

OLNEY'S MESSAGE.

Additional particulars have been ascertained concerning the contents of Secretary Olney's note to Great Britain on the Venezuela matter. It is a communication of about 5000 words, and contains a full review of the efforts which the United States has repeatedly made to secure a settlement of the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. It describes the relation of the Monroe doctrine to the boundary dispute in Guiana, and then relates the principle, which is the vital part of the note and the real principle for which the United States is now contending, namely, that no European power shall enlarge its territorial dominion on the American continent by means of force.

From this basis, Secretary Olney proceeds to declare that arbitration is obviously the only just method by which Great Britain can hope to reach a settlement of her dispute with Venezuela. Such arbitration, he says, the United States is now, as formerly, willing to promote and facilitate. But he is as emphatic as the language permits in the declaration that any attempt to reach a settlement of the contention by means of force would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

Secretary Olney is careful to point out in this note that the United States has no opinion to offer concerning the merits of Great Britain's dispute with Venezuela. So far as the United States knows, either party to the contention may be in the right. But he reviews the history of the territorial misunderstanding between Venezuela and Great Britain, in order to show most conclusively that doubts do exist as to the right of either, and that Great Britain has at various times admitted the existence of this doubt running through a series of complications, imperfect descriptions and final treaties. He establishes, as it appears, beyond contravention, that the dispute is one of that character where no absolute right or clearness of title exists with either party, and that the quarrel is essentially one of those misunderstandings between nations which by innumerable international precedents are properly to be adjusted by means of arbitration.

Having thus effectually estopped any possible plea that the territory in question is indisputable British soil and therefore coming within the rule that no nation can submit to arbitration its title to its own territory, Mr. Olney again declares that through the Monroe doctrine the United States has a right to advise settlement of this matter and that his voice is raised to urge that the dispute be settled by arbitration.

The secretary takes the ground that arbitration may confirm Great Britain's jurisdiction over all the disputed territory. If this should be the finding of a tribunal the United States would henceforth respect that decision. But he shows that until Great Britain's title shall have been passed upon by such a tribunal, the United States is and will continue to be a party to the question.

Ten or 11 weeks have elapsed since this important communication was placed in the hands of the British government, and no further response has been received than a bare acknowledgment. The officials would very much like to have a reply before congress convenes, but they are by no means sanguine that their wishes will be complied with. In any case the probabilities are that the president will officially make known the contents of Secretary Olney's note in his annual message.

Internal Commerce.

The phenomenal growth of the United States during the last decade may be indicated by comparing the wages paid to sailors and ship employees on the Great Lakes. In 1889, it was \$3,293,950 or \$360.27 to the man on an average. Nine years later, 1899, it was \$5,796,895, or \$379.00 on an average to the man. The tonnage increased from 222,290 in 1889 to 595,813 in 1899, more than double in nine years. The foregoing facts are taken from the eleventh census report.

The total amount of merchandise of all classes which was transported over the waters of the Great Lakes from 1880 to 1889 was 20,143,483 tons. This, it must be remembered, is only the tonnage on the Great Lakes. The total freight moved on the rivers of the Mississippi valley in 1889 was 29,405,046 tons.

The above figures show only the internal traffic of our Great Lakes and of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The total of these two systems of water transportation amount to the enormous sum of 49,548,529 tons. One other fact which this census report shows there was an increase of wages paid for this vast amount of internal transportation of freight and at no time does this report show any decrease of wages.

Attacked By Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Captain-General Martinez de Campos arrived here shortly before noon from Cienfuegos. In his journey from Cienfuegos to Santa Spiritus he was escorted by only 100 cavalrymen and was attacked by the insurgents, whom he routed after a sharp fight. The captain-general's cloak was pierced by eight bullets and a bullet went through his saddlebag.

For Rent.

The old Catholic church building for rent, very cheap. Apply to FATHER CHABOT.

Prune Packing.

The process of prune packing is unique, and doubtless, to many of our readers is not very generally understood in its details.

At the expense of, perhaps, a little progress we will attempt a full description of it as it transpired under our observation one day this week at the ware rooms and packing house of the Oregon Fruit Union in this city.

The boxes are prepared of uniform size and dimensions according to the number of pounds the boxes are required to hold, of any given variety. At the time of our observation they were packing silver prunes, the boxes to hold 14 pounds. The bottom of each box was off and the box inverted. Pure white paper of given dimensions were then placed in the box and a layer of prunes of uniform size placed in the box by the dexter fingers of the girl employees after having been pressed flat by a little hand press. The box is then placed on the scales and filled until the beam indicates the required number of pounds. It is then taken to a prepared press, where the fruit is forced within the capacity of the box. It is then taken to the table of the boss packer, who folds the ends of papers smoothly over the fruit and then the bottom is nailed on. The boxes are then ready for the process of labelling, branding and marking, and then stacked away ready for shipping. From the foregoing it will be perceived that the process of prune packing is one requiring much care and attention.

The process of drying and grading has been heretofore described by the PLAIN DEALER, and is only here reverted to. This union is determined to establish a name for its fruits that shall be sought for by lovers of fruit in the eastern markets, and to that end has reduced the packing of its fruit to this system, packing into small and convenient packages, all nicely graded, instead of shipping in large sacks and in bulk with the good, bad and indifferent fruit promiscuously jumbled together, as formerly.

A Wire's Work.

Bob Hutchinson of Oakland was in town today. We call him Bob for we have known him by that familiar name for many years. No doubt Bob recalls the time when he came near breaking his neck. We were threshing grain on the Locklamute. One evening after supper the boys engaged in jumping. A wire was stretched in the yard where they were exercising. Bob took a run and when at full speed, he ran against the wire, which caught him square across the neck, he fell prone to the earth as though he had been shot. We sent for the doctor, carried him to the house and set up with him all night expecting every moment to see him breathe his last. But Bob recovered and is yet a live man, enjoying life as best he may. For the past three months he has been sojourning on the head waters of Wolf creek herding cattle and enjoying the luxuries of venison and bear meat. Bob says the prospects of mining on Wolf creek are very promising, both gold and silver being found in paying quantities. Hope Bob may get his share of it. He is here today as a witness in proving up a land claim at the land office. S.

Probate Matters.

In the matter of the estate of E. T. Grubbe, deceased, the semi-annual account of G. W. Grubbe, admr., filed December 12, 1894, to which objections were made by Mrs. H. J. Grubbe, was, after due consideration, approved by the court.

In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Adams, deceased, the petition of John W. Weaver, administrator, to sell at private sale the grain and other products of the estate was granted.

Oh, where is the Bureau? I heard a man say. As he loitered along one bright sunny day. I must call on McKinney, for he is the chum that sets up the drinks, and never looks glum. The Senate may boast of its liquor so fine. Yet, the Bureau for drinks can the Senate outshine.

The Bureau don't boast, but keeps always on hand. The best of all liquors now found in the land. Then open the door and call for the drinks. You'll be pleased with McKinney's great smiles and his winks.

The sun it may shine, and the rain it may fall. McKinney stands ready to attend to each call. Of all those who want a good drink. Especially of those who handle the chink. From the Senate to Bureau we walk in great haste.

With McKinney and George good liquors to taste And then at the Bureau we ever remain. A drinking of beer and the best of champagne. Let all jolly fellows who want a good game, Walk into the Bureau, a short time remain. And then you'll be happy the rest of your life, And never know sorrow, envy or strife. That you to your friends will evermore tell. That the Bureau's the place to have a good time. To get the choicest of drinks for a nicker or dime.

Notice of Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Highley Freeman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator, by order of the County Court, from and after the 30th day of November, 1895, will sell the following described premises, to-wit: The south half of the Dons John Land Claim of John Freeman and his wife, being Claim No. 49, Township 28 South, Range 7 West, at private sale. The terms of sale are one-fourth cash in hand the balance in credit, to be secured by note and mortgage of the purchaser on said premises.

Dated the 25th day of October, 1895. JAMES C. FREEMAN, Administrator of the estate of Highley Freeman, deceased.

For Sale—Old papers, at this office, at 25 cents per hundred.

AN ACTORS' MATINEE.

GENERALLY THE SPECTATORS TEAR THEIR HOST TO PIECES.

Actors Are the Harshlest Sort of Critics of Members of Their Own Profession—The Have Beens and Those Who Will Be Smile at the Efforts of the Star.

The soubrette came clinging to the arm of the villain. She was glorious in a yellow silk waist and he was glorious in a high hat and patent leather shoes. Thus armed they felt quite sure of conquering the world, which means that they expected to "star" together some day.

Nine out of ten persons in every audience which consists entirely of players have like expectations, and right here lies the structural weakness of the actors' matinee. Your future star begins criticizing the performance as soon as the curtain is lifted for the first act. In every movement of the star, in every word spoken by the star, he sees how much better he could have done the part if he had had the chance. As it is not half satisfying to have half of the house whispering when one is in the midst of his loftiest flight in the third act, the star's first actors' matinee is usually his last.

"There are three reasons for giving a professional matinee," said an old manager. "First, for the self gratification of the actor, who wants his colleagues to know what fine work he is doing; second, out of courtesy to the profession, and third, to get a little advertising. The second is the most common. The manager of every production which has a long run gets many requests from actors who say they want very much to see it, but can't, because they're engaged."

"The first thing a manager does when he determines upon a professional matinee is to ask the different managers of attractions playing in town how many seats they can use. Usually every person in every company wants two or three seats. Their extra seats are generally occupied by some stanch admirer of theirs who will believe that every criticism they utter upon the performance is true. This person is called 'the sympathetic ear.'"

"Ticket sellers complain about finicky people, who always insist upon such and such a seat. But an actor, when the seats are given to him, will come and raise a terrible hullabaloo unless they are in a certain, exact spot in the house. I've even known a manager to send back a dozen seats because he couldn't get them six instead of twelve rows back. There's a line of would be actors waiting outside your door all day long, who want anywhere from one to twenty seats apiece, and you don't get a moment's peace until the thing's over. You don't get much peace even then."

After all of their trouble to get seats to please them, many of the actors who have engaged seats do not come. If they are merely enemies of the actor who gives the matinee they present the tickets to a boarding house lawyer; if they hold an actual grudge, they give them to a bootblack. Consequently the well dressed leading man doesn't always find the persons at his elbows exactly the sort of company he would choose.

The most important figure at the professional matinee is by all odds the middle aged lady who is a relative of a soubrette. The more distant the relation the more important she is. If she is an eighth cousin she expects the great doors to swing open when she is within a block of the theater, and eight rubbers come out to meet her. She is fat and comfortable looking, and she always has a temper.

The old time actor, who has barn stormed it in the legitimate as long as he could, comes to see how low the stage has fallen. Maybe one of these fat and comfortable boarding house keepers is his sympathetic ear. He tells her that things were far different when he and Booth were starring it; these young actors don't know much, and the stage has gone to the bowwows.

Between the acts the corridors swarm. Acquaintances meet, and then they begin to talk in this way: "How did it happen?" "Don't ask me, dear boy. Bullhead Jack!"

"And, do you know, he really thinks he can act."

"Yes. I suppose that he thought he was going to astonish the natives. 'Gad! Did you notice that entrance?"

"Horrible. Conception is all wrong. Now, if I!"

"And if I!"

But they break right there—each being immediately convinced that the other does not know anything about it. But there are exceptions. They are usually the most prominent actors.

Sometimes the hand of the star is grasped warmly between the acts, and he feels the thrill of triumph with the words: "It's immense, old man. You are a revelation."

The reporter had on his right side the soubrette and the villain, and on his left a very nice old lady with white curls, who had come with her son. The young man was very critical. He picked out flaw after flaw, and regaled his mother with them. The old lady was an actress herself—a very good actress, apparently. And finally she said to this boy in a gentle aside:

"Willie, you may think that you can play the part better, but we do not see ourselves as others see us. And don't you think, Willie, that it would be better to say that your opinion of the part differs from that of the gentleman?"

And Willie looked hard at the bald head of the orchestra leader, and doubtless thought that mothers were unappreciative.—New York Press.

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"It is the mind that makes the man,"

said Watts, but modern ethics deny this, and give the credit to the tailor. It is questionable, however, if either are right.

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