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E. T. BARNES.

A TRIBUTE TO BARKLEY.

A Brother Minister Speaks of a Republican Candidate for the Legislature.

BUTTEVILLE, May 13, 1896.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Will you kindly permit me to publish an unsolicited tribute of esteem for our Woodburn candidate for the legislature Hon. H. L. Barkley, or Brother Barkley, as his numerous friends prefer to call him. I have known him intimately for seven years and during that time have had opportunities for observing his conduct in all the relations of life, having been his nearest neighbor, had business dealings with him and through the usual fraternal intercourse between two sister churches have come into near approach such as to give room for competition and rivalry, have also shared my roof with himself and family and a sense of duty compels me to say that a more honorable and high-minded man I have never known in the fifty years of my experience. Whether in the home, on the street, in business, religion or politics he is the same H. L. Barkley, as brave as a lion, as tender as a woman and loving as a child. It is too much to claim for any man that he is without fault, but no one can truthfully say that Brother Barkley ever did him any wrong by word or act. He is generous to a fault. He would give his last dollar to a man who needs it worse than himself. When traveling over the Willamette valley as presiding elder of the United Brethren church he spent a mere pittance of his salary upon himself, giving away most of it in churches and assisting the poor. When he was nominated for the legislature two years ago he was sick, helpless and for some time unconscious of what was going on. The nomination went to him as a voluntary testimonial to his worth. As soon as he was able to get out and shake his raven, curly locks he made such a rousing canvass and polled such a heavy vote as to justify the selection. Before the legislature met his wife was taken seriously ill and was taken to the Portland hospital for an operation. For many long weary weeks her life hung trembling in the balance. Such a strain as he was subjected to during the trying hours of the legislature, with the death-angel threatening his home and a merciless attack from a few Woodburn politicians because of his refusal to be dictated to by a party caucus was enough to cause a weak man to succumb. But through it all our honored friend preserved his usual demeanor. As the weekly ad-

Journal of the legislature gave him a little respite, he hurried northward, just stopping on the way, occasionally, to brush off the Woodburn flies and then hastening to the bedside of his wife who was tenderly cared for and provided with everything commensurate with a poor man's purse. As soon as it was possible to remove her I gladly offered my home that old associations and the tender care of loving friends might hasten her recovery. I had thus an opportunity of knowing our friend where every man is most truly himself—in the home and among his own family. If our friend was near he would stay my hand for I write this without his knowledge or consent, but candor requires any one who knows H. L. Barkley to say truthfully that he is above reproach. In a late issue of your paper you say Brother Barkley organized his friends into a club which carried the primary. I think you overstate the case. Brother Barkley did not organize the Lincoln club at Woodburn neither did he seek to use it for his own promotion.

Notwithstanding, it has been a matter of pride that the Woodburn delegation resisted all attempts to shelve their favorite here. All the persuasion that ingenuity could devise was resorted to by the political ringsters to defeat the nomination of H. L. Barkley because he refuses to bow the knee to their authority, but notwithstanding all opposition and without any scheming on his own part, he got the nomination on the first ballot when there were fifteen candidates. He is popular with the masses, but death to the self-constituted bosses. Whether this or that shall rule will be determined on election day. JOHN E. DAY.

Bicyclers Protest.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A number of bicycling fathers who are in the habit of taking their babies with them on their wheels, will meet tonight to protest against a law proposed by the Humane Society to stop the practice. They declare that there is no more danger in carrying children on bicycles than in carrying them in carriages or street cars. The strongest objection is made by Mr. William H. Little, who asserts that the law is a dangerous invasion of personal liberty. "If parental love cannot be trustee to safeguard children, then our civilization is in danger," he said. "Let us pass a law also to prevent a baby from sleeping with its mother because some infants have been smothered."

Buy your hosiery at the New York Racket and save money. 2d 1w

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pijscher's Castoria.

THE CYCLONE TERROR

Long Lists of Dead in the State of Michigan.

GENERAL DEVASTATION.

A Great Many Are Wounded and Crippled for Life.

OXFORD, Mich., May 26.—From the reports that continue to come in from adjacent points, the full force of a fierce wind that swept this part of Oakland county, is beginning to be appreciated. Everywhere is devastation. Villages that were yesterday the homes of contented persons are today desolate. The death roll in this vicinity may run up to the hundred mark. At Oakwood, a hamlet, 50 miles north of Oxford, having a population of about 200, not a house is left standing. The following are known to have been killed in this county, near Nortonville: W. J. Mitchell, wife and two children; Daniel Thompson and son; Abraham Quick, wife and two children; Mrs. Henry Quick, John Porritt, Mrs. Joseph Porritt, John Milkey, T. E. Gleason, Mrs. L. D. Eaton, Abe Mitchell, Mrs. William Mitchell, Edwin Field and two children, Mr. Howe.

At Barkwood, Mrs. Susan Stuart, Mrs. E. A. Wolverton, Mrs. William Davidson and daughter, Ida, Ed. Field, child of Alfred Field, Ed. Howe, fatally injured. At North Oxford, Mrs. Oscar State, Thomas Bishop, farm laborer, name unknown, Joseph Smitley and son. Injured: Frank Laidlaw, wife and child; Mrs. Laidlaw, seriously hurt. At Thomas, Charles Hicks and son, killed; Mrs. C. A. Hicks, frightfully crushed. Mrs. Sid Copeman, will not live; Elvery Hicks, badly crushed; T. P. Knapp, head badly bruised; William Althouse, internal injuries; George Hiber, both legs broken; William Carey, frightfully bruised and injured internally; Charles Bradley, injured about the head; A. H. Kidder, arm badly shattered.

At Oakwood, Al. Fifield, both legs broken; Harvey Francis, internal injuries, cannot live; Myron Johnson, leg broken; Mrs. E. A. Howe and one or two children badly injured. Near Ortonville, between twenty or twenty-five were more or less seriously injured.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 26.—Forty-three killed, a score of fatally injured and about 50 people seriously hurt is, as near as can be estimated, the result of the destructive tornado which swept portions of Iowa, Illinois and Kansas Sunday night. The property loss is heavy, but accurate estimates thus far are impossible. The list of killed stands as follows: Jasper Co., Ia., 10; N. McGregor, Ia., 12; Polk Co., Ia., 9; Durango, Ia., 5; Rockford, Ia., 4; Fort Scott, Kan., 2; Elgin, Ills., 1.

The storm originated near the town of Ankeny, 95 miles north of Des Moines. As near as can be ascertained from those who saw the sight, two clouds, one from the northwest and one from the southwest, met and dropped down on the earth and wrought their havoc on all that was loose and fast. The storm moved northeastward.

IN GEN. GRANT'S TOWN. GALENA, Ills., May 26.—The storm caused a property loss of \$100,000 in Galena. The river rose rapidly, flooding several streets. It was the heaviest fall of rain ever known here. Not a train is moving on any of the four railroads entering this city. One fatality is reported. Mrs. R. D. Stickland was drowned in her home.

AT OUR OLD HOME.

DEBUQUE, Ia., May 26.—From 25 to 30 persons have been drowned at North McGregor. Among the dead are a man named Maloney, his wife, children and a grandchild and two families named Burke and McRees were wiped out leaving no trace. Eighteen are said to have been drowned in these three families alone. A number of tramps are also known to have been lost. Other names could not be had.

A number of small streams unite at Benlah and flow from that point to the Mississippi. The flood swept everything, houses and cars between Benlah and North McGregor, into the Mississippi. The previous estimates of the loss placed the number of drowned at twelve.

ILLINOIS CYCLONE.

CAIRO, Ills., May 26.—A storm struck this locality at 8:30 p. m. There was a terrific wind and rain. The opera house and the Union depot were unroofed, but no houses were destroyed or lives lost in the city. The ferry boat Katherine was capsized at the mouth of the Ohio river, drowning all on board, but the captain, engineer and clerk. The dead number thirteen.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—Later reports from North McGregor, relative to the terrible havoc caused by the storm and flood of Sunday night show that the loss of life will probably be found nearer twenty than ten. Of the thirteen persons known to be missing, the bodies of six have been recovered.

DETROIT, May 26.—The total number of deaths resulting from last night's cyclone in Michigan reaches 38, with reports from some remote districts yet to come. Several of the injured cannot recover.

MODERATOR'S SERMON.

Dr. Withrow, at Saratoga, Pleads for Conciliation.

SARATOGA, May 26.—Moderator Withrow, newly elected to office in the Presbyterian conference, said Sunday in the course of his discourse, that he was pleading for moderation and conciliation. His subject was "Living Deeds, Rather than Violent, Reveal Christ." This truth, he said, was illustrated in the career of Christ, in course of his humanity in the world and in the conduct of Christians. With great emphasis and reiteration he exclaimed: "The most horrid thing of hates is to see human beings trying to hurt one another."

Theological contests never have been a source of benefit, he declared, though possibly good may have been brought of ecclesiastical duels. He expressed entire dissent from the principles of those who declare: "We will cleanse the church, even if we split it apart in doing so." Christianity does not receive the confidence of the world while it uses the ax. Fighting churches are a laughing stock. Conciliation and mutual consideration are indispensable to the healthy growth and progress which comes with peace.

The moderator's sermon has been the subject of general conversation ever since it was delivered, the liberal and the moderate classes applauding its spirit.

Tomorrow will be a busy day in the assembly. The further consideration of the report on young people's societies is in order for the morning, and the floor has been accorded to Rev. C. S. Lane of Mt. Vernon N. Y., who will move to strike out the remainder of the resolution and to discharge the committee. It is threatened, by the moderator, that if the Christian Endeavor movement, that they will move to reconsider what has already been done, and to throw the whole matter overboard.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with the seminaries in order to bring them into closer relation with the assembly will be presented tomorrow. It is understood there will be a minority report containing some very drastic features. Some question has been raised as to the next place of meeting. An invitation has been received from Petoskey, Mich., but it is not likely to be seriously considered. The most serious proposition comes from San Francisco.

Suicide of C. H. Cottle.

EGGENE, Or., May 26.—C. H. Cottle, who resided on the river road just beyond Meria's Park, committed suicide between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday evening by shooting himself through the head with a small rifle. The bullet passed through the man's brain and death soon followed.

C. H. Cottle was born in Bucksport, Maine, and was at the time of his death aged 58 years. When a boy he removed with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1860 he enlisted in the army and served his country faithfully during the four years' struggle. He was one of the soldiers martyred by imprisonment in the Andersonville prison. After the war he settled in Illinois, removing from there to Sioux county, Iowa, where he married Mrs. Elma Howard, who survives him. He afterward removed to Sheldon, O'Brien county, Iowa, where he successfully conducted a wagon shop and a furniture and undertaking business. In 1883 he removed to Salem, Oregon, where he was identified with the State Insurance Co. until 1886, when he removed to Eugene, engaging in the grocery business for about two years in partnership with his stepson, C. J. Howard. Since then he has lived either in Eugene or on his farm where he died. He leaves a widow, daughter, Ethel M. Cottle, and stepson, C. J. Howard.

RELEASED.—The State prison today released J. A. Hammond, sentenced November 1886, for manslaughter in Baker county. He leaves only four men there who were there when he came to the prison. Henry Brophy, the present warden, was a watchman at the prison when he was first committed.

Runaways.—A four horse team, loaded with flour and feed, belonging to Trask, the Stayton liveryman, ran away near the woolen mill, turning the corner at the state treasurer's residence, the wheel horse fell and was dragged quite away, badly cutting one of the animal's hind legs. But this stopped the runaway. A butcher cart took a spin up Ferry street this morning. No harm done.

Hats, Hats, Hats. If you wear them. The New York Racket can fit you. Our Fedoras are the surprise of the city for style, quality and prices. 2d 1w

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The "Star 5 Star" shoes are the standard of quality. Their fit and style is unsurpassed. The New York Racket sells them cheap. 2d 1w

A BIMETALLIC UNION.

Silver Men in Polk Unite On a Ticket.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Mitchell Republicans or Bimetallist to Be Chosen.

DIXIE, Polk county, May 26.—The following is the agreement signed here yesterday by which only one set of legislative candidates appear against the Republicans:

THE AGREEMENT.

"To all voters of Polk county favorable to the free coinage of silver.

"Fellow citizens: The times are desperate and demand measures that under ordinary circumstances would be unnecessary.

"In the full conviction that our action will not be misunderstood by those whose opinion we are unwilling to forfeit, we have decided that the very highest devotion to your interests demands that we should withdraw from a race that only divides the bimetallic vote and insures your defeat, whereas if united, you are certain of a majority.

"At a time like this, when distress is increasing on every hand, it ill becomes us to quarrel over party name or party spoil. Not only are farms and factories, stores and work shops breaking down beneath the awful pressure of the hour, but every political party in America likewise. By uniting upon the single issue of bimetallicism, we hope to be led to victory next November. Our action therefore is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the hour.

"We have awaited this long until the pressure from many prominent members of our respective parties has forced us to act.

"We all realize that the next legislature will be very nearly evenly divided upon the great issue of the free coinage of silver. It is in the earnest hope that you will concentrate your votes and elect only men to the legislature who are known to favor this measure, that we withdraw thus leaving the way open for you to cast a united vote instead of a divided vote.

"To this end a conference has been held of the candidates together with a number of prominent members of our respective parties, at which it was deemed best that our names be withdrawn. As the tickets have been printed and will probably appear with our names as candidates, we most heartily endorse the following BIMETALLIC UNION TICKET, composed of candidates selected from the tickets of both parties and ask you to vote for them, ignoring our candidacy."

Here will follow the names on the bimetallic union ticket. To the above the names of G. W. Myer, Democratic candidate for the senate, J. M. Dennis, Democratic candidate for representative, as well as some minor office candidates, have been signed; leaving the field to J. E. Sears, former senator and J. B. Shepard and Dr. T. J. Lee for representatives.

Solemnly Crowned.

MOSCOW, May 26.—His Majesty, Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovitch, autocrat of all Russia's, and her majesty, Empress Alexandra Fedorovna, were solemnly crowned today, in the cathedral of assumption with the utmost ceremony and in accordance with all religious forms and ancient rites.

Filled Cheese Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The senate has defeated a motion to table the amendment to the filled cheese bill, and adding 75 cents to the tax on beer, Yeas 25, nays 30.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.—The incorporation of the Salem Light and Traction Co., to operate a light, railroad, telephone, etc., was filed in the secretary of state's office today, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators, E. F. McCracken, F. R. Anson, T. H. Page and D. F. Tutthill.

SIMPLY EVERYTHING.—Branson & Co., the popular corner grocers, have simply everything good in their line, and they do not care who knows it.

A NEW SAW.—Taylor & McCackm have bought a steam wood saw of E. F. Parkhurst, the machine man, and will start up in the business soon.

A PLEA FOR BIMETALLISM.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The goldbug organs are now figuring out that free coinage would instantly contract the circulation to about one-third of its present volume. They say that the \$600,000,000 of gold would immediately disappear from the circulation, and the balance of our money would depreciate one-half. Plausible, perhaps, at first glance, but let us examine it. First, there is no such amount of gold in this country, but suppose that there is—how much of it is in circulation? On this coast there is a little gold, and but very little, out among the people. Nowhere else in the Union is there a dollar in circulation. It is locked up in the treasury and in the bank vaults. It is hoarded already—as much so as though it were already at a premium. Go to an eastern bank with a check, and demand gold. Will you get it? Hardly. It is hoarded now for a double purpose—to keep it from naturally finding its way into the hands of the government, so that the latter will be obliged to issue bonds in order to get gold with which to sustain the present standard, and to be in a position to take advantage of just that embarrassment of the government, when the time comes. Is any one credulous enough to suppose that the bankers are too "good" to perform such a stroke of "business," when they have the chance? If so, we certainly ought to enlarge our asylums for the feeble-minded.

In the meantime, this hoarded gold is made a basis for credits, and for that purpose nearly our entire stock is used. Suppose gold is at a premium? Would the holder fail to still use it as a basis of credit? How could he lose thereby? Obligated to pay gold obligation, he would have the gold to pay it with, while, if it were payable in silver he could exchange his gold for silver at market rates. Why should he lock his gold away and hoard it, as the miser hoards it, for the sake of hoarding? That is a very crude and childish idea of "business." If gold should go to a premium, it would be handled by the brokers, and when wanted could be obtained by payment of the premium. Twenty years ago today gold was at a premium, but no one ever heard that business was paralyzed, that the wheels of commerce ceased to revolve, or that the busy hum of industry was stilled, all over this broad land.

It is somewhat conducive to impatience to reflect that people have so soon forgotten that the war was fought on a depreciated currency; that gold, and silver too, were then at a premium, and out of circulation; and still business was carried on, fortunes were made, and our foreign trade was not interfered with in the least, by the fact that gold was not in general circulation. As a matter of fact, there is practically no gold in general circulation among the people today, and even, if under free coinage, it should go to a premium, it would still "circulate" fully as much as it does now.

A depreciated currency may not, in itself, be desirable, but let us not use the term to scare the children with. "Gold at a premium," "depreciated money," are terms used in a kind of bogie-man way, calculated to frighten some timid voters back into the goldbug ranks; but the reality would not be the universal, soul-destroying cataclysm that they wish us to believe. One thing let us clearly understand. If gold goes to a premium (measured in silver), and silver goes to a discount (measured in gold), then the said premium and discount must of necessity exactly balance each

other. If you have a gold obligation to meet and must sell property to meet it, you will either sell on a gold basis and get your gold, or will sell on a silver basis and get enough more silver so that you can exchange for gold and have the same amount as in the first instance. They tell us that the farmer must sell his wheat on a gold basis because it goes to a gold standard market. Very well. If wheat is worth 50 cents per bushel in gold, and the farmer gets his gold, he will certainly have the benefit of whatever premium there is on it; while if he takes his pay in silver dollars worth 50 cents in gold, then he will get twice as many of them. The laws of supply and demand will regulate that, and if one buyer will not do about the right thing another one will.

They wish us to believe that we would pay the most, and sell on the basis by which we would receive the least. That is good common sense, isn't it? It takes two to make a bargain, and the buyer cannot be buying on a silver basis and the seller selling on a gold basis at the same time. If the farmer sells his hay or spuds for silver, the buyer surely does not have to pay gold.

But suppose what they tell us to be true; suppose that free coinage would cut the wages of labor in two without cutting in two the price of what the laborer buys. We must remember that what the laborer buys is itself the product of other laborers. So supposing such a state of affairs to suddenly spring into existence, there would be such a profit in the employment of labor in the manufacture of goods that every idle factory in the country would immediately commence running night and day, and there would be such a demand for laborers that wages would at once rise to correspond with the price of goods. Can any sane man doubt this? And would not laborers, as a class, be glad to suffer a few months inconvenience and short rations for the sake of seeing prosperity return to our country and work again become plenty? The worst that the goldbugs can threaten us with is infinitely better than continued adherence to the single gold standard. DAVID BURR CHASE.

Salem, Or., May 25, 1896.

AN ENGINEER'S GOOD WORK.

How Mr. Hannigan Saves Two Lives Within a Week.

Engineer Hannigan, who runs between this city and Portland on the Salem local is gaining quite a reputation for saving souls, and during the past week has been the means of preserving two lives that except for his thoughtfulness would have travelled the long trestle at Aurora Mr. Hannigan spied a man ahead and reversed his engine, slowing down the train just in time to prevent a fatality. The victim was an old gentleman named Jones living at Hubbard. He was hit by the moving engine and pushed aside, but saved himself by clinging to the trestle until the train could pull by, when Conductor Elder and crew helped him out of his dilemma and took him on home. Another instance occurred last evening as the train was pulling out of Portland and just before reaching the shops a man with a bundle of blankets tried to step across the track ahead of the engine, when his foot was caught in a cattle guard. He could not extricate himself but Engineer Hannigan seeing the awful picture, had made the effort of his life and stopped the engine when within less than four feet of the helpless victim. Thus within a week's time a faithful servant of the public saved the lives of two careless men. He may never get thanks of the public for this great service, but the consciousness of having done more than duty must always be a consoling thought.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE