be linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the better money, if there is any perceptible difference between the billion values of the metals. This new demand created for the better metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. On the other hand, if the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart, whereas when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all or both metals presented at the mint. Society is therefore interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bi-metallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal. The option of the debtor to choose the coin in which payments shall be made extends to obligations due to the government as well as to contracts between individuals.'

"A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When prior to 1873 silver was at a premium, it was never contended that the national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution adopted by congress in 1878 asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin. Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: 'We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either gold or silver coin.'

"It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes commonly called greenbacks and the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on appropriations on January 1, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony:

"'Mr. Sibley—I would like to ask you, perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion, what objection there could be in having the option of redeeming either in silver or gold with the treasury instead of the note holder.'

"'Mr. Carlisle—If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumption, and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors or anybody else, but if the policy of reserving to the government at the beginning of resumption the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented, I believe it would have worked beneficially and there would have been no trouble, but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any secretary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, or gold on a man who wanted silver, especially if he made the attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is that it would have been disastrous.'

Redemption in Silver.

"I do not agree with the secretary that it is wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and the treasury, but with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for more than $250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium on gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States. It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the danger which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper when gold is demanded will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option just as the government ought to do now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave only gold as legal tender money.

"Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their precepts to a legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases? Now we contend that a free coinage by the United States alone would raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best-known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver, created by law, will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactures, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube, and all the silver coin in the world into a 68-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and actual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below the price. This government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may effect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 50 per cent, without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at fixed mint prices all the gold and silver produced, the cost of production need not be considered."

"In conclusion permit me to say a word in regard to an international agreement looked to for the restoration of bi-metallism. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are now willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bi-metallism than dependence upon foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bi-metallism has been blocked by opposition of those who derive pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bi-metallism to be brought to us by those who profit by mono-metallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny the right to enjoy those benefits?

"Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent that I might in the beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the West and South and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to adopt the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bi-metallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of our people may prosper under the present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. The great city is built on the commerce of the nation, and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless people have money to buy, and they cannot obtain money unless they are able to sell their products with remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who sell must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in support of a financial policy which destroys the purchasing power of the products of toil and must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

"I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of our financiers would fashion a new figure, a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in construction as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a distant republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty Enlightening the World—is emblematic of the wisdom of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race."

The Democratic National Committee.

New York, Aug. 12.—The Democratic national committee was in session about three-quarters of an hour to-day. The whole time was devoted to a heated controversy over the dispensation of tickets to the meeting to-night. The apportionment offered each member was three. John R. McLean, proxy from Ohio, said he brought over 200 district leaders from his state, and they expected to get in. Another member intimated that the tickets had been improperly disposed of. "Why," said he, "there are speculators on every corner selling convention tickets and seats, and they got them from St. John's headquarters." After many committeemen had unburdened their minds the matter was dropped, the chairman announcing that it was too late to rectify the blunder.

The question of the disputed plank in the platform was discussed. The committee gave an official decision that the amendment offered by Senator Hill, excepting existing contracts from the scope of the financial plank, had not been adopted. Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, acting chairman of the convention when the platform was adopted, stated that his personal recollection was that the Hill amendment was defeated. His testimony was reinforced by Senator Jones. The committee ordered the publication of the platform under the direct supervision of Chairman White. C. E. Walsh, of Ottumwa, was chosen permanent secretary, and adjournment taken subject to the call of the chair.

Republican Split in Colorado.

Denver, Aug. 12.—The Republican state committee met today and was called to order by Secretary Todd. Chairman Hodges and others, who are supposed to favor McKinley, ignored the meeting. Seventy-nine of the 112 members, it is claimed, were represented, and proxies were fewer than at the previous meeting which indorsed McKinley. Resolutions were adopted "repudiating the proxy committee meeting," declaring that the question of paramount importance was money, and commending the action of the Colorado delegation to the Republican convention. The state convention was called for September 12. There will thus be two Republican state conventions—one called by followers of Senator Wolcott and the other by the followers of Senator Teller, who is in favor of Bryan for president.

Denver was named as the place of meeting for the convention. The chairmanship was declared vacant, and B. B. Broad, of Jefferson, chosen for the place.

The Illinois Gold Democrats.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12.—Charles Ewing, of Decatur, chairman of the gold standard Democratic committee of the state, has issued the call for the state convention of the gold standard Democrats to be held Thursday, August 27, in Chicago. Senator Palmer stated that he would refuse to accept a nomination for president.

Singerly Withdraws From the Ticket.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—William M. Singerly, who heads the list of electors nominated at the Democratic state convention at Allentown, has forwarded to Chairman Wright his withdrawal from the ticket.

Andree's Balloon Ready.

Stockholm, Aug. 12.—The following telegram from Virgos harbor was dispatched by Prof. Andree on August 3: "The balloon has been filled several days, and all is ready for the ascension. Thus far everything has occurred as expected. The wind is still northerly, otherwise all well."

The Persian Assassin Hanged.

Teheran, Aug. 12.—Mollah Reuza, who assassinated the shah of Persia in May last, was hanged this morning in the presence of an immense concourse.

The Fraser River Salmon Glut.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 12.—The big salmon run still continues on the Fraser river, the boats averaging today 100 fish. It is estimated that since Monday the canneries have packed 75,000 cases.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Dr. A. C. Hickey, aged 87, one of the pioneer organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic, is dead, of heart failure, at Kingston, Ont.

Maj. James C. Worthington, U. S. A., died at Louisville on Wednesday, aged 62. He was connected with the army service twenty years, and before his illness was in charge of Fort Thomas.

For Monte Cristo and Silverton.

Excursion train Saturday 8 a. m.; four hours at Silverton. Round trip, $3.

CHAMBERLAIN'S
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Many families throughout the West are never without this remedy and always find it prompt and effectual.

THE TERRIBLE HEAT

Has Killed 1,000 Persons in New York in a Week.

COOL WAVE COMING AT LAST.

Only Four Deaths in Chicago—Twenty-two Deaths at Baltimore, Sixteen at Boston.

New York, Aug. 12.—This was the eighth day of the hot weather. The number of deaths in greater New York during the past week as a result of the torrid wave is estimated at from 700 to 1,000. In many cases the heat has been given the credit for causing deaths that in reality are due to other complications. On the other hand, many persons have doubtless perished from unknown causes where an autopsy would have shown sunstroke as the cause of death. Since Monday over 100 bodies have been sent to the potters field from the morgue, and forty more will be buried there tomorrow morning.

Estimates of to-day range from 40 to 100 deaths for New York, the total number of deaths from heat officially reported to 10:30 to-night amounting to 67.

The total number of prostrations reported in New York City to-day was 250. The total number of deaths officially reported in Brooklyn to-day was 25. The total deaths reported from Jersey City and surrounding towns during the day as about 50, about 50.

During the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day 123 deaths in this city from heat were reported by the bureau of vital statistics and the hospital department, and altogether 335 from all causes. This beats the record.

Boston, Aug. 12.—Sixteen deaths resulted from the heat to-day. At Waltham, 1 death; at Lowell, 3; at Pawtucket, 7; at Providence, 6; at Hartford, 4; at Springfield, 3 prostrations, and at New Haven 2 prostrations.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 12.—Nineteen deaths from heat occurred up to midnight, and more than fifty prostrations.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The heat has been mitigated by temperate breezes, and only four deaths from heat were reported today.

Baltimore, Aug. 12.—Excessive heat continues. A maximum temperature of 98 was reported today, and twenty-two fatalities are reported, making a total for the hot spell of ninety-eight.

Washington City, Aug 12.—The hot wave was broken today in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, as predicted by the weather bureau last night, and this morning a falling temperature will reach the Atlantic coast. The drop ranges from fifteen to twenty-five degrees.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—Up to 11 o'clock four deaths and a series of prostrations had been reported at police headquarters. The dead are: John Berg, Frederick Ehlwein, Cecil Morris, Hugh Drunn. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer of the weather bureau registered 83, 1 degree cooler than yesterday, but thermometers on the streets ranged 7 to 10 degrees higher. Shortly after 9 o'clock a light westerly breeze tempered the scorching rays of the sun.

Pittsubrg, Aug. 12.—While temporarily insane from the excessive heat, D. D. Lally, a Cleveland railroad contractor, jumped from the fourth-story window of the Hotel Boyer this morning and was fatally hurt.

ATTACK ON NOGALES.

Mexican Indians Revolt in Saint Teresa's Interest.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 12.—About 4 o'clock this morning citizens of Nogales on both sides of the international line were aroused from sleep by a fusillade of shots. Rushing to ascertain the cause, they found that seventy-five Yaqui and Temochio Indians had attacked Nogales, Sonora, for the purpose of securing arms and money to aid in the overthrow of the Mexican government in the interest of Santa Teresa de Cabora.

As a result of the attack seven Indians are dead, one fatally wounded, one a prisoner. Two cetadores, Mexican customhouse guards, Francisco Fernandez and Manuel Delhanty, are dead; another, Jose Pena, mortally wounded, and Crecencio Urbino, keeper of a little fruit stand, dead. Intense excitement prevails on both sides of the line, and business is almost at a standstill. The dead guards were highly respected, brave efficient officers. The seven dead bandits are lying in the jail yard. A posse has been organized to follow the escaped revolutionists.

A courier has returned hastily from the mountains, bringing word of an encounter in the hills with the Indians. Ponciano Sanchez, chief of police of Nogales, Sonora; Juan Fernandez, whose brother was killed this morning, and two others, Mexican guards, are killed, making seven citizens and eight Yaquis so far dead.

At 5 o'clock a posse returned bringing in the dead bodies of P. Sanchez and Juan Fornand, both killed by the insurrectionists. The special train returned at 6 o'clock from Madre, bringing sixty gendarmes, who left at once on the train, as signal fires are seen burning on the hills six miles away, proving that the insurgents are meditating another attack.

A troop of United States cavalry is en route from Fort Huachuca, and two companies of infantry from the same place will arrive at 10 o'clock. Citizens on both sides of the line are guarding the town. The insurrectionists seem to be crazy on account of the fanatical worship of Santa Teresa de Cabora. On the body of the leader was found a picture of the saint and half a dozen copies of El Independent, published at El Paso by Lauro Aguirre, who undoubtedly is the cause of the rebellion, as several letters were found containing plans for the attack on the night of August 11, cautioning all sympathizers not to be in Nogales on that date.

The insurgents started yesterday from Tubaca, twenty-two miles north of Nogales, in the direction of Tucson. They came to Huevaval, eight miles from Nogales, where a consultation was held and plans formed. They arrived at Nogales at 3 o'clock. When here they found about thirty others awaiting them, when the attack was made. This is the story of one of those who surrendered and is held a prisoner.

At the present writing the total number of deaths is fourteen, eight Indians and six officials. The authorities have a list of thirty-nine names taken from three of the bandits who were in the attacking party. The leaders are Raphael Arvizu and Laredo Bibas, who was killed.

The Investigation of Cecil Rhodes.

London, Aug. 12.—The house of commons last night considered the formation of the select committee to investigate the administration of the British South Africa Co. and the Jameson raid. The house rejected all proposals to change the composition of the committee, which is made up as follows: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, J. C. Bigham, Q. C.; C. A. Cripps, J. L. Wharton, George Wyndham, Right Hon. W. L. Jackson and Attorney General Sir Richard Webster, all supporters of the government, and the following members of the opposition: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, J. E. Ellis, Henry Labouchere, Sydney Charles Buxton and Edward Blake.

The Powers Disagree Regarding Crete.

London, Aug. 12.—It is semi-officially stated that there is no truth in the report published by the Daily Chronicle that Great Britain and Russia are on the point of reaching an agreement to save both Armenia and Crete from Turkish oppression without disturbing the peace of Europe, which agreement, it was added, would involve the presence of a Russian army in Armenia and a British fleet at Crete, to guarantee Turkish compliance with the terms of the agreement. It is stated, on the other hand, that there is great discord among the powers as to the measures that should be adopted regarding Crete. Russia, it is further asserted, is showing a marked disinclination to allow great pressure to be brought to bear upon the sultan.

Athens, Aug. 12.—The Turkish government has finally rejected the demands of the Christians of Crete except as far as the provisions of the Halepa convention and a general amnesty to insurgents are concerned.

In a fight at Vodena, Macedonia, between 150 insurgents and 500 Turkish troops, the former were reinforced and after four hours routed the Turks, fifty of whom were killed. Macedonian peasants, armed with rifles stolen from the Turks, are joining the Greek raiders.

The Irish Land Bill.

London, Aug. 12.—The Irish land bill, as amended in the house of lords, was before the house of commons again today. The chief secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, stated the course of the government. He said they were prepared to acquiesce in the new turbary clause in Lord Inchiquin's new subscription clause and to the amendment dealing with the procedure of sales. These amendments would be accepted in principle, but on the question of pasture holdings the government would adhere to the limit and could not accept Lort Managhatan's amendment omitting clause 5. Balfour also said the lords had materially altered the bill to its detriment, but he hoped the lords would accept the measure in the shape in which the house of commons would return it to them, otherwise it would be a calamity to Ireland, including the landlords themselves. The chief secretary said there had been great change for the better lately in the interests of Ireland, where the intense bitterness was dying out. Would the lords seize the opportunity to reinforce the kindlier feeling prevailing, or were they going to justify those only too ready to inculcate the most pernicious lesson that for Ireland when tranquil nothing would be done, but when Ireland was clamorous and crime-ridden no concession would be denied. That was the issue now to be decided, and he most sincerely prayed that parliament might be wisely guided in arriving at a decision.

The Cholera in Egypt.

Washington City, Aug. 12.—"Increase of cholera in Egypt" is the principal feature of a report received from the land of the Pharaohs by Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service. "Notwithstanding the measures taken by Dr. Rogers Pasha," says the report, "the proportions of the cholera outbreak show that the disease has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities. It is no reflection upon Rogers Pasha or the members of the staff who are assisting him, to suggest that the cholera has got out of hand. For nine months they have fought with an energy that gained for them recognition in all quarters of the country. So long as the infected areas were comparatively small, the efforts of the limited staff of European doctors at the disposal of Rogers Pasha was sufficient to stamp it out in place after place. Now, however, the dimensions of the outbreak forbid the possibility of any successful attempt to stamp out the disease. To show the futility of any hope of arresting its course at present, during the week before last fresh outbreaks occurred in sixty-nine different places, and last week in eighty-seven. During the seven days up to August 1, 1,200 deaths were reported, and in the following six days 1,700 deaths.

DICKINSON TO RETIRE.

Burleigh's General Manager Will Not Serve the New Company.

Tacoma, Aug. 12.—Special.—General Manager George W. Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., will retire from the service of the road when the receivership of Receiver Andrew F. Burleigh is terminated on September 1 next. This announcement is made on the authority of Mr. Dickinson himself, who returned today form a trip to Montana, whither he accompanied the special train bearing President E. W. Winter and party of officials of the new company. For several days past it has been understood in official circles that Mr. Dickinson would not enter the service of the company in his old position as assistant general superintendent, but, until the fact could be learned from the general manager himself, nothing has been said touching the matter.

Although nothing of a definite nature is known here as to who will succeed Mr. Dickinson, it is the judgment of many railroad men that in the place of the office of assistant general superintendent there will be established here that of assistant general manager. W. G. Pearce is General Manager Kendrick's assistant, and it has been stated that he will be placed in charge of this end of the road, performing other duties in addition to those allotted to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Pearce is known as a railroad man of fine abilities. He has been with the Northern Pacific for more than twenty years past. He was formely in the auditing department, and before he was appointed assistant general manager three years ago he was general purchasing agent of the company. His present office is in St. Paul.

Excursion to Monte Cristo.

Train leaves 8 a. m. next Saturday. Round trip, $3.

MANLY POWER

The Strength, Activity and Brain Power of Manhood Are Restored to Weak Men Who Use Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

Every Belt has an Electric Suspensory free for men who are weak.

It has a Patent Regulator for making the current mild or strong.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is today the acknowledged means of recovering the power of manhood. It fills the nerves with new life; it increases the brain power, and removes all the weakening effects of indiscretions, excesses, etc.; in fact, it restores your strength.

Well in Mind and Body.

Waitsburg, Wash., Feb. 13, 1896.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:

Dear Sir—I have been very neglectful in answering your letter asking about my health, but you know how it is—when one gets well he most always forgets his best friend. Your Belt has done more for me than I expected. I have not enjoyed such good nights' rest in a long time, as I do now. When I feel a little nervous from over-exertion I put the Belt on and in a little while I am all right. You remember when I stated my case to you I was pretty far gone with Nervous Debility, which was leading me into the serious stages best known to those who suffer from it. Today I am a well man in mind and body. I can say that your Belt has done more for me than I thought anything could, and I heartily advise every sufferer from weakness or debility to try it. I will always speak in the highest terms of your Belt, for that is the least I can do in return for the great good you have done me. Yours truly,

A. R. SMALL.

Are You Weak.

It will cure Nervous Debility in any form, for Electricity is the life of the nerves and makes them strong. It checks all waste of power in two weeks. It cures all kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Send for book with full information, free. Address

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
Cor. 3d and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

The Purchasing Power of a $1

In buying Dry Goods has never been so great as right now at Boyd's.

It is not a question of what they are worth, but what will sell them. Summer Stuffs. *THEY'VE GOT TO GO, AND GO QUICKLY*

If You want Dry Goods you'll buy them now at these prices.

A Big Slide In Prices.

15 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, $1.25 and $1.50, reduced to $1.
20 dozen odds and ends in 75c and $1 Neckwear, for 50c.
15 dozen Extra Quality Men's Suspenders for 25c.
25 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, colored borders, 20c.
Our line of 35c and 40c Ladies' Hose for 25c.
Our line of Children's 20c Hose for 12½c.
Our line of 35c and 40c Men's Sox for 25c.
Men's Underwear reduced from 75c to 50c.
Ladies' Underwear reduced from 35c to 15c.
Ladies' Medium Weight Underwear, 25c.

More Towel .....Bargains.

50 dozen 16x30 Honey Comb Towels, 5c each.
75 dozen 22x46 Honey Comb Towels 12½c each.
60 dozen 21x46 Bath Towels 20c.
50 dozen 26x56 Bath Towels, 25c each.

ECHOES FROM THE
Cloak Room.

We will close the balance of our Summer Stock of Capes, Jackets and Shirt Waists at a song. Come and see how low we have pitched the tune.

W. P. BOYD & CO.
621—FIRST AVENUE—623.

The Red Front.

Men's Percale Shirts

FOR THREE DAYS,

Don't Miss It

Today, Tomorrow and Saturday We Offer

Men's Fine Percale Shirts At 85c

These Shirts are made of best French Percale bosom and cuffs, and bodies of fine white muslin. They are sold regularly at $1 and $1.25.

The Red Front,
615 SECOND AV., NEAR CHERRY ST.
Bailey Building.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.
Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets.
Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone Main 41, 114 Cherry St.; Freight and Drays, Telephone Main 41, Warehouse; Coal Telephone 41 or 958.
STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO.
J. F. FRIEL, Supt.
WORKS—Grant St. Bridge, Bet. Norman and K Sts.
FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following persons announce themselves as candidates before the Republican Conventions.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. H. Price
Will be a candidate for the office of Secretary of State for the state of Washington, subject to the decision of the Republican state convention.

Thomas W. Gordon
Will be a candidate for the office of Secretary of State for the state of Washington, subject to the decision of the Republican state convention.

J. A. Kellogg,
Of Columbia County.
Will be a candidate for the office of secretary of state for the state of Washington, subject to the decision of the Republican state convention.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE.

William R. Bell
Will be a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

Boyd J. Tallman
Will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

John E. Humphries
Will be a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

Addison W. Hastie
Will be a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

R. B. Albertson
Will be a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

Richard Osborn
Will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

John F. Miller
Will be a candidate for the office of Municipal Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

W. V. Rinehart, Jr.,
Will be a candidate for the office of Municipal Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

John A. Ladd
Will be a candidate for the office of Municipal Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

J. M. Layhue
Will be a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Alex. Allen
Will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

S. G. Meek
Will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

John Hemrich, Jr.,
Will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

O. A. Tucker
Will be a candidate for county assessor, subject to action of Republican convention of King county.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

W. P. McElwain
Will be a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Seattle precinct, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

T. H. Cann
Will be a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Seattle precinct, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

M. W. Lovejoy
Will be a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Seattle precinct, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

John Van Horn
Will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

A. T. Van De Vanter
Will be a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

J. H. McLaughlin
Will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

John L. Kahaley
Will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of King county, subject to the action of the Republican convention.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

E. L. Whittemore
Will be a candidate for the office of Auditor of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

G. E. Hallock
Will be a candidate for the office of auditor of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

L. A. Treen
Will be a candidate for Treasurer of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

J. M. E. Atkinson
Will be a candidate for Treasurer of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

E. E. Van Olinda
Will be a candidate for the office of clerk of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

Harry C. Gordon
Will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

William Voigt
Will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of King County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR CONSTABLE.

W. K. Fitzgerald
Will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of Seattle precinct of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY CORONER.

Dr. W. C. Gibson
Will be a candidate for Coroner of King county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

If parties intending to be candidates for office subject to the state or county conventions will kindly send in their names to this office same will have our attention.

Our Entire Line, $30,000 Worth of Books and Stationery,
—WILL BE—
Closed Out at Cost.
Dealers and others desiring to buy in quantity lots can secure bargains.
THE CALVERT COMPANY
NO. 716 FIRST AV.

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices on
FISHING TACKLE,
BICYCLE SUITS,
SHOES AND SUNDRIES,
TENNIS GOODS,
Gymnasium and Athletic Supplies cheaper than ever. Call and be convinced.
HARDY - HALL ARMS CO.
No. 605 First Avenue.