



A SICK MAN SUICIDES.

Charles E. Dayton Fires a Ball Through His Brain.

RESULT OF PHYSICAL SUFFERING.

Horribly Intensified the Last Seven Hours.

HOW HE KILLED HIMSELF.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning C. E. Dayton shot himself in the head, and he died before he expired. He had been ill for several weeks at his home on Court and Fifth streets, suffering intensely at times from the results of chronic diarrhoea contracted while in the army. He was followed by the family that he has been mentally unbalanced for several days past, and attribute his rash act to that cause. Thursday morning he heard a window in an adjoining room fall, after which he pretended to fear burglars. Last evening he seemed to cheer up considerably, and told his daughter who had been staying in the room with him that he would be able to take care of himself for the night, but insisted that he must have a revolver at hand, in case of burglars. The family hesitated some, but finally consented, and gave him the Smith & Wesson .22 calibre weapon, which caused his death.

At 1:30 o'clock the members of the family were aroused, although none of them heard the report of the pistol. Mr. Dayton was found in great agony, and Dr. John Shaw was called in from next door, who first discovered that he had shot himself. Drs. Smith and Lane were sent for, and on probing found the ball had entered the skull just behind and above the right ear. It passed down and forward, lodging behind the right eye.

HIS LIFE.

Mr. Dayton was born in southern Michigan 54 years ago. He lived on a farm until he had acquired a competency, when he retired and began speculating in real estate and loaning money. This occupation he followed until the time of his death, having accumulated a handsome fortune. He was a man of pleasant disposition and very accurate in his business habits. He was never connected with any church, but was a member of the Knights Templar, although he never identified himself with the order while in Oregon. He leaves a wife and five children, three sons and two daughters, the youngest being a mere girl. He served in the Union army during the

war, and was drawing a small pension of \$4 per month. His business affairs are undoubtedly in the best of shape, and it was without doubt his suffering which prompted him to take his own life. He had evidently lost courage, and as a result his mind drifted into the dangerous condition which resulted in taking his own life.

Mr. Dayton was down town for the last time August 30th, when he complained bitterly to Mr. Henry Sonne-mann that his suffering was all but unbearable. He remarked: "you have no idea how I am suffering now."

NO INQUEST.

After consultation with the family Coroner A. M. Clough decided not to hold an inquest as there was no question as to the manner of his death, all the facts being as above stated.

The funeral will probably not be held until Monday, when it is expected a son who resides at Stockton, Cal., will arrive.

SALOON MEN KICKING.

Gambling Games Running at Several Places.

The action of the city council in rejecting one of the applications for a saloon license, under the ordinance that forbids gambling, disorderly conduct, etc., has caused a kick among the saloon men at the discriminating manner in which the ordinance is enforced. The saloon keepers are required to pay \$400 a year, give a heavy bond for good behavior and compliance with the city law, which is very severe and has heavy penalties attached, keep closed Sundays and election days, permit no gambling or minors, etc., etc. With this they are all forced strictly to comply and do not generally complain thereat. But a prominent and old-time liquor retailer said this morning:

"It is well known that while we are under strict police regulation and no gambling is allowed, there are three places in town where gambling is carried on extensively and games for money are run openly. This is unfair to the rest of us who are not allowed any such privileges. Our places are empty while the city gets our money, and the drug stores sell the most of the whisky. We have got to get a change or we can't pay rent or beer bills."

WHERE THEY ARE.

Being pressed closer he said: "At one favored saloon there is a faro game and a stud-poker game. It has elegant gambling rooms that are crowded with visitors day and night. Two cigar stores run draw-poker and stud-poker games where respectable citizens and young men and boys congregate day and night. Poo, solo, clinch, whist and poker are played for money, chips, cigars. All the same it is gambling. Give us all the same chance and we will not complain."

"But to make fish of one and flesh of another is a fraud upon us who as a set of men are the city's main source of revenue. Let the council consider these matters and realize what is going on right under its nose."

A Shower of Wheat.

In the year 1896 or thereabouts it was a report in Bristol and thereabouts that it rained wheat about this town and six or seven miles round, and many believed it. One Mr. Cole being curious to find out the truth of the old phenomenon procured several parcels of it, and upon diligent examination of them with magnifying Glasses, judged from the Taste, Figure, Size and Smell that they were seeds of Ivy berries, driven by a strong Wind from the Holes and Chinks of Houses, Churches and other Buildings, where Starlings, and other Birds had laid or dropped them, but if so it's strange that they should fall in so great Quantities in so many Places. —Cor's "Magna Britannia."

A Thief Retarded.

A thief in the act of breaking into a safe was greatly astonished on looking up to see a gentleman quietly watching his proceedings. He tried to escape, but the gentleman stopped him.

"Go on, my friend," he said. "I am greatly interested in your work."

"How is that?" inquired the astonished thief.

"Because I have lost the key to this safe. If you can open it, you shall be well rewarded for your trouble." —Ar-touin.

Curious.

A domestic, newly engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it that these boots are not the same length?" "I really don't know, sir, but what bothers me the most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix." —Boston Woman's Journal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

IN POLITICAL FIELDS.

The Coxe Campaign in Ohio Opened Today.

VERY DISGUSTING IN ITS BUFFONRY.

Southern Democrats Biting On Free Silver.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The Coxe campaign for congress was opened today. Coxe's friends are disgusted with the buffonery his lieutenant Browne has introduced.

WHY JONES DESERTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A Washington special says: Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in commenting upon the report that his colleague's recent affiliation with the Populists was due to the fact that Congressman Newlands, the millionaire son-in-law of ex-Senator Sharon, wanted to succeed him in the senate, said to a reporter last night:

"Senator Jones left the Republican party because of its gold-standard ideas and because he thought that monometallism was ruining the country. The Newlands yarn is made out of whole cloth. There will be more changes shortly. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is in a tight place and may come into the Populist ranks. I am looking for accessions in other quarters also. Nebraska will in all probability, have a silver senator to succeed Manderson. The people in the west are making the silver question more and more an issue, and the paramount issue will not be so much Democracy or Republicanism as it will be bimetallicism, first and foremost."

GEORGIA POLITICS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—A mass meeting of Democrats was held in this city last evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp, reviewing the work of congress, and of Secretary Hoke Smith against free coinage of silver.

Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for free coinage of silver.

The speaker then reviewed the evils that would ensue in the event of free coinage of silver. He charged the Harrison administration with being responsible for the condition of the treasury which led in part to the panic last year, which was one of falling revenues. During the Republican administration the expenditures increased at the rate of \$60,000,000 a year, while the revenues decreased more than \$18,000,000 annually. Mr. Cleveland retired, leaving a surplus of \$230,000,000 in the treasury. Four years of Republican misrule reduced the surplus to \$62,450,000, with charges fixed for the ensuing year amounting to round numbers to \$95,000,000 in excess of the revenues.

The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill stopped the panic and where money could not be had at any price in the summer of 1893 it can now be readily obtained at low rates of interest, and yet, with the terrible experiences of last year fresh in our minds, it is proposed to open the mints without limit to the flow of silver that would certainly produce a silver monometallism.

Fear of silver monometallism may be attributed to last year's panic, which would absolutely produce such a result? Mr. Smith closed his speech with an appeal to the voters of the state to remain true to the Democratic party, the party of sound money inaugurated by Jefferson, supported by Jackson and preserved by Cleveland.

THE SECRETARY'S REMEDY.

The secretary reviewed the financial troubles of the past eighteen months and congratulated the South, as well as Georgia upon the excellent showing made. In the coming election the people, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

ple of Georgia should show the world that the wild theories of the Populists had no foothold amongst them. Calling attention to the recent experience of the great states of Kansas and Colorado under the Populistic rule, the secretary asked who would wish to see Georgia follow the leadership of Jewelling or Waite. Bad as was the record of the third party in the West, the crazy theories of their leaders in congress were enough to stagger the comprehension and to shock thoughtful men.

They sought disbursements amounting in aggregate to over \$25,000,000,000. The people of Georgia could not afford to endorse such a party. He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and fraught with incalculable evil. He did not wish his position misunderstood; he is a thorough blue-tailist, strong in his faith, and no one could be more unambiguously opposed to the adoption of a single gold standard. The secretary then described the eight different kinds of money now used in this country and maintained that the instant one of these went to a premium it became a commodity for private sale and a contraction would follow, but by preserving upon an equality and by an increase equal to the growth of business and population contraction would be prevented. This would be accomplished first, by changing the bullion in the silver dollars so as to require one hundred cents' worth of silver in any dollar; second by international agreement which if it could be secured, would prevent the necessity of changing the ratio, or third, by calling in all money of small denominations, say \$10 dollars and less not consisting of silver and giving silver the right of way.

He especially urged the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks as a remedy of great value.

RIDICULOUS TECHNICALITIES.

The points relied on by Judge Moreland in arguing before the supreme court, against enjoining the state officials from building an asylum in Eastern Oregon, are ridiculously technical. If Eastern Oregon has no more to rely upon than he adduced from the points in his brief, that section will never get an asylum.

His first point was that the bill did not provide for a separate public institution, but only a "branch." Hence he argued, the words of the constitution "that all the public institutions of the state hereafter provided by the legislative assembly shall be located at the seat of government," did not apply. It would be a "branch" institution. But it would not be "public" in the sense of the constitution.

The asylum at Salem is a public institution. Its "branch" in Union county would not be a public branch. This is splitting a hair between the south and the southwest side. Only a fine lawyer could split a thing so fine.

Eastern Oregon getting an asylum hangs by a split hair, as it were.

The next point he relies upon is stated thus in his brief:

"The statute has provided for certain cases where a relator can call in the power of the state, and in the cases specified in the law, and in those only, can this power be called into exercise. The courts cannot supply what the legislature has neglected or declined to give."

The title of the case is: "The state of Oregon upon the relation of A. C. Taylor, respondent, vs. Sylvester Pen-noyer," etc. The argument is that just this peculiar sort of case was never thought of by the legislature in drafting the law of injunctions. It is purely a technicality. If a taxpayer cannot enjoin an expenditure and have it in-quired into, who can?

The brief closes in these words:

I wish to call attention to the points raised by the attorney-general in his brief, Sherman v. Bellows, and refer to that brief, the points made and authorities cited as part of this brief.

That was the soldiers' home suit. But if that brief can be relied upon as setting this question, why is it necessary to try this case at all? And why in place of citing the attorney-general's brief, which must certainly be more weighty than Mr. Moreland's, do we hope it is for his sake—why does not the attorney-general appear in this suit?

FIRES CONCEAL FRAUDS.

Lives and Property Sacrificed by Thieves.

WICKED TIMBER LAND THIEVES.

Their Crimes Unearthed by a Legislative Committee.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—A Duluth, carrier from Rainy River, brings news of fires on the Canadian border last week that killed nearly 25 persons. Mail carriers between Tower and Rainy River had several narrow escapes.

FIRES TO CONCEAL FRAUDS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A special from St. Cloud, Minn., says: "There are intimations that the state senatorial committee, which for months has been investigating frauds against the state in cutting pine from school lands, will be able to show astonishing evidence. Not only have 'timber pirates' appropriated millions of dollars worth of lumber belonging to the state, but in trying to cover up their stealings they started fires which resulted in terrible loss of life and property in Pine, Kanab, Carlton and other counties. It is charged that lumbermen fired lands which they had improperly cleared, to render measurement of stumpage impossible.

In starting these fires, the crooked lumber men worked altogether to do a clean job. The fires spread over 1000 square miles of country, destroyed, nobody knows how many hundreds of human lives and destroyed \$30,000,000 worth of property. Whether or not it can be proved that these fires grew out of the little ones kindled by the timber pirates, there is a loud demand through the pine country that the manner of cutting timber be severely regulated.

CALLS HIM A MONSTROSITY.

German Emperor Chafing Under Hostility.

HIS SENSATIONAL SPEECH AT A BANQUET.

Opposition of the Prussian Nobility to Their King.

Want an Armistice.

Face to Face.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

past four grievous years have weighed upon the farmer, and it appears to me that under this condition doubt has arisen in regard to my promises and as to whether I should be able to keep them. N. Y. I find myself compelled to observe, with a sore heart, that in the circles of the nobility standing near the throne, my best intentions were misunderstood, and to a certain extent, combated. Nay, more, word of opposition has been brought to my ears. Gentlemen, the opposition of Prussian noblemen to their king is a monstrosity. They are justified in forming an opposition only when they know the king to be at their head. This is a lesson taught by the history of our country. How often have my ancestors had to set themselves against misguided members of that class for the welfare of the whole community. The successor of him, who, by his own right, became sovereign duke of Prussia, will follow the same path as his great ancestor, and as once the first king of Prussia said, 'Ex me mea nascitur corona,' and as his great son established his authority, so I represent, like my imperial grandsire, the kingdom by the grace of God.

"I shall continue in my constant endeavors and the next budget will afford fresh proof of my parental solicitude. Gentlemen, let us regard the pressure weighing upon us and the times through which we are passing, in the light of the Christian profession in which we have been educated, as a trial laid upon us by God. Let us preserve our minds in quietude and endure with patience and firm resolution, hoping for better times, according to our old maxim, 'noblesse oblige.' A stirring ceremony passed before our eyes Tuesday. Before us stands the statue of William I, the imperial sword uplifted in his right hand, the symbol of law and order. It reminds us of the arduous struggle, which has designs against the very foundation of our constitutional and social life. Now gentlemen, it is to you I this day address myself. Forward, to fight for religion, for morality and for order against the parties of revolution. As the ivy winds itself around the oak, beautifies it with its leaves and protects it when the tempests rage, so do the Prussian nobility close around my house. May it, and with it the whole nobility of the German nation become a bright example to those sections of the populace which are still wavering. Let us enter together upon this struggle. Onward with God and dishonor to him who forsakes his king.

"In the hope that Eastern Prussia will be the first province in line in this battle, I raise my glass and quaff to the prosperity of Eastern Prussia and to her inhabitants. Three cheers for the province."

Want an Armistice. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Shanghai seems to confirm the report that negotiations for an armistice between China and Japan are in progress.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In official circles it is believed that the armistice negotiations, said to be in progress between China and Japan, refer to anything more than negotiations or exchanges between generals commanding the opposing armies in Corea.

Face to Face. LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says it is reported from Corea that the opposing armies of China and Japan are now separated only by the Yalu river, which is impassable on account of floods.

Read tariff article on third page.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CORBETT AND JACKSON

Sioux City Wants the Champions to Fight.

\$25,000 THE SUM TO BE FOUGHT FOR.

On an Island in the Ragging Missouri River.

A Corbett Jackson Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Brady and Orourke, representing Corbett and Jackson, met Ed Loyd, the representative of the Sioux City athletic club today. Loyd had articles in which the club offered a purse of \$25,000 for a fight. The contest is to take place between May 15 and June 15 next, near Sioux City. Each of the fighters is guaranteed \$2500 in case the fight is stopped by the police. Brady signed instantly, but Orourke said he was not authorized to sign. Loyd left for Chicago to see Jackson personally. The fight, if arranged, will take place on a bar in the Missouri river, near Sioux City, and between Nebraska and Iowa: It has never been decided which state has jurisdiction over this point.

Joining the Chinese.

HONG KONG, Sept. 8.—Many Europeans employed in the Chinese customs service are resigning in order to enter the Chinese navy. In the latter service they will be paid 150 taels per month. In case of death 5000 taels are to be paid to their families.

Fire by Lightning.

DETRAIL, Ill., Sept. 8.—Lightning played havoc among various small towns in this section last night. The business portion of Malta, a village of 600, is in ashes, with the losses aggregating \$50,000. Henrietta, a hamlet of half a dozen houses, was also wiped out. At Caledonia four buildings were destroyed. At Rockford three fires were caused by lightning.

Fatal R. R. Collision.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Sept. 8.—An east-bound freight train collided with a west-bound work train near here today. There were 15 men in the cab. Jerry Sheehan and David Forcht were killed and James Kane had his thigh shattered. Seven were slightly injured.

Oklahoma Divorces Nullified.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 8.—A decision of the supreme court of the territory to day nullified all divorces granted by the probate judges in Oklahoma, since 1893. There have been fully four hundred such divorces and a large percentage of persons so divorced have married since, and are guilty of bigamy.

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Wheat Cash \$3 1/2 @ 85.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Cash, 54.

PORTLAND, Sept. 8.—Wheat valley 75 @ 77 1/2; Walla Walla 65 @ 70.

Eminent Man Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Comte De Paris, the famous historian, is dead.

WANTED.—Fresh cow. By J. S. Macomber. Enquire at brick store, South Salem.

Puritan Maple syrup, guaranteed pure, the best on the coast. Farrell & Co.

Zimmerman's best mile on a bicycle yesterday was done in 2 minutes, 8 1/2 seconds.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring the text 'Better Than Pills' and 'Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report'.

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, featuring the text 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER' and 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'.