Griggs Concludes Argument Before Supreme Court.

# EXTENSION OF NATION'S LAWS

Distinction Between Organized and Unorganized Territory-Elasticity of the Constitution-Questioned by the Justices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19,-The United States Supreme Court was again crowded to its full capacity today to hear the con-cluding arguments in the case involving the status of Porto Rico and the Philip-pines. Among those who secured points or vantage in the area reserved points bar was Judge Day, who, as Secretary of State during the critical stages of the war with Spain, and later as head of the American Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace at Paris, was one of the most influential. American Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace at Paris, was one of the most influential factors in shaping the conditions now under discussion before the court. Judge Day gave attentive ear to the arguments of the Attorney-General, who took up the events following the treaty of peace and maintained the right of the Government, pursuant to that treaty of peace to the Constitution, to follow the bill of action which has been taken in these cases relative to has been taken in these cases relative to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Near Judge Day sat Ex-Secretary Carlisis and other prominent members of the bar and of the two Houses of Congress, while the small circular area open to the general

public was filled with speciators
Attorney-General Griggs, who began
the Government's presentation yesterday,
spoke in the calm and argumentive style donted yesterday, occasionally, hewever wing great earnestness of voice and esture into the assertion of the Govern-ent's right to pursue the policy thus far

The Attorney-General elaborated the points enunciated yesterday. One of these to which special attention was given, was the distinction between organized territory and unorganized terriunder the jurisdiction of the United States. Justice Brewer had asked At-torney-General to make clear his views on this distinction. Mr. Griggs took up territory after territory, showing in each case that it (the territory) came under the operation of the laws if the United States by an act of Congress specifically extending the laws to the territory and not ex proprie vigore. He said that while Rhode Island and South Carolina stood outside of the Union, they were treated as foreign states and when they ultimately assented to the Union. Congress passed a law extending the revenue laws to them. vermont had, prior to its amission as state, been a part of the territory be-longing to the United States. If the revenue laws were applicable to the ter-ritory of Vermont proprio vigore, it was an act of supererogation to extend them an act of supercrogation to calculate to the state. In the case of Louisana, the Attorney-General pointed out that all declarations of Jefferson's were to the effect that in order to come under the operation of the laws of the United States,

be extended from time to time as might be found practicable.

The Attorney-General directed attention, in the instance of the acquisition of Fiorida, to the fact that three American Fiorida, Monroe, John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson, each of whom was elected President of the United States, were a unit in declaring officially that the Constitution did not apply of its own force to territory newly acquired, but that such extension must be accomplished by the action of Congress. Mr. Griggs that such extension must be accompanied by the action of Congress. Mr. Griggs also specified the territorial organization of Oregon, Missouri, Montana and Wyom-ing, in each case showing that Congress specifically extended the laws to those

Finally, as to the extension of laws to the territories, Mr. Griggs said that by act of Congress in 1874 Congress has ex-pressedly extended the Constitution and pressedly extended the Constitution and federal laws to the "organized territories" and to every territory "bereafter organized," but that act went no further than "organized terriories" and could not the terriories and could not be interpreted to mean that expanse of country entirely unorganized. The Guano Islands were cited in support of the prop-estiton that territory may belong to or be under the jurisdiction of the United be under the jurisdiction of the United States without being a part of the United States. Over 70 different islands, keys and groups of Islands have been thus taken possession of and made for special purposes the property of the United They enjoy certain privileges is law and the United States Supreme Court has recognized their status, but thy are not a part of the United States. Turning from his books, Griggs exclaimed in impassioned

Why should this Government be considered to have less freedom of action in this matter than other nations? What this matter than other hallons; what clause of the Constitution so com-pels? Why are we so tied and bound that we are never to secure the fruits of victory, never to acquire an island of the sea, a belt across the isthmus, a station for naval base, unless at the cost of admitting those inhabiting the soil to full rights as citizens of the United States; whether they be canibals or savages, granting them the glorious poten-tiality of being a part of the people of the United States? Did our forefathers hamper us like that? If so, this Consti-tution is as misshapen as Richard the Hunchback, sent into this world before his time, scarce half made up and that so lamely and unfashionable that nations laugh at us as we halt by them."

Justices Brewer and Harlan asked a

number of questions. Justice Brewer saked if the Attorney-General held that as Courress extended the Constitution and laws it the organized territories, Congress also could take them away from the ter-

Mr. Criggs answered that this was a extendel to terrtitories, an inviolable conact was created and could not be broken. if not wis created and could not be broken.

Justic Harian asked the AttorneyGenera to state later on to what extent
Congres could impose a sariff to be
collected against goods coming from New
Mexico Arizona and Alaska. Justice
Brewer also reminded Mr. Griggs that
Oklahota was not included in the treaty
taking a the Louisiana and Mexican tereffect of was an ansarret exception to citory, nd was an apparent exception to the rule stated by the Attorney-General.
Mr. Giggs said that Congress, at its
last sesson in effect declared that the
existing tariff laws were applicable against the goods of Porto Rico. s in he act of last March, remitting

declare "was an assertion by both branchs of the present Congress that the tarfff at, which was the "existing law," eral If he claimed that Congress could

exent territories from the laws as givethem privileges not enjoyed by

and dirst taxes.

The Atorney-General referred to the company has bedded.

C. M. Powell recently sold for Mrs. Elia Blake. hereupon Justice Harlan, reading fron that decision, asked Mr. Griggs what Clef Justice Marshall meant in saying: "The power to lay and collect duties, appears and excises may be exertised on Wishtaw and Hogulam Rivers, is more than 6,000,000 feet.

A COLONIAL POLICY cised and must be exercised throughout the United States." Mr. Griggs eaid that "throughout the United States" referred to the states of the Uniton, but Justice Harlan pointed cut that it referred also to the District of Columbia and the terri-tory west of the Mississippi. Mr. Griggs closed his five-hours speech

Mr. Griggs closed his five-hours speech with a brilliant and eloquent peroration.

"I am here in a feeble and humble way," said he, "to support the executive and legislative branches of the Government in dealing with these momentous questions. Throughout I have felt a serene confidence that nothing I have advised, nothing the Government has done can be without its precedents and forerunners from the most filustrious of our forefathers, from Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, Gallatin, and from the great Chief Justices of the past; that nothing has been done but which tended to the great exhaltation and extension of our great exhaltation and extension of our ountry and the improvement of the peo-

ple coming under our control."

Instead of seeking strict and narrow constructions, he said, the powers of the executive and legislative branches had been so construed as to give them a wise and safe discretion, so that the day would be hastened when we might give to these new people self-government and to some of them, perhaps, a place in the galaxy

State Credit.

Medford Mail.

As the time draws near for the meeting of the Legislature, it is natural that the people of Oregon should feel more deeply interested in the matter of a United States Senator. The changed condition of public affairs must inevitably have an important bearing on the interests of Oregon, and, since all advantages to be reasped from a wise and careful control of possibilities will be shared in common the public, it should be the purpose cerned to assist in placing the state in the best position possible to moid and direct events for the common wei-

The United States has made history faster and of more far-reaching consequences in the past 18 months than can be credited to that of any other nation in the same length of time. From a provincial Utica pent up within a comparatively small area of North America. the commonwealth has crossed the Pacific and planted its colors and authority on the soil of the Orient, and extended its jurisdiction to certain islands of the sea, and thus in a brief period become a world power with all the duties and responsi-bilities which such a position implies. To meet the new and complicated conditions which must necessarily arise out of the enlarged sphere, and which will come be-fore Congress for consideration and ad-justment, will require the best talent of America. In the solution of all civic and commercial questions touching the new territory lately acquired in the East, the Pacific Coast and Oregon are vitally in-terested. In view of this fact it is of the first improtance to have an advocate ont had prior to its admission as a at bar fully capable of handling any question which the new condition unfold, and of turning it to account as far as public policy and the principles of justice and fair dealing will sanction. Constantly recurring facts prove that all sections are selfish in matters of business and make common cause for the control of such agencies as promote their interests. The people of Oregon should not do less.

those laws must be explicitly extended to new acquisitions. Jefferson selected certain acts to be amended and others to be extended from time to time as might large experience in public and private affairs forces him in relief at this time as the one representative citizen specially needed in the formative period of the new era just dawning upon the Coast. to shape and give direction to events as they arise in such a manner as shall best inure to the interests of the state. Too much care cannot be exercised in bringing about a satisfatcory adjustment of the relations of the Government with the new dependencies. Only upon such just and dependencies. Only upon such just and amicable settlement is it possible to reap the full fruits of the rich commerce which must sooner or later be established between the Pacific Coast and the vast empires of the East. Mr. Corbett is honest. pires of the East. Mr. Corbett is nonest, able, conservative and just the man specially fitted to meet the requirements of the hour. There should be no question about fits election. The Legislature could do liself no greater credit or the state a more timely and valued service.

Henry Labouchere, discussing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in Truth, says:

"Although theoretically we are no practically, owing to our tenure in Egypt and our hold of the Red Sea. I do not think the United States Senate is wrong in in-

### WHERE SUGAR BEETS THRIVE Men Have Made a Success of the Industry in the Palouse Country.

is a success in the Palouse country, ac-cording to E. W. Morrison, a prominent farmer of Fairfield, who is spending a few days at the Portland. This is the second year of the industry, and those farmers who raised beets for the factory at Waverly have netted \$20 an acre, which, Mr. Morison thinks, is better than they could have done at wheat raising. He had \$00 acres in beets himself, and as 20 per cent of saccharine matter, which was in excess of expectations. The beets thus brought the grower from \$150 to \$5 per ton at any railroad station in the vicinity, the factory people paying the

The labor problem, Mr. Morrison said last evening, was a rather hard one ast evening, was a rather hard one to olve in raising sugar beets, as few white nen cared to work at the business very though they were offered employ ment the year round at \$1 a day and board. Japanese had to be brought up from Portland in order to go on with the work, and these are paid \$1 25 a day with-out board. The Japanese are steady and retiable, and when working on a con-tract will toll early and late in order to make money. When working by the day, nowever, they are sometimes inclined to

ake things easy.

Mr. Morrison thinks the La Grande beet factory will also become a success event-ually, though this will take time. New people now being brought in from Utah will pay more attention to the details of beet raising, and a larger acreage will be planted to beets each succeeding year. The same difficulties were encountered at Lehigh, in Utah, as are now being met in the Grand Ronde Valley," he said. "and still the Lehigh enterprise is quite

The Waverly factory is owned and operated by Puget Sound people, who sell all the sugar they make in the vicinity of Spokane, and in a few years the factory will be enabled to run at its full capue ity during the beet crushing season

J. A. Morehead, of Nahcotta, has a contract for furnishing the O. R. & N. Co. several hundred cords of wood. Eacho, Larue & Co. have sold the G. W. Larne ranch of 239 acres, near Colfax, to George A. Feich, recently from Minne-sota, who paid \$10,221 75.

The Rotary Mill & Milling Company's assay office at Everett is expected to be in operation by the end of this week, A \$1500 assaying outfit is expected daily from

Negotiations are pending for the transfer of the Volateer mine, in Republic dis-trict, to an Ohio syndicate. The property lies north of the Tom Thumb, about onehalf mile.

Mr. Gggs responded that he did so claim, I fact, that territories had been oyster Company, at Bay Center, has received instructions from headquarters to and diret taxes. ship immediately the culled systers the

SEATTLE FIRM WILL NOT BUILD A WARSHIP.

Only Two New Vessels Will Be Built on the Const. Both by the Union Iron Works.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The board of washington, bec. is—the board of naval construction today completed its report, although lacking, as it does the signature of one absent member, it is still subject to change. The result of today's meeting was to disturb slightly the scheme of the award of contracts for scheme of the award of contracts for the battle-ships and cruisers arranged yesterday. By today's arrangement, which will be submitted to Secretary Long tomorrow, the Pacific Coast gets only two ships, both armored cruisers, one sheathed and the other unsheathed, and they go to the same bidder, the Union Iron Works. The Cramps hold on to the number allotted them yesterday, one sheathed cruiser one unsheathed cruiser. sheathed cruiser, one unsheathed cruiser and one battle-ship. Newport News also maintains her quota at yesterday's stand-ing, one sheathed cruiser, one unsheathed cruiser, and one sheathed battle-ship. The

cruiser, and one sheathed battle-ship. The Fore River Works, of Quincy, Mass. is scheduled for two unsheathed battle-ships, and Bath, Me., is set down for one sheathed battle-ship.

This arrangement is still subject to change. In the first pince, the board suggests that where the bid of any firm named exceeds the limit of the cost of the ship as fixed by Congress, after deducting sums for absolutely necessary ducting sums for absolutely necessary equipment, the firm must bring its bid within compass, else an award will be made elsewhere. The bidders are also required to restore most of the important items they have cut off in the specifications. items they have cut off in the specifications. In some cases they exceed in the
aggregate \$300.000 for one ship. It is a
mater of conjecture whether the bidders
are willing to meet either or both of
these conditions. There are also other
complexities, arising from doubt as to
the intent of Congress in making a geographical disposition of the contracts.
Senator Foster and Representative
Jones, of Washington, spent half an hour
with Secretary Long this afternoon endeavoring to show cause why some of deavoring to show cause why some of the contracts should go to Moran Bros., of Seattle. The Secretary listened with interest to their representations, but made no promises. He said afterward that he expected to be able to give the awards

### OTHERS ARE INTERESTED

France as Well as England Concern

ed in the Canal. LONDON, Dec. 19.—Sir Charles Dilke, in an interview published in the Daily Chroncle, emphasizes the statement that there are countries besides Great Britain inter-ested in the Nicaragua Canal. He points out that France & interested by treaty. so that the question cannot be treated in his opinion as merely between Great Britain and the United States. No great im-portance is attached by Sir Charles to the question of fortification or the position of the canal in time of war. He thinks the matter is "essentially and entirely commercial, and that the fortification is being used as a standing-horse for the

public."
The Times, commenting upon the "misconception in the United States of Eng-land's calm attitude regarding the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," says: "The idea that this calfiness is due to

indifference is absurd, and betrays a curious unfamiliarity with English habits and methods. We are not disturbed, alm-ply because we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a one-sided denunciation of a solemn international agreement, solely and confessedly because it is inconven-ient, will commend itself either to Presi-dent McKinley, Mr. Hay, or the American

"If Mr. McKinley stands by the Hay-Pauncefote arrangement the action of the Senate will not arguire international importance. He has just been re-elected and holds a strong position, and if he has the courage of his convictions he has only to exercise his undoubted constitu-tional rights in order to render the pro-ceedings of the Senate innocuous. If he appeals boldly to the people, can it be doubted that they will support him?"

the United States Senate is wrong in in-serting the Davis amendment.
"The conditions are therefore, first, whether we ought to risk creating ill-

feeling toward us on the part of the United States, and second, whether we ought to risk creating ill-feeling toward us on the part of the United States, and should not be gainers by the construction of the canal, even if it were in the mili-tary occupation of the United States." Heving answered the first question in the negative and the second in the affirmative, he concludes: "Great Britain would be wise in accept-

ing the amended treaty." Rossin Sides With America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—Discussing the Nicaragua Canal, the Novoe Vremya says Russia is not interested in the matter, but naturally sides with America.

### THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. Some Facts About the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—John Converse, a member of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., which controls the Baldwin Locomotive Works, appeared before Industrial Commission today, He stated that the industry was established in 1831 and has constantly and steadily grown until today the works are the largest in the world. The capacity of the plant is 1200 locomotives a year, or prac-tically four locomotives for each work-ing day. The capital employed Mr. Con-verse estimated at not less than \$10,000,-000. About 8500 hands are engaged at the

foreign trade in locomotives, he said, has been a steady growth for the last 40 years. At first it was confined to Cuba and South America, but in the last 25 years it has extended to the Eastern hemisphere Mr. Converse gave as reasons for introducing American locomo tives abroad the possibility of early delivery, preference for American locomo-tives as to type and detail and the ques-tion of prices. Engines have been conwitness said, at less cost per unit of weight than the ordinary foreign

the firm's employes are higher than those 'In that case," said Chairman Clarks.

"how can you produce locomotives at less cost than the foreign product?" Mr. Converse said he believed this fact to be due to the industry and intelligence of the American workman and the much larger use of improved machinery here

As to the question of speed, Mr. Converse stated that the substitution of steel rails for iron permitted an increase of weight in engines, which resulted in greater speed. The increase in speed and capacity has brought about a reduction the cost of transportation and opera-on. Regarding the tariff conditions Mr. onverse said that owing to the Government ownership system existing in most foreign countries no difficulty was ever encountered in that respect. The indus-try, he said, was at present more prosper-ous than at any time from 1833 to 187. Mr. Kennedy asked the witness if any

# MORANS ARE LEFT OUT believe locomotives could be built at a SIGNED THE JOINT NOTE

Oleo Bill in Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Senate committee on agriculture today began the consideration of the oleomargarine bill, which recently passed the House. A large majority of those present were oppo-nents of the bill, and it was stated that as the friends of the measure had not been heard before the House committee they would be given the preference in the present hearing. Senator Proctor, chairman of the committee, asked them to be as brief as possible so as to allow the committee to conclude its labors very

### PRESS ON NEUTRALIZATION Demand for Fortifications Confined to Very Few Papers.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The Washington Post and the New York Sun and two or three Chicado dailies have had a regular carnival of tailtwisting ever since the Hay-Pauncefote

twisting ever since the Hay-Pauncefote treaty made its appearance last March. "An American canal without fortifications and guns to blow the Briton and the natives of Europe into smithereens? No! Never! By gosh! Ain't we able to build a canal without goin' to Johnny Bull for permiseion? You bet we are! We are the e piuribus unum stuff, and the man who says we ain't, ain't no American!" Bluster, only different from this in its more elegant civiting of dicthis in its more elegant clothing of diction; more puerility, evasion or unsup-ported denial of every argument based either on the ethics of the question or the strategic advantages of neutralization have formed the sum total of the daily fulminations of the anti-neutralization sheets. The exaggeration into which their excitement has led them and the absolute wortlessness of their guidance is pretty well illustrated by the contrast between a statement of the Washington Post and the actual facts. According to the Post 70,000,000 of people are in favor of fortification and against neutralization of fortification and against neutralization. It is safe to assume that whether the press of the country leads or follows public opinion it reflects it fairly well. Last year before the Davis amendment was fairly before the country, on the naked question of ratification or rejection a poll of the papers that came to the writer's desk stood 31 to 4 in favor of ratification. On that naked question there has been little if any change noticeable. For while some of the papers ticeable. For while some of the papers are willing to accept and others seem to believe in the Davis amendment, there is a general appreciation of the fact that it does not mean fortification or conflict with the policy of neutralization. Where it is held to conflict with this policy it is strongly opposed. We have run over the editorial expressions of the last week or 10 days with the following result: Favoring Neutralization

Rochester Dem. and C.
Rochester Dem. and C.
Kansas City Star.
Kansas City Journal.
Portland Oregonian.
Nashville American.
Atlanta Constitution.
Washington Star.
Denyer Republican.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
Omaha Bee.
St. Louis Globe-Dem.
Sauttle Post-Intel.
Minneapolis Tribune.
St. Paul Globe.
St. P. Pioneer-Press-33
atton. Favoring Neutralization. N. Y. Times.
N. Y. Com.-Advertiser.
N. Y. Evening Post.
N. Y. Tribune.
N. Y. Jour. of Com.
N. Y. Jour. of Com.
N. Y. Mail and Ex.
Boston Heraid.
Boston Transcript.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Buffalo Express.
Cleveland Leader.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Opposed to Neutralization-Chicago Times-Herald. Chicago Inter Ocean. Chicago Tribune—6 ew York Sun. Vashington Post. Iem. Com.-Appeal. Non-Committal or Silent-Toledo Blade. Cleveland Plaindealer. San Francisco Call. Rochester Post Ex.—8 eville C .- J.

While all these papers at some tim or another have doubtless expressed their opinions on the merits of the question, they apparently have not done so within the last week or so, and we do not feel at liberty to guess at their attitude. We put them in the list merely to show the papers inspected. It is a noticeable fact that of the half-dozen prominent journals opposed to the treaty three are published in Chicago, only one in New York and two outside of New York and Chicago. In other words as reflected by the press, inother words, as reflected by the press, in-stead of 70,000,000 people being opposed to neutralization, 58 per cent favor it, and of the opposition one-half is simply a local spasm of Anglophobia. The sound and sober judgment of the country, as an examination of this poll will show, is overwhelmingly opposed to any pollcy that will make the canal a theater of bostile operations in time of war. Neu-tralization is the desire of the vast matralization is the desire of the vast ma-jority, and if the Davis amendment were understood to conflict with that policy it would be overwhelmingly reprobated.

# SENATORIAL TIMBER.

Infinence and Standing Desirable in That Office.

Baker City Republican.
Facts are very stubborn things sometimes, and when we read, under large
headlines, the necessities of an open river and a good channel at the mouth of the Columbia River, it seems hardly con-sonant with even the elevated idea of the present age to believe they can be ad only through the aid of the Government. Such help has not been secured by the present members of the Senate from Oregon, although the opportunity for usefulness in this matter has not been As time lapses, the chances for appro-

printions drift further afield, and it is or the utmost importance that we elect a man as Senator McBride's successor, who is endowed with qualifications and naturally clothed with peculiar strength of character which will bring about results. With due regard for others, without fear or hope of reward save that of advo-cating the best for our part of the country, we know of no better man to send to the United States Senate than H. W. Corbett, He is interested in the commey c'il port at Portland, and in a practical harbor. He possesses the keenest con-ception of the great commercial import-ance of Eastern Oregon and the advan-tages which would be obtained by an open river and a deep channel at its mouth.

One of the greatest commercial ports of Russia is Odessa. Moles have been run out to serve as breakwaters, and the whole system of improvements was brought about by a representative of that government. In 1899 the wheat exports of Odessa were greater than that of San Francisco and Portland combined. The man who secured the means from the Russian Government to improve the har-bor was a financial giant, and he was opposed by the people because of his wealth. But this financial standing brought good results for the wheat-shippers and raisers of Odessa, and the people were quick to learn that wealth is often beneficial to the masses. The position which Senator Corbett occupies towards a good harbor and an open river for the Columbia, and that occupied by the friend of Odessa are analogous. Elect a man to the United States Senate who has an interest in the welfare of the country and has the in-fluence to carry great projects to a succossful termination, is what the people want and must have in Oregon

# From "The Better Part."

Matthew Argold, long fed on boundless hopes, O race of man, How angrily thou spurn'st all simpler fare! "Christ," some one says, "was human as we

"Well then, for Christ," thou answered,
"who can care?
From sin which heaven records not, why for-

hear"
Live we like brutes our life without a plan?"
So answerest thou, but why not rather say,
"Hath man no second life?—Pitch this one

Mf. Kennedy sized the witheas if any attempt had been made to combine all the American locomotive works, Mr. Converse answered in the affirmative, but said the effort was unsuccessful. His was tricity, then, the inward judge obey! Was Christ a man like ust—All let us try firm opposed the project and he did not If we then, too, can be such men as helf

MINISTERS IN CHINA AGREE ON ALL POINTS.

The Settlement Was Reached at Meeting of the Envoys in Pekin Last Night.

PEKIN. Dec. 19 .- At a meeting of the PERIN. Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers late this evening, everything in regard to the terms of the joint note was agreed to, including the British modifications. The Ministers refuse to disclose anything in connection with the matter, believing that the home governments should give the particulars to the public.

### TERMS OF THE JOINT NOTE. Essential Features of the Agreement

Reached at Pekin Last Night. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—While nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger up to 3 o'clock tonight regarding the agreement said to have been reached in Pekin this evening as to the terms of the joint Chi-nese note, the officials confidently hope that the statements are correct and that the way is now paved for its formal presentation to the Chinese pienipotentiaries. Officials here still decline to make public the text of the note agreed on, but it is believed that the following points cover the esential features of the agree-

The payment of indemnity for the wrongs inflicted by the Boxers to the persons, corporations and societies that have

The revision of commercial treaties. Some reform in the Tsung Il Yamun so that the Ministers having business with the Foreign Office may transact it more expeditiously and with a responsible

head.

A monument to be erected to Von Ket-teler, the German Minister, and the ap-pointment of a Prince of the blood to pro-ceed to Germany to make formal apology to the Emperor for the crime.

The right to keep a legation guard at Pekin, if it is desired. The exclusion of candidates for exam-inations for office for a certain number of years in the case of those who may be guilty of anti-foreign activity.

An interdiction of the importation of arms into China and of material to be used exclusively in the manufacture of

arms.
The taking of measures to prevent future trouble.

Some modifications, it is believed, were made to the proposed dismantling of forts so that hereafter there will be nothing of this character that will prevent ready ac-cess to the Legations in Pekin.

That Telegraph Error.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is now learned that the entire misunderstanding which has delayed the consummation of the agreement at Pekin was caused the change or ondission of the single digit in a complex group of figures making up one of the cipher messages of in-struction to Mr. Conger. Curiously enough, the change in this single digit exactly reversed the meaning of the entire message, so that Mr. Conger, in opposing the English view, was acting exactly contrary to the spirit of his in-structions, though in accordance with

Dissatisfied With Von Waldersee ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19-The No-voe, Vremya observes that there are evi-dences of discontent in all the armies, including the German, with Field Mar-shal von Waldersee's brutality. The pa-per supports the demand that each army act henceforth on its own responsibility.

# STATE PRESS COMMENT.

The United States has endeavored to be is humane as possible in carrying on the war in the Philippine Islands, so much so that the insurgents have taken advan-tage of it. War cannot be successfully prosecuted when the enemy fail to recognize the humane principles which actuate their opponents. War is war, and to be their opponents. War is war, and to be successful must be prosecuted with all its attending horrors. The United States has been humane with the Filipinos, and Lord Roberts was humane with the Boers, and instead of both these wars being ended, a guerrilla warfare is going on which is irritating to both countries, and the only way to terminte them is to treat the insurgents as bandits, and those who persist in continuing the fight should be shot di-rectly they are captured. That is war for humanity's sake, for the United States is losing too many valuable lives, as the appalling death roll from the Philippines every day too plainly shows,-Tillamook

The kind of American expansion which is worrying England just now is the expansion of American trade in competit with her ewn commercial interests right at home. She is much more alarmed over this phase of the matter than any phase of American territorial aggression, as she has cause to be.-Newberg Graphic.

The Indian war veterans who made it possible for this Northwest country to be built up into a great commonwealth served our country in a manner that de-serves recognition if anything does. But for them it would have been impossible to inhabit this country with a thrifty, progressive people, who have made this into a giorious country in which to live. Now they are old and generally in close circumstances, and their services entitle them to something on the part of the Government for their declining years, the close of well-spent lives. A Government money in affairs that benefit the monied corporations of the country can at least of these.-Albany Democrat,

The Oregonian's special edition December 4, celebrating its 50th anniversary, contains much interesting matter. The growing greatness of the Northwest is reflected by The Oregonian's struggle upward to its present standing.—Starbuck, Wash., Signal.

Senators Corbett and Simon are right in opposing tariffs and subsidies that must be paid out of the pockets of the American producer. They are right in favor-ing a natural extension of commerce so that our products may go unvexed to sea and products of Hawaii and Luzon may come to our consumers untaxed. The programme of a tariff at each end of the ommercial line and a ship subsidy tax on the whole Nation ought to be so distasts ful to Americans that men like McBride who are voting for these things should be retired forever from the National Conmerce, and put a brake on the aggression of trusts and the enrichment of classes by special legislative privileges. publican party needs much more to adopt sound policies than to promote subsidies that strengthen trusts and hamper commerce.—Salem Journal.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan has just made the wisest announcement that has are:
No judge eves us from beaven, our sin to scan;
We live no more when we have done our span."
"Well, then, for Christ," thou answered, "who can care?
From sin which heaven records not, why forlimited the which and out of a band of is going to start a weekly newspaper of his own at Lincoln, Neb., where he will discuss the great issues of the day without any bosses, without any responsibility to leave the place when the shooting octrong in which heaven records not, why forlimited to which and control that has a come from him in four years. He says he
is going to start a weekly newspaper of his own at Lincoln, Neb., where he will
discuss the great issues of the day withthere for some time, and was about ready
out any bosses, without any responsibility to leave the place when the shooting octrong from him in four years. He says he
is going to start a weekly newspaper of
this own at Lincoln, Neb., where he will
discuss the great issues of the day withthere for some time, and was about ready
out any bosses, without any responsibility
to any person, and wherein he can enjoy
himself to be a says he
is going to start a weekly newspaper of
the own at Lincoln, Neb., where he will
discuss the great issues of the day withthere for some time, and was about ready
out any bosses, without any responsibility
to any person, and wherein he can enjoy
himself to be a specific to the come from him in four years. He says he
is going to start a weekly newspaper of
the day withthere for some time, and was about ready
out any bosses, without any responsibility
to any person, and wherein he can enjoy
himself to be a specific to the day of the complete the says he
is going to start a weekly newspaper of
the source of the day withthere for some time, and the day of the day withthere for some time, and the day withthere for himself by hitting a head whenever he can see one. He will doubtiess have lots of fun out of the experiment, and lots of pleasure at seeinz his "leaders" go out each week to the thousands of appreciative subscribers who will want to read them during the first six months, but we predict that his dream of making the paper a financial success will tall as flat Wade \$10,000, besides freight charges of

# READ THESE SYMPTOMS

THEY ARE THE LEADING SIGNS OF CATARRHAL

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Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that alls them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidney and biadder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speedlest relief and cure possible to medical science

### CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT | SYMPTOMS OF FAR TROUBLES.

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you shore all over?"
"Do you shore at night?"
"Do you shore at night?"
"Do you nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there ticking in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?" 'Is this worse toward night?' "Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose litch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

## CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"

"Are you costive?"

"Is there vomiting?"
"Du you beich up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you thinkeded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"To you hawk and spit?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"To you have sick headach?"
"Do you have sick headach?"
"To you have sick headach?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Is your throat filled with silme?"
"Is your throat filled with silme?"
"Is your throat filled with silme?"
"Is present the same discrete and ""
"When you get up suddenly are you diszy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"When you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you beich material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

# CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from caarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe, into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold, easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side."
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you ough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Have you spit up little cheay lumps?"
"Have you spit up little cheay lumps?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning."
"Do you cough worse night and morning."
"Do you have to sit up at night to breath?"

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the

is your hearing falling?"
Do your ears lich and burn?"
Are the ears dry and scaly?"
Have you pain behind the ears?"
Is there throbbing in the ears?"
To you have a ringing in the ears?"
Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
To you have a ringing in the ears?"
Are there crackling sounds heard?"
Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
To you have earache occasionally?"
The your have earache occasionally?"
The your ears hurt when you blow your ears hurt when you blow your

"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you

"When you blow your nose do your ears "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

# CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

extending from the stomach 'nto the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dirry?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor."
"To you have cold feet?"
"Do you have hot fushes?"
"Is your memory poor."
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your gleat sow at times?"
"Is your spirits low at times?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins."
"Do you have surging in bowels?"
"Do you have surging in bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you bare a palpitating of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

# DISEASE OF THE NERVES.

The majority of nervous diseases are caused by poisons in the blood. Poison circulating in the blood harasses the brain and nerves, and such symptoms as these

"Do you feel giddy?"
"Is your mind duil?"
"Are you easily dured?"
"Do you have headache?"
"Are you easily excited?"
"Do you have headache?"
"Are you easily excited?"
"Do you have headache?"
"Are you easily excited?"
"Are you always anxious?"
"Do you muscles twitch?"
"Is your temper irritable?"
"Is your temper irritable?"
"Do you start in your sleep?"
"Do you sarter from neuralgia?"
"Do you have borrible dreams?"
"Are you easily frightened?"
"Do you have pain on top of head?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you have pain on top of head?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you have pain in the back of head?"
"Do you have pain in the back of head?"

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as did the dream of the presidency, only over \$500. Some of the animals cost over that it will fall much quicker. The day \$1 a pound, live weight, because of the exclusively political weekly as a factor in successful newspaper enterprise is long past, and even Mr. Bryan cannot resurrect it .- Salem Statesman.

Despite the fact that the Willamette Pendleton sportsmen will shoot for a Valley has lost over one-half of her crops gold medal Sunday. the past two seasons, everything moves on apparently as prosperous as before. True, there is not quite so much "pinmoney," but enough for actual needs, and clearly demonstrates the fact that with the practice of economy in ordinary years all may live in ease and "lay up some thing for a rainy day" in this land of "webfoot."—McMinnville Transcript.

Not only in Benton, but elsewhere, in-terest is increasing in the poultry business. Oregon continues to import large quantities of eggs from the East. In-stead of being an importer, Oregon ought to be a shipper of poultry and poultry products. She ought to ship the thou-sands of dozens of chickens, and millions of dozens of eggs that Kansas and Nebraska annually send to California.--Cor-

Oregon Stock Notes. Link Vanderpool, of Silver Creek, Har-ney County, recently sold 130 yearling heifers to Gilchrist Bros., of Crook

County. It is reported that a great many sheep lying south af Wagontire Butte, Harney County. They are now camping at the nearest watering places waiting until the fall of snow will permit them to push into the desert. Among the number is one band recently driven up from Cali-

The Canyon City Eagle is informed that the sheep of Joaquin Barcellos, commonly known as "Portugee King," were shot into on the Gundlach ranch, west of Canyon City, and that 156 head out of a band of

About 34,000 head of sheep, 19,000 head of cattle and about 2000 head of horses will be cared for in Eagle Valley this Winter. Two carloads of Hereford and Durham

Oregon Notes.

Ashland will try to secure several rural mail routes,

Work has begun on construction of the Corvallis-Kings Valley telephone line. There was five inches of snow Sunday the railroad at the summit of the

The Ashland Rod & Gun Club organized Wednesday. A number of Ashiand shoot-ers are arranging to participate in the tournament at Medford on the 30th inst. A. E. Starr, a Baker County mining man, disappeared November 14. He left the Mullen cabin, in the Greenhorn district, and has not been heard of since.

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