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ATHENA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

FOR PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ARTHUR SEWALL, OF MAINE.

"No Crown of Thorns, No Cross of Gold."

Mr. McKinley's speech to a visiting delegation on Saturday showed how hard it is for a candidate to dismount from his hobby, even in the face of an emergency that is obvious to everybody else. In bringing forward the old "free-trade" bugaboo the Republican candidate was equally uncautious and impolitic. Upon this question it seems to be impossible for Mr. McKinley to be honest in discussion. He knows that the present tariff, far from being "free trade," is as highly protective as any tariff in the history of the country except that which bore his name and which the people twice condemned. So far from having "dethroned American manufacturing," the Wilson tariff has enabled our manufacturers to increase their exports from \$158,000,000 in 1892 to \$228,000,000 in 1896. As for wages Mr. McKinley no doubt remembers that he was challenged in vain in 1890 to cite one instance in which the wages in protected industries had been advanced as the result of the increase of duties in his bill. When Mr. McKinley proposes to restore his tariff to increase the revenues, the country remembers that the avowed object of his bill increasing the duties was to reduce the surplus. And so effectively did it accomplish its purpose that there was a deficiency in the revenues in each of the last three months of President Harrison's term. The country wants a rest on the tariff until the present law shall have had a fair trial under normal business conditions—that is, with a sound and stable currency, under no threats of depreciated money or debt repudiation. Mr. McKinley will gain no votes by mounting the high-tariff hobby and charging upon the wholly imaginary bugaboo of "free trade."

A LETTER from W. E. Patterson, formerly a resident of Red Oak, Iowa, was read at the meeting of the meeting of the Bryan Silver club of Read Oak on Wednesday evening. Mr. Patterson is practicing law at Victor, Colorado, in the famous Cripple Creek gold mining district. The letter was to G. Dennis, an old acquaintance of Mr. Patterson and is as follows:

"Victor, Colo., Aug. 17.—I have been wondering how you are in

this campaign and how the people of old Montgomery county feel about Bryan. The people in the gold mining district are about 95 per cent for Bryan and Sewall. One of our neighbors, W. S. Stratton, gave \$25,000 the other day for the Bryan cause. He is the sole owner of the famous Independence gold mine. He has always heretofore been a Republican, and while he is a protectionist he feels that the west demands some favors at the hands of national legislation. His mine pays him about \$100,000 a month. He will do all he can for the Democratic ticket. This district does not produce an ounce of silver and the claim cannot be made that silver mine owners are interested in this part of the state. Of course I am still a republican, but I feel as if the people should have some show for the future, if not for themselves for their children. We old line Republicans feel very lonely this season, and the showing we can make will be decidedly small in Colorado."

Mr. Patterson was for six years clerk of the court in this county and was active in Republican campaign work here for years.—Red Oak (Iowa) Sun.

AT THE coming election the women of the three states of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming will have the right to vote for president and vice-president. In those states the women are put on an equality with the males as regards the right to vote. They can vote equally with the males for presidential electors, congressmen and legislature. This will increase the total vote, but will not add to the number of presidential electors either of these states is entitled to. The electors are distributed in proportion to the total population, and not in regard to the number of voters.

THE following plank was incorporated in the national platform of the republican party in 1888, when it won its last victory in this nation: "The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its effort to demonetize silver."

COMPLETE returns from Tuesday's election in Vermont give W. W. Grout, republican candidate for governor, 40,000 plurality. It is conceded the Democrats have elected seven out of the 228 representatives to the legislature.

BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

How and Where They Can Serve a Marine Apprenticeship. Several inquiries from parents of American youths have been lately received by the Oregonian asking how they can get their boys into the new navy. In one such communication, a fond mother writes that she has a boy 18 years old, who has finished his schooling and is now looking about, with poor success, for an opening in some of the vocations of life. Her boy is strong, healthy and wants to get into the navy and go on a cruiser that will visit foreign ports, so that he can see something of the world. "But," writes his mother, "he does not know to whom to apply in regard to shipping."

Unfortunately, no attaches of the naval department are stationed at Portland, but Captain Merrell, of the United States lighthouse department, enlightened a reporter to some extent on this point yesterday.

The new navy provides, according to Captain Merrell, for an apprentice system with room for some 800 boys, between the ages of 14 and 21. Receiving stations are located at New York and San Francisco, and training ships on the great lake receive youthful recruits from almost all of the lake ports.

Boys hopeful of obtaining an apprenticeship must be of good moral character, sound physically, and able to read and write, with some knowledge of the common school branches of study. With all these qualifications, and boy applying, with the consent of his parents, at receiving ship Independence, stationed at San Francisco, stands a good chance of being accepted.

He can enlist as an apprentice of the third class and will be provided for until he becomes of age. The disadvantages of enlisting at San Francisco though is that there is no training ship there, and the young apprentice is likely to be transferred to some cruiser, where he will

receive his training in a most practical way. At New York a receiving training ship the Minnesota, is stationed all the year round, excepting when she is ordered off on a summer cruise, and the apprentices on board are educated at the expense of the government and trained so as to make first-class seamen. The course is not so elaborate as that of Annapolis, but is a great deal more thorough than is received in many of the public schools.

An apprentice who shows marked intelligence and willingness to learn may be given the opportunity of taking a complete course in gunnery, electric work and torpedo work, and he is then fitted to fill a position of a warrant officer. Unlike the army, though, there is at present no way for a young man to acquire a commission, except by taking the course at Annapolis.

A custom formerly existed in the navy of taking a certain percentage of apprentices for the navy academy, and some of the best officers of the navy acquired their commission in this way, but it was found that this custom worked more harm than good, and it has been abolished.

ONCE MORE IN A TRANCE.

The Semblance of Death Again Visits Mrs. Mary Albertson.

There is a sequel to the escape of Mrs. Mary S. Albertson, of Columbia, although she was being inhaled alive early this month, says the La Grande Chronicle. On the 10th inst. Mrs. Mary Albertson had sufficiently recovered to accept an invitation from friends near Grant's Pass. She was taken very sick two days after her arrival there. On the third day she was apparently dead. But from her narrow escape from being buried alive before, she certainly would have been subjected to one of the most horrible fates the human mind can conceive, on the Southern Oregon farm. Blochmeier, whose family Mrs. Albertson is visiting, writes that a Grant's Pass physician applied a galvanic battery immediately after death had claimed the woman, but it proved unavailing still last Tuesday noon. Then the cataleptic attack gradually abandoned the patient, and at 4 o'clock she awoke for a drink of water. She, however, failed to realize where she was having a delightful visit. In this instance she was perfectly unconscious of her mortal life, and as the theosophists have it, her astral body had been wandering about in celestial realms.

Blochmeier adds that it was fully two hours before Mrs. Albertson could grasp who he and his family were, and it was almost impossible to convince her that she had been in a death-like trance for five days.

"She remembered nothing about her leaving home," continued the writer, "and for several hours she raved like an uneducated person having been brought back to this earth. At nine o'clock at night, however, she grew calmer and quite lucid. She was then able to realize her phenomenal situation. When she was brought enough to appreciate her second coming from a trance, she went into convulsions, and at midnight she again was in a trance."

The letter in Thurman's possession says that since then up to Friday evening, Mrs. Albertson, has but once been brought to herself by means of a galvanic battery. She has not taken any nourishment since her attack on the farm, and she was wasted away to a mere shadow. A strong feature in connection with this case is that while in the trance condition Mrs. Albertson's respiratory and pulsation are absolutely imperceptible. Yet she must breathe, and her heart must be in action. Her medical attendant, who is a skilled one, says the afflicted woman's life hangs on the slightest thread, and certain death is likely to ensue at any moment. But in this case there will be no interment till decomposition has set in.

Weyler's New Policy.

Havana, Sept. 1.—The rebels must be defeated before the end of the year. Premier Canovas cabled to General Weyler explaining that the Spanish government has taken alarm at the developments of a recent interview between U. S. Minister Taylor and the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs. Gen. Weyler cabled back to Madrid that in that case he must resort to extreme methods.

"Do as you please," replied Senor Canovas.

Thereupon General Weyler determined to issue shortly an edict forbidding the grinding of the season's sugar crop.

When the edict appears, war will begin in earnest. Cubans will occupy hills and woods, the Spanish troops will be destroyed by both sides, for Weyler will adopt Gomez's tactics, and enter upon a campaign of extermination. Cuba will be desolated by fire and sword. The torch will be applied by regulars and insurgents alike to everything which might give aid and comfort to the enemy. Everybody outside the military lines will be shot without challenge.

There was a panic in political and financial quarters when General Weyler's intention leaked out. The Marquis of Apestequia, the chief of the conservative party, was immediately summoned to Havana by wire and arrived yesterday from the Constantia sugar plantation, where he was making extensive preparations for next year's crop. A meeting of the conservative leaders was held. Planters and politicians of great influence were present. After a long and hot discussion

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BaseBall Revival.

A baseball revival has struck La Grande, and the Chronicle heartily recommends the baseball grounds at the athletic park, in the First ward, are being dragged and smoothed in expectation of some fall sport at the national American game.

Several swift teams can be formed from the ball players in this city. La Grande is the only place in Eastern Oregon which has won and held the championship of the Inland Empire at professional baseball. Our speedy players should practice up and show the baseball tensors of Baker City, Pendleton, Summerville, Union and the Cove, that La Grande has also the amateur champions of Eastern Oregon.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Mrs. Amy Roberts, a pioneer of the Walla Walla valley, died suddenly at her residence in Walla Walla Sunday night of heart failure, aged 52 years. Shortly before her death she was sitting in the yard reading, then walked into the house and while sitting in a chair, suddenly expired. She was a descendant of General Robert E. Lee, and came to Walla Walla with her husband, E. Gaylord Roberts, in 1861, and has since resided there.

Wanted—An Idea.

Who can think of some simple, practical, and profitable invention to make the deficit in revenue, caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court as to the income tax.

The Democratic Platform.

The platform which has been heralded to the people of these United States by the democratic party in convention assembled, on which it is predicted the brilliant Bryan will be swept to victory by a tidal wave is as follows: We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage, at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending classes at home and abroad; paralysis of industries and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, founded upon British greed for gain and

power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to holders of obligations of the United States any option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain a policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes be taken from the banks and that all paper shall be issued directly by the treasury department. We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for the purpose of revenue and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, monopolies, enriching the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue, caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court as to the income tax.

There would have been no deficit in the federal revenue during the last two years but for the annulment by the supreme court of the income tax law, placed upon the statute books by a democratic congress. The obstruction to an income tax, which the supreme court discovered in the constitution after it had laid hidden for a hundred years, must be removed, to the end that accumulated wealth may be made to bear its just share of the burden of the government. We therefore, favor an amendment to the federal constitution that will permit the levy of an income tax. We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their product below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of satisfying their needs. We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the laborer that pays them is unemployed, and products of the people are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people. Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

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