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10c French Wool Challies worth.....25c	\$1 Misses Emb'd Flouncings worth.....1 75	20c India Linens worth.....30c
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HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

### THE CAUSE OF CYCLONES.

or rather the cause of increasing prevalence of all kinds of tornadoes, cyclones, cloud-bursts and destructive storm phenomena, is a most interesting question, and should command the attention of scientists. The great loss of life from these storms should attract the attention of the scientific world, and immortal fame awaits the man of genius who shall unravel this mystery of modern times, or chain these monsters of the air, that claim so many victims. People in cyclone-infected regions must be almost as unhappy as that king whom Jason rescued from the harpies, that, whenever he sat down to table, descended out of the air and destroyed his enjoyment of the meal. These terrors of the upper world need some mighty Jason of science to check their destroying career.

There is much speculation as to the prevalence of these storms, one of which destroyed a steamboat with two hundred people last Sunday on Lake Pepin on the Upper Mississippi. The generation and withdrawal of immense quantities of electric force from the earth may be one cause. Electricity is assigned as the great motive force of weather-phenomena. The disturbance of the sources of this great universal cosmic agent results in a destruction of nature's balance of forces. Is not this the situation and the true key to unlock the mystery? If men used up one-fourth of all the running streams in the world. Would not the result be climatic changes and perhaps a disturbance of the fertility of vast regions, a change in rain-fall and crops, and a whole chain of now unknown consequences? Is not the time at hand to solve the problem, whether or not drawing off millions of volts of electric supplies hidden in the globe does not cause this great disturbance in the electrical storm-phases?

If that ever be established, legislation will follow against the use or generation of electric currents. Franklin's wire and key that first drew the current from the clouds may prove to have been a discovery to make parts of the globe uninhabitable. The cyclone has not yet done its worst. A storm such as swept Grinnell, Ia., or produced this water-wreck on Lake Pepin, would slay a hundred thousand in a large city, and destroy millions of property. The recurrence of such storms would make a state uninhabitable. Who can doubt that a disturbance of the balance of nature's forces is the cause? Cause is followed by effect, and the use of electricity for illuminating, telegraph, telephone, motor lines and manufacturing is certainly bound to produce effects.

### WHY WE FAVOR THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL.

The Press has only one fault to find with the CAPITAL JOURNAL, and that is on the McKinley tariff bill. On silver it presents some very sound arguments that the Oregonian cannot successfully contradict. It is an independent republican paper and we fear loves its party leaning too well. The McKinley bill is as big a humbug as the de-goldenization of silver. Why not take another bold step in the direction of the interests of the people and denounce it also.—Athena Press.

The McKinley bill is a measure to revise the tariff as pledged by the republican national platform of 1888 —to retain the protective features for American industries and American labor and at the same time reduce the revenue. When this is fairly and honestly undertaken, none but democrats of the free trade persuasion or ultra free trade republicans can object to the measure.

We favor the McKinley bill secondly, because it reduces the sugar tax over fifty millions placing all raw sugars on the free list. The courage of this act alone should endorse the bill to the masses.

Third, We favor the bill because it seeks to place a check upon importations of agricultural products, now reaching annually to hundreds of millions, by increasing the duties on those articles of farm produce now shipped in from abroad in competition with the American farmer. The bill makes jute free and reduces the duty on cotton bagging, sisal, manila and binder twine go on the free list. The wool duties are adjusted to suit the wool-growers and a duty will be placed on the nearly thirty million dollars worth of hides imported annually.

As we have repeatedly asserted, these changes and many more were made at the urgent request of the representatives of the farmers. We have before us the report of the legislative committee of the national grange, which carefully considers the whole matter of tariff revision. The recommendations of this committee, representing the P. of H. organizations of nearly every state in

the Union, were substantially complied with by the ways and means committee in framing the McKinley bill.

The McKinley bill reduces the tariff; gives the people free sugar; grants the farmer all the protection or absence of protection which he asks; most important of all, the bill redeems the pledge upon which the party was entrusted with power by the people.

We can see no good reason for opposing the McKinley bill. We seriously believe it to be a measure to enhance the prosperity of the people. Hence we support and hope it will turn out to be a measure of relief from depression.

### A STRONG MAN FOR CONGRESS.

The strongest Iowa nomination as a candidate for congress is that of Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, the paper from which we copied the strongest free silver editorial that has been produced in the press of the United States. For once in a congressional contest better than average brains have commanded a premium. The Cheap-John politicians and office-seeking lawyers have for once been asked to stand aside and the yemen of the big Eleventh Iowa have invited a hard bitter into the box. The brainiest, most courageous and most incorruptible of all Iowa editors, Mr. Perkins, has won the high honor of securing a nomination unthought—the only kind of candidacy which he has countenanced in his own case since many years. In the conduct of his newspaper he has always sustained the highest ideals and resisted the encroachments of corporate power in the politics of his state. Never a demagogue, he was still willing to allow the people to think for themselves and to advocate measures upon their merit, and not like others only recognizing as right what was announced as such by the crack of the party lash. The people of Iowa have secured in this nomination the best possible candidate, who will not seek to thwart their sovereign will in the base service of special interests but who will be truly their representative.

### OREGON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Oregon ought to have a creditable representation and exhibit at the World's fair at Chicago. But this cannot be had without effort and money; the effort cannot be had without organization, and to effect the organization money will be necessary. It falls properly within the province of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland to assist in this endeavor, and the subject is to be considered at the regular meeting of that body this evening.—Oregonian.

While the matter is under discussion we desire to call attention to the valuable services that the country press of Oregon can play in working up an interest in the Oregon exhibit at the world's fair. It is to be hoped this exhibit will be made general for the whole state and include its agricultural, horticultural, mineral, fishery, manufacturing, wool-growing, as well as wool-pulling by any corporation like the Chamber of Commerce of any city.

It is time for the country press to organize and represent the people of this great state in a more than merely local manner. The country press generally is loyal to the state and its interests. A few papers prostrate themselves to eat Portland dirt, but the great majority are independent and intelligent. Let Oregon's exhibit be not merely a side-show of Portland greed and speculation. Let the people of the whole state take a hand and be represented.

### JOHN C. FREMONT.

John C. Fremont made his entry upon the stage of our national life as a man of southern birth and pro-slavery training, standing at the door of the United States senate in 1850, with the constitution of California in his hands and demanding her admission as a free state. During the years 1854 and 1855 the republican party had gained national proportions, and acquired political control of a majority of the free states. The national convention of 1856 was ordered. The party was young, looked to the future and demanded an aggressive leader.

It found an energetic and attractive candidate in John C. Fremont, and nominated him on the first ballot. He was then 43 years of age, had a creditable record in the Regular Army, wide fame as a scientific explorer of the western mountain ranges, a native of South Carolina, and had married the brilliant and accomplished daughter of Colonel Benton. At this same convention Lincoln received 100 votes for nomination for vice president. The nomination of Fremont was a popular one and he gained rapidly in the northern states, and more men boast of it as the great honor of their lives, that they cast their first vote for the Pathfinder of Abolition, than of participating in any other political event in history. Eleven free states gave Fremont their electoral vote in 1856. Buchanan carried the South, except Maryland (which went for Fillmore), and New Jersey, Pennsyl-

vania, Indiana, Illinois and California. By 1860 the current of politics had changed, Fremont forbid the use of his name as a candidate and Lincoln was nominated by the republicans.

In the Presidential campaign of 1864 Fremont headed the movement for a convention of the "radical men of the nation" to meet at Cleveland May 31. This convention was called together by what was known as the "Pomeroy Circular," and affected an undisguised design of menacing and constraining the Republican party to set aside Lincoln and place in nomination a more radical candidate for the Presidency; it demanded suppression of the rebellion without compromise and confiscation of all the lands of the rebels and distribution among the soldiers of the Union. Fremont was nominated for President, and endorsed the platform, all but confiscation.

But when the democrats put up McClellan for the presidency, and the nation proceeded to election between him and Lincoln, Fremont withdrew from the canvass. He saw that his position of radicalism was untenable. The argument for Lincoln's election addressed itself to his judgment with irresistible force and made his duty plain. The path of duty now open to Fremont, he followed it with all the impetuosity of his ardent nature. The result of the radical wave, however, was to force Lincoln to remove Montgomery Blair as postmaster general, an effort to appease "the unreasonable and unreasoning body of men who had attempted under Fremont to divide the republican party at the height of the war."

On the 8th of November 1862 General Fremont was superseded in command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-General H. W. Halleck. Afterwards Fremont was named as a possible successor to General Grant. In 1861 when Fremont had military command of Missouri he issued an emancipation proclamation, assuming the administrative command of the state, and endeavored by freeing the slaves to take upon himself functions that belonged only to the president. He was censured by the war office for extravagant expenditures upon his removal, as was McClellan, but a short time before his death it was discovered that the accounts charging him with a deficit had been improperly made up and instead of being a debtor to the government, the old hero learned with tears in his eyes that a number of thousand dollars were due him. The stain of financial dishonor was removed from a noble and courageous soul just in time to crown his life with glory.

The platform upon which John C. Fremont was nominated in 1856 is worthy of note. It reveals the power and deathlessness of ideas, tho' men pass away. In that first noble platform of the republican party the spirit of liberty was lifted up, side issues were forgotten. For the first time a national convention ignored know-nothingism. The self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence were reasserted. It was denied in a square, flatfooted manner that Congress, the people of a territory, or a state, or any other authority under heaven, could give sanction or legal existence to slavery in any territory or section of the United States. Under that flag the battle was fought. The republican party there first asserted, and at a time when it was vital so to do, the sovereign power of congress over the territories, and its right and duty to prohibit slavery therein. The party flatly disowned the double-faced issue of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. The freedom of Kansas from domination by the slave-holders was made a national issue in this broad and glorious platform, now so vividly recalled by the death of Fremont.

### A Charming Necklace.

There is a young woman in an eastern city who has worn about her white throat during the past season a very handsome diamond necklace set with 13 stones of considerable value. As the parents of the young woman were not persons of wealth the ornament naturally was the occasion of considerable speculation among her women friends. Finally one young woman, more privileged or more audacious than the rest, remarked on the beauty of the necklace and asked how she came to have it. With charming frankness she replied: "Of course it is a very valuable thing, but really its chief value is in its associations. Each one of these stones has a separate and sweet memory for me. You see it's a composite, and it is made out of the diamond engagement rings that I have worn at different times. There are 13 of them, and naturally I couldn't go on wearing them, and as I didn't return them for fear of wounding the feelings of the men, I just had them all set together in a necklace. And now I can wear them all at once comfortably, and besides, you see how handsome an ornament I have."

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