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AN VIDENCE OF UNREST.

Laborers throughout the land, especially those working in Eastern mines and factories, have just cause for complaint at the nonarrival of the good times promised them last fall, so soon as the result of the election should be made known, and no one can blame them for registering a vigorous kick whenever they are thrown out of employment or have their wages reduced. But such displays of temper as were shown in Pennsylvania the other day by 300 employes of the Air Brakes who Works were discharged, is hardly excusable.

The pictures of President McKinley were torn down and trampled under foot by the discharged laborers, who by the way were among the excursionists who visited Canton last October and shouted themselves hoarse cheering for the gold standard and the forrunner of prosperity. In their demonstrations in Pennsylvania last week, when they received their notice of dismissal because of the dull times, they became enraged, declaring that the promised prosperity "had not materialized," and that they "had been fooled again." One man, who had put up some banners as relics of the campaign, started a stampede for their removal. He said, pointing to one banner, "this is a fake," and pulled it down. A picture of prosperity was removed next. It was a scene of McKinley pulling back a curtain and showing a mill in full operation. On the other side was a scene of foreign countries bringing their silver to the United States mints. The picture was the result of President McKinley's declaration that it would be better to open the mills than the mints of the United States.

Such demonstrations as this do no material good, but rather bring the laborers into disrepute, nevertheless it is an evidence of unrest and disappointment that will grow into greater magnitude if the promised changes do not materialize. What the outcome will eventually be no one can foretell. Laboring men were promised more employment and an increase of wages with a change of the administration, and had a right to expect it. But when those promises are not fulfilled, though on the contrary, they are either deprived of employment or are forced to submit to a decrease of wages, they become desperate. Every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living, and when deprived of this, he has no patience with those whom he believes are responsible for his misfortunes.

AGE OF MONARCHS.

Victoria's reign has been a remarkable long one for modern times. As a rule the monarchs of Europe, Asia and Africa not only do not attain a very great age, but their reigns are comparatively short. Victoria's record of sixty years is longer than that of any of England's rulers, although George III came very near to reaching sixty years. At the present day only one of the European rulers approaches anywhere near to Queen Victoria in length of reign. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, ascended the throne in 1848 when he was eighteen years of age. He has consequently reigned forty-nine years and is today sixty-seven years of age.

Christian IX, King of Denmark, was born in 1818, just one year lacking a month before Victoria, but he has reigned a comparatively short time, having ascended the thrown in 1863 at the age of forty-five years. These two are the only rulers in Europe who have attained a great age and have also ruled for many years. There are several princes, who are older than Victoria, but as a rule they have not been at the head of their small kingdoms for a few years. The emperor of Germany, the czar of Russia, the king of Spain, the king of Portugal, are all young men and have reigned only a short time. The king of Belgium is sixty-two years of age and has been on the thrown for thirty-two years. The The sultan of Turkey and King Humbert of Italy are but fifty-three years old. None of these are at all likely to live to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their accession to the throne, as they were all well along in years when they become rulers.

THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

Those who oppose the annexation of Hawaii should state their position definitely. It will no longer serve the purpose to speak vaguely on the subject. All who think that the little republic in the Pacific should be left to shift for itself should say so; and those who favor some kind of protectorate by this country should define it, and declare how far we should be willing to go to defend it. In the past we have saved the islands from the dominion of England and of France. Our interposition meant war if our protest had been disregarded. Twice within the past five years Hawaii has offered to annex itself to the United States. A change of administration four years ago defeated the movement at that time. The second offer is before the senate in the form of a treaty that will complete the annexation if that body approves it. There are some who favor its rejection, and as the affirmative side have stated precisely what they propose, their opponents should announce their views with exactness. Foggy ideas of control without ownership will not answer. The time has come to act, for or against, and to drop uncertain generalities.

One imminent danger in Hawaii is that its population may become Mongolianized. Too many Chinese and Japanese immigrants have already settled there. According to the Hawaiian census of the present year the Japanese number 19,212 and the Chinese 19,167 in a total population of 109,000. More than half the male population is Mongolian. Recently the government of Hawaii excluded certain Japanese immigrants taken to Honolulu by a Japanese steamship, and this is the ground on which Japan demands an indemnity. If the republic of Hawaii is not strong enough to follow the example of this country in shutting off a horde of Asiatic immigrants it will be overwhelmed by the superfluous millions of China and Japan, and its status as an independent power completely changed.

It is this danger, together with the greatly augmented strength of Japan as a warlike power, that gives urgency to the question of annexation at this time. The United States legislates with the presumption that it has the right, for its own welfare, to pass restrictive or prohibitive immigration laws. International law presents no obstacle to this course. But Japan has challenged it in the case of Hawaii. Japan this year is spending $180,000,000 on her army and navy, or about three times the amount appropriated for the same purpose by the United States. Hawaii naturally looks with apprehension on the rise of a new power in the Pacific, and is justified in seeking to merge her sovereignty in some nation strong enough to give assurance of safety, peace and prosperity. She will escape from a Mongolian future if she can, and her second offer of annexation to the United States will probably be the last. If we do not want her there are other nations that do, and it is farcical to talk of controlling the affairs of Hawaii after serving final notice upon her that annexation as one of our territories is not desired. —Globe Democrat.

THAT VAUNTED PROSPERITY

Some of the trade journals and not a few partisan papers are endeavoring to brace up business by repeated assertions that times are improving, but stern facts do not bear them out in their statements, nor do even some of the most faithful supporters of the "advance agent" lend their testimony to the improvement of business. Mr. Wanamaker says the outlook is not propitious, and ex-Senator John G. Ingalls, of Kansas, after having traveled almost all over the United States finds little evidence of the return of prosperity. He was in Washington the other day and submitted to an interview by an Evening Star Reporter, and here is what he said:

"Since the election in November, I have been in all parts of the country, from San Francisco to Boston, from Montreal to Atlanta, and it is the incurrent testimony that times have never been harder nor money scarcer than now. Every branch of industry languishes. Rents, incomes, interests and profits have dwindled. Prices of land, farm products and general commodities have sunk lower and lower, till in many localities the most valuable improved farms in rich regions are absolutely unsalable. Nature has been very beneficient, hervests abundant. There has been the early and the later rain, the Mississippi valley is burdened with cribbed corn, crop prospects were never better, skilled and crude labor are plenty, the equipment of machinery is unrivaled. We have all the conditions for good times but they linger. Possibly they are coming but they are not here. Many will not be able to wait much longer for their arrival. Multitudes have already fallen from affluence to need, and many other multitudes have sunk from comfort to penury and want of daily bread."

Touching the effect of this condition upon the political future of the country and of parties, Mr. Ingalls said: "The people are patient, they are rational. They don't expect miracles, but they are tired of adversity. They are not looking for the miraculous draught of these fishes and of change of water into wine, but they want to see credit and business raised from the dead. They would like to have idle men, who are willing to work, earning wages. It does not console them to be told that there is a surplus of money in banks to loan at small interest. They don't want to borrow money, but to sell corn. The man who mortgaged his farm would like to have it sell for enough at least to pay the debt.

THE BEST COUNTRY ON EARTH

Before the O. R. & N. Co.'s lines were absorbed by the U. P. it was one of the best paying railroad properties in the United States, and since it has been relieved from the dead weight of that octopus, it has again taken its rightful place among the best money earners of the country. This is not wholly because the road is exceptionally good, or on account of the management and care that has been given it by Major McNeill, although his management has been faultless, but because of the resources of the country in which it operates, and this fact speaks volumns for Eastern Oregon and Washington, the section tributary to the O. R. & N. During these depressing times, when other transportation companies operating in supposed prosperous localities have been losing money, or at least not making more than operating expenses, the O. R. & N. has been able to get out of control of the courts, and has placed itself on a paying basis. This accomplishment is on account of the richness of the country in which the company operates, and is indeed a good advertisement for the country.

That a great transportation company should be able to make such a showing as the O. R. & N. can at this time, should be convincing evidence that this is today the most favored locality on earth, and should encourage homehunters to look toward Eastern Oregon and Washington when searching for locations.

The reports of the company for the month of May and the eleven months ending May 31, are as follows: Gross earnings for May, $379,588.20; eleven months ending May 31, $4,272,818.32; expenses, $240,360.56; eleven months ending May 31, $2,502,955.81; net earnings for May, $139,227.64; for eleven months ending May 31, $1,769,862.51. Increase of net earnings over the same period of 1896, $62,760.17; 11 months, $1,105,933.83. The foregoing figures cover rail and water lines and show a remarkable increase in total net earnings for nine months ending March 31 in which the total net earnings were given as $1,534,387.33, making total net earnings for the months of April and May, $235,475.18.

The administration has at last devised a plan for solving the Behring sea question. It is to have all the seal pups on Pribylov island branded this year so as to destroy the value of the skins. A commission will be sent to Alaska to perform the work, and the little seals will have a big U. S. burned in their hides just like Eastern Oregon bronchos. The scheme is a novel one, but will no doubt be effectual.

According to Mr. Boise and the Oregonian the "silver craze" is dead in Ohio and in fact throughout the nation, but the Ohio democrats don't think so, and have determined that silver shall be made an issue in that state. Nobody but a pronounced silver man will be placed on the ticket,

IT IS A LACK OF MONEY.

More than half a year has elapsed since the locks at Cascades were completed, and that dream of The Dalles, which was expected would bring thrift and prosperity, was realized; but none of the hopes of those who had looked forward in their imagination expecting to see this grow into a great manufacturing city, have been realized. Scarcely a beneficial result from this vast improvement—an open river to the sea—that cost the government millions of dollars, is noticeable. True, we have competitive freight rates, and in this respect are somewhat benefitted, but not a single new industry has been established or new enterprise launched since this advantage was gained. The factories we hoped to see erected have not materialized, the new exterprises we looked forward to are not even in their incipiency. No new trade has been secured from abroad. This, though, is not the fault of those representing the mercantile business or other enterprises of the city, for they have offered most liberal inducements to invite foreign trade. While we have probably lost none of the trade heretofore enjoyed, we have secured nothing new from the advantages which an open river was supposed would give us.

There must be reasons for this lack of expected benefits, and it devolves upon us to discover the cause. Had such advantages been attainable twenty years ago, when money was seeking investment in favored localities, dozens of new enterprises would have sprung into existance within half a year; hence does not the cause lie in the fact that money is more valuable for loaning than for investment in manufacturing or like industries? Money is gradually increasing in value; that is, its purchasing power is continually growing greater, and the owner thereof is assured that the interest accruing from the use of money loaned today will purchase more of the ordinary products of labor a year hence than now. On the other hand, he sees the value of real estate, buildings and manufacturing plants decreasing. Therefore, so long as he can loan his money on good security at present rates of interest, he will not seek other investments. How then, can this be remedied? Would not the adoption of a system that would result in making the value of money less certain accomplish the desired end? If the owner of money knows that a year or ten years hence his money will be less valuable than it is today, that its purchasing power will fluctuate or depreciate, instead of loaning or hoarding, he will invest in property that is appreciating.

In casting about for investments he would select places favorably located like The Dalles, and would soon set the wheels of enterprise in motion. Instead of being a drone, living off the earnings of others, he would become an employer of men and a producer of wealth. His enterprise would supply a market for the products of the farm, and would thus enable those engaged in agricultural pursuits to become greater consumers. We believe the prime reason why The Dalles has not derived anticipated benefits from the opening of the locks lies in the fact that money is too scarce, or rather is too valuable for loaning, and that our hope of seing this become a manufacturing center will not be realized until there is a change in the money system.

CORBETT AND THE SENATE

The report of Senator Hoar in the case of Hon. H. W. Corbitt, has been printed for the use of the committee on privileges and elections, but it is so weak that it will hardly have the effect of convincing the senate that Mr. Corbett is entitled to a seat in that body. About the only point made in the report is that Mr. Hoar thinks the governor of Oregon "was entitled to make the appointment and that Mr. Corbett is entitled to his seat." In substantiation of this position the report says:

"It is clear, whatever may have been the nature of the organization of the legislature, that it had been dispersed and had come to an end before March 1, 1897, when the vacancy in the office of senator, by limit of the term to which Mr. Mitchell had been chosen, and which he had held for six years, occurred. Any choice or appointment made after that time must be a choice or appointment for less than six years.

"It is well settled, by a practice which has existed from the formation of the government, that the vacancies so occurring after the beginning of a constitutional term may be filled by the legislature. If that be true, they may be filled by the executive of state during the recess of the legislature. The legislature is only authorized by the constitution to fill such vacancies as might be filled by the executive by temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature.

"So, if the executive has no power, the legislature has no power. The executive may lawfully make a temporary appointment, and the legislature fill that vacancy when it assembles, or the office must remain vacant for the rest of the six years."

Sumed up, this means that if the governor cannot appoint a senator a special session of legislature could not elect, hence in order that every state shall have its full representation in the upper house of congress, the appointment by a governor must be recognized. This position will hardly be accepted by the senate, for senators, although willing to get into the senate on almost any pretext, are not ready to establish the precedent that the seating of Mr. Corbett would set. When a vote is taken on the report next December it is very probable Mr. Corbett would will be returned to his bank at Portland.

TRUE AS PREACHING.

The statement of the London National Review as to the prospective representations of the monetary commissioners recently appointed by President McKinley, and England's reply thereto, is vague and indefinite. No prospect is held out that Great Britain will offer to adopt a joint standard. Germany is with England. France will never go it alone in Europe with a double standard, or even with the United States, for she would thereby put her own system in peril of loss as compared with Germany, which would hold to the gold standard. England will treat our silver theorists with great consideration, but she will relax her hold on the gold standard not a whit.—Oregonian.

There is more truth than poetry in this statement. It is not to the interest of any of those powers, or rather to the interest of those who dictate the policies of those powers, to adopt a double standard of money, and what is not to their interest they will not adopt. They are loaners of money, not borrowers, therefore a dear money is of more benefit to them than a cheap money. A money that appreciates in value is more profitable to them than a money that fluctuates or depreciates. Besides their banking business, that would be effected by a double standard, they are large purchasers of raw materials, and is to their interest when buying abroad to have a money that will purchase the greatest amount of the products of labor.

For these reasons England, Germany and France will never consent to any other than a gold standard until forced to do so by some other powerful nation that it is a debtor and with which they have extensive commercial relations. International bimetalism is a myth, a delusion, only brought into prominence for campaign purposes. It will never be accomplished by the commission appointed by President McKinley, because it is not desired by the nations to whom the commissioners are applying. Bimetalism will never result from a unison of action on the part of the nations, but it can be accomplished by the independent action of any powerful nation whose commerce reaches all over the world adopting a double standard by opening its mints to the unrestricted coinage of the two metals, gold and silver. Europe can be forced to a double standard, but it can never be coaxed.

CUBA'S DELIVERANCE IS NIGH

The Chicago News says that "Senator Mason, fresh from Washington, declared on his arrival here, that Cuba would be free within a few weeks at most, emphasizing the declaration with a vigorous thump upon the unoffending table before him, and Murat Halstead, in a well considered article in the New York Herald, makes the same prophecy, fixing the date of deliverance before the close of the present rainy season." The News says there are indications in the conduct of the president that give color to these declarations. It has been understood, ever since his inauguration, that the president was anxious to serve as a peacemaker in Cuba rather than as the champion of the rebel cause, and his strong opposition to the passage of the belligerency resolutions could not be explained upon any other ground than that he saw a better mode of settlement of the war than for the United States to involve itself in a contest with a friendly power.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Barney Barnato's disease was too many millions for his mental and moral basis. He was outclassed by all the ciphers beyond $10,000.

The sugar trust is not bashful by any means. It has a pretty firm hold on the real estate of the United States, and now wants to buy Cuba.

Francis Schlater, the divine healer, has again died. This time it was in Florida. The time before in Mexico. He seems to have more lives than a cat.

Japan is buying machinery in this country to start a bicycle factory of the American pattern. The Orientals have discovered that our wheels are the best in the world.

A medical journal makes some display of an article entitled: "How to treat Drunkards." Why treat them at all? The "treating habit" is said to be responsible for drunkards.

The end of tariff discussion in the senate is now almost reached, most of the difficult schedules having been disposed of, and it is probable the bill can go to conference within a week.

The five republics of Central America are now federated under the name of the Greater Republic of Central America, and they will cut some figure in the world if they drop revolution and lo ater business affairs.

The New York World recently sent out a circular to its readers asking them to reply by letter concerning the pulse on free silver. The response was so heavy in favor of free silver that the World refused to publish the letters received.

Speaker Reed has decided upon the committee appointments that will be made at the convening of congress next December. The only chairmanship given to Oregon is that of the committee on irrigation of arid lands which falls to Mr. Ellis of this district.

The appointment of J. W. Iveys a collector of customs for Alaska has been confirmed, and that peanut politician will soon enter upon his official duties. This is not encouraging to the republicans who support their party from a standpoint of principle.

The colored youth recently honored with an appointment to Annapolis has failed on his second as well as his first examination, and all the hullabaloo over the attempt to force social equality between the races in our naval aristocracy is in a fair way to be settled by the negro's incapacity. That is the way in which this vexed problem is usually being settled.

A huge bowlder makes a simple but imposing monument. One weighing forty-five tons has been placed on the southern shore of Long Island, where Nathan Hale, after-ward executed as a spy, was captured by British soldiers. The bowlder bears three tablets, with inscriptions, including his famous sentence: "I only regret that I have but one life to give my country."

The commercial agencies, Dunn & Co., and Bradstreets, give assurance that business is improving all over the country, which they say is owing to the assurance of large grain and cotton crops being harvested this fall and fair prices prevailing. They report eleven less business failures in the country last week than the week before, and three fewer than during the corresponding week a year ago.

It was a sort of wet blanket that the senate committee on privileges and elections threw upon Mr. Corbett's aspirations when they determined to not report upon his case until the regular session of congress next winter. Mr. Corbett had as well come home and prevail upon Governor Lord to reconvene the legislature for the purpose of electing a senator whose credentials cannot be questioned.

President Chapman will be retained at the head of the state university notwithstanding the petition of a large number of citizens of Eugene and students of the university asking that he be removed. It would seem that Chapman has taken too much interest in local politics and has interfered with the management of the city schools, both of which are unbecoming a president of a school maintained by the state.

Newspapers of certain kind, are telling their readers about the visionary scheme of Eugene Debs and the failure it will meet with, and then they fill a column writing down what they don't know, ending with the abuse and ridicule of Debs and his associates. If Debs is such a visionary cuss, it seems that he is not worthy the attention that is being bestowed upon him. Why abuse an individual whose schemes are so full of wind that they will explode of their own accord?

One of Queen Victoria's physicians has been made a baronet, a fitting reward for the kind of doctor who keeps his patron in good health.

The Sultan is said to have reduced the Greek indemnity to $30,000,000. Enthusiasm without discipline comes high, even at a reduction.

Senator Carter, of Montana, ex-chairman of the republican national committee, and Senator Shoup, of Idaho, have renounced alligiance to the regular republicrn party, and have announced that they will support the principles of the free silver republicans under the leadership of Senator Teller. Still we are told that only fanatics cling to the cause of the white metal.

It is said by some that McKinley is in the wool market. Be that as it may, wool is advancing, as was expected when it was assured that a duty on wool would be levied. The wool raisers will derive a benefit, which will result advantageously to the sheep men of Eastern Oregon, but what about the wheat raiser when he goes to buy a suit of clothes, and finds that it has advanced from 15 to 20 per cent in cost?

The row in the state University has ended President Chapman will be retained, and the charges against Professors McElroy, Hawthorn and Johnson for intemperance have been smoothed over, so that they will be taken back into the school. The old leech McElroy was rewarded again by the creation of a new chair for his benefit, that of logic, and he was given the professorship at a salary of $2,000 a year. What a fine thing it is to have a pull.

At last a mystery has been solved. The San Francisco Examiner has discovered who it is that has put up the money for Durrant's defense. It has discovered that Grace Holland, the grass-widow who was known as the "sweet pea girl" during Durrant's trial, is supplying the cash. She declares she is not actuated by any feeling of sentiment, not being in love with the murderer, but believes him innocent and wants to see justice done.

Strange as it may seem, the people of Salem, who have lived off puplic pap these many years, have become aroused over the discovery that their county court has been dealing out soft snaps to favorites at the expense of the taxpayers. This encourages us in the belief that there is still hope that the rights of taxpayers will some day be respected in Oregon, and that public despoilers will be called down. When the people of Salem denounce legalized robbery, it is evidence that there is a wave of honesty incubating.

Mrs. Blackman, of Cleveland, Ohio, who claims to be the legitimate child of the late Barney Barnato, has been pronounced a fraud by the latter's secretary. It will be remember that Mrs. Craven, who lays claim to a portion of the estate of Senator Fair, was also pronounced a fraud by the children of the late Mr. Fair, but she is managing to make the case pretty expensive to the estate. The energy with which Mrs. Blackman pushes her claims will doubtless depend largely upon the value of Barney's estate.

Mother-love is mixed with daily, hourly sacrifice. The love increases with the sacrifice it entails. The more a mother suffers and endures for her little one, the more precious it becomes. She loves it because she has labored and suffered for it. The physical organs concerned in maternity affect a woman's entire constitution to a degree only half realized by many doctors. Women are often treated specially for sick headaches, dyspepsia, melancholy, or what is supposed to be a liver or kidney affection or heart-disease, when in reality the whole trouble is with the reproductive organs. This delicate and intricate organism and the rational treatment for its peculiar ailments is a life study for the wisest physician. Probably no practitioner living has a higher repute in this special direction, than Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription," is the most perfect remedy ever known for all "female complaints." It gets at the source of the trouble from the inside. It is not merely temporary, external, local, bolstering-up or palliative. It is a *cure*. It directly tones and strengthens the internal organs, restores them to health and regularity, and completely banishes the continual weakness, drag and drain which wear out body and mind. Its sale exceeds the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

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.

SILVER THE KEYNOTE

All Other Subordinated to This at Columbus.

A REAR-END COLLISION

Two Christian Endeavor Special Sectial Sections Wrecked Near Chicago.

Government Troops Begin a Decisive Fight Against Fanatics in Brazil—Large Crowds Welcome Bryan to Wyoming.

COLUMBUS, O., June 30.—The democratic state convention here today was the most largely attended of any since the civil war. The new Columbus auditorium, with a seating capacity of 6000, was not equal to the demand for admission. The auditorium was beautifully decorated. There was also a living white rooster perched on the stage to add to the enthusiasm.

The greatest demonstration of the morning occurred when Sloane, in a speech, referred to William Jennings Bryan as the leader of the silver cause for 1900, and it was with this climax that the speaker closed his keynote speech.

The committee on rules and order of business referred the question of leaving one vacancy in the state ticket to be filled by the state league of silver republicans, back to the convention without recommendation. A communication was presented from the populist state committee also asking for a place on the democratic ticket with a view to fusion.

Hon. Ulric Sloane was introduced as temporary chairman. A large gold cross having as ornaments a crown of thorns and a clock indicating 16 minutes to 1 o'clock formed the center piece among the floral designs about the stage. Chairman Sloane in a gesture pointed to it with great effect as he proceeded with his vigorous speech.

General A. J. Warner, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, which was loudly cheered and adopted. Warner explained that the committee was unanimous in presenting a majority report that covered ably the financial question, but that two supplemental resolutions would be offered by the minority

L. C. Cole presented a Cuban resolution that had been offered to the committee last night, and it was adopted as follows: "We demand immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the republic of Cuba as an act of justice to a nation struggling for liberty against foreign oppression, and we denounce and protest against the action of Senator Hanna in voting to nullify the memorial presented to congress by the legislature of Ohio in favor of the Cuban patriots."

A REAR-END COLLISION.

Two Endeavor Special Sections Wrecked Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Three persons were killed outright and about 20 others injured in a rear-end collision on the Chicago & Northwestern road at 1:45 this morning, 30 miles out of Chicago. The dead are:

Mrs. R. Shipman, of Appleton, Wis.
John Gooding.
An unknown tramp.

The injured were all residents of Wisconsin.

The colliding trains were sections No. 4 and 5 of the Christian Endeavors' special, sent out in nine sections. Section 5 ran into section 4 which left Chicago 15 minutes ahead of it. Section 4 carried Wisconsin delegates, nearly 500 strong, and in the rear sleeper were people from Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Appleton and other Wisconsin cities. The section had come to a stop just out of West Chicago, where the Freeport line diverges from the main line. Section 5 came up behind at great speed and the shock of the collision was terrible. Passengers in the two rear sleepers of section 4 were in their berths and most of them were asleep. They received no warning, and those not killed outright awoke to find themselves jammed in the wreckage.

Passengers on both trains began the work of rescue. One of the first of the injured taken out was Engineer Chas. Courtney, of section No 5. He had stuck to his post and was seriously injured.

Men and women could be seen struggling to extricate themselves from the wreckage. Others pinned down by some crushing weight were crying for help. Here and there was an arm or leg protruding from the debris.

Troops in Demand.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says:

General Weyler will require at least 60,000 more troops to conquer the eastern provinces and hold them for Spain. Colonel Garamendi, a member of Weyler's general staff, and private secretary to the commander-in-chief, will go to Madrid this week, the bearer of confidential dispatches to Premier Canovas and the Spanish war department, in which the demand is made for 60,000 additional recruits.

All regular troops that can be spared from Pinar del Rio, the western trocha, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara districts are being concentrated at Sancti Spiritus, where Weyler has directed the immediate organization of 14 colums, at the head of which he will try to drive Gomez across the new trocha and invade Puerto Principe province, where Calixto Garcia's forces are now said to be massing.

Weyler expects a great pitched battle when he meets Garcia, the result of which may be turning the point in the war. Should Weyler's army meet with defeat, Spain will then be ready to listen to President McKinley's offers of intervention. If Spain wins, and Garcia is routed, Weyler will assume a magnanimous role, proclaim general amnesty and full personal and political guarantees under the Spanish flag. Should these overtures be refused, it is predicted that the war of extermination, with all its horrors, will be waged to the bitter end.

THE BRAZILIAN REBELLION.

Government Troops Begin a Decisive Fight Against Fanatics.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Telegraphic advices have been received from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro to the effect that General Oscar, commander of the government troops had commenced a decisive attack against the fanatics. The attack was generally on careful plans. Wherever possible artillery was turned upon the fanatics, entrenchments were destroyed, and great loss of life is reported in official dispatches. The rebels, it is reported, yielded before the federal troops at several points. Details of the battle have not yet been received.

Twenty thousand persons were in parade to the tomb of Marechel Peixoto. The occasion was the anniversary of Peixoto's death.

BRYAN IN WYOMING.

The Ladies and Babies Welcomed the Boy Orator to Cheyenne.

DENVER, Colo., June 30.—A special to the Times from Cheyenne, Wyo., says:

William Jennings Bryan arrived here on his Western tour at 7 o'clock this morning. Men, women and children thronged the sidewalks leading toward the spot. After breakfast Bryan was introduced to the crowd and made a speech. He said he did not visit the West in the last campaign, as he was firmly convinced that such action was not necessary. He had found that those states he had failed to visit were the ones in which the cause of silver triumphed, while those in which he spoke were carried by the enemy. He said the cause of silver, in apparent defeat, was never stronger.

THEY ARE FOR SILVER.

Ohio Democrats Strongly in Favor of the White Metal

COLUMBUS, O., June 29.—Preliminary work of the democratic state convention today showed it was almost unanimous for free silver and John R. McLean for senator. Lawrence T. Neal, ex-Mayor Farley and other gold standard democrats were active in the chorus for McLean, but they were contending for different men for governor. In the contest for governor John C. Welty and Horace L. Chapman showed much strength today.

Previous to the district meetintg at 4:30 o'clock p. m., the fight against R. T. Hough for governor became so bitter that there was much talk of ex congressman Donovan to head the ticket. On all sides it was held that no standard-bearer should be selected who had any gold streak in his record.

Those who favor McLean for senator became involved in such bitter contests over the head of the state ticket that it became doubtful whether the McLean managers could control the convention in the nomination for governor, which involved the support of the state administration for McLean in securing the senatorship.

The McLean leaders held several conferences during the day. While they did not want to antagonize the friends of the other candidates, they could not be induced to drop Hugh.

The democratic state central committee this afternoon gave a hearing to representatives of the state league of silver republicans and finally adopted a resolution recommending that the committee on rules designate a place on the state ticket to be filled by the state league of silver republicans. This is the closing of the efforts at fusion that have been in progress for two days. The silver republicans when this concession was made withdrew their objections to Sorg, Hough and other candidates.

Coal Rate Was Fixed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The senate committee on finance has fixed the duty on coal at 67 cents per long ton. This rate applies only to coal shipped from countries which do not impose a higher rate on American coal. It, therefore, affects only Canada, the Canadian rate on American coal being the same.

The committee decided to restore paintings to the dutiable list. The house imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on paintings.

Crude gypsum rock was taken from the free list and made dutiable at $16 per ton.

To Control the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The republican members say the committee on judiciary today had under consideration the form of an amendment to be submitted for control of the trusts. They practically agreed upon an amendment making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for one year for any persons or corporation to monopolize or to conspire with any person or corporation to monopolize trading in any article protected by the tariff bill.

Durrant's Appeal Received.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The papers in the appeal of W. H. T. Durrant, under sentence of death at San Francisco, were received by the clerk of the United States supreme court today. The appeal is from the decision of the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit in refusing to grant Durrant's motion for a writ of habeas corpus. The supreme court will not sit again until the 12th of October, and the appeal cannot be argued before that time.

Cotton Bags on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The senate today placed on the free list cotton bagging, burlap, grain sacks made of burlap and other bags made of jute or hemp, by a vote of 30 to 25 The senate also adopted a tariff amendment placing cotton ties on the free list by a vote of 29 to 28.

Suicide of a Disgraced Cadet.

BOSTON, July 1.—Alvin Dilaway, son of President C. O. Dilaway, of the Mechanics' National bank, committed suicide last night. In the competitive examination young Dilaway secured an appointment to West Point, but was expelled for breach of rules before the course was completed.

Bank Failure at Tacoma.

TACOMA, June 29.—The Union Trust & Savings bank suspended this morning, and the court appointed Charles Richardson receiver. No statement has yet been filed. It is stated the cause of the trouble was a recent decision of the state supreme court invalidating half a million city warrants fraudulently issued, of which the bank holds $250,000.

The Surplus For June.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of June receipts from all sources amounted to $36,584,708, and expenditures $22,934,694, leaving a surplus for the month of $13,650,014.

Do we . . . Hit the Mark?

..A few minutes will tell . .

An investigation will convince you that we HAVE hit the mark for your interest. . . .

Rare--Specials

These goods are phenomenal value at the prices.

WASH GOODS

ALL our 15c, 16⅔c and 20c Organdies for.....12½c

LINEN SUITINGS

ALL our 20c line for.....16⅔c
ALL our 25c line for.....20 c
ALL our 30c line for.....24 c
ALL our 35c line for.....27½c

SHIRT WAISTS

ALL our 50c waists for.....30c
ALL our 75c waists for.....45c
ALL our $1.00 waists for.....60c

NOVELTY BELTS

The latest things in belts, just opened, prices from 25c to 75c.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

PEASE & MAYS

DAWN OF PROSPERITY

Gage Says Better Times Are Near at Hand.

THE FOREST RESERVE

New Rules and Regulations Drafted by Land Commissioner Hermann

Cotton Bags on the Free List—Suicide of a Disgraced Cadet—Durrant's Appeal Received—The Surplus For June.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"The government's financial affairs are in good shape," said Secretary Gage in an interview. "We have come to the end of the fiscal year with a good reserve behind us and brighter hopes for the future. I feel assured that by the time June 30, 1898 rolls around the government's affairs will be in better condition; while the people of the country will have cause for thankfulness that a new era of prosperity has set in.

"With the end of the fiscal year 1896, one year ago", continued Mr. Gage, "the gold reserve was only $102,000,000, or just barely above the theoretical reserve of $100,000,000. There was a fear that before the year was over there might be very large exports, compelling the administration to again issue bonds for gold. Now we not only have a gold reserve of $141,000,000, but there is not a cloud in sight as to its continuance approximately at that very comfortable level. This is the most hopeful sign that I see in the present condition of the government finances, for when the country is all right and the government all right, the gold reserve is sure to be all right, and vice versa.

"At the end of this fiscal year, looking over the official statement which had been on my desk, the condition of the government is all that could be desired. There is no trouble with the gold reserve, that barometer of confidence. The business men, capitalists, and investors, not only of our own country, but of the world, are content with our situation and prospects. All the nervousness which formerly held us in its toils has disappeared. In its place we have confidence in the future, confidence in the government, and confidence in ourselves. The hoarding of gold has stopped, and much of the yellow metal that was plied away during the depression has come out and gone into circulation."

Forest Reserve Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Much attention has been paid recently by the general land office to the preparation of rules and regulations applicable to the government of the various forest reserves, and Commissioner Hermann, has now formulated these for the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Prospecting, locating and developing mineral resources and forest reserves are permitted. Lands for schoolhouses and churches are provided and water for domestic, mining, milling and irrigation purposes are also allowed. Construction of wagon roads is authorized and the right of way across reserves for irrigating canals, ditches, flumes and reservoirs is permitted.

Mineral lands of the forest reserves are subject to location and entry under mining laws in the usual manner. Makers of mining locations are authorized to fell and remove from their mining claims any timber growing thereon, for actual mining purposes upon their particular claim. Free use of timber is allowed to bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors for minerals, for firewood, fencing, buildings, etc.

A Strike to be Ordered.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.—Notwithstanding the denials of local officials of the Miners' Association, an afternoon paper says officers of the national union will issue orders tomorrow for a strike in five states.

Job . . Printing

Of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates at this office.

Christian Church Services.

The 4th of July can be pleasantly and profitably spent at the camp-meeting services to be held on the Academy grounds next Sunday. The services for the day will be prayer and praise at 10 A. M., preaching 11 A. M., children's meeting 1:30 P. M., preaching 2:30 and 8 P. M. Rev. W. E. Rossman the beautiful singer from Hood River, will conduct all the song services. It is expected that the people will come prepared with baskets well filled, to spend the entire day in this beautiful Academy grove. Services are being held each evening this week in the large tent east and adjoining the Academy grounds.

Letters Advertised.

The following is the list of letters remaining in The Dalles postoffice uncalled for July 2, 1897. Persons calling for these letters will please give date on which they were advertised:

Anderson, Lewis	Benson, Mrs Fannie
Dean, Frank	Errickson, Victor
Fleck, J. A	Hin, Mrs M
Hooperson, W M	Krope, Herman C
Meyers, J B	Morgan, Walter
Madison, J R	Merritt, J W
Miderwing, Wm B	Newsome Mrs Drew
Nelson, Mrs Caroline	Odell, Edwin
	Lerson, Lars
Kyckman, Harry	Southworth, Ben
Taylor, J F	Walsh, Edwin
	Williams Della Miss.

J. A. CROSSEN, P. M

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

Twenty Acre Farm and Fine Bearing Orchard For Sale.

For the next 60 days, I will offer for sale my place in Thompson's addition, containing 20 acres, seventeen of which is a fruit bearing orchard, consisting of choice fruits; a house of six rooms hard finish, barns and outbuildings, two horses and harness, two wagons and one cart, also one cow. Terms, $3,500 cash, balance to suit convenience of purchaser. For particulars address C. E. Bayard, my agent, or call at my place of business. tf

CHARLES FRAZIER.

BORN.

RORICK—In Grand Dalles, Wash., June 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rorick, a son.

MARRIED.

CLARNO-MALONE—At St. Peter's church, June 29, Rev. A. Brunsgeest officiating, Mr. Andrew Clarno and Miss Susie Malone, both of Antelope.

HARRY LIEBE,

Practical . . Watchmaker

AND DEALER IN

Clock Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

REPAIRING A S