

PARTED BY DISLOYALTY

Silver Republicans in Idaho to Quit Bryanism.

A PATRIOTIC RESPONSE.

Reasons Given by Secretary of State Patrie and Ex-Attorney-General Parsons—Not Flag Farlers.

A strong letter was recently sent to numerous former republicans in Idaho by Mast Patrie, secretary of state, who was elected by the fusion on the money question.

Following is the letter, except its introductory sentences: Boise, Idaho, Nov. 15, 1899.—My Dear Sir: As a national organization, the silver republicans became, especially in the Western states, a strong support of the democracy, but as a national party organization I suppose that it must be admitted that we at no time out much of a figure, except as an auxiliary of the national democracy.

Under this management, these distinguished men have been referred to private life.

Those elected a populist to succeed Deboe, through a co-operation between the populists and the democracy; Montana refused to elect Mantle, and he succeeded to the senate by a democrat; Hartman has been retired from congress in Montana, and Towne has been turned down in Minnesota; Cannon, most deserving for ability, has been defeated in Utah. It will be also admitted that the reinstatement of bimetalism is no nearer an accomplished fact today than it was when our leaders walked out of the St. Louis convention.

I do not see then, that up to date, anything has been accomplished by the coalition of the silver republicans with the democracy, except the upbuilding of the democratic party, the destruction of the republican party in these states in which silver republicans were strong, with all other questions left where they were when the new movement was inaugurated.

So much for what we have accomplished in the past, and this brings us to a consideration of the future.

Shall we continue the organization? If so, shall we continue a combination with the democrats, and if the combination is to be continued, what shall be the platform? The platform adopted by the silver republicans of this state was equally at variance with the platform of the democrats of this state, except upon the money question.

Since that platform was written, a national policy had been crystallized as the result of the war with Spain.

The national administration is now engaged in a serious controversy over the result of that war. The position taken by the administration is exactly in accord with the utterance of the last silver republican convention of this state. It is evident that the time has come when we must either abandon the platform adopted a year ago, and join the democracy, maintain a separate organization of our own, or unite our strength with the national organization from which we separated three years ago.

We are confronted in the solution of this situation with questions involving the welfare of the nation and state and the harmonizing of the conflicting views upon the money question, and above all, loyalty to ourselves, and our country. The time has come when we must decide individually what we are to do, and it requires courage and good judgment to act wisely and in the best interests of the state and nation.

This suggests another question—whether we can accomplish more for the general good, as members of a small local organization, or by identifying ourselves with one of the great national parties. It seems clear to me that the latter course is the only one to pursue, and if you agree with me in this respect, then the question to be decided is which of the great national parties we shall ally ourselves with as individuals and within the lines of which we should become active factors in national politics. The attitude of the democratic party during the campaign just closed toward the silver cause was greatly changed from that assumed in the campaign of 1896, when the leaders maintained that bimetalism was paramount to all other questions. Those same leaders in the recent campaign almost wholly ignored the cause of the white metal.

Mr. Bryan delivered 37 vet speeches in the state of Ohio, in the interests of the gubernatorial candidacy of John K. Mc

Lean, and in only two did he refer to the silver question, the campaign being made on other lines and other issues, also conceded to be waged on national issues solely.

Thus the only object for which we left the republican party and allied ourselves with the democracy is by that party forced to the rear in national politics, and in all probability will receive like consideration in the campaign of 1900.

While I say I think we should join one or the other of the great national parties, it is not as citizens to accomplish much in any direction, yet I desire to continue my work with my old silver-republican associates.

But, while this is true, I would not be writing frankly to you if I did not say that it would be impossible for me to identify myself with the democracy and become a democrat. But, again, it does seem to me that upon the great question of building up of this coast generally, of operating our mines, cultivating our valleys, reducing our lands to a state of cultivation which will increase the population and revenues of the state, all our interest lay in maintaining the position of the administration upon what is known as the Philippine question, but which in effect, and as a fact, amounts simply to the upbuilding of great commercial industries on this coast.

For one, I cannot and will not antagonize those interests by supporting those who are declared against what I believe for the advancement of our state in wealth and population of the entire Western coast.

This, of course, leaves me in a position of practically declaring that in my judgment we should support the administration, in the present contest, which is in accord with our platform of last year. Upon this question I should be extremely glad to have your views, to the end that those of us who have worked together, although segregated from the old party ranks, may continue our work in harmony and in certainty of best carrying the interests of our state and our country.

It is a close question whether there is not now a direct appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the United States, and whether or not the dignified strength of our nation at home and abroad is not at stake upon this issue.

In conclusion, I would ask you to give me your opinion as to what we should do in the next campaign. I have written similar letters to other leaders among silver republicans of the state, and upon receipt of answers will write you again, giving you the result of their opinions.

Yours very truly, MART PATRIE.

A PATRIOTIC RESPONSE.

A dispatch from Boise says that Secretary of State Patrie has received many replies to his letter. One of the replies is from ex-Attorney-General M. Parsons who says:

The conditions that caused us to do this no longer prevail. Prosperity is strongly in evidence throughout the nation. The cry of silver has lost its force and power to rally men under strange political banners.

Colonel William J. Bryan advises good democracy to return to the democratic fold, and within its lines fight over our differences on the silver question. If his advice is good as to democracy, why is it not equally good as to the republicans?

In the silver-republican platform of 1898 we declared ourselves to be "in favor of an honorable union with all other political forces who are willing to make the restoration of silver the one paramount issue, and who are ready to subordinate it to all other questions." This declaration was the open test of our fealty to silver, and putting aside all other considerations, we joined the democracy in its behalf.

But the democratic party has made it plain that henceforth silver will be simply an issue to catch the Western vote, and that party proposes to subordinate it to other questions, most prominent among them being the faring of the flag.

If my loyalty to silver is to be sandwiched between disloyalty to our nation and national dishonor, then I am for my country without silver.

In our party platform we declared for protection to American industries and American labor, for reciprocity, extension of commerce, protection to our coast and the upbuilding of our navy, and we also declared it to be our firm conviction that every island, every strip of land, over whose soil has floated the Stars and Stripes, and whose soil has been wet with the blood of American manhood, is ours by an indelible title, to be held so long as this nation shall exist.

To this declaration of principles I gave my hearty assent, and now, when I am held up and asked in the light of current events, "Under which king, Bezanian? Speak or die," I answer I am a republican.

CONGRESS ASSEMBLES

Opening of the 56th Session Attracts Wide-Spread Attention.

ROBERTS NOT SWORN IN.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio, Has Already Objected to Swearing in Utah Congressman—Rumors That He Will Not Qualify.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The opening of the 56th congress at noon today attracted that widespread attention which always attaches to the annual assemblage of the national lawmakers. There was added interest in the event this year, for many far-reaching questions awaiting consideration gave unusual importance to the return of congress. Aside from this, the Roberts case introduced a phase which promised something outside of the ordinary developments of an opening day.

Early in the day the throngs began converging at the capitol. The day was bright and propitious, and the thoroughfares leading to the building presented a gay and animated appearance. Within the building all was bustle and excitement. Long before the hour for calling the house to order, the outer doors were open to all, and through these flowed continuous streams of humanity until the great corridors, galleries and rotundas were fairly packed.

As early as 10 o'clock the conspicuous figures of congress began to arrive, and this served to give the waiting through a temporary diversion. General Henderson went direct to the speaker's private office, where he shared his time with the house leaders and with those pleading for admission cards. Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the democratic house leader, was also early on the scene, conferring with his lieutenants.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, Mr. Roberts of Utah, in silk hat and black frock suit, made his way through the crowd to the members' private lobby. Here he was chanced to meet Mr. Richardson, and the two held a short conference as to whether Mr. Roberts should seek to address the house. A brief comment followed the gentleman from Utah wherever he went, but there was no disrespectful demonstration.

Election of a Speaker.

"The next thing in order," announced the clerk, "is the election of a speaker." Grosvenor (rep. O.) presented the name of Henderson (rep. Ia.). The mention of the name of General Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the republican side. Hay (dem. Va.) nominated Richardson (dem. Tenn.) and his name drew the plaudits of the democratic side. Ridgely (pop. Kan.) nominated John G. Bell (pop. Colo.) as the populist candidate, and Wilson (Idaho) placed Francis G. Newlands (sil. Nev.) in nomination as the candidate of the silver party.

The roll-call resulted: Henderson... 177 Bell... 4 Richardson... 153 Newlands... 2 The clerk thereupon announced the election of Henderson, amid great republican applause.

After Speaker Henderson was sworn in and had made a brief speech thanking the members for the honor conferred on him, he announced that the members would be sworn in. When the state of Utah was called, Taylor objected to the oath being administered to Roberts.

Mr. Taylor spoke calmly and dispassionately. Mr. Roberts stood gazing intently at him and not once moved a muscle throughout the protest.

Representative McKee of Arkansas, followed with a protest from the democratic side, saying this issue was involving the sacredness of the American home, a sentiment that brought an outburst of applause. Speaker Henderson then addressed Roberts, saying: "Will the gentleman stand aside until the roll call is completed?"

Mr. Roberts assented, with the statement that, in so doing, he waived none of his rights.

"I can assure the gentleman," answered the speaker, "that he waives none of his rights by this course."

Mr. Roberts then resumed his seat and the roll call proceeded. It was by unanimous consent that the consideration of Roberts' case should go over until tomorrow, after the reading of the president's message. The swearing-in of the remaining members was then concluded, after which the house then adjourned.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Very early in the day a monitor pel-

tion, said to consist of 7,000,000 names, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York newspaper. It consisted of 23 rolls of names, each about two feet in diameter, encased in the American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the clerk's desk and were viewed with great curiosity. Later, Major McDowell, clerk of the house, ordered all except two of the rolls taken out into the lobby.

Richardson of Tennessee, leader of the minority, came upon the floor early and was soon surrounded by a group of democrats. Roberts came into the hall shortly after 11 o'clock, but he was not generally recognized, and he retired to the cloakroom almost immediately. At 11:30 the shrill-voiced clerk directed those not entitled to the floor to retire, and the officers and pages rapidly cleared out those already in.

Senator Rawlins of Utah, came over from the senate wing and held an earnest conference with Roberts. Lents of Ohio took part in the conference. After it was over, the report was circulated that Roberts would not present himself to be sworn in. But this was immediately denied. Roberts himself said he had not decided what he would do, but that he might desire to be heard when his case came up. He took a seat to the right of the main aisle and soon became the cynosure of all eyes. His daughter sat in the members' gallery.

Taylor of Ohio, who represents President McKim's district, who was to conduct the case against Roberts, was conferring with his colleagues on the republican side. As the minute hand of the clock opposite the speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of the chief of the last house, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The indelible buzz ceased. The members at once arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads. In this stillness the voice of the blind chaplain was elevated and his prayer made the occasion reverent.

After the invocation, the reading clerk began calling the roll. Roberts sat listening intently for his name, and when it was called he responded, "Here" in a loud voice, but he looked nervous and ill at ease.

There were no demonstrations during the roll call. When it was concluded, McDowell announced that 292 members answered to their names, a quorum.

Quay's Credentials Presented—Other Senators Present Remonstrances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the shadow of the recent death, the senate convened at noon today in its session of the 56th congress. The death of Vice-President Hobart cast a pall over the preliminary proceedings in the senate. As usual on the opening days of congress, the senate chamber was a veritable conservatory. Pending the actual convention of the senate, the chamber presented a most animated and picturesque scene. The galleries were filled with a brilliant and distinguished audience.

Promptly at noon Mr. Frye, of Maine, president pro tem, called the senate to order. The blind chaplain, Mr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a beautiful and touching reference to the death of Mr. Hobart. Penrose (Pennsylvania) presented the credentials of Mr. Quay, which were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows (rep. Me.) and Mr. Jones (dem. Arkansas).

Accompanied, each by his colleagues, the new senators in coteries of four, were presented to the presiding officer and received the oath which made them formally members of the body. Those who took the oath were:

Senators Laidrich (Rhode Island), Beveridge (Indiana), Barrows (Michigan) Clark (Montana), Clark (Wyoming) Cockrell (Missouri), Culberson (Texas), Daniel (Virginia), Davis (Minnesota), Depew (New York), Foster (Washington) Hale (Maine), Hanna (Ohio), Hawley (Connecticut), Keon (New Jersey), Lodge (Massachusetts), McCooms (Maryland), McComber (North Dakota), Money (Mississippi), Proctor (Vermont), Quarles (Wisconsin), Scott (West Virginia), Stewart (Nevada) and Talliferro (Florida).

After the administration of the oath a roll-call showed the presence of 78 members. Mr. O'Connell of Illinois, offered the usual resolution that the secretary of the senate inform the house of representatives that the senate was ready to proceed to business.

The senate soon after adjourned out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hobart.

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