

Published Tuesdays and Fridays by GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The subscription price of the GAZETTE for several years has been, and remains, \$2 per annum, or 25 per cent. discount if paid in advance.

HIS LAST BATTLE.

After an illness of six days General Joseph Wheeler, the famous Confederate cavalry leader and Brigadier-General of the United States since the war with Spain, died of pneumonia. The general died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, Thursday afternoon and was 69 years of age at the time of death. In many ways he was a very remarkable man.

Joseph Wheeler, soldier and statesman, was born at Augusta, Georgia, September 10, 1836, of New England parentage. He graduated from West Point in 1859, and first saw active service in Kansas and New Mexico in Indian warfare. He resigned his position in the United States Army early in 1861 and was appointed First Lieutenant of Artillery in the Confederate Army. In the same year he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he served with conspicuous bravery, having two horses shot under him, and earned the title, "Fighting Joe." In July, 1862, he was placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi. After serving in numerous campaigns with distinction, he was commissioned Brigadier-General, October 30, 1862, and became Major-General early in 1863. At Chickamauga he fought the most desperate cavalry battle of the war. He was made Lieutenant-General early in 1865.

He was elected on the democratic ticket from Alabama to the forty-seventh Congress and was steadily re-elected serving when the war with Spain broke out. He offered his services and was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, in April, 1898. He served at San Juan and before Santiago, and was appointed senior member of a commission to negotiate peace. After his return to Alabama, he was unanimously renominated for Congress and received the votes of all the political factions of his district.

General Wheeler was married in 1866 at Wheeler, Alabama, to Daniella, daughter of Richard and Lucy W. Jones. She died May 19, 1896, leaving two sons, Joseph and Thomas H., and four daughters, Lucy Louise, Annie Early, Julia Hull, and Carrie Peyton. Of these Thomas H. was drowned in 1898.

WERE THEY ROBBERS?

"Robbed of millions because of the iniquities of the tariff!" That takes in Morrill of the war tariff, McKinley and Dingley. When Cummins can convince the people of this country that Morrill, McKinley and Dingley and all those who aided in framing our protective tariffs are "robbers," then will the skies fall and we shall catch larks.

Cummins is not in the center of the Republican platform, or even on its edges, or peering around the corners, but has gone clean over into the democratic camp so far as the tariff and reciprocity in competitive products are concerned. The farmers of Iowa are sizing him up and they will have something to say on these matters in due season. In the meantime, republicans, let your minds dwell on the thought, were Morrill, McKinley and Dingley "robbers" of the American people? If not, what shall be said of the man who deliberately and willfully perpetrated this infamous, lying slander on their memory? We might just as well get down to a rock-bot-

tom basis in this business first as last. If we believe Cummins tells the truth, let us follow him. If we believe McKinley and his followers were true patriots, true republicans and true statesmen, let us follow them. We cannot follow Cummins and McKinley both—Anamosa, (Ia.) "Eureka."

IMPARTIAL TRADE.

It is difficult to see why consultation of any kind with the German Ambassador is necessary or desirable. So far as it is known our government was not consulted in regard to the denunciation of the existing treaty. It is not necessary to consult Germany in respect to the legislation which the German action will entail upon us. We know what Germany will propose. It will be to grant us a certain concession on certain articles of our export, provided that we discriminate in her favor against other nations. Well, we won't do it under any circumstances, and there will, therefore, be nothing to discuss. The American plan is impartial trade with all countries, and we will not depart from that plan unless compelled to do so. Of course, however, we shall not patiently submit to discrimination against our products, but our course is perfectly plain. It is to provide by general law that the rates of the Dingley act shall be increased by, say, 50 per cent on all goods coming from countries in which our products are discriminated against under any pretext whatsoever. Of course, some commodities would be excepted. Germany continues our cotton on the free list because she wants our cotton. There are probably articles coming from Germany—potash, for example—on which we do not desire to increase duties. The work of the executive departments, before congress meets, is to prepare a list of those commodities on which we do not care to raise the duties. We do not, however, see that the German Ambassador can be of any service in preparing such a list, and if he cannot help in that, he cannot help in anything, for there is no other preliminary work to be done. We do not wish for any commercial war with Germany, but if she insists on having one we cannot help it. We shall not depart from the principle of impartial trade.—San Francisco "Chronicle"

Congressional Memorial.

During the session of the Willamette Valley Development League last week in Albany a committee consisting of H. S. Westbrook, G. A. Westgate and W. S. McFadden drafted the following memorial to congress:

"Whereas, It is the sense of the Willamette Valley Development League that among the most urgent and important needs of Western Oregon is the opening of the Willamette river from Oregon City to the head of navigation, to the end that light-draught steamers and all other means of transportation may operate on the river the year around; and

"Whereas, An embargo has been placed on the transportation of the Willamette river by the absolute ownership of the Oregon City locks by a private corporation, to the irreparable injury of the vested rights of the common people, notwithstanding the fact that about \$300,000 was taken from our state treasury in the construction of said locks originally, and that by this embargo not less than \$100,000 annually is being extorted by this corporation from the producers of Western Oregon in freight and other charges exacted; and

"Whereas, The federal government has in commission a snag boat and river dredge, for the operation of which continuous appropriations are necessary; therefore be it

"Resolved by this convention, That the free transportation of the Willamette river as a God-given common carrier of right

belongs to the common people of the state; that the ownership of the locks at Oregon City by a private corporation is an outrage on the vested rights of the people; that our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby urged to use every effort toward the betterment of the Willamette river in the interest of the people; and that they aim unceasingly for the passing of the Fulton bill or a similar measure carrying out the sense of these resolutions to acquire the locks at Oregon City by condemnation or other necessary proceedings, to the end that the same be operated free of cost as a common carrier for the sole use and benefit of the people of the state; and that through the officers of this convention this action and its will, be made known to our delegation in Washington."

"Thou Shalt Not Steal."

One evening last week a highwayman held up a minister of the gospel in Portland and robbed him of a watch and 50 cents in cash. The minister talked kindly to the thug and among other things repeated the eighth commandment. The talk and the commandment so softened the stony heart of the robber that he returned the watch and the cash. Now let us suppose what might have been:

Suppose the minister to have been a country printer, for instance, what then? Mr. Robber would have found no fifty cents and if the print had a watch at all it would have been either a dumb one or a Waterbury. On the other hand had fortune smiled on the printer and he had a dollar or two he was compelled to "cough up" it would have made him so angry that he would have insulted the highwayman and his all would not have been returned to him. Rev. G. L. Tufts is the gentleman who had the experience and he tells the following story in the Telegram:

"Your money is as good as anybody's, reported the highwayman, who appeared to be a thief as well as a philosopher.

"Yes, and so is your manhood as good as anybody's is you choose to live honestly and fairly as men should," replied the minister. "I do not begrudge you the money or the watch, but I do know that you are injuring yourself more than you are hurting me. You have my word for it there is enough for you to do in this busy world to make such unpleasant work as this unnecessary."

"Well, other work is mighty hard to get," said the thief, whose tone intimated that he had tried to be honest as long as it paid.

"True, but if you looked for it as hard as you did for a victim tonight you would likely find it. And almost any sort would pay better than this—which doesn't pay ten cents an hour."

"Well, you aren't a rich haul I'll admit!" said the robber, disconsolately; "but," and he brightened up, "better luck next time."

His smile the preacher said, was free and frank, but the revolver never wavered.

"The next time," said Mr. Tufts, "you may run into the arms of a policeman."

"Oh I, ain't afraid," Punishment follows crime just as surely as day the night," continued the preacher, "and a healthy man like you surely would not want to go to prison for 50 cents and a rather poor watch."

"I guess you're right," said the highwayman; "no use of doing time for something that can't keep time, eh? Well, here—"take'm back," and he handed the minister his watch and money, and left him without further remark.

"I think I preached one of the best sermons of my life," said the reverend gentleman at his home, 865 First street. "It was timely and effective and results were immediate. I have carried the watch more than 20 years."

Sale of Circus Property.

What proved to be the most sensational sale of circus property ever made occurred Jan 17, at

Birmingham, Ala., when the 30 car circus belonging to Sells & Downs was put up at auction to the highest bidder. Nearly every prominent circus owner in the country was present and the bidding for the really excellent show property was sensational in the extreme. Prices soared high and there was considerable feeling between the rival circus proprietors.

H. S. Rowe, general manager of the Norris & Rowe circus, had slipped quietly into Birmingham with a certified check for a hundred thousand dollars and was prepared to spend any part of it in the purchase of the wild animals, beautiful thoroughbreds; the magnificent heavy draft horses; big wagons; dens and cages and the fine wardrobe and equipment of the Sells & Downs show, so it was with great chagrin that the other great circus owners witnessed themselves being outbid on nearly everything put up under the hammer and witnessed Mr. Rowe acquiring the finest bit of circus property ever offered since the Forepaugh-Show was bought by Mr. Bailey.

H. S. Rowe will return home this week when a detailed account of his purchases will be given. All this wealth of new material will be added to the greater Norris & Rowe's present equipment and lovers of the circus will see the very largest show visiting this section next season when Norris & Rowe play their annual engagement in this city.

How hard a mother has to coax before she can get her child to take its first step. It is just about as hard to induce a convalescing patient to take the first step in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It never fails to help. In ninety-eight cases out of one hundred it never fails to cure. Never mind about the symptoms. Obsolete cough, bleeding of the lungs, spitting of blood, emaciation, night-sweats, conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate in consumption, have all been perfectly and permanently cured by "Golden Medical Discovery."



take the first step to health. There is a lack of confidence, and perhaps a crushing experience of a former failure which depresses and discourages the sufferer.

In spite of doubts and fears you will take the first step to health when you take the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It never fails to help. In ninety-eight cases out of one hundred it never fails to cure. Never mind about the symptoms. Obsolete cough, bleeding of the lungs, spitting of blood, emaciation, night-sweats, conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate in consumption, have all been perfectly and permanently cured by "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I am thankful to say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me of consumption," writes Mrs. Mattie L. Denton, of Morriston, N. C. "My health had been bad and for several months before I began the use of your medicine I had symptoms of consumption. Had night-sweats, a bad cough, loss of appetite and a great loss of flesh. There were other symptoms of disease that disappeared by the use of the medicine. By the time I used one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I began to regain my appetite and after using two and a half bottles my cough was cured. I could eat heartily and all symptoms of consumption had disappeared. Took seven bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of the 'Favorite Prescription.' Am very thankful I received so much benefit. I believe I would have been dead if I had waited and not taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. Every letter is regarded as strictly confidential. Each answer is mailed in a plain envelope. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Four Hundred Babies.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, Chicago, shelters homeless waifs awaiting adoption, and there are nearly 400 babies there. Sister Julia writes: "I cannot say too much in praise of Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough." Contains no opiates and is safe and sure. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and insist on having it, as it is a safe remedy and certain in results. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

500 Telegraphers Needed.

Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Accounting.

The activity in railroad construction throughout the Northwest has created a large demand for competent telegraph operators. We teach telegraphy, thoroughly quickly, and secure positions for our graduates. Salary \$75 to \$90 per mo. Tuition fee low. For terms and particulars, write, Pacific Telegraph Institute, Portland, Oregon. 10 17

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He neglected to take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first signs of kidney trouble, hoping it would wear away, and he was soon a victim of Bright's disease. There is danger in delay, but if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken at once the symptoms will disappear, the kidneys are strengthened and you are soon sound and well. A. B. Bass, of Morgantown, Ind., had to get up ten or twelve times in the night, and had a severe backache and pains in the kidneys and was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Estray Notice.

3-year-old red bull came to my premises in November. Owner please call and pay pasturage and price of this notice. Twelve miles southwest of Corvallis. 9 16 William Park



LOOKING TO EASTER.

Experience in Growing Two Popular Plants For the Spring Holiday.

A writer in Gardening has related his experience in starting and growing Deutzia gracilis and hydrangea for Easter, as follows:

Deutzia gracilis should now be in pots. Plunge outside in some loose material, such as long manure, straw or leaves, to prevent pots from bursting by freezing. About Jan. 15 remove them into a greenhouse with a temperature of about 50 degrees for a few weeks. Then if they are a little backward for Easter raise the temperature to 55 or 60 degrees, but do not allow the temperature to go any higher if possible, for there is no plant that can be spoiled in a shorter time by too much heat when just coming into bloom.

Forcing the Hydrangea.

All the Hortensis hydrangeas want about the same treatment. They should be in a greenhouse as cold as possible, so they do not freeze, until the 1st of January. Then place them in a temperature of 50 or 55 degrees for three or four weeks. Then raise gradually to 70 degrees or possibly a little higher if they are behind. That is a question each grower must judge for himself. Plants to be in bloom by Easter should have their cluster of buds about the size of a twenty-five cent piece five or six weeks before Easter. Give plenty of water when you begin to give more heat and look out for red spider, a pest that thrives in a temperature that will flower hydrangeas by Easter.

A HOODOO TO HAVE.

Muskmelon of Exquisite Quality Good For Field or Forcing.

Hoodoo is not the name we should have chosen for the melon shown here when its exquisite quality is considered, yet the originator, a Michigan man, has so christened it. The cut is of a fruit picked so late in the season that the flesh is not of average thickness, yet its crystalline texture, always an index of high quality, is plainly shown. The melons are round, heavily netted and just the right size to pack well in baskets or crates. The vines are vigorous, healthy and exceedingly productive, the melons from beginning to end of season being as like as peas from the same pod.



HOODOO MUSKMELON.

"We have grown Hoodoo four seasons, both in the field and under glass," continues W. V. F. in notes from the Rural Grounds. "Far from being bad luck, it has given us our best melons every year, holding off blight from a week to ten days longer than Petosky, Emerald Gem or Rocky Ford strain of Netted Gem. Mr. Rose tells us he has been many years selecting Hoodoo in the endeavor to bring it to ideal shipping form and size, and at the same time to retain the delicious quality, vigor and productiveness of Petosky and its ancestor, Miller's Cream."

Protecting the Hybrid Perpetuals. Hybrid perpetual roses should have a good mulch of manure placed over the roots. Whether or not to cover the tops is a mooted question. The labor of covering forty or fifty plants is considerable, and the benefits, except in very severe seasons, are not always apparent. Of the five varieties of rambles on our porches only one, the yellow, winter kills to any extent. Every spring the strong shoots are dead halfway to the ground, and we only get a little bloom about the base. A friend who has a fine plant saves it by laying it flat on the ground, but this is no easy task when the shoots are fifteen feet in length.—Country Gentleman.

Nothing Better For Late Use.

The Catawba is one of the oldest and best known of native varieties of the grape. It is a very late grape and of recent years has succeeded well in only a few favored localities. Where it still succeeds nothing better can be planted for late use.

STRAY PETALS

Glendale, a new carnation originating in Chicago, will challenge Flancee for honors this season. The blossom is of unusual size, the color white with scarlet edging.

Instead of forcing Hoya carnosa, a wax plant, as so many do, give it a rest in winter.

The best time to transplant dielytra, or bleeding heart, is said to be in the autumn after a hard frost, but before the ground is frozen hard.

At a recent ship launching in Maine, flowers instead of wine were used by Miss Cobb, daughter of Governor Cobb, in christening the ship.

Decorative plants, particularly asparagus sprengeri, require larger pots than blooming plants.

Sunken gardens are an interesting feature of modern home grounds.

In all its varieties, pneumonia is due to infection, declares Pearson's Magazine.

Twenty years ago even that much was unknown. Now it is an undisputed fact that a majority of cases of this most deadly of acute diseases are caused by a germ known as the pneumococcus—or, as it goes about in pairs, the diplococcus pneumoniae. That there are other bacilli which cause pneumonia is also admitted. How many different varieties are in this class is a question, but several of them have been discovered beyond cavil.

"Pneumonia," says a distinguished authority, "is caused by weakening of the lungs due to congestion, allowing the inroad of germs which were in the body before."

Investigations have apparently established the fact that all the micro-organisms which cause pneumonia enter through the respiratory organs. The bacilli are found in large quantities in the mouths and noses and breathing passages of persons in a normal condition of health. In fact, according to a Chicago physician who made many tests, pneumonia producing germs exist in the bodies of 45 out of every 100 persons, under average normal conditions.

When pneumonia develops in one lung or both, as a result of a cold or because of some other depressing fact, it means that the patient is in such a reduced state that the micro-organisms can take hold and multiply. It is evident, therefore, that maintaining the general health is the first lesson of prevention.

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