thus reduce the circulating medium one half, in the interest of their country, yet no Japanese business man can be found who will favor it. On the other hand they have gone to work building factories to produce everything they need, which they now import, and instead of being dependent on other countries, they build their own railroads and factories and keep their money at home and sell their rice, tea and silk, and are now building their own ships to carry the same to market, thus making themselves independent and prosperous, as they are. No idle people here; all have plenty to do and plenty to eat, of food they prefer. No foreign debt, no payment of interest in gold to impoverish them and compel the treasury of the nation to hold one-sixth of the standard currency to prevent a raid on the treasury they could not meet, as is the condition of our unfortunate country at the present time.

It may be said: "Do you want our people reduced to the manner of living of the Japanese? Do you want our people to work for the wages paid in Japan to workmen?" In reply I will say: "Here every person has plenty of work to do. They are paid a low price, it is true, but they have plenty to eat and wear; they are given an education; newspapers are as plentiful as at home, and everybody can read them, men and women." A few days before I left Portland a man whom I had known for many years as a hard-working, honest, sober man, said to me: "I will work for you for a year for 50 cents a day, for one year's steady work." I replied: "I have no work to do; I am employing some men and am giving them more wages, but I do not want to discharge them without cause, to give place to another; besides, you can't support your family on 50 cents a day." He replied: "I can live better on 50 cents a day than on no pay at all. For two years past I have not had more than three months' work to do, and I have used every exertion to obtain work."

No such condition of affairs exists in this country of low wages and low price of living. There must be a remedy in our country by legislation for this condition of agairs. There must be less legislation for the "business men," such as Drexel, Morgan & Co., the Chicago stock exchange, the bankers of Wall street, the sugar trust and similar corporations, and more legislation in the interest of the business men who till the farms, work in the factories, and constitute nineteen-twentieths of the people who create the wealth of our country. No private contracts should be made by the secretary of the treasury with private banking corporations for the sale of government bonds at 104, when they could be and were sold by popular subscription to common people at 117, as was done last year by Mr. Carlisle in selling the amount of $64,000,000 to the syndicate to obtain money with which to replenish the gold reserve.

These bonds of Japan would have been sold at home, and the people would have the benefit of the loan, and the interest would have remained at home and it would not have to be paid in gold either, but in the currency provided by the constitution—gold and silver. I am quite sure that after years of careful trial and with the example of our country during the past four years of business prostration, there is no country not on a gold basis could be induced to place itself in that condition, but would, like Japan and Mexico, retain free and untrammeled the money of the constitution, with free and equal coinage for both gold and silver.

D. P. THOMPSON.

News From Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 13.—General Alfaro, now chief executive of the nation, has presented a bill to the national congress providing for a gold basis, the premium not to exceed 100 per cent.

The convention has authorized the government to provide free transportation for such sufferers by the great fire as desire to go to other places, and also to provide food and clothing to destitute persons. A general order has been issued prohibiting any rise in the price of the nece saries of life. More than 15,000 persons have already left the city for other towns and villages.

Attempts have been made to wreck trains on the Southern railway by pulling out spikes in the fishplates and raising the rails.

His Leg Broken.

HEPPNER, Or., Oct. 13.–J. M. White, of Lexington, met with a serious accident yesterday while in the mountains after wood. He started down a steep hill, and, the ground being slightly frozen, the brake failed to hold the wagon, which was heavily loaded. The team became unmanageable and started to run. The front wheels struck a log, and Mr. White was thrown from the wagon and in front of a hind wheel, which passed over him, breaking his leg near the thigh. It is thought that perhaps he is injured internally.

Robbed by His Partner.

SEATTLE, Oct. 13.—The Seattle and Tacoma police are looking for a Yukon miner named C. McClure, who is charged by his partner, J. McClane, with robbing him of $2500 worth of placer gold. The men had been working in Alaska on the Yukon river for three years, and they came to Seattle on the Lackme from St. Michael's a few days ago. They stopped at the Alaska hotel, this city, over night, and when McClane awoke next morning his partner and his three year's earnings were gone.

Prince Hilkoff at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Russian minister of railroads, Prince Hilkoff, the first public man to make the trip from St. Petersburg to this country over the new Siberian railroad, arrived at Chicago at 11 o'clock today on the Santa Fe road. He is engaged in a tour of inspection of the railroads of the United States. He was entertained at Chicago at noon by the Chicago Club, and will be given a dinner this evening at the Auditorium. He will sail for Europe November 1.

Talked to the Women.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Perhaps the most unique feature of Bryan's visit to Minneapolis was his address last night at the Lyceum theater to an audience exclusively of women. There were 2000 women present, Mrs. Frank A. Valesh presided. When Bryan arrived at about 10 o'clock the ladies arose en masse, waved handkerchiefs and flags, clapped their hands and called his name. In fact, they did everything men might do, except give three cheers and a tiger.

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH

Bloody Battle Between Citizens and Bank Robbers.

CUBA TO BE FREE

Spain Soon to Cease Hostilities. Fighting to Be Stopped After Next March.

Worn Out by Her Efforts to Crush the Cuban Patriots, Spain Has About Abandoned All Hope of Retaining Further Control of the Island.

DENVER, Oct. 15.—According to the latest advices from Meeker, Colorado, which is 90 miles from the nearest telegraph office, the three men who were killed there after robbing a bank have not been identified. One who lived two hours after being shot, gave names which are believed to be fictitious. It is believed that one of the robbers is Thomas McCarthy, who aided in robbing the banks of Telluride and Delta.

The robbery was one of the most daring ever perpetrated in the west, occurring in broad daylight, when there were 20 people in plain sight. Joe Rooney, clerk of the Meeker hotel, had stepped into the bank, which is located in the general mercantile store of J. W. Hagis, to make a deposit, and stood talking to Assistant Cashier David Smith. As he turned to leave he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder, and, glancing up, was looking into the muzzle of a revolver. The man with the revolver commanded, "hands up." At the same instant two shots rang out and two bullets whizzed past the head of the assistant cashier, who threw up his hands.

Meantime the other two robbers had covered the crowd in the store, compelling them to assemble in the center of the room and guarding both doorways. Then Cashier Moulton was called and one of the men said to him: "Open the safe and be quick about it." At the point of a gun he was conducted to the safe, which he opened, and the contents of the drawers, $700, were emptied into a sack the robbers had brought with them.

Not a word was spoken, the robbers going about their work with a deliberation that was astounding. After getting the money in the till, they quietly gathered in all the firearms in the place, helped themselves to cartridges, and then the leader ordered the crowd to all go outside with them. The crowd filed through the doorway, followed by the robbers.

The robbers were not aware that the place was surrounded. The crowd they had driven from the store ran for cover Citizens of the town had been warned by the two shots fired in the store, and arming themselves to the teeth, surrounded the bank, quietly awaiting the appearance of the robbers. Deputy Game Warden W. H. Clark noticed that three horses were fastened at the rear door, and surmising that the robbers would leave by that route, took up his station a short distance from the back door and centered more men at this place than any other, not neglecting, however to keep the front door just as well watched.

When the robbers saw they were cornered, Charles Jones raised a rifle he had taken from the store and fired at Clark. The bandits were commanded to hold up their hands, but answered with a fusillade of shots from a dozen different directions. Jones and Smith fell to the ground literally riddled with bullets. Harris mortally wounded, held his revolver, and, still staggering, continued the battle until he fell.

CUBA WILL BE FREE.

Spain is to Cease Hostilities After Next March.

CADIZ, Oct. 15.—If Spain has not put down the insurrection in Cuba by the 1st of March, it is the intention of the government to give up the struggle and let the island go. The significance of this statement, coming direct from an officer of rank in the Spanish army, within the week, must certainly be regarded as of no little importance. The above determination is an open secret among those who are close to the government, and it is said that the policy is being adopted of exaggerating the magnitude of the trouble in the Philippine islands with a view of preparing the people for the ultimate design of letting Cuba go.

By way of further corroboration of this estimate of the situation it may be remarked that while Spain is sending more than 200,000 troops to Cuba, who are in the main very young and undisciplined, she is carefully keeping her 80,000 well-disciplined and efficient soldiers who may be available in case of an outbreak at home. She is also keeping in Spanish waters 12 warships which are ready for sea, and which could be of great service in Cuban waters in aiding the United States in that police work which she now asks that country to do for her.

W. G. Foster, manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company here, speaking of the situation, said:

"There is no question that the government is trying to use the Phillipine islands troubles to distract the people's attention from Cuba. There is no doubt that Spain intends to do her utmost to crush the Cuban insurrection between now and March. Failing in that, I am informed that she will give up the struggle.

"An important issue is the fact that Cuba has a debt of $500,000,000, and that if Spain puts down the insurrection, Cuba will have to pay that debt, whereas if Cuba wins, the payment of that debt will fall on Spain, who contracted it on behalf of Cuba. Naturally the planters who have been driven from the half-ruined plantations, however loyal they may appear to be to Spain, really want to see the Cubans succeed, as in that case they would not be taxed by Spain to pay the interest on the debt, and could then start again under more favorable auspices."

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Western Roads Busier Than For Six Months Past.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The higher prices for grain and the chance of an elevation of freight rates in the near future have had a quickening effect on freight handled by Western roads. They are now handling more traffic than at any time for the past six months. The rush of corn to the East has become so great as to prove a serious embarrassment to some of the roads, because of their inability to procure cars to handle the stuff as rapidly as it is offered.

The shipments of livestock, too, have taken a big jump upward, and all of the large roads running west from Chicago report greatly improved conditions in this branch of their business. If the meeting of traffic officials of the Western roads, which is to convene tomorrow, succeeds in restoring freight rates and keeping them at the point to which they may be elevated, the roads will be doing the best business they have done at any time in three years

END OF THE FAIR.

The 36th Annual Session of the Oregon State Fair Ended.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 13.—The 36th annual session of the Oregon state fair ended today. In many respects this was the best of the seven days of the session.

The stock parade at 11 A. M was very creditable. The sheep, hogs, cattle and horses, formed into one procession, were exhibited on the parade-grounds. Parson's band, stationed in the center, played while the livestock passed in review before the visitors.

The baby show was also given today, and served to interest many. There were 27 entries, and there are 21 mothers, whose babies failed to get the blue ribbon, that are wondering what grudge the judge had against them.

Prominence was given to the exhibit of the flax industry on the closing day. J. H. Albert, the member of the board who had been delegated to look after this department, secured the services of Mrs. Kimsey, of Waldo Hills, whose training in flax culture was in the state of Missouri. Mrs. Kimsey has taken pride in answering questions of inquirers and explaining the process of working flax in all of of its details from breaking to spinning into threads. In the evening, lectures on flax culture were delivered by Mrs. W. P. Lord and Dr. A. W. Thornton.

Make a Pie

Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic *good*. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest.

Genuine is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis,
Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, New York, Boston.

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Some of the tracts will be be traded for cattle or sheep. . . Address,

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Zilla, Yakima County, Wash.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, ORE.,
October 14, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute and make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on November 21, 1896:

GEORGE LANDIS.

Hd. E. No. 5409, for the Lot 1 or NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 2 N., R. 13 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

A. J. Brown, J. W. Johnston, C. V. Champlin, and G. W. Stewart, all of The Dalles, Oregon.

JAS. F. MOORE,
Register.

Oct. 17

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.