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274 COMMERCIAL.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, 1895-1896.

The University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, offers free tuition to all students. Young men obtain board, lodging, heat and light in the dormitory for \$2.50 per week. Roomers furnish their own linen. Young women are provided with board in private families at \$2 per week. Young women desiring board should address Fred John Straub, Eugene, Oregon, or week. Young women desiring board should address Fred John Straub, Eugene, Oregon, or week. Young Women's Christian Association, Eugene. The University offers three Bachelor's degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters with corresponding courses of study. The following shorter courses are also offered: An English calendar course in two years to a business diploma and in three years to the title graduate in education, leading in two years to a business diploma and in three years to the title graduate in education. An advanced course for graduates of normal schools leading to the degree of master of pedagogy. A course of two years for teachers of physical education from the public and the title director physical education. The University charges an incidental fee of \$10 which is payable in advance by all students. Students holding diplomas from the preparatory department without examination. Those desiring information regarding the preparatory department should address the Dean, N. L. Narreng, Eugene. For catalogue and information address C. H. Chapman, President, or J. J. Walton, Secretary, Eugene, Oregon.

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SALEM, OR. W. L. STALEY, PRINCIPAL. Regular sessions begin Monday, September 2. Students registered now. It will pay those who expect to prepare for some business pursuit to attend a business college where a systematic course of business training may be had. Capital Business College offers five courses: Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English. This is positively the only business college in Oregon using the inter-communication system of business practice. Out-of-town students may secure board and furnished room in private family at \$4 a week. Write or call at college office for circulars giving full information relative to courses of study, rates of tuition, etc. 8-20-95

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Only good horses used. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stables back of State Insurance block.

THE NATIONAL LIARS.

How the Democratic Platform Was Fixed

TO CATCH THE SILVER VOTE.

How the Sound Money Bosses Received the People.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—The Rocky Mountain News publishes an editorial in which Thomas M. Patterson, editor of that paper, gives a full account of the proceedings of the subcommittee of the committee on resolutions at the last National Democratic convention, relating to the financial plank. The subcommittee consisted of: Mr. Bayard, Senators McPherson, Vilas and Daniel; John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee; F. L. Garrard, of Georgia; Mr. Jones, of Missouri and Mr. Patterson, of Colorado.

Mr. Patterson says: "When the first plank was read and analyzed, I suggested that it was uncertain and gave room to cavil about its meaning. To remove this uncertainty I requested that the word 'free' be inserted before the words 'coinage of gold and silver,' etc. I distinctly stated that I would be content to omit the ratio for such coinage, leaving that to congress; what I did want was the Democratic party, clearly and unequivocally, committed to true bimetalism. Senators Vilas and McPherson opposed this, and so did Mr. Bayard. Each gave his reasons. It was not that they were opposed to free coinage; on the contrary, they favored it, but the word 'free,' as applied to coinage, was so liable to be misunderstood in the East and Northwest that it would, through this ignorance, lose the party many votes, which should not be allowed. Mr. Bayard was particularly earnest in asserting his fealty to silver, and told in graphic and pathetic language the services he had performed for the white metal."

Mr. Patterson says that after considerable discussion Mr. Atkins, a professed bimetalist, offered the following substitute for the monetary plank: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver for the owners thereof, without discriminating against either metal or charges for mintage," etc. "I realized in a moment," continues Mr. Patterson, "that it was a declaration for free coinage as clear and emphatic as though the word 'free' were used a dozen times, but before committing myself I turned to Senators Vilas, McPherson and Bayard and asked: 'What do you think of it, gentlemen?' They indicated they wished to consider it."

He then conferred with Mr. Daniel, who approved of the substitute, and said, in response to the assertion that the other side would not accept it: "Yes, they will; they are honorable gentlemen, and when they say they favor it, but that the word 'free' is dangerous and will lose the party many votes in the East and Northwest, they mean it. This amendment avoids their only objection and they will adopt it."

Mr. Daniel then urged the acceptance of the substitute, and was surprised when Senator Vilas announced that they decided against accepting it, claiming that the original platform was a declaration for free silver. Mr. Atkins also voted against the substitute.

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Always FIRST Gail Borden Eagle Brand CONDENSED MILK For 35 years the leading brand. It is the best and the most economical. A PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Philadelphia Fair, San Francisco

Mr. Patterson states that Mr. Whitney came to the committee room, and, in answer to a question, was told of the effort to have the word 'free' inserted in the monetary plank. Mr. Patterson then continues: "He studied the proposition for a moment or two, and in a very decided tone exclaimed: 'That's a vote-getter; they should not object to that. Let me talk with them about it.'"

"He called Senators Vilas and McPherson aside and talked with them quite earnestly for fully five minutes. He returned apparently disappointed and said: 'It's no use; they object to the word 'free,' because it is a very unreasonable word in the northeast in connection with money, and to adopt it would lose the Democracy of that section of the country.'"

"I then explained the Atkins amendment, whereupon he again said in most emphatic language: 'They will certainly consent to that; I think they will; that is a vote-getter. I will talk to them about it.'"

"Again he held an earnest consultation with the senators, when, returning, looking more crestfallen than at first he remarked: 'It's no use, they will consent to no change.'"

"The fight before the full committee was reported in the press at that time. I advocated the amendment inserting the word 'free' in the plank. Mr. Bayard and Senator Vilas made several earnest speeches against it. The amendment was lost. I carried the amendment into the convention. It was again defeated. I became convinced that Senators Vilas and McPherson, with ex-Secretary Bayard, represented Mr. Cleveland's views, and that they fully understood one another. The money plank was a trap with which to carry free-coinage Democrats for Mr. Cleveland. I made up my mind I would not walk into the trap with my eyes open, and so as soon as possible I repudiated Mr. Cleveland and did what I could for General Weaver."

DID NOT MEAN IT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Colonel Charles Jones, of Missouri, who was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and of the subcommittee that formulated the Democratic national platform of 1892, makes a statement to the World over his signature regarding the story by Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, of the mystery of the financial plank. He writes: "Mr. Patterson's statement of the conflict is substantially correct. The plank at first submitted was a straight-out bimetallic plank, regarding the coinage of silver and gold on equal terms. It was discussed seven hours, and repeatedly amended and recast. Patterson and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, led the contest for the words 'free coinage of silver.' Senators Vilas and McPherson led the fight against the use of those words, but not on the ground that they were opposed to silver. They declared over and over again that they were good bimetallics and as friendly to silver as Patterson and Daniel. They said their objection to the words 'free coinage' was simply that they had a meaning in certain parts of the country that would be misleading."

"Atkinson introduced the compromise resolution that was adopted after being modified. Patterson and Daniel fought it to the end, and voted against it when it came to a vote. I recall the fact that in the fight on the final discussion Vilas read the plank as it now stands to Patterson, dwelling in strong emphasis on the first clause, and asking Patterson how it differed essentially from his demand for free coinage. Every member of the subcommittee claimed to be in favor of bimetalism."

"If Vilas, or McPherson, or Bayard, had admitted that the resolution could be interpreted to mean gold monometallism, it could not have passed the subcommittee, or the general committee or the convention. All three of these bodies supposed real bimetalism was intended when the resolution was adopted."

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald's correspondent at Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the government has received information of an alarming nature from the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The information is to the effect that bands of revolutionists in formidable numbers have refused to lay down their arms. A large body of revolting Brazilians has already declared that it will continue the struggle, as the terms of peace recently ratified are entirely unsatisfactory. This body is now encamped in force near Pelotas. It is reported that the government is considering a proposition to order several sea-going torpedo boats in Genoa, Italy. These boats, it is proposed, shall be of great speed. An Argentina special says it is reported that an official from this country will visit the United States for the express purpose of visiting all factories where war materials are manufactured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special of the Herald from Panama says: The province of La Jap, Ecuador, has surrendered to General Alfaro's force without resistance. It is also reported that Alfaro's victory is practically complete, and that the war in Ecuador may be regarded as brought to a close. It is possible, however, that some of the forces of the Quito government now massed in the province of Chacabuco may try as a last resort to attack Alfaro in Quito. Defeat in this event would be inevitable unless Colombia should act as an ally of the Quito faction. President Caro, of Colombia, has officially stated, however, that he will remain neutral unless General Alfaro should commit or permit his followers to commit any overt acts favorable to the liberals in Colombia and tending to weaken the government of the president.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 3.—Admirers of the president of Brazil have decided to present him with a house as honorable recognition of his services in establishing peace in Rio Grande do Sul. The government is to raise \$2,000,000 for an armament fund by imposing small additional duties on tobacco, wine and agricultural machinery.

There is a project to establish a government bank with a capital of \$5,000,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Emperor William inaugurated the second day's festivities in connection with the battles of 1870-71 by personally decorating with branches of oak leaves four corps standards. The first regiment of guards was drawn up in front of the castle to witness the ceremony.

At 8:30 the emperor set out for the parade ground to review the German-American veterans.

The weather was fine, and large crowds thronged the streets, which were most elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. The Brandenburg gate was covered with laurel wreaths, hanging from which were streamers of dark crimson velvet, bearing the inscription in gold letters: "How Events Have Shaped Themselves Under God's Guidance."

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In reply to an invitation to join a parliamentary committee for the purpose of furthering the proposal for an international conference, having in view an agreement for the adoption of an international system of currency, Sir John Teag, senior member of parliament for the city of Dundee, writes as follows: "I fear that if I joined a committee it

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

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THEY REFUSE TO ACCEPT PEACE.

Insurgents Declare They Will Continue the Struggle.

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would be assumed that I had become a bimetalist, whereas, I have never been able to see how a double standard could work. One of the metals being practically immovable and the other a movable quantity. At the same time, I am in favor of an international conference, upon the condition that the members be not delegated to represent fixed views, but sent with free minds.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Garrick theater was crowded with a representative audience on the occasion of the first production in London of "Alabama," by Augustus Thomas. The play was produced under the direction of E. S. Willard. Upon the fall of the curtain Willard advanced to the front of the curtain and said:

"The author is 3,000 miles away and is doubtless anxiously awaiting your verdict. What shall I tell him?" This was met with loud applause, mingled with a few hisses. There were many Americans present.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In a leading article published the Globe expresses the opinion that the German celebration endangers the peace of Europe. The tone of the Berlin papers has been offensive and such as needlessly wound the feelings of the French people.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The total government receipts for August were \$28,952,695 against \$40,417,905 for August, 1894, when the whiskey withdrawal was immense on account of the new tariff law. Loss in receipts in August as compared with July, was \$117,051. Expenditures during August amounted to \$32,588,184, as against \$33,548,063 for July.

PUTTING UP GOLD. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The government bond syndicate today deposited \$2,000,000 at the sub treasury.

AN IOWA BANK. The Family Who Ran It Are Not Popular. STORM LAKE, Ia., Sept. 3.—Great indignation prevails over the closing of the Buena Vista county state bank. Big crowds fill the streets. It would only need word to lead to deeds of violence. The business methods of the Lemon family, who ran the institution, have caused great indignation.

MILLIONS MATCHED. Engagement of One of the Public-Be-D—d Girls. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Moses Taylor, though not formally announced, is now conceded by friends. The great fortune of Miss Vanderbilt is almost matched by the millions of Taylor.

Big Bicycle Races. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—In a match bicycle race for \$1,000 between Johnson, Sanger and Tyler, beat two in three heats, distance one mile, resulted as follows: First heat, Johnson first by about six inches, Sanger second, Tyler third. Time 3:14. Heavy wind in the stretch. Second heat, Sanger won by twenty lengths ahead, Johnson second Tyler third, time 2:18.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DURRANT TRIAL.

The District Attorney's Opening Speech.

THE PRISONER AT THE BAR

Charged With Murder in the First Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sep. 3.—The actual trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont, commenced this morning. District Attorney Barnes delivered the morning address.

The court room was crowded at the hour. Durrant (was specially attired for the occasion in a new suit of clothes. His father and mother sat beside him. For the remainder of the trial Judge Murphy has secured a more commodious court room of the presiding judge to accommodate the crowd. All the witnesses in the case were excluded. Then District Attorney Barnes made his opening statement:

In his address, District Attorney Barnes said: "We will show you that in the month of September, 1894, Blanche Lamont, a young girl about 20 years of age, came to San Francisco from her home at Dillon, Mont., in hope that the climate of California might benefit her health. She went to reside with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Noble, and from the time of her arrival until April 3, she was engaged in attending school. We will show that Blanche Lamont in her lifetime was well, so well, and yet not well enough acquainted with the prisoner, Durrant; that he was in the habit of accompanying her home from church and prayer meeting; that he has called upon her; that was the only occasion upon which she ever went anywhere with any man, as far as we are informed. She visited the park one afternoon in company with Durrant. We will give you the history of her life and her movements as far as we are able, up to the 3d of April, 1895, in order that you may form a just appreciation of the character and habits of this unfortunate young girl. We will show you her condition with defendant, and we will show you the reason why, when murdered, the body of Blanche Lamont was found in the darkened belfry of Emanuel church, and the question sprang from the lips of every resident of this city and of this county who is the murderer. We will show why it is that the state answers that he who is responsible for the slaughter of this young life is William Henry Theodore Durrant. We shall show Durrant's connection with the crime and shall demonstrate by irrefutable and unanswerable evidence that he and he alone committed this murder. We will show you that Durrant met this ill-fated girl on the day of her death; that he accompanied her to church; that he was seen to enter the church with her; that he was seen afterwards in the church alone; that Blanche Lamont was never seen again by the eyes of man after she entered the portals of Emanuel church with defendant; that in the church was found her dead body, her clothes, her school books, showing that she had never been home, and that she had gone straight from her school to her death; if we show you as we confidently

[Continued on fourth page.]