

POLITICIANS BECOMING ACTIVE

Candidates for all the offices "in the gift of the people" are beginning to swarm and buzz, and will be more and more industriously working up their individual cases with the ward politicians until the convention meets. The Telegram says: Among them are some worthy men, no doubt, and a larger number who regard a public office only as a means to serve one's individual interest. This country will have much important business to attend to during the ensuing two or two and a half years, and all voters ought to interest themselves to the extent of endeavoring to secure the nomination of capable, careful, conscientious men, especially for members of the legislature, county commissioner, assessor and district attorney. Other offices may be as important in the estimation of some, but if we can secure the possible material in these stations, the government of the county—and of the city, too, for the city is governed under a charter made at Salem—cannot go far wrong. Two circuit judges are also to be elected, and these are very important positions, but it is presumed that the judges now in office will probably be re-nominated, as they appear to give general satisfaction. If all our business men and property-owners, men who don't want an office and don't have the time or inclination to mix up in politics, would nevertheless take a livelier interest in what is going on during this incubating and maneuvering season, and insist on the best citizens being sent as delegates to the county and city conventions, and let the petty politicians know that they can't have everything their own way, the result would be very beneficial. We would have a better class of men, on the whole, in these positions, and a more efficient and economical administration of affairs.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It can hardly be doubted that Lord Roberts and Kitchener have planned and are now executing a general advance against the Boer armies and capitals. In this they are adopting the methods employed by Grant to crush the southern rebellion. After Grant received his commission as lieutenant general, he was assigned to the command of all the armies of the Union. His biographer adds: "Grant now determined to concentrate all the national forces into several distinct armies, which should move simultaneously against the opposing confederate armies, operate vigorously and continuously and prevent them from detaching forces to strengthen threatened points, or for the purpose of making raids." These are sound tactics for the British forces in South Africa, because if carried out, they will overcome or at least diminish the advantage now enjoyed by the Boers by reason of their superior mobility. If the Boers hold sufficient forces around Ladysmith to check Buller's army, they will make easier the advance of Methuen, French, Gatacre and other British generals into the Orange Free State and the Transvaal; and if they draw off a part of their forces around Ladysmith to oppose the invading armies, they will make easy the relief of the Ladysmith garrison, and risk defeat and capture at the hands of Buller's army.—Review.

BRITISH GREED FOR GOLD.

Much loose talk is heard about the British land and gold greed as exhibited in South Africa. There is no denying that the average Englishman has a passion for land and a longing for gold, but it does not appear that in this respect he differs from the average American, or the average German, or Russian, or Frenchman. Seek, if you will, a country where land and gold are held in little repute, and when you have found it, you will find yourself outside the pale of civilization. The Spokesman-Review further says: It is not alleged that the outlanders in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have taken one acre of land except as they have

obtained it on terms laid down by the former Boer owners and the Boer governments. Finding his government immersed in poverty and on the verge of bankruptcy, President Kruger went to London in 1883 and invited British capital to come into his country, buy the lands of his people and develop its resources. At that time Mr. Kruger was a poor man, his people were poor, and his government was impoverished. The revenues of the Transvaal were less than \$1,000,000. Through the influx of British capital, Mr. Kruger has become a man of great wealth, his people are prosperous, and the revenues of the Transvaal for 1899 were about \$20,000,000.

The truth is, English capital went into the Transvaal on such terms as the Boers dictated. Here in the Pacific northwest we want British capital to help develop our mineral resources, and are glad to make more liberal conditions than the Boers made to attract it in 1883. If British capitalists will come in here, and convert a lonely mining camp into a smart wonder city, as they did at Johannesburg, the men of brains and daring who risk their millions will not be treated as greedy invaders.

There was no greater spirit of "greed" among the men who built Johannesburg than exists among the Canadians who are developing the rich mines of Republic, or the English interests who have invested several million dollars in Roseland.

MURDER TRIALS.

It has cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to convict Roland Molineux of the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams, and the case will still prove a burden to the taxpayers of New York state. It has become a popular pastime, apparently, to prolong murder trials to a point where the story of the crime has passed out of public mind and the infliction of punishment conveys little warning to society. Indeed, the notorious trials have almost without exception resulted in a partial change of sentiment, and one of the features of final proceedings is a mammoth petition praying the governor or president to pardon a malefactor who is entitled to no sympathy and little mercy.

That a man accused of crime is entitled to a fair trial goes without saying, but the fact that society is also entitled to fair treatment seems to have been forgotten. Is it fair that the trial of a man who murders another by sending poison through the mails should cost taxpayers nearly a quarter of a million dollars? Is it just that the case should drag along for months and other accused men, some guilty, a few innocent, be held in jail awaiting the slow process of law? The errors seem to lie in the wide latitude given attorneys for prosecution and defense and the lack of power vested in judges. Instead of compelling the submission of every fact bearing on the guilt or innocence of an accused man, it now appears to be the sole duty of judges to umpire disputes between the opposing lawyers. The force of law is destroyed by such exhibitions in court and the ends of justice are not altogether served when the criminal is punished.

Can one deny that the twelve men who gave a verdict against Molineux are so dense that a week's time could fail to convince them of the guilt or innocence of the defendant? Witnesses were at hand, handwriting experts were prepared to curtail their observations if it had been the custom to do so, and the prosecution and defense had ample time to prepare their lines of attack. There is no mercy shown the jurymen, who frequently become ill, lose their sleep and are compelled to neglect their business because of the complicated and senseless machinery of law which permits dragging out the agony of a murder trial.

Instead of burdening the statute books with laws which permit the employment of trivial technicalities, legislatures should apply themselves to a simplification of practice before the bar, whether in criminal or civil cases. If a murderer were tried, sentenced and executed within a month from the time his crime came to light the effect on other ruffians

would be most beneficial to society at large.—Spokesman-Review.

A collection of books and pamphlets by negro authors has been suggested as a feature of the Paris exposition, in connection with the United States' exhibit, says the Oregonian. The librarian of congress, at the request of Commissioner Peck, has undertaken to co-operate in the work of collecting negro literature, and an effort will be made to obtain a copy of every book or pamphlet of which a colored man or woman has been the author. The task will be a difficult one, owing to the obscurity of much of the work, but a strong effort will be put forth to make it successful. At the close of the exposition the collection will be placed in the congressional library, for future reference. Its value to future investigators of the bibliography of negro authorship will be almost inestimable.

William J. Bryan, in one of his bifalutin perorations recently uttered the following: "Republicans, if you want to get a good idea of the change that has taken place in the Republican party, just picture Abraham Lincoln standing at one end of the Republican party and Mark Hanna at the other, and then look at the toboggan slide between them." Wonder if William ever contemplated the "toboggan slide" that would appear with Thomas Jefferson or Andrew Jackson at one end of the Democratic party and himself at the other? We are inclined to think the upper end of the slide would be out of it.—Salem Statesman.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer makes sport of the Evergreen and other "silver Republicans," as follows: "The people who style themselves silver Republicans are in a state of demoralizing uncertainty, being unable to determine whether their organization is a political orphan, a nonentity, a reminiscence, a fifth wheel to a coach or 'the remains' lying in state."

"The important feature of Henry Watterson's denunciation of the Taylor government in Kentucky is his omission to express any opinion as to who was elected governor at the last election," very appropriately remarks an exchange. He knows Taylor was elected governor. That is the point in which the country is interested, or ought to be interested.

Deadly Germs in Skirts.

While most people admire the prevailing style of trailing skirts in the reception room, there has been a continued crusade against them being attached to street costumes. Becoming much concerned over the hygienic view of the question, Dr. McKechnie, of Seattle, has been investigating the matter, and in answer to an inquiry propounded to a New York bacteriologist, received the following:

"In the hem of a woman's skirt which I have just been examining, I found germs of pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and consumption, any one of which would be enough, if inhaled, to cause a person to be afflicted with one of the deadly diseases mentioned."

Dr. McKechnie has since been conducting investigations as to the conditions in Seattle.

"Half the women who walk down on a shopping tour go home with the germs of some deadly disease in their skirts," he exclaimed. "I did not know this could be so serious, or had not thought much about it, rather, until I saw the result of this analysis; but since then I have been looking into the tiny germs that are found on the sidewalks, and taking some observations from one of the prominent corners, where women pass whenever they come down town."

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 55 Warren St., N.Y.

The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Acker's English Remedy will stop a cough at any time, and will cure the worst cold in twelve hours, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

Clarke & Falk have received a carload of the celebrated James E. Patton strictly pure liquid paints.

SCOURING MILL PROPOSITION.

It Will Be Submitted to the Citizens—Wake Up and Consider It.

In Friday's issue we spoke of the proposition of J. M. Russell to put in a scouring mill at The Dalles and that the manufacturing committee of the Commercial club would place the matter before the board of directors at a meeting last night. Friday afternoon a meeting was held, and after a discussion of the subject pro and con, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wheelton, Pease and Williams, was appointed to interview the citizens and ascertain their opinion concerning the proposition of the city taking \$25,000 worth of first mortgage bonds payable in ten years at six per cent.

Should they determine that our people are favorable to accepting Mr. Russell's proposition, he assuming the remaining \$15,000 bonds, definite arrangements will be made at once to put in the mill this summer.

A meeting of the citizens has been called at the club tonight to discuss the question, and a large number should be present.

Mr. Russell says he has watched The Dalles for some time and is assured it would be a most profitable move. Last year a million and a half pounds of wool were sent to Pendleton from here for scouring, while a large amount was shipped to San Francisco. This would all be scoured at home, and with a woolen mill, which would no doubt follow in its wake, the benefit could not be estimated. Besides, it is thought now that water facilities are to be afforded much wool from the upper country will be brought here.

If ever The Dalles woke up, let it do so now, and let us not have it said that this offer also fell through.

The Scouring Mill.

A much larger crowd than usually attends such meetings was present at the citizens' meeting at the club Saturday night, when a general discussion of the scouring mill question took place. A number of our leading business men, however, failed to make their appearance. Robert Mays was appointed chairman and Frank Menefee was secretary. Without an exception, all seemed to be in favor of the idea of a scouring mill, none doubting our need of such a plant, nor the benefit to be derived thereby. At the same time it was considered necessary that our people have a more thorough understanding of the proposition as made by Mr. Russell. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Wheelton, Pease and Williams, into whose hands the matter has been placed, was therefore instructed to correspond with the gentleman, ascertaining the entire details before any move is made toward soliciting subscriptions. As soon as this is determined definite steps will be taken, as it is desired that the mill be in running order before this year's wool clip comes in.

Were all our citizens as enthusiastic as the one who said that night, "I am ready to subscribe toward anything which will better the town in general, whether I receive any direct benefit or not," there would be no difficulty in securing a scouring mill or anything else needed. And it should be a go.

Somewhat Conflicting.

The statements made by the Baker City papers concerning the prevalence of smallpox there, are somewhat conflicting, which probably arises from the fact that the disease is not of a malignant type and therefore the people of that city do not deem it necessary to be very guarded. We still reiterate the statement that too much precaution cannot be taken, be the type what it may. The following from two of the Baker papers do not exactly gibe: "The statement made by the East Oregonian's reliable (?) informant that three deaths from smallpox occurred in Baker City last week or any other week is emphatically untrue and if he made the personal investigation he claims he did, then he knows himself that his statement is false. There is no disposition on the part of the press of Baker City to conceal the facts and it has been published time and again that there were cases in Baker City but not of a virulent form. The situation is certainly unpleasant but there does not seem to be occasion for alarm, and business in all lines continues without hindrance.—Democrat.

"We have denied the libelous smallpox accusation, now we deny another and more serious charge, that there are three young men in Baker City who are afraid to go alone to visit any of our ladies, and that two always go along to chaperone the third. If this falsehood gains circulation, the mountaineers will come in with their guns.—Republican."

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

Fresh cracked Nebraska corn at the Wasco warehouse. Finest kind of chicken feed.

Advertisement for Castoria 900 Drops. Includes text: 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher, NEW YORK. 16 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.'

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.'

DAILY FRESHETS.

Regularity of Rising and Falling of the Rivers and Streams in Alaska.

To most people who live in the temperate zones, the annual freshets occasioned by the melting of the winter snows and by the unusually heavy rains of spring are a matter of familiar observation. Under a higher latitude and in the neighborhood of glaciers, other phenomena are to be studied. An English traveler in Alaska has the following to report about the rivers of that country, says Youth's Companion:

The Takheena, like most streams of glacial origin, was subject to a daily rise and fall. The distance of its sources caused the water to increase in volume and in swiftness from noon to midnight, after which it continued to decrease from midnight to noon. The daily rise measured from six to ten inches, according to the heat of the weather; the daily fall measured from five to eight inches during the time the fine weather lasted.

After a few days of cloudy, rainy weather, I found the river falling from day to day about as fast as it had risen during the fine weather. It is worthy of remark that during fine weather I invariably found the wind during the daytime in the Chilkat valley blowing up from the sea. It began in the forenoon with a gentle breeze, which gradually increased to a smart gale, that died quite away by sunset. During the night there was either no wind, or else it blew in the contrary direction. This regular movement of the atmosphere no doubt has much to do with producing the regular daily rise and fall of the river.

TRADING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

White Customers Will Generally Be Treated, But the Blacks Are Regarded with Less Concern.

Ordinarily the Transvaal trading store is of galvanized iron, upon which the sun beats down with all its intensity, making the air within almost unbearable. But the trader does not mind this. Dressed in a pair of trousers, a light pair of shoes and a flannel shirt, he reclines on a convenient part of the counter, and with the aid of his pipe passes the time until a customer arrives, says the New York Herald.

Should the customer be a white man, the storekeeper and he will as a rule retire into a little side room for a few minutes, and a bottle and a couple of glasses will be produced. Should he, on the other hand, be a negro, the trader will glance at him casually, and, without moving, will ask him what he wants. He does this because Kafirs often want something which they know the storekeeper has not got. The shelves in the back of the shop are piled up with gaudy blankets, clothing of all descriptions, tinned goods, clocks and vases, cheap "jewelry," and various other commodities. Below these shelves are the bins where the sugar, flour, meal and coffee are kept. On one side are small shelves where patent medicines stand.

Outside the door, on the stoop, are the agricultural implements, plows, harrows, new American inventions of all sizes and descriptions that are too big or too heavy to be easily carried away.

"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Koutz, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly.

WINTER TRIPS.

For winter residence or winter cut ideal conditions will be found on our hand in California. Plethoric or rainfall has this season given to semi-tropical vegetation wonderful aspects; the floral offerings are more than usually generous and the crop southern fruits beautiful and excellent.

Old ocean possesses new charms. Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, La Beach, Coronad, and the enchanted of the sea, Catalina—where fishing, boating, rambling, riding, hunting a loading may be enjoyed as nowhere else. Quiet little spots, snug and warm offer themselves at Montecito, Nordia, Pasadena, Echo Mountain, San Jacinto, Fall Brook and Palm Springs.

For renewing health and vigor, abundant many hot springs, of wide varying constituents and demonstrable merits; the dry, antiseptic, tonic of the desert may be enjoyed at Bannock, Indio, Yuma; and, even farther on, Phoenix, Tucson, El Paso, exist conditions equally well indicated for wet throats and lungs.

Many think nothing in nature more attractive than the shimmering orchards of Santa Barbara and San Diego; others prefer the stately walnut of Ventura and Los Nietos, or the lemons of Fernando; but for glorious fruit and graceful tree commend us the golden orange, first, last and always, and it exists in greatest perfection Covina, Riverside, Redlands and Highland. Equally interesting is a scientific and tempting fashion in which the sorting and packing of the orange here accomplished.

The faithful were exhorted to Mecca and shuffle off; but wiser generations will see California of the soon and prolong life.

The claim of other cough medicines be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employe of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cough and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I went to the drug store of Mr. Honehan and advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back the money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at the time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

NERVITA Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD

Cures Impotency, Night Emissions, wasting diseases, all effects of abuse, or excess and indiscretion. Anervetic tonic and blood builder. Brings a pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box; 6 boxes for \$2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

NERVITA MEDICAL CO. Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, Ill.

J. B. Clark, Peoria, Ill., says: "I was geons wanted to operate on me for piles but I cured them with DeWitt's Wound Healer." It is infallible for piles and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits.