

IRM SUSPENDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The announcement of the suspension of A. O. Brown & Company had no apparent effect on the trend of prices. The firm is presumed to have two offices in this city.

figures will be large, as the firm is generally supposed to have had a heavy interest in the market. A representative of the firm made the following statement:

"The affairs of the firm are badly tangled and it was thought best to suspend in order to straighten them out."

The effect of the suspension upon the market was not so violent as anticipated. The volume of trade increased rapidly, but the prices vacillated and there was no general movement in either direction. After the panic of last fall many of the firm's branches closed. At present the firm has offices in Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Utica, Erie, Toronto, Paterson, N. J. The firm was organized in 1902. Its members are A. O. Brown, G. Lee Stout, E. F. Buchanan, Samuel C. Brown and W. R. Whitman.

FITZGERALD'S HANDWRITING IS IDENTIFIED

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Captain Thos. I. Porter, of the government secret service, has revealed that he identified as the handwriting of George W. Fitzgerald the notation "F173 M" on the \$10,000 bank note sent to the treasury by the Commercial National bank. All trace of the banknote is lost, but the officials are certain that it was the top bill of the theft of which Fitzgerald was arrested, and it establishes the fact that the stolen money is being circulated in Chicago. Fitzgerald says he may have written the notation, but says it was a common practice to do so on the top bills of large bundles.

MANY KILLED BY COLLAPSE OF BRICK WALL

Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 25.—A thirty-foot brick wall being erected on a building site collapsed today, burying more than a score of workmen. Seven bodies have been taken out and fifteen injured removed to the hospital, some of whom may not recover.

THE WHEAT MARKET

Portland, Aug. 25.—Wheat is unchanged.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—September, 92 5-8; December, 94 5-8; May, 98 1-2.

The Warren Construction Company, of Portland, has been awarded the contract for the Roseburg paving, at \$62,839.69. The price to be paid is \$2.34 per yard.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD SUES FOR DAMAGES

New York, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Howard Gould has brought suit against Frank McLaughlin, the Fifth Avenue tradesman, who brought suit to collect a bill for articles he had made for Mrs. Gould. The latter alleges that the process server wantonly, maliciously and cruelly insulted her, causing her to sustain a severe nervous shock.

KERN NOTIFIED AT INDIANAPOLIS THIS AFTERNOON



THEODORE A. BELL, Chairman of Kern notification committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—John W. Kern was notified this afternoon that he is the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency. The ceremony took place at the state fair grounds in the presence of representatives of the party from all parts of the country. The actual notification was simple. After Mr. Kern had been introduced the chairman of the committee notified the candidate in a short speech, and the latter replied briefly. Then followed the address of William J. Bryan, the presidential candidate, on the subject of trusts. Bryan's speech was the chief feature of the day, and was listened to with close attention by the great crowd that packed the Coliseum. Frequent applause greeted the remarks of the speaker.

Mr. Bryan arrived from Chicago this morning with National Chairman Mack and several other prominent Democratic leaders. The morning train also brought many of the Western and Southern members of the notification committee. The notification committee had quarters reserved for it at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mack proceeded at once to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kern, whose guests they are to be until they leave the city tomorrow.

Thomas W. Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, called the

citied the demand for the reduction of the tariff on white paper and wood pulp and the failure of the Hancock tariff bill of 1902, and charged that there was a power within the Republican party which was determined that the people shall not rule. This power has manifested itself whenever an effort has been made to check the destructive work of unlawful combinations, reduce the tariff, or equalize the burdens by legislation. The Democratic party, he said, would draw a sharp line between lawful business, lawfully conducted, and unlawful business.

Thomas Marshall, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, followed Kern, and the program called for Bryan's speech on trusts to follow Marshall.

Bryan's Trust Speech

After the notification ceremonies William J. Bryan delivered a speech on trusts. He said in part:

Nowhere does the republican party show its indifference to real reform more than in its treatment of the trust question. Here is the republican platform:

"The republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over democratic opposition and enforced it after democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, having power and opportunity to affect monopolies."

The Sherman anti-trust law was passed eighteen years ago; it has a criminal clause which provides a penitentiary punishment for those who conspire together in restraint of trade. Ever since the enactment of the law, with the exception of four years, the republican party has controlled the executive department of the government, and, during two years of the four, it controlled the house of representatives. Instead of democratic dereliction, the democratic party has been urging, year after year, the strict enforcement of that law, and the republican party has been explaining year after year why it was impossible to enforce it. Instead of being a "wholesome instrument for good," it has been almost useless, so far as the protection of the public is concerned, for the trusts have grown in number, in strength, and in arrogance, at the very time when the republican party was boasting of its enforcement of the law. The steel trust was formed immediately after the election of 1900, and a prominent republican said, in a speech soon after, that it might have prevented a republican victory if it had been formed before the election.

Most of the trusts have never been disturbed, and those that have been prosecuted have not had their business seriously interfered with. The president has done something toward the enforcement of the law, but not nearly enough, and the republican leaders have rewarded him in every way. Finally the president became so exasperated that he sent a congressional message which shocked republican leaders by the firmness of its denunciation of the predatory interests. The very convention that spoke in its platform of the administration as "a wise and fearless one," was composed largely of the senators and members of congress who hotly opposed every effort to free the people from the clutches of the favor-seeking corporations.

The republican platform says that experience has shown that the effectiveness of the anti-trust law could be strengthened by amendments which will give the federal government greater supervision and control over, and greater publicity in, the management of those interstate commerce corporations which have the power and opportunity to affect monopolies. That is all. Not pointing out of remedies; no outlining of a plan for more effective legislation; simply a general statement that promises nothing in particular. And Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is even weaker than the platform. It is a mere recitation of having studied the intricacies of monopolies. You look in vain in his notification speech for any sign of indignation at what the trusts have been doing or for evidence of zeal in their prosecution. He has, for several years, been the intimate official companion of the president, but he has caught none of the fire which the president manifested in his message of last January.

Our platform does not stop with the enforcement of the law; it demands the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a trust to exist in the United States.

The Democratic party does not intend to make a distinction of the

SUNDAY'S HOROR WAS UNAVOIDABLE IS JURY'S REPORT

INQUEST LAYS NO BLAME UPON RAILROAD COMPANY OR ANY INDIVIDUAL — FACTS ABOUT RAILROAD MEN WHO WERE KILLED

The coroner's jury, which brought in its verdict last night, lays no blame upon anyone for the presence on the track of the bull which caused the wreck of the Cottage Grove local on Sunday night. The accident was unavoidable. The verdict is as follows:

"Inquisition taken at Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, on the 24th day of August, 1908, before W. T. Gordon, coroner of said county, upon view of the bodies of John Nichols, Ray Swartz and George Bailey, then and there lying dead, upon oath of six good and lawful men of said county, who were duly summoned and sworn to enquire into all the circumstances attending the death of John Nichols, Ray Swartz and Geo. Bailey, do say upon their oath aforesaid:

"That the names and ages of said deceased persons are as follows: John Nichols, aged 59 years; Ray Swartz, aged 18 years; George Bailey, aged 17 years. That all of said deceased persons were white male persons, residing in the state of Oregon.

"That said above-mentioned persons came to their death on August 23 in Lane county, Oregon, as the result of the wreck of passenger train No. 17, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on their track about one and one-half miles south of Irving, Lane county, Oregon, at about 9:20 p. m. August 23, 1908.

"That said wreck was caused by said train striking a bull belonging to Nancy Bushnell; that said wreck was unavoidable, and that no blame attaches to anybody.

"In witness whereof, as well as the said coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals on the date hereof.

"P. M. DE NEFFEE,
"W. E. BROWN,
"W. M. PRESTON,
"J. M. HOWE,
"L. D. FORREST,
"GEO. H. IRISH."

Known at Roseburg

George Bolter had been camping at Roseburg, 35 miles east of Eugene, says the Review. Word of his brother's tragic death was sent to him last night, and it was expected that he would return to Roseburg this afternoon in time to catch the northbound flyer to Eugene.

Engineer Nichols and Fireman Bolter were both well known. Had Nichols lived until next Wednesday he would have completed exactly 22 years of service as an engineer in the



WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Who delivered an address on trusts at the notification meeting.

study of the Southern Pacific. He first entered the service of the company in 1882, however, working as a fireman for four years before being promoted to handle a throttle. He was an Englishman by birth, and served in the British navy before he came to the United States. Nichols first ran on the West Side division of the Southern Pacific between Portland and Corvallis. Ten years ago he was assigned to a run between Portland and this city, and when it steadily until two years ago, when he was transferred to the Cottage Grove local. Mr. Nichols leaves a widow in Portland.

Fireman Bolter was married to a Roseburg girl, Miss Dora Wilkins, who survives him. He had been working for the Southern Pacific as fireman for the past eight years, during most of which time he ran out of Roseburg. Besides his wife there survive him his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bolter, of Brooks, Marion county; a sister, Mrs. Charles Decker, of San Francisco, and four brothers, all of whom are engaged in railroad work. One of the brothers is Engineer Geo. Bolter, of Roseburg, and the others are Ralph and Alfred Bolter, of Port-

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Department is like every other department of our store, which in magnificence of goods displayed has no counterpart in Eugene. We are never so confident concerning a fall assemblage of ready to wear suits. We opened the season with such a large stock and never so RICH IN VALUE FOR THE PRICE. We have always been leaders and now places us much farther in advance. The high quality of our suits, the low CASH PRICES which always "beats credit" explains our success. Suits arriving daily by express ranging in price from \$16 to \$60

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| Goods Nearly all Sold Lawn, batistes and all closed out at 1/2-price 5c 10c | Long or Short Kimonos At a Make-Room Price Every garment reduced. \$1.25 long or short kimonos, make-room price, each 85c | Wash Dresses Closing Out at 1/2 Jacket suits and shirt waist suits, some pique, others of India Linon, all at 1/2-price \$10.00 suits \$5.00 \$3.75 suits \$1.88 |
| Sale Contin'd Dresses of black and white, and white calico and percale. \$1 \$1.50 quality \$1.25 quality now \$1.50 | Mercerized Gingham 25c mercerized gingham, blue, brown and light checks. Make-room price 18 cents | Pure Linen Suiting 35c 36-inches wide linen suiting, blue or lavender. The yard 27c |
| Mer Gingham Ginger gingham, all (See window) | Linen Finished Suiting 36 inches wide, white only The yard 15c | Lisle Gloves 75c long lisle gloves, 12-button length, 55c \$1 long lisle gloves, 16-button length, 85c \$1.35 long lisle gloves, 16-button length, \$1 |

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WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT



NORMAN E. MACK, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee who introduced Mr. Bell.

meeting to order and handed the assembly to Chairman Mack, who introduced Theodore Bell, who told Kern of his nomination to go on the ticket with Bryan. Bell reviewed the qualifications which resulted in his selection, and declared:

"You will be able to show that the Republican party has been unfaithful to its trust; that it has violated the most solemn commandments of the political conscience; that its service to the people has been not only impaired, but destroyed, by permitting its energies to become absorbed in the artificial life of the corporate creatures of their laws and at this time we must make complete surrender in corporate interests or redemption for all the heritages of our nation from the corporate pawnee in which they have been hatched by the party in power."

Kern devoted some time to the question. "Should the people vote," he asked, "and denounce what he claimed to be an oppressive power, the hands of the speaker of the house, the four members and denied that the people have paid, because he said, 'It will, had not been given effect. It

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