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The Owl Drug Store.

## An Able Argument.

GOVERNOR McCONNELL ENTERS THE FIELD OF DISCUSSION.

### Falacies of Democracy.

No Favorable Legislation on Finance can Come From a Party Whose Public Acts Have Always Been Incompetent and Followed by Distress.

Publishers Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.—Gentlemen: I notice in your issue of August 10th three questions proposed by C. W. Simons, of Kellogg, this state, which you have undertaken to answer.

As you have invited correspondence in your columns on the political situation, if you will kindly grant me that privilege, I would like to correct you in your answer.

To the first question, "Does not the United States government accept silver in payment of all customs, taxes and all public dues?" you answer that "The United States accepts silver certificates in payment of customs, taxes and all public dues. It does not accept silver dollars."

If this was true, it would be a surprising condition of affairs. A silver certificate is merely a promise to pay upon presentation a certain number of silver dollars. Under your interpretation, the promise to pay would be accepted by the customs officers, but the payment itself would be rejected.

As I presume you intend to be fair, and give correct answers to the questions pronounced to you, if you will refer to the act of Feb. 28, 1875, you will find its title to be, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character." After stating its weight and fineness, the language is as follows: "They shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public or private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

It is well enough, perhaps, to say that without the latter clause, the act would not be constitutional, because congress has no right to deprive any citizen of his constitutional right to enter into a private agreement or contract, which is not in violation of law. You wind up your answer as follows: "Why juggle further with this point? The facts could not be plainer. The gold reserve is held in the treasury exclusively for the redemption of United States and treasury notes. It is never paid out in exchange for silver dollars or silver certificates. Silver certificates are redeemed exclusively in silver dollars, and silver dollars are redeemed in nothing. These facts have been thoroughly established in letters and telegrams from the highest officials of the treasury department. Any one who questions their correctness can inquire of the treasury for himself."

This is not the first time such a statement has appeared in your paper. The intent of the answer appears to be to lead the public to believe that the present silver dollar is not a good dollar because "It is redeemable in nothing."

Of course, a silver dollar is not redeemable in gold; why should it be? It is a money of final redemption, the same as a \$20 gold piece. Would you pretend to say that a \$20 gold piece is redeemable in anything else? Certainly not. Would you pretend to say, if we restored the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that the silver dollars would be redeemable in gold? Please answer these questions through the medium of some of your financial editors.

I think the time has arrived when every citizen has a right to express himself on this subject, and I think the public has a right to expect fair and unequivocal statements from the newspapers so long as they undertake to answer questions.

In my judgment, when the bolters from the Republican party and the Populists and Democrats claim to be the only silver men in the country, they arrogate a great deal to themselves. Personally, I have always been an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and am today. I believe that this nation alone might restore the white metal to its former position, provided in doing so we enacted protective and reciprocity laws. But I am a bimetalist, not a monometallicist, and I believe that monometallicism in silver would be even worse than monometallicism in gold. I believe that under the Democratic party no other increased use of silver can be obtained than that of monometallicism.

I do not agree with you or other so-called silver men, that the free coinage of silver is the paramount issue. I believe that the paramount issue in this nation is, and always has been, the maintenance of our national government, the enforcement of its laws and a wise administration of its business affairs. I think when the representatives of a great political party, like that which convened in Chicago and nominated Mr. Bryan, condemn the president of the United States, he being a member of their own party, for suppressing the Chicago riots, in Chicago, when they condemn the highest judicial tribunal for rendering decisions not in conformity with their peculiar ideas of political economy, it is time for all thoughtful, loyal men to sever their connections with that party.

An insult to the Stars and Stripes would not be tolerated today by the humblest plow-boy that guides his plow through American soil, and an insult to that flag may be as directly offered by impeaching the integrity of the president and the supreme court as by firing upon it in some foreign port.

When the governor of a state, like the state of Illinois, fails or refuses to uphold the laws, it is the undoubted duty of the president to interpose and protect the lives and property of the citizens of that state, and see to it that the mails are not interrupted. When the officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws in a county of a state, fail in the performance of that duty, should not the governor then exercise his right? And what better right has he in a county of his state than the president in one of the states of the nation?

Then, who shall presume to say to me because I will not unite with such an agreement of individuals in upholding their vagaries by supporting Mr. Bryan, that I am not in favor of free

coinage? I refuse to be weighed in the balance with such people.

The so-called "crime" demonetization of silver was enacted by a republican congress in 1873. What was the condition then of your—now state—of Washington? You and I know that it was a vast expanse of prairie, mountain and forest, but sparsely settled. In all of its vast domain there was not one town worthy to be called a city; there was not a mile of railroad except a tramway at the Cascades, and perhaps the narrow gauge of Dr. Baker between Wallula and Walla Walla—and I not certain that even that was constructed at that time.

Look again at your beautiful state as it was four years ago, when we were entering upon the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland. What a change had taken place! Inquire what magician's wand had touched and animated your beautiful country, and ask yourself, if you will, how it was possible that so much could have been accomplished during a time when silver was refused admission to the mints. By what process has the vast prairies been settled and turned into cultivated grain fields? By what species of encouragement have cities sprung up like magic? How has capital been obtained to build such magnificent lines of railway?

Upon inquiry, you will find that the republican party, which your columns now so severely condemn, is deserving of the credit for this progress. Through their legislation, granting lands to the landless, tens of thousands of happy, prosperous families occupy what in 1873 was a wilderness. The protection of republican legislation by fostering the lead mines, the coal mines, the lumber industry, the hop industry, the wool industry, the flaxseed industry, the barley industry, and every other industry of your state, has made it possible for such unprecedented development. In 1873 not one brick of the now beautiful city of Spokane had been laid. Where your court house stands today, the yelping coyote might be heard any night in the year. Yet, in the less than 20 years which intervened between the demonetization of silver and Cleveland's election, your city attained its magnificent proportions, although fire with its besom of destruction had once swept it into nothingness.

In the fall of 1892, at the time to which I refer, not only the property in your city but all over your state, was held at high values; the farmer who desired to change his place of residence could find a ready buyer for his property at reasonable prices; the resident of your city who wished to remove could dispose of his property. But November, 1892, arrived. The news was flashed from one part of the continent to the other that the democratic party had triumphed; that Grover Cleveland was elected. With bated breath, thoughtful men and women in every state of the Union began to talk of the probable consequences. Values of all classes of property at once began to decline until now, after a little over three years of democratic administration, real estate in your city and everywhere in your state, will not average over one-half the price it was when Cleveland was elected. Is it because the silver mines, or the mines in the vicinity of your state, especially your city, are less prosperous? The contrary is the case as you well know. Have we less silver in circulation, or have had during Cleveland's administration, than before, or have we less money of any kind? The monthly reports of the treasury show the reverse to be the case.

Then please explain to me why, as a friend of the free coinage of silver, I should cast my vote for the representative of a party whose touch is as fatal to the business interests of this nation as is the simoon of the African desert to human life. Explain to me how the demonetization of silver in 1873 brought the panic in 1893. Explain to me how it happened that the progress and development of this nation during the years between 1873 and the election of Grover Cleveland were greater than ever before in its history.

In answering my questions, please do not deal in vagaries or idle assertions. What I say to you concerning the progress of your state and the nation cannot be challenged. History is said to repeat itself, and there are those of us still living who remember a time when ambitious men, men desirous of holding positions in the United States senate and house of representatives, men desirous of outwitting the public patronage of this nation arrayed one section against another by the use of such opprobrious as "vile Yankee," "black abolitionist," and other epithets, succeeded in securing the secession of 13 of the sisterhood of states from the Union. In their effort to fix slavery

as a permanent institution, and to establish themselves as a "Southern aristocracy," they deluged this nation with fraternal blood, sacrificed the lives of over a million of the noblest and bravest fathers, sons and brothers of the land. It matters not under which flag they fell, the responsibility of their lost lives rests with those whose ambitions brought on that fearful struggle.

We are confronted with a similar effort today. A certain class of politicians are busy arraying one section of the country against another, the west and the south against the east. How much of their clamor is due to their ambition is a subject for thoughtful men and women to consider. As has been shown, the most prosperous and progressive times this nation has ever known have occurred since silver was demonetized. Ask yourself, "Did this clamor for the demonetization of silver, which is arraying father against son, neighborhood against neighborhood, section against section, originally come from the people, or the politicians, did it not originate with the ambitions of the would-be senators of the state of Nevada? Is it not true that when the Comstock began no longer to yield its dividends the property of Virginia City in consequence began to deteriorate in value; that then, and not until then, was the first clamor raised for the demonetization of silver. When there was a period of depression in Colorado, the politicians of that state took up the cry, and as Montana, Idaho and Washington in turn were admitted, each having silver mines, they joined with their neighboring states in the interest of free coinage, hoping thereby to at least benefit their own constituents.

Is it not true that when the Democrats came into power, they assailed every industry of the west? Is it not true that Mr. Bryan was a member of the ways and means committee of the house which reported favorably the so-called Wilson bill? Is it not true that when the bill was reported, lead was placed upon the free list, and almost every other product of your state and the state of Idaho? Is it not true that Mr. Bryan made a forcible speech in favor of free lead, free wool—free everything which we have? Is it not true that we owe it to the Republicans in the senate that we secured the three-fourths of a cent protection which lead now enjoys?

Then, if these facts be true, please explain to your readers how we may hope for a revival of our industries and an advance in the prices of what we produce by the election of Mr. Bryan as president.

W. J. McCONNELL.

The weekly meetings of the McKinley and Hobart club are largely attended, and much interest is being taken in the work of the campaign. Saturday evening seventy-five enthusiastic members were present at the club's headquarters and listened to an address by Jas. E. Babb. One week from Saturday night, Marcus Barnett, representing the younger element of republicans, will address the club on political issues. The membership of the club numbers 175 and each meeting accessions are made to the roll.

The following jurors were drawn last week to serve at the next session of the District Court, which convenes on the 7th inst: Chas Hoffman, Ben McCoy, S. G. Isaman, John Barton, Andrew Baker, John Black, jr, Albert C. Lemons, Wm. A. Nixon, Wm. Slaven, E. C. Roby, W. J. Mervyn, Orin F. Downs, W. A. Smith, G. W. Pflter, Frank Nelson, Kay L. Thompson, W. H. Denny, J. A. Lathrop, Richard E. Richardson, W. H. Berreman, Geo. A. Jones, Ed Fountain, Ezra S. Sheldon, John Oxlair.

The residence of Mrs. E. Dowd, in Tammany Hollow was destroyed by fire Sunday evening. Mrs. Dowd was the only occupant of the house at the time, and before help could be summoned, the building and its effects were completely destroyed. The fire started in the vicinity of the kitchen and had spread to the main building before Mrs. Dowd was aroused by the cracking of the flames. The loss is placed at \$3,500, which carried an insurance of \$2,100.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. Church desires to extend thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson for the use of their lawn last week, and to all the friends who so kindly assisted in making the occasion a success, socially and financially. The sum of fourteen dollars was realized which goes to swell the church benevolent fund. The pastor and wife also wish to express their thanks to the good people of Lewiston for kind and courteous treatment during the period of their stay in the city.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Waldrip died at Asotin City yesterday.

## Hanging At Asotin.

FRANK VILES SUFFERS DEATH FOR AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

### A Very Peaceable Mob

Aveng's the Abuse of Miss Ollie Richardson, a Seventeen Year Old Girl—Viles was Drunk.

Yesterday morning the male population of the quiet little city of Asotin were gathered at the jail building viewing the remains of Frank Viles, which were suspended by a rope from a rudely constructed scaffold in the corner of the jail yard. He had suffered death the night before at the hands of a mob who quietly took the victim from the jail and as quietly adjusted the noose around his neck. While the people viewed the distorted features of the unfortunate man soberly and with respect, there were no expressions of sorrow and none to enquire how he came there. A story of crime had been told there the evening before, and the impressive sequel of the morning before them afforded no sensational comment. They viewed the remains, departed, and returning viewed them again, until the authorities took the body in charge and none would say but what "it was well."

The story of the day previous, which reached the fragile sequel, above described, is told as follows by a citizen of Asotin:

Miss Ollie Richardson, a highly respectable young lady of Wallawa, Oregon, had been visiting in the Lewiston valley for several weeks with relatives and friends. She made the journey here by horseback, coming by way of the Grand Ronde trail and Anatone. Monday she spent the day at Lapwai, on the reservation, the guests of family friends there. Yesterday morning she started on her homeward journey, with the intention of remaining over night at Asotin. She passed through Lewiston about noon and proceeded on to Asotin, crossing the Snake river ferry at this point. About equidistant from Lewiston and Asotin is the Swallows Nest—a rocky promontory which crowds close upon the river. The Asotin road passes directly beneath the cliffs and for several hundred yards is so narrow as to barely permit of wagon traffic. Miss Richardson reached this point in safety, when her attention was attracted by the yells of a horseman behind her and the noise of fleeing hoofs. The horseman proved to be Frank Viles, a notorious Nez Perce halfbreed, who has appeared many times before the courts of this district. He was intoxicated and when he came up with Miss Richardson he checked his horse to a walk, and immediately addressed insulting remarks to the defenceless, frightened woman. His villainous demands were resisted by Miss Richardson, when, as the couple reached a ravine which extends to the plateau above, the desperado caught the bridle reins of the lady's horse and turned it from the roadside up the ravine. Miss Richardson deserted her horse and fled down the road, but was soon overtaken by the Indian. She is a small, fragile woman and her struggles were of no avail, and, presenting a pistol with threats of immediate death, the Indian compelled her to accompany him up the ravine. He accomplished his design and then rode on to Asotin City.

Mr. C. C. Van Arsdale, of the Lewiston Water & Power Company, passed down the ravine a short time after Viles had fled and discovered the woman in a prostrated condition. She told him her story. He accompanied her to Asotin and notified the officers of the law. The physicians summoned corroborated the girl's story and Viles was placed under arrest. He would make no statement regarding the crime, and in his drunken frenzy showered curses on the officials. He was immediately confined in the city jail.

At about 12 o'clock a mob gently overpowered the jailor, and hung Viles in the jail yard. He cursed the mob as the fatal knot was being adjusted and threatened vengeance in the future.

Viles passed through Lewiston Tuesday from the reservation. He had a large supply of liquor with him and was on his way to Oregon. A number of Nez Perce Indians, who were to accompany Viles on the journey, are now confined in the Asotin jail for raising a disturbance following his arrest.

Thebert Wall Dead.

Thebert Wall died Monday at San Francisco. He was an inmate of the Lane hospital, at that place, receiving treatment for a cancer, when he contracted a severe case of pneumonia which resulted in his death.

Mr. Wm. Wright, of this city, received the notification of the old gentleman's death Monday by a telegram, asking what disposition should be made of the remains. After consultation with M. Wall's friends here and in Idaho county, Mr. Wright sent instructions to have the body embalmed and shipped to this city. The funeral will take place in this city and will be conducted by the local lodge of Masons, of which society Mr. Wall was a prominent member.

Mr. Wall was an Idaho pioneer. He first came to the Pacific Coast in 1854, locating in California. In 1862 he was attracted to the Selmon River gold fields in this state and has since made Idaho his home. He has experienced the varied success of the characteristic pioneer—combining industry and frugality with an unstinted charity throughout a noble life, he was loved by his friends and respected by all. Many sorrowing friends, who have been honored by his friendship and have experienced his sweet charity, will follow his remains to their final resting place.

Addison-Benson.

Walter Addison and Miss Laura Benson were united in marriage Tuesday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, on Third street. Rev. J. D. McConkey performed the ceremony. Mr. Ed Wiggin and Miss Gusie Benson assisted the couple, and only immediate relatives of the family were present. Following the ceremony the principals immediately departed for Boise City where they will permanently reside. The happy couple are popular young society people of this city and the best wishes of the community accompany them.

Rev. Henry Brown will depart Saturday for North Yakima, Wash., where he will attend the annual session of the Columbia River conference. His appointment for the Lewiston parish has expired, and on Sunday last he delivered an impressive farewell sermon. Dr. Brown's labors in behalf of Christianity in this city have been prosecuted with zeal and success, and he commands the unbounded confidence and esteem of this community. He is a capable, impressive and pleasing lecturer, and if but a testimonial from our citizens was necessary for his reappointment to this charge, his sermons would continue to be an important factor in Lewiston's Sunday life.

The following delegates were selected at the republican primaries to represent Lewiston precinct in the convention which is to be held here next Saturday: J. E. Babb, H. F. Burleigh, E. O'Neil, T. B. Cooper, J. D. C. Thiesen, W. H. Deuney, A. C. Coburn, E. G. Cummings, John McKisick, Frank Leuchman, Geo. Frost, Geo. Bremer, Robt. Ingrahm. Seventy-eight votes were polled at the primaries, although there was no issue whatever at the polls. The "McKinley oath" of mythdom which for several weeks has been the subject of much spouting among demo-popocrats, arousing their sense of patriotism, was not applied as a qualification at the polls as has been maliciously reported in outside newspapers.

Sam Silverman, a mining expert, well known in every state in the west, passed through Lewiston Saturday from Elk City. He says Elk is a good camp, and has bonded several properties for Montana mining men.

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