

A republican convention for the state of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Astoria on Thursday, April 14, 1898, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for state and district offices, except congressmen, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention. The convention will consist of 100 delegates, apportioned among the several counties of the state as follows:

- Baker.....6 Lane.....12
Benton.....7 Linn.....12
Clatsop.....15 Lincoln.....3
Columbia.....5 Multnomah.....20
Cove.....7 Morrow.....4
Crook.....4 Multnomah.....90
Curry.....3 Polk.....4
Douglas.....11 Sherman.....5
Gilliam.....4 Tillamook.....3
Grant.....5 Union.....11
Harney.....3 Wallowa.....3
Jackson.....5 Wasco.....10
Josephine.....5 Washington.....12
Lake.....3 Yamhill.....10

The same being one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each 200 votes and fraction thereof of 50 votes or over as cast for Wm. McKinley at the presidential election held in November, 1896.

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 24, and the county conventions on Wednesday, April 6, 1898, unless otherwise ordered by the several county committees.

SOL HIRSCH, Chairman. O. N. Deany, Secretary. Portland, Feb. 2, 1898.

CALL FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

A republican convention for the first congressional district of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Eugene on Monday, April 11, 1898, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress for the first congressional district of Oregon, and to transact such other business as may properly come up before said convention. The convention will consist of 150 delegates appointed among the several counties of the first district as follows:

- Benton.....7 Clatsop.....15
Cove.....7 Curry.....3
Douglas.....11 Jackson.....3
Josephine.....5 Klamath.....4
Lake.....5 Lincoln.....3
Lane.....12 Linn.....12
Marion.....20 Polk.....4
Multnomah.....20 Tillamook.....5
Yamhill.....10 Washington.....12

The same being one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each 200 votes and fraction thereof of 50 or over, as cast for Wm. McKinley at the presidential election held in November, 1896.

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 3, and the county convention on Wednesday, April 6, 1898, unless otherwise ordered by the several county committees.

J. B. HENDRICKS, Chairman. J. A. Wilson, Secretary.

When it is admitted as undeniably true that the blowing up of the Maine was an accident it would have been better had it happened in any other part of the world than where it did.

The Vanderburg contest was decided in the House last Monday in favor of Mr. Tongue and that, too, without debate or division. This unanimous action will make it troublesome for Mr. Vanderburg to recover expenses.

The INDEPENDENT undertakes to say that the Oregonian makes a grave blunder when it so bitterly attacks Hon. C. W. Fulton. Mr. Fulton is not in office, declares he does not want and will not accept a nomination, is sought but a private citizen. In view of these facts it is not plain why he should be so bitterly attacked in the public press.

Bailey, of Texas, in his attempt to help Teller's presidential boom, by the adoption of the resolution to depreciate silver dollars through the proposal to force the payment of bonds with them, used the phrase "by the eternal," rendered classical by General Jackson. His appropriation of the term was at all in keeping with the spirit of his remarks considering that the practical adoption of the gold standard along about '34 was largely due to the inflexible action of Old Hickory himself.—Albany Herald.

The improvement of the Yamhill is to be taken up with the opening of the spring, and Congressman Tongue has succeeded in getting the department to take up the Yaquina bay jetty. This is the work that the popular papers of the valley said was neglected by our congressman. At the time Mr. Tongue's friends asserted that when he had time in which to turn, he would secure action by the departments. This he has done. His friends know his worth and do not hesitate to trust him.

THE MAIN BLEW UP.

Let the government send another war ship to Havana as fast as steam can push one there. The U. S. battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, at 10:45 p. m. on Tuesday evening last. How it happened no one at present seems to know. It is evident however, that the Spanish government had no hand in the tragedy. It may have been an accident, but it is more than probable that it is the work of an over zealous vindictive Spaniard who applied the match for the same reason that Booth assassinated President Lincoln, or that the Japanese assassin assaulted the Chinese envoy Hi Lung. For that reason our government should lose no time in steaming another warship into that harbor. Show those individual Spanish rioters that one ship does not represent the strength or resources of this government. But if upon investigation it shall turn out that the treachery of the Spanish government blew up our war ship then let us not hesitate to drive the Spanish flag from the West Indies.

The Maine was a second class battleship and the best of her class in our navy, if not in the world. She had great speed and was never out-steamed by any battleship, domestic or foreign. None of the officers were killed by the explosion, but 254 men perished either from wounds or by drowning. The explosion was in the forward part of the ship and at a time when the men were in their beds. Those that escaped did so wearing only sleeping garments. The Spanish war ship immediately sent boats and men to the assistance of the Maine and our government at once dispatched two transports to the disabled boat. It is feared that the Maine that cost over million dollars will be a total loss.

THE FRENCH TROUBLE.

France is having a domestic trouble which greatly annoys the administration. To us Americans the gravity of the incident is hard to understand. Some time ago a French army officer was convicted of selling state secrets to the Germans. Zola a French novelist wrote up the incident. For this he is being prosecuted in the French courts. In America we would call the action an indictment for libel. Public interest in the trial is at such a fever heat that mobs are with difficulty kept in bounds. The Jews are implicated and a bloody race war is imminent.

Such a trial would not be possible here, although doubtless we have today, in other directions equally as bad.

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE'S ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENCY SITUATION.

Congressman Tongue talked to an Oregonian reporter a few days ago on the currency situation in the whole country and in Oregon. He said: "The battle of the standards must be fought out this fall and again in 1900. It is a fight between the gold standard and the free coinage of silver, and there can be no getting around the issue. For my part, I am ready for the contest. I shall go to it with a conviction that right will prevail and that the triumph of a sound financial policy will be overwhelming. Of course, we know that it is possible to elude matters somewhat and that some men who believe in the gold standard and in maintaining the parity of all money may be frightened by the proposition to retire the greenbacks, and the aggressive campaign of education would have made it impossible to throw the solid republican strength of the house to gold. There are too many republican statesmen on the fence for that. But the Teller resolution has pulled the old party together in solid phalanx as far as one House of congress is concerned. Even the 'bimetalist' President is with them now, whereas a fortnight ago Mr. Teller himself was boasting that Mr. McKinley would be found on the right side when the time came. After the New York speech instigated by the vote in the senate, we do not see how the president can now be found any where but by the side of Mr. Gage. They are all 'on record' now, and if Mr. Teller can derive any comfort from the record, he must have something up his sleeve that others know not of. Henceforth proselyting for silver among the republicans will be tenfold more difficult than ever. The republican party whip, when well applied, has always been a powerful persuader."

The republican party has been recently strengthened in Oregon, for before the introduction of the Teller resolution certain personal organs were accusing not a few prominent republicans with privately circulating opinions favorable to silver, but the Teller resolution gave opportunity for a public expression of sentiments, known by republicans to be theirs. The cavillers are silenced.

Mr. Tongue's speech in opposition to the Teller resolution is reproduced on the outside of this issue of the INDEPENDENT, and to us who have so often heard him speak, it is very characteristic and gives voice to the sentiments which he has so often voiced here at home. All of the speeches, pro and con, have been received, and none of them go to the bottom of the subject as does his.

The blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor is yet shrouded in mystery. One thing looks bad. The Spanish officials refuse to accept that it was an accident.

THE DE LOUVE INCIDENT.

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The chief officers were either well off or ashore. Thus they escaped unhurt. The seamen and marines by their position were forced to bear the brunt of the disaster. One junior officer should have been on duty on the forward deck, and it may have been thus that Lieutenant Jenkins, who is missing, lost his life. It is also probable that Engineer Merritt, another missing man, was below on duty and went down with the ship. Five of the crew immediately after the explosion ran to the main ammunition room, with the idea that they might save that from explosion. None of them has since been heard of. It is almost certain that they went to the bottom at their posts.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright was in his room when the explosion occurred. He speaks in the highest terms of the coolness with which Capt. Sigsbee and other officers faced the terrible situation. No sooner had two or three of the officers appeared on deck than the order was given to lower the boats. Four of them were immediately lowered and these were filled with men, but the fourth boat was swamped before it could be utilized.

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Capt. Sigsbee, in all his comments today, has been very careful not to accuse anyone of being the cause of the explosion. All he will say is that careful investigation will be made and it will probably determine whether interior or exterior causes produced the awful disaster.

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"What the gold party, or rather the party that has to think itself the silverites had cause to learn last fall. There was no occasion at the present time to play into republican hands by 'putting them on record.'"

SENATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Senator Lindsey of Kentucky is not a free silver man but the legislative assembly of his state is for free silver. Recently a set of whereas, more or less insulting, ended with a resolution asking him to resign and give place to another who would represent the free silver democracy of the corn cracker state. Lindsey refuses to do so and standing in his place in the U. S. Senate he gave his reasons. He called attention to his vote to repeal the Sherman purchase act in 1893 and his uniform votes against free silver during that special session. Lindsey was elected in 1894 without opposition, receiving every democratic vote. After rehearsing these facts the senator says:

My views on the silver question were as well known then as there are to-day. They were then the views of an overwhelming majority of the democrats of Kentucky, and of an overwhelming majority of the republican party in that state. I stand to-day precisely where I stood when I received that unanimous endorsement by the democrats of Kentucky. If those who were in accord with me four years ago are not so to-day, it is because they have changed their opinions whilst I have remained steadfast. I criticise no one for changing his opinions, but I protest against being denounced as a betrayer of my trust because my views remain unchanged.

HOW THEY ARE WITH US.

Of course we shall pay in the "best money." Who has proposed that the bonds shall be paid in depreciated dollars? Who insists or intends to insist that the half of the quarter at any infinite part or portion of the public obligations shall be repudiated, sealed down, disputed? The bond holder shall have his full measure of value, the pensioner his last farthing, the wage earner an honest dollar for his toil. One half of our countrymen are not dishonest and the other

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With his return to the old home there came to him the knowledge that with him was only begun; that he must fight a battle with disease to the end of his days; that the glare of a southern sun and the galling fire of a southern soldier were no trifling matters to the old man. He had spent his life in the army, and he had spent his life in the service of a just cause. He had seen the glory of a southern soldier, and he had seen the glory of a northern soldier. He had seen the glory of a soldier, and he had seen the glory of a man. He had seen the glory of a man, and he had seen the glory of a soldier.

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AT THE EXPLOSION.

News reports detail incidents happening at the blowing up of the Maine on the night of the 14th inst. The following are reproduced: Witnesses of the explosion say that at the moment of the concussion a vast mass was seen to rise to a great height in a sudden and blinding light. No one seems to have been able to discern the nature of this mass or whether it rose from beside the battleship or inside of it.

The chief officers were either well off or ashore. Thus they escaped unhurt. The seamen and marines by their position were forced to bear the brunt of the disaster. One junior officer should have been on duty on the forward deck, and it may have been thus that Lieutenant Jenkins, who is missing, lost his life. It is also probable that Engineer Merritt, another missing man, was below on duty and went down with the ship. Five of the crew immediately after the explosion ran to the main ammunition room, with the idea that they might save that from explosion. None of them has since been heard of. It is almost certain that they went to the bottom at their posts.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright was in his room when the explosion occurred. He speaks in the highest terms of the coolness with which Capt. Sigsbee and other officers faced the terrible situation. No sooner had two or three of the officers appeared on deck than the order was given to lower the boats. Four of them were immediately lowered and these were filled with men, but the fourth boat was swamped before it could be utilized.

When the explosion occurred Lieut. Blandin had charge of the deck. It is said that the men who carried out the order to flood the gun-cotton failed to return and the brave men undoubtedly lost their lives in the performance of their hazardous duty. Several officers were down below together when the explosion occurred and they thought at once that the ship was doomed. By the time they reached the deck they saw the Maine was sinking. A large part of the crew were in their quarters. They were not able to get out, but went down with the ship, which sank bow first, about 2000 feet from Fort Atares.

Capt. Sigsbee, in all his comments today, has been very careful not to accuse anyone of being the cause of the explosion. All he will say is that careful investigation will be made and it will probably determine whether interior or exterior causes produced the awful disaster.

THE REPUBLICANS GAIN.

Some of the silver organs are berating Senator Teller for introducing his silver resolution and pushing it for the purpose, as some of the silverites say, of making republicans show their hands. They succeeded in doing it but the service is not redounding to the glory of the silver party. The Detroit News writing on that phase of the subject says:

"What the gold party, or rather the party that has to think itself the silverites had cause to learn last fall. There was no occasion at the present time to play into republican hands by 'putting them on record.'"

SENATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Senator Lindsey of Kentucky is not a free silver man but the legislative assembly of his state is for free silver. Recently a set of whereas, more or less insulting, ended with a resolution asking him to resign and give place to another who would represent the free silver democracy of the corn cracker state. Lindsey refuses to do so and standing in his place in the U. S. Senate he gave his reasons. He called attention to his vote to repeal the Sherman purchase act in 1893 and his uniform votes against free silver during that special session. Lindsey was elected in 1894 without opposition, receiving every democratic vote. After rehearsing these facts the senator says:

My views on the silver question were as well known then as there are to-day. They were then the views of an overwhelming majority of the democrats of Kentucky, and of an overwhelming majority of the republican party in that state. I stand to-day precisely where I stood when I received that unanimous endorsement by the democrats of Kentucky. If those who were in accord with me four years ago are not so to-day, it is because they have changed their opinions whilst I have remained steadfast. I criticise no one for changing his opinions, but I protest against being denounced as a betrayer of my trust because my views remain unchanged.

HOW THEY ARE WITH US.

Of course we shall pay in the "best money." Who has proposed that the bonds shall be paid in depreciated dollars? Who insists or intends to insist that the half of the quarter at any infinite part or portion of the public obligations shall be repudiated, sealed down, disputed? The bond holder shall have his full measure of value, the pensioner his last farthing, the wage earner an honest dollar for his toil. One half of our countrymen are not dishonest and the