THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

Frank A. Sears. The case grows out of the letting of a contract for Venetian blinds for several large new school build-A PARTIAL ANSWER that all may be brought up to an effective fighting point. General Hector Mc-Donald and General Tucker are now on their way from India to South Africa. The Daily Mail's military writer says: "The appearance of the new command-or-in-chief upon the scene should restore the confidence of the soidlers, so sadly sadly mark Let our men see WAS TWICE INAUGURATED ings arected last year NO BETTER WAY THAN TO SCAT-GOVERNOR SHAW'S SPEECH TO THE FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY TER IT ABOUT IN PENSIONS. IOWA LEGISLATURE. Prospects of Its Ratification by the shaken by the past. Let our men see that their lives are not being wasted and Flour Seizures. Senate Are Not Bright. Bondholders Pluck the Government, they may be called upon for any effort. Plea for a Mcrehant Marine, Nica-NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- A special to the There is now unfortunately no doubt that Lord Methuen's health has completely broken down. How long has this fact So Why Shouldn't the Veteran's ragua Canal, Sound Money and Tribune from Washington says: The reciprocity treaty with France is proving a hard nut to crack, and the pros-Family if They Can? SATISFACTORY AS FAR AS IT GOES a Trust Remedy. en within the knowledge of the war of pects of its ratification by the senate and its approval by congress as required by the provisions of the tariff law of 1896, by virtue of which it was negotiated, have The London Morning Post's military ex-DES MOINES, Jan. 11 .- For the second ime Governor Shaw was inaugurated as PORTLAND, Jan. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-The Question Whether Foodstuffs Are As one who draws a pension and is not ashamed of it, though not dependent on "There is a weapon with which the mo to Be Regarded as Contraband chief executive of the state this afternoon. The cath of office was pronounced by Chief Justice Granger, of the supreme "There is a weapon with which the mo-bile Boers in certain cases can be held fast—the spade. The British game is to put a line of trenches along their front and prolong it around one of their flanks. General Sherman used to drive back Gennot greatly improved, although Mr. Kasthe pension for my bread, will you permit Is Not Decided. son, the commissioner who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the United me a word? court, in the presence of 5000 people. The ceremonies consisted of a parade from the Up to the act of 1890 all pensions were States, in his statements to the committee on foreign relations of the senate im-pressed some of the members with views granted on the basis of actual injuries re-ceived in the service of the government, or the widows and orphans who had be-General Sherman used to drive back Gen-eral Johnston in this way, having himself the superior force. General Buller's force may not be superior to that confronting him, but as soon as his men have dug themselves trenches, a small party of them can keep back a large party of Boers. His mounted men can be used to make the loss bacond and around the WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The answer of statehouse headed by a troop of the Na-tional Guard and exercises at the audito-rium, which concluded with an address by the British government to Mr. Choate's representation respecting the selsure of American flour and other goods on the come such because of the injuries. (I re-fer to pensioners of the civil war.) The less unfavorable than they had hitherto Lieutenant-Governor Milliman. In his in-augural address, Governor Shaw said: He was not, however, provided with "At the beginning of the 19th century data to remove some of their more serientertained. pensions. three vessels, Beatrice, Mashona and Ma-ria, has been received. Just as the offigovernment took every precaution to pro-tect itself against fraud. An applicant must prove that he was the identical percials of the state department expected, it push the lines beyond and around the Boer fiank, being relieved as soon as they have won a position by the infantry, able amounts to a partial answer, very satisson described in his application by both the records and surviving comrades, and that his disability was the direct result of factory as far as it goes, disposing of the character of some of the goods seized, but not finally deciding broadly whether or not foodstuffs are to be regarded as con-VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN OREGON his service. Then a board of three sur-geons must pass on his case, and finally the commissioner at Washington. In 1800. owing to the difficulty of meeting the tech-nical demands of the law, made impossi-ble in many cases because of the death

The British government adopts precisely the point of view regarding the selzed goods that was assumed by the state de-partment and embodied by Mr. Choats in his note on the subject addressed to the British foreign office. In brief Mr. Choate reports as follows: That the answer is highly satisfactory; that is, in broad and liberal terms.

The position assumed by the British government is that foodstuffs in transit to a hostile destination can be regarded as contraband of war only when they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being used for the benefit of the enemy. It must

be shown that they are so in fact by their destination at the time of seizure. The destination at the time of seizure. The British government does not claim that any of the American goods on the Ger-man bark Maria and the British bark Mashona were contraband of war. The Brit-ish government is investigating the facts nection with the goods selzed on the vessel, the Beatrice.

Mr. Choate's message embodied succinctly the authorities relied on by the British government to sustain its position and as this position, as already stated, is one of those already assumed by the state department, of course they are regarded as convincing. For this reason Mr. Chonte's message is long, and it was nearly noon before it could be deciphered and placed in Secretary Hay's hands. It so happened that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was with the secre-tary shortly after he received his message, and probably the subject was discussed by them. It is certain that both the sec-retary and Lord Pauncefote appeared to be gratified at the progress being made toward a settlement of the cases. Nothing was said directly in Mr. Choate's original message, nor in a supplementary message, which came later, explanatory of the preceding message, touching a re-lease of the seized goods, but, of course, a fair inference from the statement that the goods on two of the vessels had been found to be not contraband, is that they are, or will be, released. If any question arises as to compensation to the owners on account of these seizures, that can be ad-justed later on. It is probable, however, that the British government will not walt for any further hint, but will voluntarily make such amends as seem to be fair.

It is believed that the uncertainty as to the character of the Beatrice's cargo is based on imperfect knowledge of the ownership of the goods. The American consigners, however, evidently apprehending that doubt might exist on that point, have come forward with the positive statement that they have not been paid for the goods shipped, and that the drafts drawn by the consignees in South Africa were not collectible until the goods were safely delivered at their destination. Mr. Hopkins, the legal representative

discuss the case with the officials. The evident to all observers is that the loss next step will be the collection of data by the state department and by the British at relieving the army across the Tugela

have won a position by the mainty, ask to hold it. "This would in ordinary cases end in forcing the retreat of the Boers. In Na-tal, where if they retreat, they free Lady-smith, it would bring on the decisive bat-tle under conditions less unfavorable to the British than those of the 15th of De-marker."

cember. General Yule, who conducted the retreat General Yule, who conducted the retreat from Dundee, after General Symons' death, is now in London, but in the str ct-est seclusion. He is suffering, it is said, from mental collapse, caused by his at-tempts to follow and save the troops which were in deadly peril from trying to hold the advanced posts in Natal without distingt security of savely and artillery. sufficient strength of cavalry and artillery.

RECALL OF METHUEN.

Announced by the London Cor spondent of a New York Paper. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- A dispatch to

withune from London says: Lord Methuen has been recalled to En land. This statement is made on the his est authority. It is reported he was lab ing under great mental excitement af the battle of Modder river, and that t war office has considered it necessary displace him, as he is evidently not condition to command troops. Two me

bers of his family are said to be wes Disappointments and reverses are dured by the Englishmen with fortitu and grim stoicism, but the utter lack trustworthy news from General Bulle army has been borne with increas signs of impatience and irritability. 7 ummons of the ambulance corps to front last week, after every available battalion and cavalry troop had been called into Natal, was accepted as the signal for an impending battle, but when Ladysmith was hard pressed on Saturday the relieving army was only capable of making a harmless reconnoissance worthy of a tranquil summer's day maneuvers at Aldershot

General Buller's immediate advance was regarded as the inevitable sequel to the desperate Boer assault upon Ladysmith, which had been well-nigh successful, but three days have passed in silence, if not in inaction. Probably no recent experi-ence has been more trying to the English temper than this conspiracy of silence in Natal, when every man has felt in his heart that there was no time to lose and

that an army of over 20,000 British sol-diers ought to be moving with untiring energy and irreststible force across the Tugela for the deliverance of White's he-role garrison. The Morning Post has joined the Dally

Mail in attacking the ministry and de-manding the reconstruction of the cabinet, but this campaign has not made any but this campage has not made any progress outside the newspaper offices. The party whips smile incredulously whenever it is suggested that the gov-ernment is in danger. The Standard, which has neither hot nor cold fits, repre-Mr. Hopkins, the legal representative here of one of the largest firms con-cerned in the ownership of the goods, was at the state department this morning to

The assessed valuation of property in Oregon for 1899 is \$120,287,879. This is the lowest total since 1890. The decrease since 1803, the year of highest valuations, has been \$47,801,026. But there has been a net gain in values of \$6,210,691 since 1890.

Assessed valuations in Oregon for 1599 showed a reduction of \$13,245,698. Of this Multnomah county contributed \$11,219,693. Multnomah's reduction was 26 per cent. Washington's was the same. Jackson's was 24; Gilliam's, 19: and Douglas', 15,

The smallness of the assessmenet for 1899 is evidence that county asses sors are not giving fictitious values to property. Assessed valuations are now lower than at any period of the good or hard times of the '90s, or in its present era of prosperity. Assessors have nothing to fear when there is no state board of equalization to run up values on them.

Following is a general summary of the total amount of taxable property in Oregon since the admission of the state into the Union:

Year.	Assessed valuation. \$ 24,181,669	Year.	valuatio
1859	\$ 24 181 668	1880	
	23,886,951	1991	59,256,1
1861		1882	62,843,6
1862			75,206,9
1002	13,000,120 00 011 024		
1863	20,911,931	1884	
1864		1885	
	24,862,762	1886	79,128,7
1866		1887	
1867			
1868	26,746.862	1889	101,597,3
1869		1890	
1870		1891	
1871,	34,744,459	1892	
1872		1893	
1873	40,700,159		150,399.33
1874	40,494,236		144,445,93
1875		1896	143,176,9
1876	40,733,361	1897	134,917,16
1817		1898	133,533,5
1070	46,240,324	189	100,000,0
1878	10,000,000	1899	120,287,87
1879	46,422,817		

we were carrying 90 per cent of our for- ous doubts. He explained the difference this continue? We are possession of the Pacific. Shall we build the ships reculsite to its enjoyment. It is as truly ours if we have the courage of our convictions as are the islands that rise above its surface.

Shall we not cut a passage way to it from the Gulf and develop to the fullest the trade which it has placed within our reach? To build a merchant marine will require both time and the same measure of encouragement as the nations of Europe accord those with which we must "The United States is conceded to be the

great agricultural country of the world, and our manufactories find few rivals. There is no valid reason why we may not also become the great commercial and financial center. But in order to do this we must have as good money as our European competitors. And what charac-terizes good money? I answer certain

and ready exchangeability. Silver is as good as gold only so long as it can be exchange at par for gold. "I think those who contended at the trust convention in Chicago last fail that trusts and monopolies should be treated as synonymous terms were correct. I have yet to find the first man who has a word to say in extenuation or defense of monopolies. Gentlemen of the general assembly, let it be your duty to crush every one within your reach, and the people of this state will call you blessed, and the cople of every other state will take notice of your wisdom and will follow the course you shall have marked out. If all the states of the Union could be induced to unite upon some single policy, I would have no fears of successfully combating monopolies in this country. They might be built up abroad, but they could then be effectively reached by means of a tariff. I think it is generally conceded that the trust problem must be treated by the naional congress rather than by state legis-

eign commerce in American ships. We botween the maximum and minimum now carry one-fifth, or 20 per cent. Shall rates of the French tariff, which, he said, ranged from 75 per cent to 15 per cent, and read a long list of articles, the du-ties on which would be reduced, together with the various percentages of reduction, if the treaty should be ratified and become operative.

He also explained that all the countries of Europe except Portugal enjoy the advantage of minimum rates under the French tariff by virtue of arrangements and treatles that had been made from time to time, whereas with a few excep-tions, and those not consisting of manu-factured articles, all grades imported into France from the United States are sub-jected to the operation of the maximum tariff. France, he said, imports about \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured products a year, of which about \$40,000,000 in round figures came from the United King-dom, \$30,000,000 from Germany, only \$3,000,-000 from the United States, and the re-mainder from other countries. He was not supplied with data showing what were the principal manufactured goods imported to make up the total of \$40,000.-000 from the United Kingdom, or the \$30,000,000 from Germany or the \$3,000,000 from the United States, or the respective and minimum rates on such principal articles. Neither was the commissioner prepared,

he died, leaving a widow and five children. John was kind and let them live on the when questions were asked, to show the farm, and the children received an ordilast year on which it is proposed to lowa brother cannot be expected to hold a er the rates of duty for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters on such articles and goods when imported into the United States. He was not supplied with figures showing the exports to France from the United Kingdom, Ger-many and the United States, respectively. of articles which will be required to pay the maximum rates of duty even in case the treaty shall be ratified and become worked hard. In 1891 she applied again un-der the new law, but when the special exoperative, or the respective maximum and ninimum rates on said articles which If aminer came and asked if she did not mported into France from the Unite have as much as \$8 per month from some Kingdom, Germany and all the other countries of Europe except Portugal, enother ource, she, being an honest woman, said: "Why, yes; my children earn more than that, and they are very kind and give me a joy the advantages of the minimum rates. Of course the information and facts living. I would not have to go to the poorhouse if the pension is not granted." above are essential to any intelligent consideration of the pending treaty by congress and the commissioner promised She was rejected on the ground of "not needing the pension," and the banker said: "The commissioner we now have is right to supply them as soon as practicable, in response to the request of the committo shut off these pensions that are threattee. Mr. Kasson's arguments in favor ning the very life of the government," of the treaty are said to have been earand it is said that the next time he cut nest and skillful, as well as strong in some respects. One statement he is said to have made, however, will be sharply his coupons he actually sent his brother's wife \$5. The youngest brother William enlisted in 1862, being 17 years of age. He was healthy and made a good soldier, never being sick a day; but he caught a bullet at Chlekamauga that broke no bones, but challenged by the republicans of both branches of congress who were actively identified with the tariff legislation of 1887, and that was that many of the rates injured the sclatic nerves and left him a weak leg. He, however, went back to the were purposely made higher than neces sary in order to make it easier and more desirable to negotiate commercial reciregiment and served till the end of the procity treaties with France and some other European countries. Several memwar and came home. He could not work on the farm because of lamenezs. His bers of the finance committee of the set brother could not take him into the bank ate and the ways and means committee of for lack of training in business. He had pluck and brains, and made his way the house have already declared themthrough college, though his years in the army somewhat unfitted him for student life. He went into a profession where he selves pointedly and emphatically in private conversation against that or any similar assumption, which they say is must live on a salary. By hard work he after a time commanded a fair living salwholly unwarranted by facts. Of course the members of the finance ary, but his old army habits of using his committee are deeply concerned in the ey freely for whatever good thing prefate of the pending treaty, and several of them are of the opinion that as it sented itself has made it impossible to save money. He is a good citizen, and and other reciprocity conventions refer honored, but has not nor never highly exclusively to tariff provisions and rates will be accumulate a competence. No a day of his life that he does not suffe of duty, they should have been referre to the finance committee in the first infrom that old wound, and the probabilities stance, instead of to the committee are that he will not live out his natural life, or if he does, the last part of it will foreign relations. Chairman Davis, of th atter committee, appears to have realized be of helplessness and suffering. that there was justice in this con That man draws a pension, though he is when he suggested to Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee, that he appoint able to earn a living, and he is neither a fraud nor a pauper. If it will do the men who never smelled powder nor slept subcommittee to attend today's and other hearings, with a view to co-operate in the trenches, nor felt the twinge of hunger and cold, any good to see his name in consideration and action. The sug-gestion did not bear fruit, none of the n print, he is willing to have it there. He members of the finance committee being in princ, he is writing to have a there he can stand by the side of the gallant Gen-eral John A. Logan and say: "My pension money is the money of which I am most proud." But he would also insist that alongside the list of pensioners there be present at the hearing except Senator Wolcott, who is also a member of the committee on foreign relations. Later onference was held, at which most of the republican members of both commitprinted a list of the men who grew rich tees were present, and the subject was discussed and considered. Out of this out of war contracts and war bonds. me repeat my parable. John invester \$5000 in gold, but in such a way that i will probably come harmonious action on all the treaties by the two committees counted \$10,000, and on this he drew inter-est and principal in gold without taxanost deeply concerned. What members of the finance commit-ee most want are facts such as have tion, and the government was so kind as to make his investment the foundation of his fortune as a banker. He was never been outlined above, showing what ad-vantage, will be reaped by the parties to nsked, when he presented a coupon or bond, "Do you need this money?" He claimed his right, and he got it to the the respective treatles, and whether the French treaty or any or all of the pending treatles, if ratified and carried into effect, full pound of flesh. James invested his life, and by that act made John's bond will probably result to the advantage or sadvantage of the United States. Memworth anything. He died poor and left a widow, who, in order to receive a cen from the government he died to save pers of the committee on foreign relations are equally anxious to obtain infor-mation on these essential, if not vital, must declare herself a pauper and receive the pittance as charity. William, th patriotic boy, offered his full young life points before they decide what action to commend. The committee on foreign relations has the government took three years of th not yet taken up the Argentine treaty, which, to become operative, according to best of it and sent him home handlcapp in the race by lameness and weakness today on warrants charging them with accepting a bribe. They are: A. M. Cowia, G. G. Irey, George H. Hess and ary 10, one month from today. He has made the fight against odds. He honestly walks up to the government trias must be atoned for; the infamous treasury and asks his rights under the system of absentee landlordiam must be

a living, you call him a "fraud." William is a member of the "Grand Army of the Republic," and his post is he best friend to the widow of his brother James that she has. I join my comrades in denouncing fraud-

ulent pensions, but I say "show us the frauds." Mr. Cleveland was led into this cry, and the government set on the de-tectives like sleuthhounds. They did not

discover enough frauds to equal the hundredth part of 1 per cent. The pension list is large, I know, but The pension has barge, I allow, our the cause for which the men, who draw pensions, fought was large. The results are large. The money paid every three months for pensions is scattered over the whole land, and nobody feels it except as a benefit. Our financiers suy that one of the evils from which we are suffering is the heaping up of money in the United States treasury. I know of no more hon-est and practical way of getting it out

than in the payment of just and liberal By the way, if Secretary Gage is correct in his contention that "gold was never at a premium, but greenbacks were at a discount," why has not every soldier at a discount," why has not every soldier a just claim against the governmet for full pay in real and par value money? General Benjamin F. Butler held that every soldier has a valid claim for his pay in gold. That question has never been settled in the supreme court. Possibly the old soldier is holding back a claim that if presented would raise such a commo-tion as the results roll knows nothing It presented would raise such a comma-tion as the pension roll knows nothing about. They are not likely to do any such thing, but if the bondholders had as good a claim I am inclined to think the court would be caused upon to render a design. Yours take of medical officers, congress passed "the dependent pension law, ' Under this law a surviving soldier who was disabled was a surviving source who was distributed who not required to establish the fact that his disability resulted directly from his service, but the proof of disability was demanded as much as ever, and it must be shown that he was not disabled by vicious hab-

a decision. Yours truly, ALEXANDER BLACKBURN.

"England's Difficulty Is Ireland's Op-

SALEM Jan. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-I was much astonished, palned and grieved to observe that Americans, claiming to be of Irish birth or descent, have been writing to your valuable paper, espousing the cause of England in her unjust warfare way the Braze Hor an American of on the books of a bank, or the payroll of a factory. No doubt there are some

cause of Engined in ner under warding upon the Boers. How an American of Irish birth or descent could take the side of England in her efforts to destroy the two small republics of South Africa is incomprensible to me. Such an American fraudulent pensioners, and if the dictum that "every man who can earn his liv-ing and accepts a pension is a fraud" then there are a great many of us. It is just this that we resent with all the old blood accomprension to remember the atruggle of the colonies to free themselves from the unjust oppression of England. They lack the spirit of 176. They do not realize how the colonists fought for their homes and the principles that the thought of lib-orm lengths. The Boar formers are now there is in us. We deny that pensions are charities. The government is simply pay-ing a debt, and the question of how much

and the principles that the thought of no-eryy inspires. The Boer farmers are now engaged in a similar contest, and the Omnipotent Ruler of all seems to smile upon their efforts. Do these Americans of Irish birth, or descent, remember the history of Ireland, when they assert that Irishmen should be neutral or sympathize with England against the Borrst Cas they would be informed and ifferecall the infamous government of ire-land and still contend for this? It certainly must be thoughtlessness on their part, or they are so circumstanced they cannot assert themselves as their hearts

would prompt. If they cannot express their true sentiments, they should at least be silent, and not publicly assist the bully of nations and the oppressor of the weak

and defenseless. From the time that Strongbow landed brom the time that strong ow inner of on the shores of Ireland, the history of the government of that country has been the most oppressive and unjust that the world has wilnessed—even worse than the government of India, where 3,00,000 of her government of finital, where exercise and people people are now starving; or in Espit, where England's oppressive laws have done their work. Do your correspondents recall the Cromwellian government, the massacres of Drogheda and Wexford, the James saw that Uncle Sam needed met as well as money, so he bought a home for his family and enlisted. His pay was \$13 per month, paid in greenbacks. Some of the time it would not be \$5 in gold. He served his time out all through the camdriving of the inhabitants of Ireland into the province of Connaught, and pacing them on lands especially selected for this paigns in he West, and was several times fit for the hospital, but too plucky to go, purpose in a section of country that was very sterile, and where a blade of grass would acarcely grow? Can they remem-ber the villalmous penal haws of Ireland, how the people were deprived of educa-tions and the section of second and therefore got no hospital record, but everybody could see that he was not the man he was when he went out. He went back to the farm, but his army life had spolled him for a farmer and somehow with all his hard work he could not make tion, and were made "the hewers of wood a living. He borrowed money at John's bank until he was hopetessly in debt. But he never applied for a pension. In 1880 and the drawers of water"? How a brave-sensitive and intelligent people, with a history for literature and learning of which any people might feel proud, were enslaved and deprived of the advantages of civiliza-

WHAT IS THE REASON?

3

Why is it that you are not equal to the

Why is if that you are not equal to do insk Nature sets for you to do? Why do you find weakness stealing over you and growing day by day? Why that ashy, chalky complexion? Why that inability to hold your urine? Why those distressing pains across your use??

mek 7 All these symptoms are unmistakable

All these symptoms are unmandented evidences of kidney trouble. The kidneys, that make the human engine of life move as Nature Intended, are not working properly and should have rompt attention

If you need a medicine for kidney, blad-der or uric acid trouble, you should begin

der or une acid trounie, you should legal using the famous new discovery. Dr. Kli-mer's Swamp-Root. It gives quick relief, and cures the most distressing cuses. Hospitals use it in all kinds of cases, especially severe and urgent ones. Doc-tors prescribe it freely in their practice and in their families, and use it when they need a kidnes and hindler toric them. need a kidney and biadder tonic them-

Tens of thousands of grateful patients have written to Dr. Klimer & Co., and these letters have been fashioned into a handy volume of ready reference, which should be in every household. This vei-ume and a sample bottle of Swamp-Root will be mailed to any reader of this paper who will send name and address to Dr. Kümer & Co., and state that they read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian. If there is any doubt in your mind as

ANGLO-BOER WAR.

If there is any doubt in your minit as to your condition, take from your urine on arising about two ounces, place it in a giass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination, it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust setting, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention. portunity" an Irish Motto.

Swamp-Root is for sale everywhere in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty cents and one-dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Bingham-ton, N. Y.

destroyed before Irishmen and their descendants can be asked to be neutral in a

war in which England is sugared. Of your correspondents and all thors Irishmen who are assisting England I might say, with MacMahon, the Portland

Missuided Irish fusileers.

Your sires in chains, your some in tours, Why shed your blood to bind the free, And Ireland craving liberty?

Today, from out their silent store, Fitzgerald, Emmet and Wolf Tone Beseech you stay your martial hand Or strike for your own native land All honor to the Irishmen and their de-

scendants who are at the present time an-gaged in assisting the Boers in their struggle for freedom. They are made of the material which tyrants fear. Di

THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

Water Power From It Will Be Each by the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-Water in the north ection of the drainage canal today eached the top of the Bear trup dam at ockport, and within an hour after the first thin sheet of water began pouring over the top, thousands of gallons of water, under the pressure of the immense volume of water in the windage basin, were speeding on their way to the Missiwere specing on their with the inter-sippl. Cakes of ice and manes of drift-wood were taken up in the current, and the roar of the water could be heard for a quarter of a mile. It will be two or three days yet before the Chicago level is reached, and then dredging at the Camp-bell averue dare will be communed

bell-avenue dam will be commenced, Water power sufficient to operate the city pumping stations and municipal lighting plants for 75 years will be turned over to the city of Chicago by the sanitary board as a result of a joint conference less day between the committees from the city council and the drainage board. By the erms of the agreement, which will in all probability be ratified by the drainage board and the city council, the water power privileges generated at Lockport by the opening of the new drainage ca be transferred to the city at the rat \$4 per horsepower. The amount of pow-

which it is estimated will be created at Lockport is about 25,000 horsepower, which

will furnish the drainage board with an

defined at today's conference limit the use

annual income of \$100,000. The co

we may have or be able to carn has no more to do with it than it would have with the payment of a note in bank, or the subscription to The Oregonian. A little parable will make my meaning plainer. In 1861 there lived three brothers. The two older had families, and the young-er was a boy of 16. The married men, John and James, had \$5009 in gold each. After a time John invested his gold in greenbacks, receiving \$10,000, with which he bought United States bonds. On these bonds he received interest in gold and paid no taxes. With some of his friends he organized a bank and became cashier at a salary of \$2000 per year. His bonds were deposited with the government and the bank issued money, which was loaned to the people. The bank prospered. With

the profits John bought more bonds and enlarged the bank circulation, all the time drawing interest on the bonds and growing in wealth. He and his family are now all rich, and the government never asks him whether he is able to make a living with-out collecting his interest for his bonds.

its. As to widows, they were no longer re-quired to prove that their husbands died

from injuries received in service, but they

must show that they are not able to sup-port themselves from their incomes. This

is the only legislation that hints that pen-sions are charities. The maximum pen-sion to survivors under the act of 1890 is

\$8, and of widows \$12 per month. The Grand Army can no more put a name on

the pension roll that it can put that name

foreign office to establish fully the char- would be more discreditable than a fresh acter of the goods on the Beatrice, and reverse of Buller's forces, and that public it is not expected that there will, in the confidence in the government would be meantime, be any further deliveries by fatally impaired. the British government upon the general

statement was given out by the state de- gets little or nothing. The military partment:

'A pelegram has been received from Ambassador Choate, reporting an Interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the de-tained British ships Beatrice and Mashona and the Dutch steamer Maria. The British position as to foodstuffs, and hostile destination is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied for the enemy's forces, it not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown this was their destination at the time of scizure. This quali-fication virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure, and practically disavows the seizure, it not being claimed that there is any evidence of hostile destina-

England's Reply Satisfactory.

BERLIN, Jan. II .- It is asserted that the German cruisers Schwalbe and Con-dor, which were ordered to Delagos bay, have been instructed to proceed instead to Cape Town. This indicates a belief in German official circles that the contraband controversy will be amicably set-

LONDON, Jan. 12 -- The Standard, in an editorial upon the government's reply to Mr. Chonte and Count von Bulow, says:

shall be much surprised if the British government's definition of international law, as applied to the carriage of foodstuffs, fails to find acceptance at Washington and Berlin."

BULLER IN BAD HEALTH.

Gatacre Also on the Verge of a Collapse.

NEW YORK, Jan. II .- A special to the World from London says: The London newspapers, without mak-

ing any direct charge, make announce-ments that General Buller is not in good health. It is known here that the war office receives little if any information from him directly, while Lady Buller gets message every day from her husband briefly announcing his condition. Gatacre is also said to be on the verge of a col-

England's present situation is due more to trouble within the British lines than without, declare the expert military writ-ers for the London morning newspapers, who say more things in private than the

pditors allow to get into print. Colonel Gough, who commanded the cavalry detachment in the battle of Magersfontein, is in London, pressing for a court-martial upon Lord Methuen's report that he declined to carry out orders given him by the sceneral in charge. Gough has been temporarily placated and urged to postpone his personal demands until the way stimution is more excited war situalion is more settled.

The uncensored mall reports assert that General Gatacre was sitting in the Molteno railway station with his head in his hands, bewalling the repuise of his troops, when the general in command of the communications first reported the disaster to Suffalk regiment under Genera French's command. The first task of Lords Roberts and

Elichener, who arrived in Cape Town Wednesday night, must be, the war critge, to rearrange the generals in of the various British forces so los urge.

John Bull is, indeed, in a bad temper

subject of the contraband character of foodstuffs. Later in the day the following official rs for the press have lost their public, and the veterans of the clubs talk to blank wails when they explain that Buler probably set in motion Warren's division on a turning movement, east of Colenso, which depends for success upon se-orecy, and that it will probably end in the capture of a large portion of the Boer forces

Equally indifferent to details are th groups of clubmen gathering about the croakers who assert that Buller is waiting to discover by hook or crook where the enemy's guns are concealed, or to straighten out his mule transport service, or to get Lord Roberts' opinion be fore striking another blow. No English-man wishes to believe that General Buller is waiting for anything except the chance to defeat the enemy by a strong attack and strategic combinations.

A DUTCH PRIVATEER.

Converted Yacht to Prey on British Commerce.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 11.-A special to the Morning News from Atlanta states that Captain Charles N. Hill, a resident of that city, who was an officer on the Bra-zilian revolutionary cruiser Nictheroy, has received a letter from Lieutenant McDon ald Craven, who was on the Nictheroy with him, offering him command of a converted yacht armed with two 4.5-inch guns, which had been equipped by the Boer government to prey upon British commerce on the Atlantic coast. E. A E. A. Steyn was named as the Transvaal agent with headquarters in Savannah, who had arranged for the expedition, which was to start from the Bahamas.

went to Atlanta, it is said, to in Steyn duce Hill to join the expedition, but Hill refused. Investigation in Savannah fails to disclose any clue as to Steyn or anyone answering his description.

Parliament Summoned.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- The queen has pro lalmed the meeting of parliament for January 30.

COLONEL STONE SHOT.

Shot While Foreclosing a Mortgag on a Farm.

KINGFISHER, O. T., Jan. 11 -- Colone John Stone, president of the People's bank, of Kingfisher, was shot and killed at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the farm of Jim Watcher, near Columbia, Kingfisher coun-ty. Colonel Stone had foreclosed a mortgage on Watcher and went there today to take possession. Watcher claimed his attorney had advised him to resist evic-

Colonel Stone was one of the majors in the First Territorial regiment, United States volunteers, and was at the time of his death colonel of the Oklahoma National Guard.

Champagne Imports in 1899. Champagne imports in 1000, As shown by customs statistics, the im-ports in 1839 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 109,200 cases, being 72,495 cases more than of any other brand-a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Its 1895 vintthe history of champagne. Its age now imported has no equal

The National Woman's Temperance Union has been organized in Belgium, with Madame Keelhoff as secretary.

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST. Sovernor Taylor Asks That the Dem-

ocratic Committeemen Vacate. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.-Governor Taylor, through his attorney, Judge W. H. Yost, filed with the contest committee motion to require the democratic members now serving on the committee to va-The motion is supported by an afcate. idavit charging that the names were fraudulently drawn by the clerk, and the comocratic members now serving are all disqualified by reason of partiality for the contestant, alleged evidence of which is mentionel specifically as to each. It refers to the rules of the committee, which

he says were so framed as to exclude the greater part of his testimony, and charges a general terms that the trial of the contest is about to be made throughout on partisan lines, and without regard to the nerits of the case. Chairman Hickman

unced that the affidavit and motion vould be taken under advisement. The house adopted the senate resolution providing for the joint committee to in-vestigate the Whallen-Harrell alleged ribery. An amendment was adopted proiding that the speaker appoint two democrats and one republican on the commitee, and requesting the senate to name its part of the committee the same way. The republican leaders, while not aban

ioning the fight aginst Goebel in the legslature, are eagerly awaiting news from Washington as to what aid the federal government would give Taylor in the event Goebel is seated by the legislature. That the republican leaders are advising Governor Taylor to resist in case the legislature decides in favor of Goebel and are promising support to him is generally ad-mitted. Major Atwood, whom Governot

Bradley appointed senator in 1896, but who falled to be seated, said tonight: "Taylor has been elected, and if he is turned out by an arbitrary board we could not countenance its action. We will

fight, if it be necessary." There was a conference tonight of republican leaders from all over the state,

among whom were several prominent fed-eral office-holders, and it is said stronger ressure is to be brought to bear at Washngton in favor of Taylor than has been eretofore

Boer Resolution Tabled.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11 .- The house of epresentatives epresentatives today, by a strict party ote, indefinitely postponed the resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in heir war with Great Britain. The repub licans voted in the affirmative.

Clark Is Mayor of Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 11 .- The ir

junction proceedings in the mayoralty case, enjoining George H. Clark from exercising the duties of the office, were solved by Judge Hughes today. C solved Clark is now in possession of the office.

1

Arrested for Bribery.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11 .- Four member of the board of education were arrested

tion because they would not how their neck under the yoke, and "bend the presnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning"? Are they unmindful of the fact that in 11 years, under the spirit mortgage forever, and banks are not charitable institutions, so the farm went to the bank. About that time a pension 560 000 of the Cromwellian government, agent suggested that she apply for a wid-ow's pension, and she did. But there was Irish were killed, besides the thousands who were banished and transported from no record that her husband died from disthe country? Do they recall the violation of the treaty of Limerick, and the chivalrous conduct of Sarstleid, which enease contracted in the army. She failed in her application and worried on as best hances with special interest the glory of she could. Her children were faithful and his race?

Not

In more recent times, do your corre pondents remember the gallant struggle made by Ireland's gifted gons to save the Irish parliament, and what trenchery was used to destroy it? Have they forgottem how O'Connell was convicted of treason, when he never dir, nor counseled, an act that was not strictly within the spirit as well as the letter of the English consutution? They certainly do forget the mem-ory of Grattan, Emmet, Wolfftone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas Davis, John Mitchel, Thomas Franc's Meagher, Parnell and others: the United Ireland and the young ireland party, composed of bril-lant, brave and accompilshed men. They say these oppressions were in the past. Coercion and oppressive measures of gov-rement have been exercised in our own tay. The trouble, has always Been that

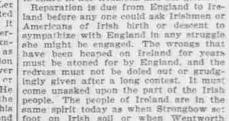
the English people have never honestly considered the rights of the Irish people. the English have, and do now, regard the Irish as an inferior race, and unworthy o be treated as equals; as incapable of elf-government.

Some criticism has been made of the lan-na-Gael and other kindred societies, The history of ireland is a full justifica-tion for the existence of these sociation. England would not permit constitutional agitation. Do your correspondents recall how Parnell and his lieutenants were thrown into prison when they were pursu-ing a strictly constitutional programme? In order to reach the Irish your correare Irish. They are Irish, simply by acci-dent of birth. They are not in touch or

sympathy with the people of Ireland. They are not Irishmen like the men above mentioned. If they were they would not be m prominent places in the army, no matter what their ability might be,

As to the treatment of the Irish people n present years I desire to call your espondents' special attention to rom 1827 to 1897 1,090,000 people of Ireland died from starvalion: 3 000,000 were evicted and 4,000,000 were obliged to leave the country on account of England's laws. Irishmen have assisted England in all of her wars, and what has ireland received in return? Nothing but the

tightening of the chains around the limbs of her people. While Irishmen have in the ast assisted England in her troubles and adversity, they have not been permitted to share in her triumphs and her glories. Let



foot on Irish soll or when Wentworth was engaged in his acts of crueity. "Eng-and's difficultics are Ireland's oppor-unities," is a motto that should not be "Eng orgotten and strictly adhered to by the "fighting race." Ireland's sons and de-cendants must never forget England's njustice and oppression. Reparation must be made for the long series of oppressive measures that have been passed by England: the destruction of Ireland's

of the waterpower by the city authorities for municipal purposes only. The city will bear the cost of building improvements at Lockport necessary to use the power, SHOOTING OF A DESERTER. Case Against Two Soldiers Charged With Murder. OMAHA, Jan. 11,-The habeas corpus

case of Corporal Fair and Private Jock-ens, of the Tenth infantry, held in the tate court for murder for shooting Deserter Morgan, came up before Judge Munger, in the federal court, today, United States District Attorney Summers appeared for the prisoners. The facts to parding the killing are not in controversy, he question being whether it was mustifiable. From the line of questioning adopt-al and the attitude of the court, it is eviient that the result of the case inrgely hinges upon whether Morgan was in the act of escaping when shot, or whether the escape was an accomplished fact and the escape was an accomplished fact and the soldiers were simply trying to apprehead a deserter. If Morgan was an escaping prisoner, the judge indicated that under military law the soldiers had a right in shoot, even if not on the military reservation. If he had escaped, the judge indicated that it was questionable whether they had even the right to arrest him, but hould have appealed to the civil authoriwhen Morgan was found outshie of a nilitary reservation. ----

Lord Strathcona Will Equip Them. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11-Lord Strathcona has offered to equip a mounted corps of 400 Canadians for South African servce, which, if the offer is accepted, will ed of British Columbia

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Flitcher.



Geo. S. Scally, of 75 Naumit St., New York, ays: "For years I have been troubled with neumatism and dyspepsis, and I came to the 4241 reconcusions and cyspepsus, and i can consulations to try your pills. I immediat great relief from their use; I had be man dime I commended taking them, not now be willout them. The drow faeling I used to have has entirely d The dyspepula has left me and my rhes gone entirely. I am artifield if any filted will give Rankmay's Pills a trut surger use them, for I believe it all o Ls work.



ture all Disorders of the Sto aya, Binddee, Diminess, Co feadache, Female Complair freestion, Constipation and Liver. 25c per box At Druggists' or by Radway & Co. 53 Sim Street, M. T. Ba-ret "Radway's" and see that the mone get "Radway's" what you buy.