

NEW IRISH LEAGUE

Declares for the Abolition of Landlordism.

TIM HEALY IS NOT DISTURBED

A London Journal Urges the Government to Take Steps for the Buying Out of the Landlords.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—The Nationalist convention resumed its sessions today, John Redmond presiding. After resolutions had been adopted concerning the constitution of the United Irish League and making the Nationalist convention an annual feature, William O'Brien moved a strongly worded resolution in favor of the abolition of landlordism in Ireland and the transfer of the soil to the occupying proprietor. Ireland's struggle, he declared, should continue without ceasing until the landlord class were driven from their present intolerable system of dual control. One branch of the Irish League, continued Mr. O'Brien, will devote its time to bringing to the doors of landlords, landgrabbers and the caste allies the inconvenience of landlordism. The resolution was adopted amid the utmost enthusiasm.

Resolutions appealing for funds from America and elsewhere, to be used against jury-packing and for the propagation of the Irish language, were adopted. The convention invited Thomas Sexton and Michael Davitt to return to Parliament. The subscriptions announced to the Parliamentary fund included \$100 each from Edward Blake and the Freeman's Journal.

Healy Not Disturbed. LONDON, Dec. 12.—Timothy M. Healy is not disturbed a whit by his exclusion from the Irish party. He has neither the intention of resigning nor of making any opposition speech. He is avowedly hostile to Mr. Dillon, and still more so toward T. P. O'Connor, who, Mr. Healy alleges, is behind the whole movement, and he is utterly hopeless of the cause of Ireland.

Commenting upon the convention resolution to abolish municipal ownership, the Daily News says: "This practical policy of dual ownership is too hastily assumed; but the union of William O'Brien and T. W. Russell makes a formidable combination which may bring the Ulster Protestants into agreement with the home-rule Catholics."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Treasury Commissioner to Investigate the Assets of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Considerable irritation was aroused during today's debate in the House of Commons on supplies. Sir Robert B. Reid, a liberal member for Dumfriesshire, painted a gloomy picture of the conditions in South Africa. He said that after 14 months of costly fighting, the Boer army was still in a state of preying and famine threatened, and this may be followed by a native uprising. An attempt to place the colonies under the control of the empire, he thought, would be interpreted as proof of weakness, and thereby cause a prolongation of the guerrilla warfare. After further recriminations the report of the committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, promised that a considerable proportion of the cost of the war should be obtained from the Transvaal. He admitted that a treasury commissioner was about to proceed to the Transvaal, and would be of little benefit to the public. A list of these measures are likely to be presented but Congress should take up the canal bill and see that it passes—Oregon City Enterprise.

Attorney-General Blackburn has recently rendered a decision sustaining teachers who open school with scripture reading and prayer. The Eagle believes that while this practice is perhaps lawful, it is not expedient. It will antagonize a large percentage of school patrons, cause division and strife, and thus defeat the ends desired. There is said to be a time and a place for everything, and many it does not seem that the public school is the place to propagate sectarian ideas—Milton Eagle.

It is hoped that something will be done to make it easier for the voter to express his views on the selection of candidates—Lorraine Leader.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

The City of Portland is bestirring itself toward having a world's fair, or probably an Oriental-Occidental exposition in 1902. A good move and should be carried to a successful ending. Let Portland adopt some of the bustle exhibited by Buffalo for the Pan-American exposition next year—Enterprise Chieftain.

The Legislature of Oregon will meet in Salem on January 14. What it will do, no man can predict. What it ought to do there should be no question of opinion. It ought to lessen taxation by reducing the expenses of the state and counties. This can be done without lessening, in any way, the efficiency of the public service. For the management of the penitentiary has long been running in deep water, and all of which are far more efficacious in draining the State Treasury, than in performing its constitutional functions, and it is

time that expensive institutions be thoroughly investigated and placed upon a business basis of doing their work. The judiciary that now takes thousands of dollars from the pockets of the industrious taxpayers, and other unproductive expenditures, should be reformed, and the useless and expensive formalities and antiquated numerous of judicial proceedings eliminated from our practice.

The prudent knife of economy can be used to a righteous purpose, in almost every branch of public service.—La Grande Observer.

There is but a poor demand for Oregon wheat. The world grows all the wheat it wants, and to spare. There are more than 100,000 acres of wheat in Oregon. Against this cold, hard fact the farmer who constantly grows nothing but wheat continues to butt his head. But one result is to follow, and that is inevitable bankruptcy to the man who refuses to be warned. No man, young or old, can afford to waste his energies and spend his life in producing nothing but wheat. Oregon wants eggs. Perhaps half the eggs she consumes come from the East. In what field is there a better profit for farmers than in supplying this Oregon demand for California wants not only eggs, but chickens. Approximately 500 carloads of each are imported from Kansas and Nebraska during the past year. Oregon farmers will produce poultry products, Oregon consumers and California consumers will buy them, but at prices that will make thrifty the men who supply them. Should not farmers increase attention be given the poultry business on every Benton County farm? Will it not pay every Benton County farmer to attend the coming poultry show, to get the best performers, perhaps the hardest task of the race. In the afternoon he got a puncture just as the other riders were preparing to start. The other men noticed Fisher's misfortune and tried to take advantage of it. Fisher pedaled along with the bunch despite the aching tire and kept up the pumping of his crippled machine for a full mile, at the end of which the tire burst, relieving him. When Fisher dismounted, his tire was perfectly flat.

The accident which put Aronson out of the race occurred shortly after 3 o'clock. Kiser and Ryser were riding on the other during a try to gain a lap, going at a tremendous pace. Gougoitz and Simar were almost behind them with McFarland just on the heels of the Frenchmen, who were also alternating, came together with a crash and went down in the track. Waller was at their heels and tried to take advantage of it. Fisher pedaled along with the bunch despite the aching tire and kept up the pumping of his crippled machine for a full mile, at the end of which the tire burst, relieving him. When Fisher dismounted, his tire was perfectly flat.

Kruger tours Europe while his heroic exploit a hopeless battle for freedom. Contented to remain at home so long as his personal security is unhampered, he "pulls his freight" for other territory when the enemy's money is "he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day," but he can never go down in history alongside that small gathering of patriots who entered a battle unflinchingly by their fellows and went down to defeat in the number of lost causes which adorn the pages of history.—Independence Enterprise.

If a bill ever deserved scuttling in Congress it is the ship subsidy bill. The big ship orders are no more entitled to be subsidized than the dalmatians of Tillamook. Should the bill pass and a large appropriation be made, it will be just like finding that amount of money, to say nothing about the iniquitous system of robbing the country through the legislative process.—Tillamook Headlight.

MEET HIS OWN DAUGHTERS. Invited by Friend to a Carousal WITH His Own Daughters.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—The police have Dr. J. J. Solomon, a well-known physician, who entered a house at 1 A. M., rode slowly until 1:30 A. M., and then dismounted. He had to be carried to his training-room. The score at 2 o'clock:

Elkes and McFarland ..... 141 4  
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Fisher and Frederick ..... 140 9  
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DEMANDS OF PLAYERS.

Matter Before the Baseball Magnates' Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—After trying for two days, the National League magnates finally got into the drawing room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight. When the meeting was called to order by President Young, there were present A. H. Soden, W. H. Conant and J. B. Billings, Boston; W. W. Kerr, Barney Dreyfus and F. L. Aiken, Philadelphia; and Colonel John I. Rogers, Philadelphia; F. A. Abell and Charles Ebbitts, Brooklyn; Fred Knowles, New York; James Hart, Chicago; J. T. Brush, Cincinnati, and F. Dehaas, Robinson and Stanley Robinson, St. Louis.

The committee appointed by the league to hear the grievances of the Players' Protective Association went into session in parlor D. The committee consisted of Messrs. Rogers, Soden and Brush. The meeting was opened by Mr. Soden, who stated that as a result of correspondence between Mr. Taylor and the league magnates, the committee had been appointed to listen to the demands of the players. The committee, he said, was appointed last September, but for various reasons could not meet the players' committee until the present time. He said that the committee had no power to act, but would report the conference back to the meeting of the league.

In stating the demands of the players' association to the league, Mr. Taylor said that there were three defects in the present form of contract that the players wanted corrected. These were a modification of a reserve clause, an entire elimination of the "farming-out" clause and the modification of the clause relating to the power of the clubowners to buy and sell players or claim them without first getting the player's consent. Before he would consent to present the players' demands, Mr. Taylor exacted a promise that the committee would report the matter to the league immediately, and that some action would be taken by the league at its present session. Mr. Taylor demurred to treating with the committee at first on the ground that it had no power to act. He asked that the matter be left over until it could be presented to a full meeting of the magnates.

Mr. Soden and Colonel Rogers assured Mr. Taylor that the matter would be expeditiously treated if presented to the committee.

"This matter is a serious one to us," said Colonel Rogers. "Contracts are nine-tenths of the assets of a club. This committee will make a fair and truthful report to the league of what you say to us."

Mr. Brush said that officially the members of the league had not been informed as to the purpose of the players' organization, and they looked upon it as a secret organization, into which many players were playing. Mr. Taylor denied this, and after receiving a promise of immediate action he presented his case. Afterward he submitted a memorandum of the players' demands as follows:

First—Clubowners not to have the right to "reserve" players at a salary less than that provided for the ensuing year, and no more than three years.

Second—Not to buy, sell, assign, trade or accept the services of any player in any way without his written consent.

Third—Clubowners to pay physicians' fees for injuries received in action.

Fourth—No player to be suspended without pay more than three times in a season, or two weeks at a time.

Fifth—Committee of arbitration, one member to be chosen by owners, one by the players, and a third by these two, such committee to pass on all differences between players and owners.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Taylor submitted a draft of the contract the players wanted to put in vogue. The committee promised the players to consider the matter at once, and give them a decision tomorrow.

Immediately after the hearing, the Captain's committee, composed of Messrs. Brush, Rogers and Soden, went into session. Their session lasted until 5 o'clock when the meeting of the league was called. The magnates adjourned at 10 o'clock and the meeting broke up. President Young said: "There is nothing to give out for publication. The magnates took up the subject of the demands of the players and discussed it for some time, but, however, the matter will be taken up at tomorrow's session, and then something may be done. The players' demands were the only matter taken up at tonight's session."

WILL PREVENT THE FIGHT. Principals in Gans-McGovern Contest Will Be Arrested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Warrants will be served at the ring-side in Tattersall's tomorrow evening on the principals and promoters of the McGovern-Gans fight. Captain Hayes, Thirty-fifth Street Station, says McGovern and Gans will be arrested, charged with disturbing the peace. B. H. Winton, agent of the building, on Houseman, matchmaker, and Sam Harris, manager of McGovern, will be arrested on charges of carrying on a boxing exhibition.

FAR BEHIND THE RECORD

SIX-DAY RIDERS CANNOT KEEP UP THE PACE.

Spills Make the Contest Exciting—Meeting of Baseball Magnates—Other Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—With over 1000 miles cycled off in their pursuit of prizes in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, followed by seven other teams were still represented on the track at midnight or the beginning of the fourth day of the contest. The men have not been able to keep up the pace, but they have struggled to do so with each of their strained and enfeebled bodies would allow them. The first two days were the most successful of the race, but they are far behind the record for 1898.

From Wednesday midnight until last evening, there was no special incident attending the riding, except the withdrawal of Muller and Accounter. There were the occasional fruitless attempts made by the different men to gain a lap on their opponents. To prevent the loss of a lap, the Frenchmen made the hardest task of the race. In the afternoon he got a puncture just as the other riders were preparing to start. The other men noticed Fisher's misfortune and tried to take advantage of it. Fisher pedaled along with the bunch despite the aching tire and kept up the pumping of his crippled machine for a full mile, at the end of which the tire burst, relieving him. When Fisher dismounted, his tire was perfectly flat.

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The warrants are in my hands and must be served. I am going to give the warrants until Thursday night when they are all together. I am going to give the warrants to some of my men just before the fighters go into the ring. Every fighter and the promoters of the exhibition will be put under arrest."

THE COMING Cincinnati Fight.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Mayor Fleischman today refused to concede from his promise to grant a permit for a prizefight at Saengerstein Hall. The fight is expected to be between James J. Jeffries and either Gus Rubin, Tom Sharkey or Bob Fitzsimmons.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Oakland. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Favorites went down to defeat at Oakland today. The weather was cloudy and the track was fast. The races were well attended in the fourth race. Free Lance finished second in the mile race, but was disqualified for fouling, and Opponent was given the place. Coburn, who rode the race, was not in the race. Jockey Willie Martin and Joe Rose, the bookmaker, are to be given a rehearing next Tuesday evening. Results:

One mile, selling—Topmast won, Opponent second, Whirlwind third; time, 1:24. Six furlongs, selling—Bernota won, Sad Sam second, Galanthus third; time, 1:14. Mile and a half, selling—Campus and Koenig dead heat; Gauntlet third; time, 2:24. Mile and a sixteenth, purse—Bangor won, Wax second, Althe Turner third; time, 1:45. Seven furlongs, selling—Lothian won, Duane second, Monrovia third; time, 1:27.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Weather cloudy and cool, track fast. The races were well attended. Results: Five furlongs, handicap—Money Muss won, Central Pepper second, Foke third; time, 1:22. Six furlongs, selling—O'Brien won, Master Mariner second, Alex third; time, 1:13. One and one-sixteenth miles, handicap—Salscock and Aronson dead heat, Ledford second, Mint Sauce third; time, 1:44. One mile and 20 yards, selling—Admetus won, Pett Matrone second, Linden Ella third; time, 1:44. Seven furlongs, selling—Tom Kingsley won, Dick Furber second, Castine third; time, 1:23.

Saratoga Race-track Sold. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Herald says: Once more has the Saratoga Racing Association property at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., changed hands. Gottfried Walbaum, representing the stockholders, and representatives of the new purchaser by appointment and received the purchase money, which amounted to 75 cents on the dollar of the original stock subscribed, or \$24,750. Among the stockholders which has been ordered into a mud creek in the Pel Ho River, where the vessel will serve as a station ship. The other vessel is the New Orleans, which has been turned into a dispatch boat for the time being, plying between Newburgh, Chicago and New York at regular intervals. The Army transport service has landed all of the supplies that are deemed to be necessary to carry General Caffee's troops comfortably through the winter. It is not necessary for any of those ships to enter the Pel Ho.

CHINESE QUESTION SOLVED.

The Work of the Powers is Now One of Detail. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A special to the World from Washington says that Herr von Holleben, the Imperial German Ambassador, discussing the Chinese situation, said: "The Chinese question, so far as vital issues are concerned, may be treated as solved. The work of the powers in China now is one of detail. Controversial elements and units must be grouped and administrative functions must be made secure. Granting the postulate that Chinese integrity must be preserved, there is nothing left for the Chinese to do but careful labor to ascertain the relative rights of all parties concerned. The vital questions from this time will be the disposition of the various treaty rights and concessions Germany stands for open ports and free access to the Orient. If new treaties are negotiated—individually by the powers with China or collectively by the Congress of Ministers now in session at Peking—their questions of detail and administration may obtrude themselves. In this connection each power will carefully scrutinize the situation for its own interest. There is no reason, however, to apprehend any disagreement. So far as the relations of Germany and the United States are concerned, it is only to be said that they could not be more cordial. The freedom of trade and intercourse in the Philippines, encouraged by the United States under the difficulties at present existing, are an exceptional guarantee and example against unwise selfishness throughout the Orient.

"The sentiment so carefully fostered by Germany that Germany is hostile to American progress or trade, is to be regretted. The two countries have similar policies of protection to domestic industries and property. In detail these interests may sometimes clash. Various regulations of the customs and imperative laws of the United States weigh heavily upon German commerce. Americans hold that the German laws regulating the importation of meats to Germany are detrimental to them. These are necessary sequences of kindred policies.

"On the other hand, the parcels post facilities, the desire to maintain the German steamship line to Germany are detrimental to them. The trade world is not sentimental. It understands relative situations."

Senator Davis' Will.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 12.—The will of the late Senator Davis, who died November 27, was filed for probate today by Mrs. Anna M. Davis, the widow. The will, made in the latter part of last year, leaves all his estate to Mrs. Davis. The estate is valued at \$25,000 in personal and \$60,000 in real property.

Alger and a Burglar.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—General Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, was awakened early today by hearing some one prowling about in his house, and started to investigate. The burglar grappled with him and was escaped. An investigation showed \$30 worth of silverware had been taken.

Condemned the Subsidy Bill.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 12.—The Wisconsin State Grange today adopted resolutions favoring state aid for good roads and condemning the ship subsidy and irrigation canal bills.

Dock Strike in Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12.—The dock laborers at Callao have gone on strike, and all work has been stopped. As yet there has been no breach of the peace.

Joint Note Agreed To.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The negotiations of the powers in regard to the joint China note were concluded satisfactorily yesterday, all agreeing to the conditions. Identically as outlined by Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, November 13, with the exception of the introductory clause, saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

To Regulate the Conferences.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Peking correspondence of the Daily Mail, writing Tuesday, and confirming the reports of the agreement as to the collective note, says that a committee of representatives of the powers has been chosen to regulate the conferences with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

Fire at Peking.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The Lokai Anzeiger has a special dispatch from Peking saying that fire has destroyed the quarters of a number of officers about 1000 paces from Count von Waldersee's headquarters.

THAT WARNER VALLEY CASE

The Question That Commissioner Hermann Had to Decide. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Commissioner Hermann has been criticized by the Warrenton Valley Stock Company vs. J. C. Morrow et al. These criticisms are not based upon the theory that his decision was wrong, but upon the fact that he decided against "working people." Any one would suppose from these articles that "working people" were involved in litigation they should win, regardless of the merits of the case.

The question that Mr. Hermann had to decide was whether the land in controversy was a permanent lake or swamp grant on March 12, 1850, the date of the so-called lake was 23.35 feet lower at the north end than at the south end, being a distance of one mile. The settlers had levels run by two competent engineers, and the swampland claimants also had levels run by a competent engineer, and hold that it was perfectly level, or would be level if the water were to rise. The lake in Oregon that was 20 feet lower at one end than at the other?

There were a number of the best citizens of Oregon, who belonged to the First Oregon Cavalry, who lived in the vicinity of these lands in the years 1854-5, and who testified that during those years the land in controversy was not a lake, but a tule marsh covered with a rank growth of tule, swamp grass and swamp weeds. Would these people have ignored this evidence when there was nothing to controvert it?

It was established by the evidence that every winter since that valley was first settled, in 1870, thousands of cattle and hogs would range upon this so-called lake and feed off the tule roots, grass and weeds. Would they have had any decision that Oregon produced cattle and hogs that lived on the bottom of a permanent lake and subsisted upon the vegetation growing thereon?

These contests were commenced in 1859 by the settlers filing affidavits at the land office at Lakeview to the effect that the lands in controversy were not on March 12, 1850, swamp lands, but on the contrary were dry, arable lands, and upon this question evidence was taken. The result of this was that the Register and Receiver decided that the lands were a permanent lake, and that the swamp grant swamp lands, and from there to the Secretary of the Interior this decision was affirmed.

When Hoke Smith came into office he set aside the decisions of the former Secretary, and held that the land was on March 12, 1850, the bed of a permanent lake.

Just think of it! One party had introduced evidence that the land was dry and arable, and the other that it was swamp, and from this evidence the Secretary found that the land was a permanent lake. This is a sample of the way

SEE BY NAME

IT IS BY THE NATURAL LAW THAT THE COPELAND PRACTICE SURVIVES ALL OTHER METHODS.

Endures While Others Pass Away--That Which Is Best and Which Is of Greatest Service to Mankind Abides Always.

CATARRH IS YEARS CURED BY THE COPELAND SPECIALISTS.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, City Poundmaster, address 530 Market street, Portland—I have been a sufferer from that dread disease, catarrh of head and throat, for 15 years. My head was continually stopped up so much so that most of the time I had to breathe through my mouth. There was a steady dripping of mucus into the throat, which caused a hacking cough, and kept me hawking and spitting. I would have to get up two or three times during the night to get rid of it, which made good, sound rest out of the question. There was a bad taste in my mouth and my breath was awful. My voice was very weak. At times it failed me altogether, making it difficult to speak or use my voice.

All this was very annoying to me, and I was continually trying some kind of patent medicine or "Catarrh Cure," but got no relief, and, like many others, came to the conclusion there was no cure for catarrh. Within the last year or two my stomach became involved and a patient from the Copeland Institute had a patent from the Copeland Institute but a short time ago.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening, or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this article, and send it to the nearest branch office, and he will diagnose your case for you.

- "Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Does your breath become offensive after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Does your head wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

REDUCING THE FLEET

ONLY TWO AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN NORTH CHINA WATERS.

To Avoid the Danger of Having the Vessels Caught in the Ice—Joint Note Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With a view to avoiding the danger of having any of our vessels caught in the ice on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, at the mouth of the Pe Ho River, during the present winter, the Navy Department has reduced its representation in that quarter to two ships. One is the Monowacy, which has been ordered into a mud creek in the Pel Ho River, where she will serve as a station ship. The other vessel is the New Orleans, which has been turned into a dispatch boat for the time being, plying between Newburgh, Chicago and New York at regular intervals. The Army transport service has landed all of the supplies that are deemed to be necessary to carry General Caffee's troops comfortably through the winter. It is not necessary for any of those ships to enter the Pel Ho.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Lokai Anzeiger has a special dispatch from Peking saying that fire has destroyed the quarters of a number of officers about 1000 paces from Count von Waldersee's headquarters.

THAT WARNER VALLEY CASE

The Question That Commissioner Hermann Had to Decide. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Commissioner Hermann has been criticized by the Warrenton Valley Stock Company vs. J. C. Morrow et al. These criticisms are not based upon the theory that his decision was wrong, but upon the fact that he decided against "working people." Any one would suppose from these articles that "working people" were involved in litigation they should win, regardless of the merits of the case.

The question that Mr. Hermann had to decide was whether the land in controversy was a permanent lake or swamp grant on March 12, 1850, the date of the so-called lake was 23.35 feet lower at the north end than at the south end, being a distance of one mile. The settlers had levels run by two competent engineers, and the swampland claimants also had levels run by a competent engineer, and hold that it was perfectly level, or would be level if the water were to rise. The lake in