

Scio Weekly Press.

SCIO.....OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns.

Governor Ben Tillman, the Populist politician of South Carolina, is in Oregon in the interests of the party.

An Athens dispatch says that insurgent Greeks and Turks fought all day October 8, near Grovena, Macedonia. Both sides sustained heavy losses.

Baron Nicholas Knebitsky, governor of the Russian for seal islands, is in San Francisco on his way to Washington, where he intends to present, through the Russian ambassador, the form of a new treaty between his country and the United States.

It is expected that 10,000,000 salmon fry will be turned into the Columbia river this year. Of this number, 2,000,000 will come from the Clackamas hatchery, 8,000,000 from Sandy station, 3,000,000 from Little White Salmon, and 2,000,000 from the head waters of the Clackamas.

It is believed that 25,000 persons are without the necessities of life in Guayaquil as a result of the recent fire there. Ten thousand persons have already left the city, fearing pestilence will follow the fire. Everything possible is being done to relieve suffering among those who have remained.

The grand jury has indicted eleven directors of the Bank of Commerce, of New Orleans, which closed up last month with a loss of \$310,000. Cashier de Blanc was also indicted for falsifying to bank statements. The indicted directors are some of the most important business men of the community.

In his annual report to the secretary of war, General Greely, the chief signal officer, says the military telegraph lines running through mountainous and desert regions have been maintained in excellent order. The commercial business over the lines has largely increased, and the receipts now amount to one-twelfth of the cost of operation of the entire signal corps.

An east-bound Union Pacific passenger train was held up a short distance east of Uintah, Utah, near the mouth of Weber canyon, and about eight miles from Ogden. No passengers were molested, the robbers confining their operations to the mail and express cars. The baggage and express cars were unharmed by the robbers and run ahead of the train a few hundred yards and both cars broken open. The robbers failed to open the safe in the express car. Railway officials say the booty secured was a few mail bags, but as a great portion of the mail was correspondence between banks, including exchanges and remittances, and always a good proportion of cash, the loss is supposed to be of consequence.

Three men were instantly killed in Wilkesbarre, Pa., by a fall of rock.

The Republican headquarters at Chehalis, Wash., were broken into by some miscreants and a quantity of literature, private letters, accounts and postage stamps taken.

Bertie Tripp, whose right name is supposed to be Helen Forest, a member of the Salvation Army, committed suicide by taking poison in Butte, Mont. No cause for the act is known.

The Italian government has addressed a peremptory note to the porte in reference to a young Italian subject who was murdered in the recent massacres. The note says that the young man was beaten on the head and felled to the ground by a man in Turkish uniform until he was killed. The note demands the punishment of the guilty persons and the payment of indemnity for the murder of an Italian subject.

An unsuccessful attempt at wholesale poisoning by paris green has been discovered in Almond, Wis. While preparing a can of milk for shipment, John Bibby, a wealthy milk-shopper, noticed a peculiar color, and, on investigation found a large quantity of paris green at the bottom of the can. John Burns, another farmer, found a score of piles of paris green and salt scattered in his pasture land, and Thomas Brown lost five of the most valuable cows of his herd from the same poison, deposited by unknown parties on his grazing range. No clew as yet to the perpetrators of the outrage has been found.

Boston has refused to accept the bronze Bacchante by Macmonnies, for the new public library. The statue is too suggestive of immorality and thirst for the Puritan town. At a meeting of the art committee it was decided to reject it. The committee on the museum sent the following note to the trustees of the library: "Voted, That the secretary be instructed to inform the trustees of the public library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of Bacchante as a work of art, this committee does not regard it as suited to the public library building."

It is generally believed among the leading Catholic clergy that Bishop Hoffman, of Cleveland, O., diocese, will be tendered the position of rector of the Catholic university at Washington, made vacant by the resignation of Bishop Keane. The bishop, who is at present in the East, has given out nothing concerning the appointment, but it is said he has been privately notified that he is the choice of the pope, and that his visit in the East is for the purpose of making arrangements for taking on his new duties.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the employees of the Grand Trunk railway in Toronto, which may terminate in a strike. The men complain they are unjustly treated by the foremen and superintendents and that their complaints are not listened to. The most serious point is at Stratford, where orders were given that the 700 employees there should work but forty-five hours a week, instead of fifty hours, as hitherto. If the employees at Toronto and other centers are placed under a similar regulation, some action will probably be taken by the men to have their wrongs redressed.

Foreign Grain Crops.

The European crop reports of the agricultural department, issued by the chief statistician at Washington, shows that the crop of Great Britain has been somewhat reduced in the north and in Scotland by the persistent wet weather of September, which practically ruined most of the wheat then ungarnered. In the southern countries harvesting operations were completed before the bad weather set in, and the wheat is of a finer milling quality than has been known for years.

A Dynamite Explosion.

A large quantity of dynamite in a magazine of the Dayton Coal & Iron Company, at Dayton, Tenn., exploded, wrecking many buildings and destroying an electric light plant, putting out all the lights. The company store is a complete wreck. The debris was blown a quarter of a mile.

Terrell Makes a Claim.

United States Minister Terrell has lodged with the Turkish government a claim for \$40,000 indemnity on behalf of Mrs. Lenz, mother of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburgh bicyclist who was murdered by Kurds while traveling through Asiatic Turkey in 1895.

Penalty Swiftly Executed.

Miss Blanche Gray, a young lady of fine family, of Atlanta, Ga., was going from a friend's house to her sister's, when a negro assaulted her. Two hours later the negro was caught and hanged by a mob.

Freight Trains Collide.

A head-on collision of freight trains occurred on the Northeastern railroad, near New Orleans. William Fulcher, engineer, and his fireman, John Alexander, colored, were killed.

Porte's Demand Refused.

The embassies of the powers have sent an identical note to the porte refusing its demand that the right be accorded of searching foreign vessels in Turkish waters for Armenians.

Ran Ashore in a Fog.

The British steamer Paestras, Captain Harder, ballast-laden for Baltimore, ran ashore in a thick fog near St. Johns, N. F. She will probably become a total wreck.

Peace in Matabeleland.

Cecil Rhodes, Earl Grey, administrator of the British South Africa Company, and other officials had a final understanding with the Matabele chiefs. Mr. Rhodes announced to them that, after yielding up their arms and those of their number who had been guilty of murdering whites, the Matabeles must locate themselves in specified districts of the country. The principal chiefs would be held responsible and would receive monthly salaries from the British Chartered South Africa Company. The chiefs all agreed to this proposition, and it is believed the whole Matabele trouble is now at an end.

Hatchet Men are Doomed.

The end of the highlander days in San Francisco has come. A dozen headquarters of the hatchet-men were destroyed, and the work of destruction will be continued. The agent of the consul-general overthrew the josses, broke down the signs and dismantled the altars. The men have been wont to meet, and the Celestial desperados are now homeless and hunted. This outcome is welcomed by all in San Francisco, for another virulent outbreak was expected at any time in San Francisco.

Held Up by Women.

Colonel Henry Spielman, of New York city, a wealthy merchant and claimant, was held up by two women and robbed as he was leaving the Union League Club in Chicago. The assailants of the colonel secured his gold watch and \$20 in cash. Being pursued by her victim, one of the women tossed the watch into Custom-house place to avoid being caught with evidence upon her.

An Infantile Crook.

Dennis Myron, of Chicago, is only 11 years old, but he has been arrested fourteen times and is now under sentence to the reform school as a burglar. He grew up in that unsavory neighborhood known as "Little Hell," and about as soon as he wore trousers fell into the companionship of thieves and toughs. He helped a woman in shoplifting, and then took up thieving on his own account.

The Sherburne Robbers.

The Sherburne bankrobber confined in the Martin county jail, Minnesota, made a statement to the sheriff, which has been verified, giving his name as Lew Kellian, and his home as Rock Rapids, Ia., where his parents reside. He gives his age as 21, and states that his brother who was killed was but 18 years old. The reading of dime novels led to the commission of the crime.

Inmates Were Cremated.

There was a terrible casualty at the house of J. F. Miller, of New Whatcom, Wis. The three children and his wife were on a visit to a neighboring city and left their three children in the care of Frank Boise, of Tacoma. The house took fire in some manner and the three children and Mr. Boise were found dead in the ruins. Boise has a wife and children in Tacoma.

Mrs. Pauline Olivieri, a sack sewer,

met with a terrible death in the California Italian Paste Company's works in San Francisco. She was wound around a narrow upright shafting, which was revolving with great velocity, and she struck against a stanchion every time she whirled around. The clothes were wound up so close to the body that it had to be removed in an almost nude condition. The right leg and both arms were broken, and the head had been crushed by the blows.

Trolley Car Accident.

In Hazelton, Pa., three men were killed and a score more or less seriously injured in a trolley accident at the Hazelton & Schuylkill railroad and the Lehigh Traction Company. The dead are: Jefferson Kirch, a telegraph operator; William Stapleton, of Milton, a telegraph operator; David J. Williams, of Plymouth. Patrick Dowd, the conductor, and Morris Ferry, a boy, are not expected to live.

The game of draughts made its appearance in Europe, it is said, about 400 years ago.

CUBA WILL SOON BE FREE

Spain Is Soon to Cease Hostilities.

THE WAR IS ALMOST OVER

Island Will Be Surrendered to the Insurgents—Spain Cannot Expect to Hold Both Cuba and the Philippines

Cadix, Oct. 19.—If Spain has not put down the insurrection in Cuba by the 1st of March, it is the intention of the government to give up the struggle and let the island go. The significance of this statement, coming direct from an officer of rank in the Spanish army, within the week, must certainly be regarded as of no little importance. The above determination is an open secret among those who are close to the government, and it is said that the policy is being adopted of exaggerating the magnitude of the trouble in the Philippine islands with a view of preparing the people for the ultimate design of letting Cuba go.

By way of further corroboration of this estimate of the situation it may be remarked that while Spain is sending more than 200,000 troops to Cuba, who are in the main very young and undisciplined, she is carefully keeping her 80,000 well-disciplined and efficient soldiers who may be available in case of an outbreak at home. She is also keeping in Spanish waters twelve warships which are ready for sea, and which could be of great service in Cuban waters in aiding the United States in that police work which she now asks that country to do for her.

W. G. Foster, manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company here, speaking of the situation, said:

"There is no question that the government is trying to use the Philippine islands to distract the people's attention from Cuba. There is no doubt that Spain intends to do her utmost to crush the Cuban insurrection between now and March. Failing in that, I am informed that she will give up the struggle."

"An important issue is the fact that Cuba has a debt of \$500,000,000, and that if Spain puts down the insurrection, Cuba will have to pay that debt, whereas if Cuba wins, the payment of that debt will fall on Spain, who contracted it on behalf of Cuba. Naturally the planters who have been driven from the half-ruined plantations, however loyal they may appear to be to Spain, really want to see the Cubans succeed, in that case they would not be taxed by Spain to pay the interest on the debt, and could then start again under more favorable auspices."

"Meanwhile every one is talking about Cuba, and little is said of the Philippine islands, although the latter comprise 115,000 square miles, against 49,000 for Cuba. In point of population the Philippines have 5,636,000 as against 2,276,000 for Cuba and Porto Rico combined. I am satisfied that Spain will either have won in Cuba by March 1 next or have given up the struggle."

Senator April, governor of the province of Cadix, was next interviewed. In substance he said that Cleveland had not done much for Spain, and he did not see how a change in administration could make matters worse, unless the independence of Cuba should be acknowledged. He says he does not contemplate a war between Spain and the United States. The governor would not say that a great Cuban victory would precipitate trouble in Spain, and did not think that such an event was likely to take place.

As to the effect of the war upon Cuba the governor did not seem to think it had been very grave. He added that the Compania Transatlantica Espanola was almost altogether occupied in transporting government troops and munitions of war, so that there naturally had been no falling off in its traffic.

Bad Season for Dishonest Bankers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.—Adolphus Cole, who in 1894 opened the Bank of New York, was arrested here today on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. Cole's bank, which was patronized by Italians and the poorer class of people, failed in 1894. Cole disappeared. It was found that he got away with between \$100,000 and \$200,000. He was seen in the Broad street station by two Italians who had been depositors in the bank, and who informed the detective department.

A Triple Tragedy.

Centerville, Mo., Oct. 19.—A triple tragedy occurred in this (Reynolds) county yesterday near Eminence. John Imboden, with an ax, brained his sister, about 15 years of age; his brother, somewhat older, who was sick in bed, and a very old man named Jacob Wilhelm. Two months ago Imboden lost his wife and two daughters suddenly, and it is supposed he is insane.

Rothschild Will Aid.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 19.—The Rothschilds have granted a credit to the Bank of Ecuador of £125,000. The banks and the principal commercial houses will resume business during the current week.

In Farmers' Pockets.

Oakdale, Wash., Oct. 19.—Yesterday was the most exciting day in the history of the wheat market in this section. The town was full of farmers, and many of them pooled their grain. The market opened at 50 cents net to the farmers, and 150,000 bushels changed hands at that figure. One hundred thousand bushels were sold in Colfax at 50 cents a bushel, and about 150,000 bushels in Moscow and other points in the wheat belt.

Undermining Our Trade.

Colon, Oct. 19.—The Jamaica Gleaner, the leading newspaper of Jamaica, says that Great Britain is making an attempt to monopolize the British West Indian trade, and has determined to keep out of those markets whatever foreign goods she can supply. "It has been found," the Gleaner notes, "that Trinidad prefers American blankets, etc., because they are good for the price and attractive. American trade with Jamaica cannot be displaced, but efforts to drive it out of other islands are to be made."

WORLD'S FAIR REPORT.

Will Embrace Nearly Forty Large Volumes.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Palmer, of the world's fair commission, and his associates on the committee on final report, assembled here for a session of several days' duration, at which the reports to the president and to congress will be perfected. These reports will present a complete review of the accomplishments of the exposition. The report of the board of awards will make about twenty-five volumes of 800 pages each; that of the director general ten volumes; that of the president and secretary two volumes, while the extent of the report of the ladies' board is not yet determined. These, it is intended, shall constitute a permanent history and memorial of the exposition. The Philadelphia centennial commission's report embraced nine volumes. That of the Paris exposition was on an elaborate scale, with steel engravings, showing to the world the best features of the French exposition. The present work will be handsomely illustrated and somewhat similar, though less elaborate than the Paris report. The work has progressed since the fair closed, and is now complete, so that the board meets to pass upon it finally before laying it before the president and congress. Its publication will depend upon congress. The reports will also wind up the financial affairs of the national commission and will show a balance in favor of the government of about \$24,000. This includes the ladies' board, which has a credit balance.

WINERY BURNED.

Water Being Sealed, They Turned Wine on the Flames.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 19.—Korbel's big winery, at Korbel's station, a few miles from Guerneville, was badly damaged by fire last night. The fire broke out in the second story of the winery and soon worked into the third story, causing the roof to fall in. One of the large presses was destroyed, and about 150,000 gallons of new wine were turned loose. Water being scarce, pumps were applied to the wine casks, the wine being thrown on the flames with good effect. The cellar in which were 100,000 gallons of old wine stored was saved. The loss will be about \$40,000.

In Debt Business.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—J. H. Cummings, who is said to have been at one time a newspaperman in San Francisco and the East, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail on a charge of extortion today. Some years ago Miss Julia Adler kept company and corresponded with Henry Tillenburg. After Miss Adler's marriage to R. Barrati, a stock broker, Tillenburg is said to have shown her letters to Cummings. Both Tillenburg and Cummings were nearly penniless, and formed a plan to extort money from Mrs. Barrati by means of the letters. The dates were changed to make them appear to have been written after her marriage. Then Cummings demanded \$50 apiece for the letters, threatening to show them to Mr. Barrati, in case of her refusal. In this way \$40 was secured, \$10 at a time.

One of the letters mentioned, finally, Mrs. Barrati told her husband. The arrest of Cummings and Tillenburg followed. Tillenburg secured his release on bail, and has not since been seen. He is said to be well connected in Chicago.

Wheat Growers on Their Feet.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 19.—State Grain Inspector Lawrence reports that wheat growers throughout the Inland Empire are in hopes of getting fairly started on the way to success this season. They will be put well on their feet, he says, if no untoward occurrence prevents them from receiving all for their grain that circumstances now promise. He says the greater part of the season's crop is still in the hands of the grower, and he, as usual, is inclined to hold for higher prices. The quotations as at points east of the river for No. 1 club. For wheat on board cars, the price paid is two cents higher. In the Walla Walla district, the quotations are as high as 67 cents a bushel on bluestem wheat. Idaho growers receive the same for their grain as Washington growers.

Sealer San Jose Wrecked.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19.—Among the passengers by the City of Topeka arriving from the North tonight were Captain Cole and crew, of the little thirty-one ton sealer San Jose, which was left here for Behring sea early in June last. While homeward bound with 610 skins on September 29, she was caught in a fierce gale at Unimak pass, and dragging her anchor, became a total wreck. The season's catch was saved with difficulty and no lives were lost.

Financial Situation in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 19.—The financial situation in Brazil is extremely serious. The Brazilian foreign minister has held a conference with the Chilean minister in relation to a commercial treaty. Dr. Cerqua has expressed his intention of beginning negotiations with a view to a commercial union of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.

Steel Companies Wanted Too Much.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Having finally decided that the prices asked by the competing steel companies for supplying the steel forgings for army guns were excessive, in the case of the small forgings, Secretary Lamont has made a readjustment, again calling for bids. The forgings wanted are for five-inch guns, mortars and field guns. The price asked in the former bidding ranged from 29 1/2 to 60 cents per pound.

Forest Fire in Michigan.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—Forest fires have broken out again in Northern Michigan. Last night, the little town of Sagol, located north of Iron Mountain, on the St. Paul railway, was threatened with total destruction. The St. Paul company promptly forwarded relief by train for the purpose of carrying the residents out of danger. It is reported Sagol is no longer in danger.

Henri Durant, the founder of the

Red Cross movement, is in a Swiss hospital, sick and in poverty.

HIGH WINDS AND TIDES

Devastation Wrought by the West India Hurricane.

IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Immense Damage Done at Coney Island, Asbury Park and Other Ocean Resorts—Beach Covered by Wreckage

New York, Oct. 14.—A veritable hurricane has swept over this section today, the wind blowing with terrific force, reaching at Sandy Hook a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour last night. The tides rose to a height many feet greater than has been seen for years, and the waves all along the Atlantic coast swept in with a force that carried everything before them, and did many hundreds of thousands of dollars damage. Sandy Hook and points along the Jersey coast felt the fury of the storm most of all. But Coney Island experienced, so far as has been learned, the most direful results. The beaches were swept clean, pavilions were overturned and carried seaward, and everything not far inland on the famous island was torn up and piled high beyond the coast line, or carried out to sea.

At Brighton Beach, the stone walls in front of the big hotel were under water, and toward the end of the afternoon, the famous Seid concert hall was inundated and partially carried away. The well-kept lawns in front of the Oriental hotel and Manhattan Beach hotel were laid waste, and the lower portions of the hotels flooded. Innumerable small buildings were simply picked up bodily and carried away by wind or wave.

At Far Rockaway, the fury of the gale was indescribable. Those houses which were built on piles on the sand were washed away, and those higher up, which for years have been out of reach of the highest tides, were today flooded.

Along the Jersey coast, most of the damage done was to piers and to breakwaters. Preparations had been made, as forewarnings of the storm had been given some days before. As yet, very little damage to shipping has been reported, for on account of the warnings, many craft delayed sailing and others that had cleared here returned for safe anchorage.

The Coney Island beach was swept by the highest tide in the history of the famous resort. A large number of temporary structures along the water front were destroyed. The boulevard was flooded as far as Neptune avenue. The Shelton houses, at the intersection of Concourse and Boulevard, were washed away. The waves, running high, battered the plaza in front of the Brighton beach hotel. The Ocean hotel, west of the Brighton beach hotel, was surrounded by water and the foundations raked. Numerous bathing pavilions and amusement houses were either wrecked or damaged, among the latter being the clubhouse of the Seaside Athletic Club. The old clubhouse, which was built on the foundations of the old hotel, was blown away and over twenty windows cut in two.

Manhattan beach shared in the disaster with other sections of the island. Much of the ornaments in front of the Manhattan beach hotel were swept away, and a magnificent lawn in front of the well Oriental hotel was made a dismal waste.

Hog island, during the afternoon, added another big section to the portion which had previously gone to sea, and several other adjoining districts out of existence altogether.

At Sandy Hook, where even the breath of a breeze can be twisted into a gale, last night's storm was a howling hurricane. The waves broke higher than ever before, and at one time the old tower which incoming and outgoing ships signal shock and tottered as though it would be blown over.

All day long the wind blew a gale of fifty miles at Asbury Park. High tide at noon seemed to be at the maximum. Hundreds of people lined the shores watching the destruction that came with every wave. Everything within reach of the waves was used as a battering ram to break down the structures on the beach. The great board walk was pounded to pieces in many places. From Deal lake to the boundary line, it is a complete wreck. The marble monument which marks the spot where the New Era went down in the early days of Asbury Park was undermined by the waves and toppled into the sea. Wreckage is strewn over the beach as far as the eye can reach.

Hog Cholera in Ohio Valley.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—The reports from the farmers in Ohio and Indiana are alarming over the losses from hog cholera. The corn crop is very large, but the hogs are dying fast. The hog cholera has prevailed for some weeks and during the last week the losses have not only increased in the infected districts, but the disease is becoming general throughout the Ohio valley.

The game of checkers has been played in Egypt since about 3000 B. C.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—In spite of the

fact that Miss Lillian Russell's father is lying dead at his home, she appeared in her usual role in the comic opera, "An American Beauty," at the Century theater tonight. She was not notified of his death until this morning. Her reasons for playing, as given, are that she did not desire to deprive the sixty chorists of night's wages. She said they could ill afford it, and she was willing to make the sacrifice in their behalf.

The Exclusion of American Meats.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 14.—The press dispatch relative to a rumor that Germany had decided to exclude American canned goods was discussed by the executive committee of the Livestock Exchange tonight. The matter was referred to the meeting of the board tomorrow. It will declare along the line of reciprocity, prohibition of Canadian cattle, exportation through the United States and retaliation against all foreign governments seeking to discriminate against the meat product of the United States.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention Held at St. Louis.

Following is the Populist platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the St. Louis convention:

The People's Party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers of the country, for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance.

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices and labor production.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt, made by the present administration, as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific action of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetizing of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering government obligations to the holders of government securities.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregate wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court, relative to the income-tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution, an invasion of the rightful powers of congress on the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny of political power, now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberty of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

Second—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never have been alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government should purchase the same, if it becomes necessary to protect its interests, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all the transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

Third—We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding the said debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Land.

First—The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

Second—We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to Pacific rail-

road companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of bona-fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before, patenting.

Third—We demand that bona-fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

First—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Third—We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

Fourth—All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Fifth—In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Sixth—The arbitrary course of the court in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by