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TRUST LAWS AND WHO ARE ENFORCING THEM.

Those who do not have the opportunity of perusing the Congressional Record will miss the debate on trusts, Feb. 17th, between the Democrats, Miers, of Indiana, and Sulzer, of New York, on one side, and the Republican, Grosvenor, of Ohio, on the other. As usual, the Democrats made capital out of anything and everything, promising all sorts of reforms, from the Democratic standpoint, and clinching the argument(?) by well-rounded perorations, one of which says on its tail end, "that stalwart and gallant leader of the people, William J. Bryan."

Grosvenor then took the floor and flayed the Democratic orators thoroughly. THE CHRONICLE quotes from his remarks as made. He said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, I am not a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, and if I were I should have no opposition for that office in my own delegation. Therefore I am not excited about this trust question; but I want to point out now the sort of absurd statements that are being made by men claiming to be members of congress and being intelligent citizens of the country."

"Now, in the first place, I did talk in the beginning of this congress a few words about the Sherman anti-trust law, and now comes the gentleman from New York (Mr. Sulzer) and says that the attorney-general of Ohio undertook to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law and war was made on the attorney-general. I pause for the house to absorb the enormous ignorance involved in that statement. The Sherman anti-trust law is a law of congress, to be enforced against violators of the interstate commerce under the provisions of that act, and to be enforced by district attorneys in the United States courts, and not by the attorney-general of states, and my friend here who goes hippodroming over the country comes back loaded with such nonsense as that."

"Now, next, The Republican legislature of the state of Ohio passed what is known as the Valentine anti-trust law, applicable to the operations of trusts in the state of Ohio. Mr. Monett, as he had a right to do, as it was his duty to do, brought suits under that law in the supreme court of Ohio, and the first step toward adjudication was raised by a demurrer to the petition, raising the question of the constitutionality of the law. It was argued on one side by Mr. Virgil Kline, of Cleveland, and Mr. Neal, of my own congressional district, both eminent lawyers, and on the other side by the attorney-general and by his assistant; and the supreme court decided by a unanimous opinion upholding the constitutionality of the law, and decreeing its enforcement against the violators of it in the state of Ohio."

"The Sherman anti-trust law was passed by a Republican congress, signed by a Republican president, and absolutely dead on the statute book during the term of the only full-fledged Democratic administration we have had in thirty odd years. The very moment this Republican administration came in it was put into active motion, and under the instrumentality of the courts of the country the trans-Missouri combination was broken up, the traffic association in New York was broken up, and the court has made a decision that holds that this very law, this Sherman anti-trust law, applies to the manufacture and sale of every commodity that is manufactured in the United States for interstate commerce by a trust. Now, what does the gentleman propose to add to that?"

"Oh, this is not a case of the soldiers from Massachusetts. So it

comes about that every law on the statute book against trusts was put there by Republicans, every prosecution begun by a Republican officer, every prosecution that was ended was ended in favor of the government, and yet the gentleman goes to Chicago and comes back loaded with that sort of stuff."

"Now, the matter comes right down to this: All the states of the Union where business activity has been felt and where the evils of these trusts have become manifest have joined together and passed these anti-trust laws."

"Now, let me tell the gentleman something: The man who in the campaign of 1900 undertakes to run for vice-president or anything else upon an outcry about the trusts—howling in the ears of the American people upon that subject—does not know what the American people are made of. The American people, Mr. Chairman, understand one thing, and there can be no dispute about it; they understand that for four years—from 1892 to 1896—business broke down; they starved; everything went to destruction and disaster all over this country. And they know that it was not twenty-four hours after the election of 1896 before business began to revive. And they will stand by the party that stood by them."

Mr. Grosvenor showed most conclusively that the Republican attorney-general of the United States had directed the anti-trust fights before the United States supreme court, in all cases, and that this law of more than thirty years was active and in full force. He also noted the fact that Mr. Monett, the attorney-general who made the successful fight in Ohio, is a Republican, completely overthrowing the claim that anti-trust agitation and legislation is a creation of the Democratic party. Mr. Grosvenor's remarks are a sweeping denunciation of the campaign wind-jammers who are threshing about for material to make a respectable platform for the Democratic party.

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SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE

Last Saturday evening A. P. Moss, of Genesee, Idaho, was initiated into membership in a fraternal insurance order and took out a \$2000 policy. Monday he made an unsuccessful effort to destroy himself, and Tuesday he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Spokesman-Review says: If the facts have been correctly reported, this was an aggravated case of deliberate intent to defraud, in a small way, a large number of members of a worthy fraternal association. At best, suicide, save in cases where the victim is distinctly insane, is a lamentable confession of failure. When, as in this case premeditation of the destructive deed carries also a premeditated scheme to invade the treasury of a benevolent order, the deed becomes a double sin.

Another lesson is suggested by this pitiable tragedy. The spirit of rivalry between various fraternal insurance orders in the United States may lead to dangerous disregard of the safeguards which ought to be thrown around every application for membership. Often the conditions of entrance are made dangerously easy; and too often the medical examination, which should be rigid and exacting, becomes perfunctory. It is also a fact that some of these fraternal orders keep open doors for risks which the "old line" companies will not accept. Popularity and numerical strength are thus made to outweigh caution and conservatism.

Prosperity for the masses

Soon the time will be here for voters to consider the political situation and decide the weighty questions of a presidential year. Is the prosperity that was promised, and which has come, for the few or the many? Positive tests will properly be asked. Vague assertions are not convincing. The New York Journal of Commerce gives some figures on the savings banks of that state which are right to the point. In 1891 deposits increased by \$13,775,448 and the average deposit was \$388. In the

first year of the ensuing Democratic administration deposits fell off \$12,795,824 and the decline continued. With Republican success confidence returned. In 1897 the increase in New York savings bank deposits was \$48,508,028; in 1898 the increase was \$49,459,451, and last year the increase went up with a bound to \$71,336,283. The increase in this single state since Republicans took control of the government is \$169,303,762. Two million depositors have open accounts in the New York savings banks, or more than the whole number of families in the state. The average deposit is \$448, against \$388 in 1893.

More than 2,000,000, thrifty citizens of the state of New York had to their credit in the savings banks on the first day of the present year \$887,480,650, or \$169,000,000 more than when McKinley assumed the duties of president. By these figures may be truly judged the general nature of the prosperity that has returned to the people. Many honest persons believed four years ago that good times could only come through a flood of silver and that, in any case, the gold standard would not benefit the wage earner. To the extent that they are fair-minded they will admit that they were completely mistaken. New York's savings bank figures are not exceptional. They are matched in other states where the system is established. Some of the Southern papers scoff at the idea that Republican success in 1896 has had anything to do with 9-cent cotton. But to the Republicans must be credited the fact that the 9-cent is payable in gold and that general business conditions are in every way improved and hopeful. The Democratic party declared that cotton could never advance until the mints were opened to unlimited silver. It is useless to quarrel with accomplished facts.

It appears, from testimony brought out before the congressional investigation of the Wardner "bullpen," in which several hundred desperate criminals were confined many weeks last summer, awaiting adjudication of the trouble they had brought about, that these men and their apologists expected to be provided with first-class hotel accommodations during their incarceration, says the Oregonian. That the outraged citizens of Idaho, for whose protection in life and property these men were restrained of their liberty, did not consider them entitled to special privileges, is, in the circumstances, not strange. If experience demonstrated to these outlaws the simple fact that the "bullpen" was a good place to keep out of, the commonwealth will be the gainer. To the extent that this fact is made clear by the investigation now in progress, it will be of benefit to mine-owners and peaceably disposed miners in the outlying districts of the great West.

It is clear that ex-Secretary Olney has no business in the Democratic party if the Bryan brand of politics continues to hold the Democratic name. Olney is not only opposed to the 16 to 1 folly, but he is just as hostile to the flag-furling imbecility which Bryan advocates. The former head of the state department under Cleveland is a Republican on those two important issues. There is good reason, moreover, to believe that there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who stand with him on those questions. Olney will have to vote the Republican ticket in 1900. In fact, the Republicans are reasonably sure of getting many votes from the Democrats this year.

No mention of silver or the currency is found in the call of the Democratic national committee. It invites those who are against "the empire" to come forward. No doubt the committee thought enough will be done for silver when its champion is nominated.

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EXTENSION OF C. S. RY.

Shaniko to Be the Terminus—Many Improvements Along the Line.

Sherman county is booming in consequence of the extension of the Columbia Southern Railroad south from Moro, according to Archie Mason, the contractor in charge of that work, who is visiting his family in Portland says the Oregonian. The track is now laid 22 miles south of Moro, and the roadbed finished for 10 miles further. There are over 400 men—whites and Japs—at work, and Mr. Mason expects to see the rails laid to Shaniko, the terminus, by April 15.

New settlers are building cabins on the prairies in all directions, he says, and all the agricultural land in Sherman county is likely to be taken up under the homestead act, this spring. Many of these newcomers are plowing and sowing, and the acreage set to grain will be the largest in the history of the county.

Building has begun in the new metropolis of Shaniko. A hotel, saloon and several business houses are in progress of erection, while stockyards and grain warehouses are being built at points along the new line. It is expected that 30,000 sheep will be shorn and dipped in Shaniko this season, the wool being shipped away by rail. A number of business men of Moro and The Dalles, are preparing to establish branch houses in Shaniko.

Bourbon, a new town, has been started on the line eight miles south of Grass Valley, and this is going to be quite an important point, as a large grain-growing and stockraising country will be tributary. The town of Kent, five miles southeast of Bourbon, will be moved to the line, and a sidetrack will be constructed at Wilcox, eight miles south of Kent. A depot and water tank are to be constructed at Grass Valley, where two big warehouses are already nearly completed. The telegraph line will be extended from Wasco to Shaniko right away.

"Wheat looks splendid," says Mr. Mason, "and all signs point to an immense crop as well as a large acreage. If grain is only a fair price next fall, Sherman county farmers will have twenties to throw at the birds."

COUNCIL MEETING.

Harry Clough Resigns—Nomination for New Councilman.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held last night at the city hall at which were present Mayor H. L. Kuck, Councilmen Andrew Keller, W. A. Johnston, C. F. Stephens, F. S. Gunning, S. S. Johns, Wm. Shackelford, Jas. Kelley and F. W. Wilson.

It was moved and carried that when the council adjourned, that it adjourn until Wednesday, March 14.

In the matter of repairing the sidewalk adjoining the Joles property, it was referred to the committee on streets and public property, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting.

The committee on health and police to whom was referred the petition of W. O. Johnson to be appointed as a police officer in the East End recommended that said commission be not granted, and the recommendation was adopted by the council.

The petition of A. Guinther and others praying for the establishment of a sidewalk on the south side of ninth street was defeated by a remonstrance presented to the council.

Reports of the officers for the month of January were accepted and ordered placed on file.

H. Clough having removed his residence from the first ward sent in his resignation which was accepted by the council. Harry C. Liebe and Roger B. Sinnott were nominated to fill the vacancy, but after four ballots, which resulted in a tie, it was decided to defer any further action until next meeting.

The following claims were read and on motion were ordered paid and warrants issued for same:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| N D Hughes, marshal | 75 00 |
| Geo Brown, engineer | 75 00 |
| G A Phirman, nightwatchman | 60 00 |
| C J Grandall, treasurer | 20 00 |
| N H Gates, recorder | 50 00 |
| T T Fannon, labor | 17 40 |
| Ernest Patton, labor | 19 40 |
| A A Urquhart, labor | 1 80 |
| J J Maloney, labor | 4 00 |
| Mead Hughes, labor | 3 00 |
| A J Parcell, labor | 4 00 |
| Jas Hanson, hauling | 1 00 |
| N D Hughes, killing dogs | 5 00 |
| Jno Ferguson, hauling | 10 50 |
| Jas Like, hauling | 1 50 |
| L D Oakes, hauling and nursing | 37 75 |
| J W Blakeney, hauling | 2 75 |
| Wm Hendie, hauling | 7 50 |
| R B Hood, hauling | 4 00 |
| P J Burham, hauling | 4 00 |
| Ernest Patton, labor | 4 00 |
| F S Gunning, repairs | 2 45 |
| Dalles Lumber Co, lumber | 95 00 |
| Pease & Mays, mdee | 5 00 |
| C F Stephens, mdee | 5 50 |
| W A Cates, sawing wood | 75 00 |
| W A Johnston, mdee | 25 20 |
| Mays & Crowe, mdee | 1 00 |
| Electric Light Co, lights | 25 00 |
| Seufert-Condou Tel Co, telephone | 2 50 |
| Maier & Benton, mdee | 40 00 |
| Hugh Glenn, mdee and labor | 4 67 |

TREASURERS REPORT.
 Feb. 1—Bal. cash gen. fund... \$4772 52
 Rec. cash during month... 724 69
 Total... \$5497 21
 By warrants issued during mo... 439 55
 Mch 1—To available cash general fund... 5057 66

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at any other time, is approaching; in fact is at hand. The fruit of negligence is apparent on all sides, causing loss of valuable orchards to many horticulturists, and to remedy the evil is the first consideration.

One of the most common pests is the San Jose scale. It has gained such a firm foothold that nothing but united, strenuous efforts will avail to obtain satisfactory results. The extermination of the pest can only be attained by proper and thorough spraying. Use only the very best spraying mixture and be careful in application to the trees. The neglect of one limb means a menace, the slighting of any part endangers your whole orchard. The trouble in the past has been that the work in many orchards has been slipshod, while neighbors have been painstaking. The result is very unsatisfactory, in fact almost barren of any results. And the trees in the valley will never be rid of the pest until uniform, painstaking is the rule.

Another evil to be contended with is the codlin moth. Now is the reason to destroy these worms that cause unsaleable fruit. The pest winters under the bark of the trees, and a few days spent in the orchards will do wonders toward destroying the moth. The worm is about ready to crawl out and look around for fruit blossoms, and his career can easily be nipped in the bud, and if gone at systematically will add dollars to the output of the orchard.—Walla Walla Union.

For winter residence or winter outing ideal conditions will be found on every hand in California. Prolonged early rainfall has this season given to the semi-tropical vegetation wonderful impetus; the floral offerings are more than usually generous and the crop of southern fruits bountiful and excellent. Old ocean possesses new charms at Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Coronado and the enchanted isle of the sea, Catalina—where fishing, boating, rambling, riding, hunting and loading may be enjoyed as nowhere else. Quiet little spots, snug and warm, offer themselves at Montecito, Nordhoff, Pasadena, Echo Mountain, San Jacinto, Fall Brook and Palm Springs. For renewing health and vigor, here abound many hot springs, of widely varying constituents and demerated merits; the dry, antiseptic, tonic air of the desert may be enjoyed at Banning, Indio, Yuma; and, even farther on, at Phoenix, Tucson, El Paso, exists conditions equally well indicated for weak throats and lungs. Many think nothing in nature more attractive than the shimmering olive orchards of Santa Barbara and San Diego; others prefer the stately wainuts of Ventura and Los Nietos, or the lemons of Fernando; but for glorious fruit and graceful tree commend us to the golden orange, first, last and always, and it exists in greatest perfection at Covina, Riverdale, Redlands and Highlands. Equally interesting is the scientific and tempting fashion in which the sorting and packing of the orange is here accomplished. The faithful were exhorted to see Mecca and shuffle off; but wiser generations will see California of the south and prolong life.

WINTER TRIPS.
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W. S. Philpot, Albany, Ga., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than any pills I ever took." The famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and liver and bowel troubles.

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