The legislature of Nebraska has done something which is bound to attract general attention by adopting an initiative and referendum law applicable to municipalities. It is the first time this thing has been done in the United States, and the results of the experiment will be watched with uncommon interest. The Nebraska law is to be put into effect whenever two-thirds of the voters of a municipality cast their ballots in favor of it

Thereafter it will be easy to invoke the operation of both the initiative and referendum, for 15 per cent of the voters may by petition propose ordinances and 20 per cent of the voters may compel the city government to submit proposed ordinances to a vote of the people. So far the initiative, socalled. For the referendum it is provided that ordinances passed by the city council shall not go into effect for thirty days, and if in the meantime i per cent of the voters petition for the submission of any ordinance to popular vote the same shall be submitted, and must be approved by a majority to come into effect. If 10 per cent of the voters petition, then the ordinance shall be submitted at a special election held within twenty days. Ordinances relating to the immediate preservation of the public peace and health, and items of appropriations for current expenses not in excess of those made the previous year, are excepted from the referendum rule.

An effort will be made at once to adopt the referendum law for use in Omaha, the principal city of the state. How far the referendum and initiative will go towards curing the evils of city government Nebraska will eventually show us; that some abuses will be checked is pretty zertain, because the misrepresentation of constituencies by councilmen can be corrected; but that a political millennium is to be created is very improbable. One difficulty in the way of frequent calls for popular votes will be the expense. A city election is a costly thing, not only in of election officers and necessary advertising, but also in the draft made upon the time of citizens and the interruption to business. If the initiative and referendum should be called to exercise in Omaha as often as two much as the people could stand and more than many of them would desire.

## UNMERITED TREATMENT.

No institution of the government is more justly entitled to consideration than the army, for upon it we depend for the maintainance of our national institutions. When in time of trouble we depend upon the army for protection and in time of peace we look to it as the defender of our rights. Hence we all owe certain respect to this to the regular army, but to the state militie of whom in case of insurrection or invasion, our regular army National guard is entitled to evidences of respect from private citizens and public officials, at least from the governor of the state who is commanderin-chief of the state troops; more in

executive when he received the militia at Camp Jackson last Saturday. It was expected when Governor Lord visited the camp, he would at least appear in uniform becoming his of affairs which compels the taying off station on such an occasion, instead of of these two cruisers in order to proreviewing them as a private citizen. vide an additional battleship with its General Beebe had nade every possible arrangement for receiving the governor with military honors, and it was ane both the officers and men that he appear not as a civilian, but as a military officer on that occasion. Instead the governor came onto the grounds the same as he would go to a country fair, and did not even deign to address the men or compliment them upon the efficiency they displayed. Such an act on the part of the gov-

encourage the militiamen or to when called upon they respond readily navy department. call of the governor, he would be first to condemn their insubordination. therefore when it became his duty as commander-in-chief to review the state forces, it was incumbent upon him to appear as a military officer, and show them the respect he expected in return from them. While the annual encampment has been a benefit to the guard, the lack of respect shown the troops by the governor had a chilling effect, and will be fruitful of no good

Viewed from a banking standpoint, a striking improvement is shown in the financial affairs of the government and worth, who has filled the office of for the fiscal year ending June 30. At recorder most acceptably the past two the end of June, 1896, there was \$101,-700,000 of free gold in the treasury, while at present it amounts, in round figures, to \$140,000,000. The gold reserve fluctuated widely in the calendar year 1896. In January of that year it passed below the \$50,000,000 mark, but a sale of \$100,000,000 of bonds in February sent the reserve up to \$124,000,000 at the end of that month, and it was \$128,000,000 at the end of March. This was about three months before the national conventions of the great parties met. From that date the reserve went downward and by the time of the election it amounted to \$117 .-000,000. After then it started up, and when the gold exportation began.

In the past twelve months the treasury has been materially strengthened by an increase in the gold reserve, and the new tariff bill, in order to evade such custom houses are maintained in year it will hardly reach \$85,000,000. the increased duties that will be levied, the country, and they add enormously We are not buying so much foreign as and is not the result of any material to the expense of the service.

in provement in business. In the mater of revenues the government is also better off than was expected it would be six months ago. The deficit for the \$35,000,000, and if dutiable imports coes into effect, as they have the past few months, the government would cannot be expected, for as soon as duties are increased, imports will fall off and there will be a corresponding decrease in the revenues, so the possibility of the gold reserve keeping up and the receipts being greater than the expenditures for the next year is not

LABOR AND THE TARIFF.

couraging.

One of the most forcible arguments that has ever been advanced in favor of a protective tariff is that it enables employers to pay higher wages for labor than they could otherwise pay, hence the protective principle is upheld as peneficial to all classes. While this idea is true in theory it is not altogether true when put into actual practice, nor will it be until labor is rotected the same as are its products. so long as the old world is overrur with people seeking employment and rates of transportation are kept down to the minimum, the American laborers will derive no material benefits from a protective tariff until an import duty is imposed upon foreign laborers. So long as our doors are thrown open to the free importation of pauper labor from Europe, just so long the employer can fill his requirements for laborers from abroad, and will keep wages down to the lowest figure. The man who wants 1000 men today to engage in any class of work, if he cannot get them at wages which he choses to pay. can evade the contract labor law and this is not necessary, for thousands are arriving at Castle Garden every day in search of employment, and the emplover has but to go there to secure all the help he needs at wages that offer a living to those wanting work.

A correspondent to the Republic who signs himself "An American" has the right idea of the labor question as connected with the tariff, and offers the following ideas along this line that are worthy of consideration:

"Whenever a trust or corporation be it a factory or a railroad corporation, feels disposed to cut their employees wages down, they generally carry their ideas or desires out, because they know that they can get all that following the enautment of the the laborers they want, as this labor is McKinley law. a 'drug' on the market; and these companies claim that they have the MILITARY TRAINING NEEDED right to go into the market, and buy labor wherever they can buy it the the mere rental of polling places, pay has as much right to be protected as neighbors, but they are possessed of

at all agreeably so, at the news that the secretary of the navy finds that it branch of the government. Not alone will be necessary in a short time to take the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis out of service, in order to se cure enough men to man the new battleship Iowa and several gunboats which will be put into commission. The reason given for this is that there are not enough men in the navy at present to equip all our warships; and the secretary of the navy is not at libfact than was shown them by the state erty to add to the personnel of the navy without authority from congress. which authority the latter has repeatedly refused to confer. There is something radically wrong in a condition complement of men. Ships alone do not constitute a navy, and in case of need it would go hard with us if we had cruisers but no crews. It is hardly worth while constructing a navy if proper provision is not to be made for its equipment, a fact which has been entirely lost sight of by congress Great Britain's force of seamen and marines consists of 93,750 men; ours of 15,425; quite a marked difference, and one which reflects no credit upon the ernor of the state is not calculated to United States. There should be men enough in our navy to man every strengthen the efficiency of the guard. United States war ship affoat, and con-Men and officers in the guard serve gress is neglecting a stern duty in not annual camp or into active service, but the sailors and marines needed in the

at any time refuse to respond to the WERE GOOD APPOINTMENTS. The appointments made by Mayor Nolan and confirmed by the council are generally acceptable to the people of The Dalles. Messrs. Lauer and Wiley have filled the offices of marshal and nightwatch the past year very acceptably, and their reappointment was but a just recognition of their faithfulness, and the appointment of Roger Sinnott was not only a good selection but a recognition of ability and worth. Mr. Sinnott was born and raised in The Dalles, and by close application to THE GOVERNMENT'S RESERVE his studies has won an enviable position as one of the rising young attorneys of the city. His predecessor, Mr. Phelps, is also a young man of ability years, and though he retires from the position with many honors, it is to be expected that Mr. Sinnot will fill the

place equally well. Captain Cook claimed that when he discovered the Sandwich islands they contained a population of 600,000. The bold old buccaneer may have lied "a few." but it is certain that the number of them was many times that of the natives now, which is only about 31 .-000. This slaughter of the Kanakas Is one of the giorious triumphs of missionary work. The Japanese in the islands number 24,000, Chinese 22,000. trol and will continue to be, says the dectare their intentions.

In Kennebunk, Me., the receipts for at the present time the reserve is the last fiscal year were \$2.50, and the and in sections of West Virginia and \$140,000,000, though there has been amount paid out for maintaining the Kentucky is general and the number a falling off of \$15,000,000 since district was \$600. In other words, it of men taking part is estimated be April. The increase in the gold cost \$240 to collect \$1. In Rock Is- tween 200.000 and 300,000. reserve is the result of the heavy im- land, Ill., it also cost last year \$228 to In 1892 our trade with Brazil port of goods prior to the passage of collect \$1 in revenue, Some 15 or 18 amounted to \$183,000.000, while this

The senate has passed the tariff bill substantially as it was refiscal year just closed will be about ported by the finance committee, though considerably changed in form would keep up after the new tariff law from when it passed the house. It will now have to go before a conference committee of the two houses, and soon be on a paying basis. But this after passing through the regular routine will possibly become a law by the end of the month.

After the new bill shall be enacted nto law, it cannot but be disappointing to those who have worked for its passage, and to the people who have looked forward to the re-adjustment of the tariff as a means which will cause a general revival of business and also increase the revenues of the government so that the issuance of bonds will

no longer be necessary. The new tariff will be beneficial in ome respects, in that it will stimulate industries that are specially protected, such as wool raising and manufacturing in lines of such articles as cannot be dispensed with. But this effect cannot be lasting unless there is a general revival of business throughout the country, which must commence with the agricultural classes to be permanent.

The farmer cannot be made prosper ous by compelling him to pay more for what he buys unless he receives more for what he sells, therefore without a shortage in the world's crop of breadstuffs and cottton, his lot will not be improved by the levving of increased taxes upon him. And as a revenue producing measure the Dingley bill when it becomes a law will be most dissappointing. Importations will show a decided falling off during the next year, because the importations of dutiable goods have been very heavy within the past few months, and becan evade the contract labor law and import them from abroad. Though new law will be so high as to be prohibitive. As a result, without a great cutting down in the expenses of the government, which is improbable, the revenues will fall far below the reauirements.

It is not probable that the real revnue producing quality of the new law can be fully tested before the next congress is to be elected, and as through its workings the price of nearly everything the ordinary citizen consumes will be raised, there will be a general condemnation of the measure at the congressional election next year. The people will repudiate the party that is responsible for its enactment, and the election of 1898 will be a repetition of

cheapest. If labor is a commodity, it given to picking quarrels with their any other commodity imported from all the natural qualifications of born soldiers. Courageous, self-reliant, "The only remedy, to promote the patriotic they need but training to welfare of the working people is to make of them soldiers who on any take labor from the free list in the battle field would successfully compete with the best trained armies of an the dutiable articles, such as wool, salt, nation. But of recent years military iron and cattle: and we venture to say, training has been sadly neglected in that in twenty-five years our 'army of this country. Since the days of general tramps' and strikers will be very small, muster, when every neighborhood had providing, that the duty on imported its military organization and its muster labor will be \$200 per head for men; at stated intervals, little attention has \$100 per head for women, and \$50 been given to military training among for a child over ten and under twenty | the masses. In fact we have laxed inyears of age, and 25 per cent ad to a pacific race, devoting more attention to peaceful pursuits than to cultivating the requirement of defenders of the country. As a result, few youths of today know anything of the manue of arm or the tactics practiced by armies, whereas they should be disciplined so that should occasion demand they could answer the country's call to

arms and enter the field as well trained The different state militia organizations offer a school for such training to a limited number, but not to the masses. What is needed is a branch of military tactics in every public school of the land. A country that maintains so small a standing army as does this should offer more universal education in the arts of war than the training at our few military schools and that extended through the medium of the state militia. This could and should be offered through the medium of the public schools. If every boy over the age of twelve years were given a drill each day in military tactics, America could in case of need, on very short notice put into the field an army of trained soldiers that would out number the army of any nation on earth. It is a branch that should be added to those taught in the schools of the country everywhere, and should be given as much prominence as math-

ematics or language.

NOT REMOTE TERRITORY. The argument that Hawaii is too far from our shores to warrant annexation shows a lack of familiariey with geomaking immediate provision for all graphical facts, says the Globe-Democrat. Our Aleutian Islands in Alaska are 28 degrees of longitude further west. One of them, Attu by name, is only 400 miles from the coast of Japan, and it has a good harbor, an important naval item. In Unalaska, which is 1,000 miles nearer than Hawaii to Japan, we own an excellent harbor. Over half the Alutians are geographically in Asia. They have a population of about 2,000, and the natives are less intelligent than those of Hawaii. Holding the ports of Alaska and Hawaii, our navy would be in position to defend our rights in the Pacific, and to restrain acts of aggression in that quarter. It would be an assurance of peaceful development, for the world understands that this country is greedy for new territory. Hawali is a commanding point in relation to our coasts and to the commerce of the Pacific, in which we are deeply interested, and its offer for annexation is a legitimate result of the situation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The senate can thank the tariff bill for improving its reputation as a body capable of transacting business. When the sun sets at the extreme

restern boundary of Alaska it has already risen in Maine. The day ends two hours earlier in Hawaii than in Alaska. Alaskans will call Hawaii

on Hawaii developed a Japanese pro-Portugese 15,000 and other Europeans test that seems to cover some new ontinued going up until last April and Americans only 8,000. Yet this claims. It was in good taste for Secrehandful of Anglo-Saxons are in con- tary Sherman to invite the Japs to

The miners' strike in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania

we were in 1892 because we are busier

paying foreigners interest on what we foolishly borrowed from them in times

One paper objects to the annexation Americanized. But they are not in habited by hostile savages as was most of the territory we have annexed heretofore. The Americanizing process

will be comparatively easy in Hawaii. Weyler continues to heap indignities upon defenseless women and children, insult American citizens in Cuba and murder pacificos, but the administration at Washington does not call a halt. What has become of our boasted justice to all men and our affection for the down trodden? Democratic snators are not obstruct

ing the tariff bill, but on the contrary many of them are endeavoring to hurry up the passage of the republican ex periment. This is right, for it is desirable that we have an object lesson o high tariff as soon as possible so that the people can learn just what has hit them, and prepare to overcome the sion at the next general elec-Ex-Gov. Wait, of Colorado, who was

an advocate of woman suffrage, has gone back on the fair sex. He says: 'To offset the votes of the intelligent women are the votes of the ignorant romen, and hence it's all the same Not one single solitary good has come from woman's votes in Colcrado. Three of them were elected to the legislature and they were worse than the men." Little is heard now regarding the Greco-Turkish troubles, the war with bullets having settled down to a war about money, consequently the headquarters have been removed from Crete to the offices of the European money changers. Instead of being a question

of territory that is in dispute, now it is

a question of how much indemnity will

be allowed and how much the brokers

can make out of it. A woman's character is likened unto postage stamps. One black mark will ruin it. Man's is like a treasury note: no matter how many stains it has is will pass at par. When a woman falls from grace her character is ruined forver. On the other hand, a man may straighten up and be received in the best society again. All of which is too true-but being true does not make it

These seal fisheries in Alaska may et involve the United States and Great Britain in serious trouble, since President McKinley seems determined that England shall live up to the agree ment of the Paris conference. The president is to be commended for the stand be has taken in this matter, and if trouble results it will cause no dis sension among Americans for England has bulleyed long enough, and it is time she was taught that agreements

must be lived up to. The Dingley increase in protective taxation on cigars is placed at \$150,000 a year, while on wrappers, the raw material for cigars, it is about eight "protectionist principles." It is done, people who want the raw material of the country's great tobacco manufacturing interest thus taxed say that unless they get their full share of spoils the republican party will not be allowed to keep the vote of Connecti-

An evidence of the activity of the Germans in all commercial undertakings is fornished by some Swiss statistics recently published. In 1896 there were 4417 foreign commercial travelers in Switzerland, and of these 2952, or not far from three-fourths, were Germans. Of French there were 1051; Italians, 235: Austrian, 129; and English, 50. Not an American appears in the list, and we suspect that if similar records were kept in other foreign countries, the showing would be about the same. It is a wonder that the United States has so large an export of manufactured goods, when so little

Terins Ran Into Washouts.

Sy. CLOUD, Minn., July 7 .- Last ight's storm came so suddenly and raged so fiercely that many trains ran into washouts without having any intimation of the danger.

There was a bad wreck on the Great Northern, eight miles west of here, where an extra freight was ditched. Charles Washburn, of this city, was instantly killed and Engineer Peffer injured. Washburn was riding in a box car with 11 other men, returning from Fergus Falls. So far only eight have been accounted for.

The Great Northern flyer was held all night between two washouts, and a work train brought the passengers back to St. Cloud.

WASHINGTON. July 8 .- The first meeting of the conferees of the senate and house on the tariff bill began at 2 o'clock. The democratic members of the conference remained less than 10 minutes. They withdrew, upon intination of the republicans that they lesired an opportunity to reconcile their differences before consulting the democrats. With the departure of the democrats, the republicans entered upon a general exchange of views.



going again.
That's the way

what seems a mere trille, blocks the whole system. Every part of the body feels the effects of a little constipation. The head aches, the mouth tastes bad; the stomach is distressed, the liver is conslave to their use, they cure you so you stay cured. If a druggist makes more money on some violent purging pill he may try to sell it to you. Don't let him. may try to sell it to you. Don't let him. You will be heiped to a thorough understanding of your own body in every stage of health and disease by Dr. Pierce's Common Bense Medical Adviser. This is a great 1006 page book, in plain English and replete with illustrations. The first edition of 680,000 copies was sold for \$1.50 cach. The profits were devoted to publishing the present edition of half-s-million free copies, to be sent absolutely gratis to everyone who sends at one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOBOUNTY ATPRESENT

of Hawaii because the islands are not | The Beet Sugar Tariff Amendment Will be Tabled.

ON STRIKES

He Thinks Laborers Should be Content to Take What They Can Get at Present.

Six Thousand Pittsburg Miners Have Gor Out-Others Will Follow -Lightning Caused a Panic in a Church.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The republican senatorial caucus today decided not to again present a beet-sugar bounty amendment to the tariff bill, and Allison was authorized to move to have the amendment offered by Allen tabled. There was also a general agreement to take up the Thurston beet-sugar bounty bill as independent the first thing after congress meets next December.

The object of the caucus bore entirely upon the bounty matter. Aldrich was the first to make a general outline of the course which was ultimately agreed upon, including the postponement of the entire question until December. A motion to this effect was, however, made by Morrill, after a motion made by Davis to stand by the finance committee, withdrawing the amendment, had been carried. Foraker suggested that the entire

question should be left open, leaving each republican senator to cast his vote in such manner as he should choose independent of party affiliations. He said the effort to lay the amendment on the table might lead to fillibustering tactics, and cause more delay than would the opposite course of permitting the amendment to go to a vote on its merits. This view was antagonized by the

other senators, who said the democrata would hold the bill up indefinitely, as long as there was a possibility of the amendment passing, and that the only way of insuring a speedy vote was for the party as a whole to support the motion to table. This opinion was so general that Foraker did not press his motion and no vote was taken.

SENATOR HANNA'S VIEWS.

Strikers Chose an Unfortunate Time NEW YORK, July 6 -A Herald dis

eatch from Washington says: Senator Hanna, in speaking of coalminers' strike, said: "Owing to the existing conditions

business, no one can be expected to raise wages for the present, anywhere in any line of business, and therefore the strikers have chosen a very unfortunate time to make their demands, ther the latter he reasonable not. With better times, greater confidence and an increased demand for the product of the mines, it ought to be possible to give laborers of all kinds is what we mean by prosperity-an improved condition of business. When money is freer, operations are carried on upon a safe, sound and profitable basis, and the humblest laborer reaps portion the value of his labor.

"The hoped-for good times are coming, I believe, before long, but they will not come suddenly, but gradually, ployers of labor can listen to the grievances of the employed. I do not see that they can be expected to do so before. It is to be hoped that the men will agree to submit the matter to arbitration and let their troubles rest

BY ORDER OF WEYLER.

Spanish Porces are Preparing to Evacuate NEW YORK, July 8 .- A Herald dis-

oatch from Havana says: Captain-General Weyler has at last decided it wise to evacuate Bayamo. He has already ordered the inhabitants as far as known had no friends. to betake themselves to Manzanillo, and has asked the war department in Spain to authorize the withdrawal of roops and the burning of the town. The expenses of maintaining the garrison there have always been very heavy and one which the end gained did not justify.

The insurgents are looking out for the landing of artillery along the coast of Matanzas. The Spanish army has never been so weakened by sickness before. An official estimate of the number of Spanish soldiers in hospitals throughout the island is 2,500. Not long ago the Luchano battalion marched to the front 1,100 strong; today the battalion numbers 150 men.

ALREADY IN CONFERENCE.

The House Made Short Work of the Tarif

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The house committee on rules today presented a special order sending the tariff bill to conference as soon as it was received from the senate. This will give but 20 minutes' debate on each side. The democrats tried to secure an agreement for time to debate the conference report, but none was -made. The republicans offered one day, and the Examiner Johnson was placed in

democrats asked for three or four days. The house adopted the special order by a vote of 142 to 107, and agreed to high-priced ex- Dingley's motion to nonconcur on the senate amendments, and agree to a conference. The speaker appointed the following conferees on the tariff He drove it in the bill: Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, right place and in Grosvenor, republicans; Bailey, Mctwo minutes the whole factory was Millin and Wheeler, democrats.

ALMEDA, Cal., July 7 .- William J. Bryan reached this city this morning. He was met at Oakland by a large placing a tax on tea, a final vote was committee of citizens and with his party was driven to this city. The are completely paralyzed—a'l for want of a little help to regulate the stomach and bowels. What you want is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They will make you regular and you keep so; they act in a comfortable natural way not release the station and carriages were taken. A drive was given through the principal residence thoroughfares, terminating comfortable natural way not release the station and carriages were taken. A drive was given through the principal residence thoroughfares, terminating at the Fark hotel, where an informal principal residence there are informal at the Fark hotel, where an informal residence there are informal residence there are informal residence there are informal residence there are informal residence to the station and carriages were taken. A drive was given through the principal residence the station and carriages were taken. A drive was given through the principal residence the station and carriages were taken. A drive was given through the principal residence thorough fares, terminating residence through the principal residence through the visitors disembarked at the Mastic comfortable natural way, not violently but surely. They give the intestines power to move naturally; and also tone the stomach and liver. You don't become a they cure you so you

Breakfast was served, and in response to the toast, "W. J. Bryan, the in the district. next President," Bryan said: "I am not so much interested in who shall be the next president of the United States as I am that the next

veto a silver bill when it comes before

there was a procession in which ail the Almeda Bimetallic Loague, comprising about 600 men, took part. The line of march led up to a stand at the corner of Santa Clara avenue and Walnut street, where Bryan delivered an ad-

Reform in Finance. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- President

to about 3000 people.

McKinley called a special meeting of the cabinet for today. After a discussion lasting over an bour, the cabinet decided that the president should send to congress a message recommending legislation providing for a committee to adjust the currency question of the

dress on "Equality Before the Law,"

It is the expectation of the president that the subject will receive the attention of congress during the present extra session. The message itself is written and is short. Its principal feature is a quotation from the president's inaugural address on the financial subject.

The tariff bill was not considered at the meeting today except in its bearing on the currency commission prop-

The president will ask authority to name nine commissioners and for an appropriation for the expenses of the commission, but will not make sugrestions as to the political or other omposition of the commission, nor will he make any suggestion as to the lines of investigation. He will himself call attention to the necessity of eform in our carrency and national panking laws, and state that in his opinion that reform is equally important with the enactment of a protective

Lightning Fired a Church.

QUEBEC, July 6 .- A terrific thunder torm which passed over the Lake St. John district caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a de moralized condition, but it is learned that at John Querie's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two alters upset and the officiating priest stunged. Then t was discovered that the building was on fire, and the whole congrega tion at once became panic-stricken. A mad rush was made for the doors, dur ing which one man was trampled un der foot and killed and many persons were killed.

In a Steady Stream.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 .- The first of a procession of 40 trains bearing delegates to the great convention of Christian Endeavors arrived this morning and at intervals of about an hour others poured their loads of human freight into the city all day long. As fast as delegates arrived upon this side of the bay they were registered by a force of nearly 200 clerks, and each individual was given a card upon which his or her name, address, denomination, church and San Francisco quarters were filled in.

The day's arrivals consist of delegations from Kaneas Maina Connect cut, Vermont, Ohio and Nebraska.

PITTSBURG, July 6 .- A strike of coal a better return for their labor. That miners is on in Pittsburg district, but ing and meager, it is difficult to tell how many responded to the strike orstrikers came from the river mines. the benefit of the good times in pro- and it can be stated that fully 6000 river diggers are idle. A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says men at Schickanes, on the B. & O., in Ohio, are at work at an advance. The 3000 on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad voted two to one against the strike, and are working as usual.

Ground Under the Wheels. SEATTLE, Wash., July 8 .- The mutilated body of James Padden, formerly a freight train brakeman, was found for the present in a reasonable manner. | this morning on the Seattle & Inter-Acts of violence prompted by thought- national railway track near Latons, a less passion can never accomplish any- suburb of Seattle. The man was evidently leaving town with W. L. Main's circus, and it is believed the two circus trains passed over him. One leg was found 100 feet from the rest of the

Padden came to Seattle a few weeks ago from Helena, having been employed on the Montana Central. He was broke. He was 34 years old, and

Through the Draw Into the River. BAY CITY, Mich., July 7 .- An interurban electric car bound for Saginaw from this city crashed through the open draw of a bridge two miles outside this city at 11 o'clock today and seven passengers were carried down into the river. A woman with three children from this city, whose names have not yet been learned, were drowned. The three other passengers were men. They were seriously injured. The river was dragged and the body of the woman

ARLINGTON, Or. July 8 .- Ott Summers, a Willow creek rancher, was arrested today on a cearge of attempting the life of a neighboring rancher, W. H. Ewing. Mr. Ewing alleges that Summers attempted to catch him with a lariat, intending to drag him to death with his horse. Summers gave bonds for his appearance here tomorrow and went to Heppner to procure counsel. A Texas Bank Failure

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The con troller of the currency today received information of the failure of the First National bank, of Mason, Tex. Bank charge. The bank has a capital of \$50,000, and at the last report the liabilities amounted to \$30,000.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., July 7 .- The occupying the brick building on Sixth

street owned by G. W. Riddle, was destroyed by fire this morning at about 2 o'clock. The fire broke out in the clouds do not exist and all that prevents our observation of the configuration of workroom, a wooden frame addition to the main building. Passed the Senate. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- After a brief tariff bill, and striking out the section

taken in the senate on the Dingley bill as amended by that body, and it The Strike is Spreading. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.-Reports m the river mines in Pittsburg dis trict indicate that there is almost a

total suspension of work in the mines today. According to President Dolan's figures not more than 3000 are at work The Storm in Pope County.

GLENWOOD, Minn., July 7 .- While it is impossible to get definite informapresident shall be a man who will not tion as to the number of victims of the cyclone that devastated Pope county last night, it is believed that not les than 10 lives were lost.

Saturday's Special ...

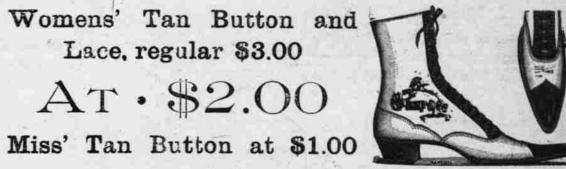
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PEASE & MAYS

VENUS AND MERCURY.

Important New Discoveries Relat ing to These Planets. Much Interest Excited Among Astron

mers by Recent Obser Made at the Lowell

The observers at the Lowell observa tory find that Mercury and Venus rotate on their axis once during their revolution about the sun. Venus is not cloud-covered, as has been supposed but is veiled in an atmosphere, but Mer-

This official dispatch from Mr. Lowell for distribution to astronomers is exceedingly interesting, since it suggests cepted opinions concerning the motions of these planets and the atmospheric conditions existing on Venus. Of course the data from which the opinions have been deduced cannot as vet be stated, for the information has come to us by telegraph. Observations of Mercury and Venus have always been difficult, the reasons therefor in the different planets being, however, not the same. Mercury never leaves the company of the sun, its greatest distance from it in the sky being not more than about 30 degrees. It is on that ac count enveloped always in sunlight, which dims its brightness and makes the details of its surface difficult to de tect. Some 50 years ago astronomers throught they discovered motion about its axis and fixed the day at about five minutes less than ours. But this time, while generally accepted and given place in text books, has been without absolute proof. It has been conceded that little or no atmosphere exists there, for if it did it would have been detected during the transits of the planet across the sun's disk. The rotation period must in this case be determined from observation of the actual

server has been fortunate enough to to get even glimpses of this. With Venus the case is quite different. The brightness of this planet is such as main church 20 feet in the clear, height true Christian nations and communito obscure vision, so that the best observations have been taken at times when there was daylight present to tone down its brilliancy. It has been the general opinion that the surface of the planet was hidden from us by dense which were supposed to give a clew to like the satellite which was seen by the older astronomers to be in company with the planet, the later astronomer with his powerful telescopes has not

been able to see them. The dispatch from Flagstaff suggests have each of them only one day in each he question of possible inhabitants, which follow the sun and live always on | Lord's vineyard here. the surny side of the planet, for the But Why Build an Evangelical Lutheran other portion, exposed to darkness and inter-planetary cold, can hardly be able to support life. With reference to the atmosphere of Venus, it has been generally conceded that one exists sons for this belief are, briefly, that at duty to look after their spirtual welfare being built here in The Dalles is the the time when Venus is a crescent the belougs to the Lutheran church. They first Lutheran church in all Eastern hours extend over more than half a have been neglected by their church Oregon. Lutherans emigrating to circle, which they could not do were during these many years and yet they Eastern Oregon from any state East, there no atmosphere to reflect the have not been gathered into the folds South, West or North, will therefore light; and, further, when during the of others, but have rather remained be strongly inclined to settle in or transits of Venus a portion of the planet has entered upon the sun's disk or remains upon it an illumination of the whole edge of the planet has been might come and claim them. They many Lutherans residing at Hood seen, which could be accomplished in have rejoiced to see their Episcopal, River, Mosier, and Dufur, or those no way known to us except the diffu- Congregational, Baptist, Catholic, dwelling in the surrounding counties sion of the sunlight through an at- Methodist and Christian friends build or across the river in Washington, mosphere. The degree of this diffusion fine churches and they have liberally will feel closer attached to The Dalles being considered it is probable that the atmosphere is quite dense. Mr. Lowell is, however assured that the supposed

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## THE NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of The Dalles, Ore., as it will be When Complete.



This church is now being built on ; Brause the establishing of Christ's the corner of Seventh and Union church in any city, state or country streets, and will therefore be located is the strongest and most effective surface of Mercury, and hitherto no ob- in the center of the city. Its dimen- measure of economy. Personified sions are as follows: Length 56 feet, selfishness is the cause of hard times, width 34 feet, height of basement 10 disorder and starvation, and self denyfeet 6 inches in the clear, height of ing love as taught and practiced by of steeple 88 feet, and seating capacity | ties is the first cause of prosperity and about 200. The cost of the church | happiness. Let the spirit of Christ's when completed, including the lot as church fully dominate in a community well as the inside furniture, etc., will and that community will never be subamount to about \$3000. The Lutherans, jected to a business depression in its clouds in the atmosphere, while moun- as well as also a number of their worst form. Of all the various remetain peaks piercing these clouds or per- friends, have contributed to this build- dies, which have ever been prescribed manent spots have been lacking, so that ing in such a liberal way that this as a cure for business depressions and the time of rotation has been in doubt. church may be dedicated without a for human suffering, both general and It has been set down, however, as about dollar of debt in September or October local, there is none which will remove an hour longer than the day of the if others whose aid has not been enlisted yet, will also come forth and con- thoroughly and absolutely, as pertribute in the same liberal manner. | manently and perpetually as the es-But Why Build Another Church in this tablishment and the deepening of true City of Churches?

Because the churches that are es- or country. tablished here have not been able to Will the establishment of a Lutheran shepherd one-half of the people of The Dalles and vicinity in these many years. They all have done and are still doing a grand work, but they have also left much work to be done by others unless indeed there are nomadic tribes | who are yet to begin their labor in the east of the Mississippi, and it is not

Church? Because there are over 100 adults

not been able to fall in line with any in their reach is located here.

Christian principles in that community

. Church in this City bring any special benefit to The Dalles? Yes. The Lutheran church is strong

In the United States. It is very strong the ltocky mountains. West of the Rockies this church is practically unknown, although there are thousands and a still larger number of children and odd thousands of Lutherans scatin this city and vicinity who are of tered all over the Northwest. In fact, Lutheran parentage, and because the the Lutheran church which is now waiting and hoping that their church near their church. Further on, the contributed to all of them. They have in as far as the only Lutheran church

of these churches because their first. For these and for other obvious realove, namely, their dear Lutheran sons the building of this Lutheran Venus is the difficulty of looking church with all its abounding riches of church will a real public improvement through its atmosphere. - Boston spiritual blessing, could not be for for The Dalles, and it will be a credit to our citizens if they can dedicate But why build a church just now in these the church this fall without debt.

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