

Print faded

MR. JONES ON FUSION.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN GIVES GOOD REASONS

For Co-operation Between All the Bimetallic Forces - Some Interesting Figures from the Last Campaign in Oregon - Basis for Harmonious Action.

If any doubt about the necessity for a complete co-operation amongst our friends has existed heretofore, recent declarations by Messrs. Gage and Cleveland should now remove them. Secretary Gage in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th of last month, is reported, after quoting from my recent address and sent to congress a bill, the leading principle of which, the secretary of the treasury avowed, is to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard - to have said, "If intended as a statement of fact, the information is perfectly correct. The honorable secretary, furthermore, admitted that the allegations contained in the foregoing words are as a statement of fact, perfectly correct." Thus the lines seem clearly drawn and distinctly understood by both sides. Those who favor the gold standard and monopoly will act in the future as they have acted in the past, and will not be any more friendly to the gold standard than they were in the past. These inquiries shall act together and as far as possible in perfect harmony. In 1896, in the congressional election of Oregon, the following votes were cast in the first district:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Republican 19,355; Democrat 12,229; Independent 8,807.

The Republicans elected by a plurality of 59, while the Democrats counted nothing. Expressed in another way, in this district 19,355 votes cast elected a congressman over 12,229 votes in opposition. This was only possible because those who opposed the Republican party divided. In the second district in the same state, and at the same election, there were cast the following votes:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Republican 12,617; Democrat 12,229; Independent 8,807.

The Republicans elected their candidate over the Populists by a plurality of 578, while 15,906 Democratic and Independent Republican votes were wholly wasted; or, stated otherwise, 15,906 Republican votes were wasted in terms of the standard of 1896. Such amazing results could only come from a failure to unite amongst those opposed to the Republican party. With such results so recently obtained, it is not surprising that the Republicans are attempting again to divide us. In a recent letter to some Pennsylvania friends Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said: "I am so earnest in my desire to see our country blessed with safe money and a financial system that I am of the opinion we ought to give patriotic and consistent support to any plan which insures this result." But could there be a more effective plan to accomplish what Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gage wish to be adopted than this one of dividing our forces which the people have so often tried for 1900. "United we stand, divided we fall." Everything which can be done this year to make co-operation amongst bimetallics thorough and complete in 1901 should be done; strife between factions of bimetallics and the narrow party spirit should be completely banished. Co-operation can make success certain in that great struggle. We bimetallics should insist that no other bimetallic should change his party affiliation or his party name, but should cordially welcome his co-operation in this struggle. We should insist that no other bimetallic should change his party name, but should cordially welcome his co-operation in this struggle. We should insist that no other bimetallic should change his party name, but should cordially welcome his co-operation in this struggle.

THE TORPEDO WAR.

GREATEST AGENT OF DESTRUCTION NOW SEEN.

History of Its Evolution from the Year 1865 Up to the Present in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15 Last - During the Civil War.

AMERICAN genius has done more to develop the torpedo as an instrument of marine warfare than the inventive skill of any other nationality. While the history of this terrible death engine dates as far back as 1600, when an Italian engineer named Zambelli destroyed a bridge during the siege of Antwerp by exploding a row of gunpowder against the pier, it was not until the days of the revolutionary war that an actual demonstration was made of the efficacy of the torpedo. Since that time the process of evolution has gone forward rapidly, and from a crude contrivance consisting of nothing more than a barrel, a few pounds of gunpowder and a time fuse, the torpedo has reached a stage which represents the perfection of human skill and the expenditure of vast sums. Once an insignificant invention, drifting at the mercy of contrary currents, it is now a thing of life itself, capable of attacking a vessel with almost as much precision as though animated by human intelligence.

The origin of the torpedo may be traced back to the days when the ancients employed Greek fire to destroy the shipping of their enemies. It was the discovery of gunpowder that opened the way for a natural development of the idea, and quickened the inventive genius of the world. The torpedo in time of war. After Zambelli had achieved renown by blowing up the bridge at Antwerp, nearly two centuries passed before it was realized that the effectiveness of the torpedo depended on the possibilities of the charge at the time of explosion.

It was Captain David Bushnell, an American engineer in the revolutionary war, who first experimented on the principle of submergence. He also invented one of the very first submarine boats, by which the first attempt at actual warfare was made. He was the originator, in fact, of submarine mining as it is practiced today. The first practical trial of the submarine boat was made in 1776, when Sergeant Ezra Lee directed the craft against the British frigate Eagle while she lay in New York harbor. The attack was not successful in destroying the frigate, but the narrow escape from destruction sent cold chills down the back of Lord Howe, who used the vessel as his flag ship. In the year following Captain Bushnell turned his attention to torpedoes. He filled a number of kegs with gunpowder and time fuses, and then set them adrift in New York harbor with the hope one of them would lodge against the sides of the frigate Cerberus. A British warship that was anchored in the harbor. One of these kegs floated alongside a prize schooner which was tied to the stern of the Cerberus. The sailors saw it, and ignorant of its deadly character, took it aboard for ammunition. It exploded, and there was not enough left of the schooner to hold up a drowning man.

Twenty years later Robert Fulton, the noted inventor, revived the idea of Captain Bushnell. He constructed a submarine boat called the Nautilus, and tried to sail to the French navy. He showed the French the merits of the boat in August, 1801, by destroying a launch in the harbor of Brest, the first case on record of a vessel being blown up by a submerged charge of gunpowder. For some reason the French did not care for the Nautilus, and Fulton then offered her to the British government, with the expectation that he would be allowed to operate her against the French fleet at Boulogne. He gave a successful demonstration on a brig which he purchased for experimental purposes, but the British government rejected his proposal as unpractical, and the full sovereignty over the sea. Fulton returned to the United States and tried to gain recognition from his own country. Commodore Rogers of the American navy made such a show of opposition to Fulton that he abandoned his experiments in submarine mining and turned his attention to steam navigation. It is a remarkable fact that Fulton planned a system of torpedo warfare upon which the little improvement has been made today. He devised four classes of torpedoes - buoyant mine, anchored mine, channel mine, and block ship torpedoes, to be carried on long spars projecting from a boat's bow and exploded by contact. All these devices except the harpoon torpedo are included in the modern system.

Colonel Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver that bears his name, was the next American genius to take up the study of torpedoes, and the first to introduce electricity as an igniting agent for the explosive charge. After years of experiment he blew up a brig under full sail in the Potomac river, April 15, 1843. It was a wonderful demonstration for those days, and has never been equaled since. Colonel Colt operated his electrical battery at Alexandria, five miles away from the spot where the brig was destroyed, a feat which the government engineers at Willet's Point have yet to undertake with the same success. The secret believed to relate to a method of making a vessel telegraph her own position died with him.

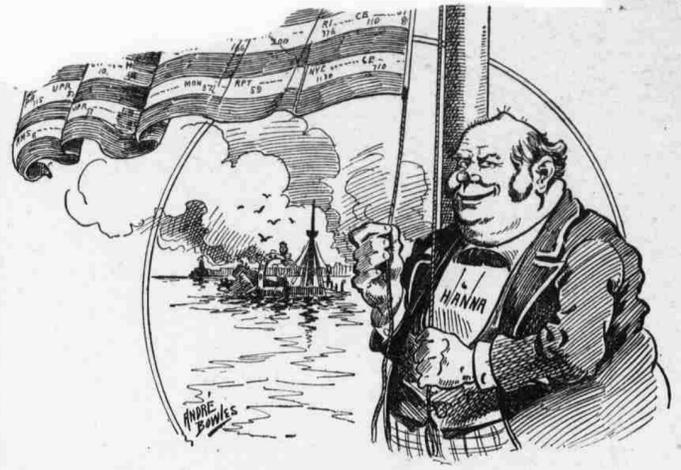
When the civil war broke out American inventors were given an opportunity to demonstrate on a grand scale the importance of the torpedo in the important part which the torpedo can be made to play in maritime warfare. During the last two years of the war the federal government lost seven

torpedoes, thirteen wooden war vessels and seven army transports, and had eight more vessels lost or captured. The confederates lost four vessels by their own torpedoes, and the Albatross, a fine ironclad which had proved a terror to United States vessels. The destruction of the Albatross was accomplished by one of the most daring exhibitions of bravery ever recorded in history, and served to place the name of John C. Cushing in the long list of the world's heroes. Cushing was only 21 years old.

Cushing asked for permission to destroy the Albatross while she was tied up at the wharf at Plymouth in the Roanoke River. The permission was granted, and on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, with a crew of thirteen officers and a little launch. A long spar projected from the bow of the launch, at the end of which was a torpedo. A string, one end of which was tied to the trigger of the torpedo and the other of which was in the hand of Cushing, afforded the means of exploding the charge. At the means of exploding the charge. At the means of exploding the charge. At the means of exploding the charge.

The Season Opened. Mrs. De Style - Dear me! What a lot of society news you've got hold of - even to a full description of Miss Tip-top's Paris trousseau! Where did you hear all that? Mrs. De Style - At the symphony concert.

His Handwriting. She - What charming letter Mrs. Higbee has! He - You flatter me, madame. She - Oh, pardon - you are her husband? Oh, no; only her dentist. - London Clarion.



A REIGN OF INFAMY. "Whilst our murdered seaman sleep beneath the murky waters of Havana harbor, the American flag is being defiled at home by the administration, the stars now represent dollar marks, the stripes represent the quotations from the stock ticker." - From Speech of Congressman Lentz of Ohio in the House of Representatives.

TOWNE GAINS POINTS.

RETIREES SEATTLE EDITOR IN SECOND ROUND ALSO.

After Making an Exhibition of the Other's Ignorance Mr. Towne Turns the Tables by Asking Some Questions. - Editor Gives Up.

In our last issue we gave Hon. C. A. Towne's answers to seven questions propounded by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. So completely acquitted was the editor of that paper by the clearness and conciseness of Mr. Towne's answers that he at once asked for more light. With that end in view he asked Mr. Towne five more questions, as follows:

- 1. Do you believe that under free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 the parity with gold can be maintained?
2. Assuming that you do, if the United States is thus able to make a 40-cent silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold, what reason is there to prevent the government from making a paper dollar, worth a fraction of a cent, may be made worth 100 cents in gold?
3. If the parity cannot be maintained, will the result be otherwise than to fasten the silver standard on the country? Is the silver standard preferable to the gold? What will become of gold if we have the silver standard?
4. If the present gold dollar is a 200-cent dollar, what will the silver dollar be when it is maintained under free coinage at equality with gold?
5. Will free coinage reduce the value of all gold, or more than double the value of all the silver in the world? If the former, whom will it injure? If the latter, whom will it benefit? The people or the mine owners? How will it increase the purchasing power of the silver dollar, which now passes for a gold dollar?
6. Mr. Towne's answers are as follows:

- 1. To be sure I do.
2. No reason on earth except the practical difficulty of regulating the quantity of the issue. It may be said to you, but there is practically no dissent from the proposition I have just stated among the standard economic authorities of the world. Henry Dunlop, the English champion of your gold standard, says: "There is ideally no difference in principle between a metallic and a paper currency, only one depends upon a wider basis of credit or of acceptance than the other." Said the great Lord Overstone: "In adopting a paper currency we must unavoidably depend for a maintenance of its due value upon the adoption of a strict and judicious rule for the regulation of its amount." Paulus, the ablest of Justinian's jurisconsults, wrote into the Pandects, over twelve centuries ago, the following: "Its (money's) power of acquisition depends not on its substance, but on its quantity." Not to be tedious in multiplying what to you will seem revelations, unless your mental audacity is such as to encourage you to insult the greatest names in political science, but which, to men of any information, are commonplace, I will add only one more citation. It is from Jevons, one of the greatest thinkers of the century, a gold standard man, in his "Money and Mechanism of Exchange": "There is plenty of evidence to prove that an inconvertible paper money, if carefully limited in quantity, can retain its full value. Such was the case with the bank of England notes for several years after the suspension of specie payments in 1797, and such is the case with the present notes of the bank of France." Let me add that the bank of England now floats about £16,000,000 (\$30,000,000) of notes in uncovered paper, not resting on a specie reserve; and the English commission on the Indian currency (Lord Herschell's, 1893), mentions that a few years ago the inconvertible paper of Brazil was for some time at a considerable premium over gold. What do you say to that?
3. I know of no such dollar, do you? Do you dare to call our present silver dollar a 40-cent dollar? And do you desire to contend, before the common sense of your readers, that to give to silver bullion the right, now denied to it, to go into the mint as bullion and come out as money empowered to pay debts and do business to the extent of billions of dollars a year in this country, would not make that bullion worth any more than it is now?
4. The parity can be maintained, as I attempted to show in my speech the other evening. It would not, however, be difficult, if specie and leisure per-

mitted, to show, not to you, but to open minded men, that even assuming what you call "the silver standard" to be established in the United States, we should be far more prosperous than we can hereafter be if the gold standard is to continue. Both Giffen and Jevons declared that Germany made a mistake in displacing her silver standard. Bismarck has said the same thing. Contrast the unexampled progress of Mexico and Japan for the last twenty years on the "silver standard" with the condition of Turkey and Portugal on the gold standard.

4. A 100-cent dollar of course. Silver bullion will rise, and gold bullion will fall, and parity will be reached at 100 cents.
5. My answer to No. 4 answers the greater part of this. Such a consummation would be fair to everybody, both debtor and creditor. Try to get rid of the notion that we want to rob somebody. Association with the gold standard seems to have corrupted you, and you appear unable to assign any but a selfish and cruel motive for the advocacy of an honest money measure. Bear in mind that it is not necessary, in order to maintain parity, that we "double the value of all the silver in the world." Most of such silver is in circulation as taken or limited money and at a valuation from three to seven per cent above the proposed mint ratio of 16 to 1. The amount to be acted on by the accelerated demand would be far below the needs of the commerce that today mankind would gladly be rid of if only the money they foolishly insist on limiting themselves by were made adequate to their capacities. There is very grave reason to fear that instead of too much silver we should find too little to meet the demand. No, there is no trouble about the parity, but only the money we so often demand for equal use and privilege upon both metals.

Now, Mr. Editor, having accepted your invitation, or defiance, whichever you choose to call it, to answer both sets of your questions, allow me again to ask your attention to the following, which up to date no gold-standard newspaper has tried to answer:

- 1. Are you in favor of the dollar of greatest purchasing power?
2. Are you glad that in 1897 certain American farmers received a higher price than usual in many years for their wheat?
3. If you answer No. 2 affirmatively explain to your readers why you are glad that your dollar in 1897 had less purchasing power in wheat than it has now?
4. If it was a good thing that the farmer got a high price for his wheat, would it not have been a still better thing if he could have received higher prices for his hay, corn, oats, cotton, fruit, hops and other farm products?
5. If it would have been a good thing for the farmer to receive higher prices, would it not have been also a good thing for all other producers to receive higher prices for their products?
6. Explain to your readers how there can be a general rise in the average level of prices without a corresponding increase in the quantity of material, that is, money, in which prices are measured.

Charles A. Towne. Of course the editor has not availed himself of the chance to answer Mr. Towne. He has no desire to pose before his readers as an ass. Therefore he desists.

Lee and Woodford. Fitzhugh Lee is out of Cuba, and so far well. But Woodford is still at Madrid doing business at the same old stand. How is it that we are so anxious to have the consul general home from Havana and are not at all solicitous about the minister at Madrid? Are we more willing to sacrifice Woodford than Lee? The superior rather than the inferior officer?

The truth is that neither of them was at any time in danger of a job. It is due to General Lee to say that he did not ask his recall. He wasn't frightened. Extreme solicitude for his welfare struck McKinley conveniently when he wanted a pretext for delay.

What the Country Demands. Philadelphia Ledger: The country demands that reclamation shall be given in full and overwinding measure for the disastrous destruction of the Maine, for the massacre of its crew; the country demands that the barbarian of Spanish warfare in Cuba shall stop at once; that women and children shall not longer be the victims of a mob; unless Spain concedes these things voluntarily, she should be made to do so by force of arms.

Feminine View of It. Mrs. Diggs - I was too ill to attend the Woodbe-Uperon wedding. Were you there? Mrs. Biggs - Yes, indeed! Mrs. Diggs - And what did you think of the presents? The papers praised them very highly. Mrs. Biggs - They were just too lovely for anything. I do wonder what firm they rented them. - Chicago News.

Where Gay Will Reign. Pittsburg Dispatch: The thievery and jobbery, the bad faith and chicanery which have brought the republican state machine into bad odor are sufficient to bring a shudder of defeat.

natural to infer that it will be a certain husband next time.

The infelicity of ending a sentence with a proposition is pre-eminently pardonable in this note addressed to a collector of customs: "Find ten dollars which the writer defrauded the United States like 'The English of sincere penitence is above criticism."

Three judges in as many states have decided that a man has a right to kill the destroyer of his home. That is not law; but it is public sentiment nearly everywhere, and juries are apt to avoid facts in order to reach the same conclusion. It is shocking enough; but if it prove an effective warning to any of these destroyers much good will have come out of a not very large amount of evil.

Society in New York dances with black babies in its arms, does cake walking, plays the banjo, and gives minstrel shows. When the negro sets the pace for society in that way it would seem at first glance as if he were looking up. But it is merely the borrowing of his fun and sentiment without any compensating return; and down south he is shot by "the best people" for the crime of officeholding.

A young man tells the press that he was four times refused by the girl of his heart; but on making the proposition, accompanied by the boxing of her ears with sufficient force to knock her down, she said, after weeping: "Yes, dear." That kind of man generally kills his girl; so that it is not impossible to commend him for his conservatism. Doubtless he has made up his mind not to kill her after marriage, and it is never wise to be in a hurry in such matters.

In the United States Supreme court at Washington an opinion has been handed down by Justice Harlan, in the case of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company vs. Charles Haber, affirming the constitutionality and validity of the state laws of Kansas prohibiting the transportation into the state of cattle affected with Texas fever and providing for a civil action for damages in case of the infraction of the law. These laws were attacked on the ground that they were repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and also on the ground that domestic cattle were unscientifically protected by federal laws and by the regulations of the agricultural department.

The recent sentence of M. Zola, the French novelist, was one of the most astounding proceedings of recent times. Zola was condemned for an utterance - "criminal" libel, perhaps, comes as near - anything to the specific charge against him; in reality, his crime consisted in protesting against the taking away of a man's liberty and the disgracing of him without giving him a fair trial. Zola had no opportunity to defend himself, and, furthermore, he was not proved guilty. His trial was a farce and a disgrace to a nation which calls itself civilized. Zola took a stand for the right and was punished for it. His course was most honorable, and the novelist may yet reap his reward.

The indications are stronger than ever for record-breaking high prices for wheat before the next harvest is ready for the market. From all parts of the country come reports of depleted stocks in farmers' hands. There is not enough wheat in the northwest to supply the demand of the market, and the prediction is made that wheat will have to be shipped from Chicago to make up the threatened shortage. Wheat is rapidly rising in price in all the foreign countries. Letter has shipped nearly 8,000,000 bushels to Liverpool, and could readily dispose of what has left at fancy prices. France contemplates reducing the tariff duty on wheat, and Spain, Roumania and Italy have already done so. Russian stocks are the smallest on record, it seems evident that the United States will have to feed the world for many months to come. Those farmers who have been fortunate enough to hold on to their wheat feel confident that the price will touch \$1.25 and probably \$1.50 before the new crop is ready.

"I was tired when I said it," says Clement Scott, the London critic, referring to the remarks he made about actors and actresses. "The apology I accepted," answer the footlight favorites. "I did not mean to hurt any one's feelings," continues Mr. Scott. "Noble and satisfactory retraction," return the professionals. Meanwhile the rest of us are calling for large microscopes in order to find some trace of either the apology or the retraction or, indeed, anything that savors of any intimation that Mr. Scott has changed his opinions.

The extraordinary safety of the mails is illustrated in the history of the Round Robin of the class of '4 Yale, which in fifty-three years or travel has crossed the continent one hundred and fifty times and journeyed more than five hundred thousand miles without once being lost.

A candidate for the office of governor in a northern state has a single plank in his platform: "Simple, unadorned, unpurchasable, unobtainable manhood." An excellent working summary for every one, candidate or voter.

One would think that France had made herself ridiculous enough over the Zola affair already and would be slow to go at it again. When a supreme court reads a sentence at the same time that it declares it a perfectly just and proper one it would seem to be nearly time to let the case drop out of sight.

The ladies of a church in Munich, Indiana, having submitted to a demand of the trustees that they remove their hats, we are convinced that they are real good Christians.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Take it Now to Sharpen Your Appetite, Vitalize Your Blood, to Overcome That Tired Feeling. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. No Waste. George - See here, Jack! You and I married about the same time and on similar incomes, but you are saving money, while I am in debt. How is it? Jack - Your wife is economically inclined, isn't she? Yes. "Mine isn't. When she wants a cake, she buys it of a baker."

Shake Into Your Shoes. Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

He Was Welcome. Collector - I am collecting bills for Sugar, Spice & Co. Housekeeper (a Vassar graduate) - Collecting bills, are you? Very well; I have two or three of your bills which you are welcome to add to your collection. - New York Weekly.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, buy Magnolia, full of life, nervous, vigor, like Nicotina, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or 75c. Guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The best secret keeper in the one that does not know it. - EX.

I believe Pinck's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. - Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, 1895.

The French soldier will shortly carry aluminum cooking utensils.

Mrs. Winstone's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, cures colic, reduces inflammation, soothes the inflamed membrane, and cures a colic. Sixty languages are spoken in the empire governed by the Czar of Russia.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price, 50c.

In Moscow physicians are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for ordinary visits.

Have You a Headache? Dale's Headache Powders will cure it. 10c a box, all druggists.

Take your friends, as all else, to God - and leave them there. - EX.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Tablets. 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

No fraud is more wicked than cheating in a love game. - EX.

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of the world, because it is the best.

In Australian markets rabbits sell at 6 cents apiece.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of Grain-O. It takes the place of coffee at 1/2 the cost. Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer give you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

A Grammatical Conundrum.

"Bad English." - Life.

TAPE WORMS. "A tape worm eighteen feet long at first came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. The man sure has found me a health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets. The only cathartic worth notice by sensible people." G. W. BOWMAN, Bardonia, Mass.

CASCARETS. CATHARTIC. TRADE MARK REGISTERED. "REGULATE THE STOMACH." Pleasant, Reliable, Pure, Safe, Good For Colds, Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Stomach Troubles, etc. HO-TO-BAO Sold and distributed by all druggists. When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.