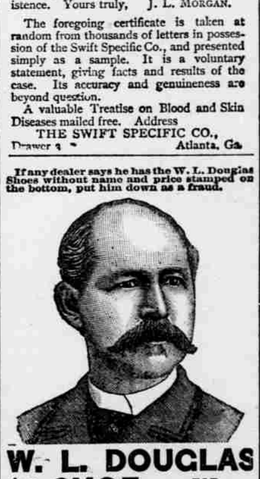

Times-Mountaineer.

SATURDAY......NOVEMBER 30, 1889

IMMUNITY FOR HOMICIDE.

It is a most delicate matter for newspapers to criticise the verdict of juries, for the very good reason that they may not know the nature of the evidence produced. Editors may be informed of the facts from eye-witnesses, but these may be given differently before the jury. It is the province of a journal to uphold the morals of the community; but before adverse criticism is made careful examination should be made that nothing is stated incorrectly and unjustly. Because of this, the TIMES MOUNTAINEER has been wary in criticising a verdict adversely, although in many instances the editor believed that crime has gone unpunished. There are faults in our jury system, faults in the manner of receiving testimony, and other faults which may admit of a possible remedy, although no apparent one is discernible at present. In time something may be done—and the people will welcome any change which will deter vicious men from taking human life, for those who commit lesser crimes have suffered as severe punishment. During the last few years men have been shot and killed like brutes, pounded to death with stones and butchered with a pocket-knife on the public streets in open daylight, and we are sorry to say the greatest crime a Wasco county jury has ever found against a criminal during this time has been manslaughter, and the longest term in the penitentiary to which a criminal has been sentenced, 15 years. There have been several persons who, apparently, have committed felonious homicide and been acquitted, and very many who were guilty of larceny are now serving their sentences in the penitentiary. From these facts it appears that property is safer in this county than human life. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and there is something wrong somewhere. The decision in the I. Oregon—Goodall vs. the State—says it is only necessary for the person to *believe* he is in imminent danger of great bodily harm for him to be justified in killing his assailant *before an actual assault* has been committed. This is wrong. It is placing too cheap a value on the lives of citizens, for the "great bodily harm" may happen at any time during excitement, and the best people may be made food for powder and bullet on the slightest provocation. We hope our supreme court will reverse this decisson, and give us more protection for life. A few weeks ago a harmless, though loquacious, boy was stabbed to death in open daylight near this office by an infuriated quarter-breed negro. We were surprised when the grand jury indicted the criminal for murder in the second degree, and more surprised when a very intelligent jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The testimony was such, we have been informed, as to warrant such a verdict, and we are greatly surprised that from the facts we heard that such evidence could have been given. But then witnesses are in different moods when they relate an occurrence to a newspaper man than when they tell it before a court and jury, and the one may appear a cruel, felonious homicide, subject to the severest penalty of the law and the other a mere matter of natural self-defense. Perhaps this is the reason that there is so much disappointment manifested by the people about these murder trials. It may be a fact that circumstances as viewed in open daylight are different and more criminal than when seen in the shadow of a court house. At least, from the numerous acquittals and verdicts of manslaughter in this county, when men have been killed with premeditated malice, it would appear so. This may be for the benefit of the lawyer and client, but it has a withering and blighting effect upon the community. It teaches that the brutes, in human shape, of this world may take their revenge upon innocent people for the least trumped-up provocation, and go scot-free before the law. The effect of these light verdicts is to grant an immunity to murderers and human butchers, and force men who believe in peace and morality, to band together for their own protection. There is no use in disguising the fact that this excuse of crimes only emphasizes the necessity of some method being adopted by which society is properly protected, and human life is safe from the onslaughts of cowards and bullies.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, who has been immured in the woods of Africa for a long time, has again become known to the world. This celebrated explorer has suffered many hardships, brought Emin Pasha to light, and claims that he has made great and important discoveries in the heart of the Dark Continent. Mr. Stanley has won lasting renown for himself; but it is very questionable if he could not have employed his energy and genius to a better use in some other field of intellectual labor.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, a prominent Democratic politician, who died recently in foreign lands, was a leader in his party. Of a pure, upright social life, he goes down to the grave lamented by all. He was candidate for vice-president in 1864, and always occupied a prominent position in the councils of his party.

England does not want the earth—she only wants all there is of any worth in the United States. She owns vast tracts of land in the west, has large railroad interests, and is now attempting to buy up the breweries. When she accomplishes this feat, her avaricious eyes will be turned in another direction.

Every town on the Sound appears to be enjoying great prosperity, and all kinds of business seem to be in a most flourishing condition. This was superinduced by the construction of the N. P. railroad, and the consequent developement of the resources of the country. That Puget Sound has safe anchorage and can be entered from the ocean without much danger no one will deny; and for this reason it has long been predicted that eventually a large commercial point would grow into prominence in that portion of the northwest. The coal mines and lumber trade may cause quite an export trade from the sound for many years, and on the strength of these very many towns may spring into existence and enjoy prosperity for a while; but in time business will settle down to one or more prominent places. Notwithstanding these advantages enjoyed by the sound, there are points in Oregon equally if not more fortunately situated. This state has two navigable streams, which drain a large portion of the country, and which furnish excellent opportunities for cheap and direct communication with the ocean. Puget Sound has no such tributaries, and commercial intercourse must be had with the interior by means of railroads. This is a prestige which the Oregon seaport—wherever it may be located—possesses superior to any other one in the northwest, and which, with the exhibition of enterprise, will make the city in Oregon surpass that of Washington. It is true that the lack of pluck and energy on our part has allowed our neighbor to make rapid strides in advancement during the past few years; but this will not always continue. There will come a time in the future when Oregon will arouse herself from the lethargy which has acted as an obstacle to all attempts to inaugurate manufacturing industries, and this grand commonwealth will take the proper position that nature designed she should occupy as a commercial and manufacturing state.

The free-trade policy of Great Britain has not been conducive of a prosperous state of finances, however much members of the Cobden club may say it is. There are some British statesmen who carefully analyze the existing state of affairs, and who can arrive at an unprejudiced conclusion regarding an economic policy for the nation. The following extract from a speech of Sir Randolph Churchill, five years ago, clearly outlines the financial outlook at that time:

"Turn your eyes where you will, survey any branch of British industry you like, you will find moral disease. The self-satisfied radical philosophers will tell you it is nothing; they point to the great volume of British trade. Yes, the volume of British trade is still large, but it is a volume which is no longer profitable. It is working and struggling, so do the muscles and nerves of the body of a man who has been hanged twitch and work violently for a short time after the operation. But death is there—all the same, life has utterly departed, and suddenly comes the rigor mortis. "Well, with this state of British industry, what do you find going on? You find foreign iron, foreign wool, foreign silk and cotton pouring into the country, sinking you, swamping you; your labor market is congested, wages have sunk below the level of life, the misery in our large towns is too frightful to contemplate, and emigration and starvation is the remedy which the radicals offer you with the most undisturbed complacency. But what produced this state of things? Free imports? I am not sure; I should like an inquiry; but I suspect free imports of the murder of our industries, much in the same way as if I found a man standing over a corpse, and plunging his knife into it. I should suspect that man of homicide, and I should recommend a coroner's inquest and a trial by jury."

The Democratic press are exceedingly jubilant over the success of the disintegrating factors of the Republican party in Ohio and Iowa, and claim the elections indicate a desire of the people for a return of the Democratic administration in national affairs. For nearly twelve years that party had possession of the lower house of congress and for four of the executive chair, and if any one can tell any good they did for the nation we would willingly make note of the fact. The complete control of affairs during one presidential term appeared to have so disgusted the American people that, at the next opportunity, they not only defeated the presidential candidate, but changed the political complexion of the lower house. The Democratic party will have to be born again before it can hope for success, and Mr. Mills or Mr. Carlisle must not be god-fathers to the child.

To-morrow as a holiday will be generally observed in every state in the union. Its observance dates back to the time of the Puritans, when that religious people set apart one day every year for prayer and thanksgiving. In recent times it has deteriorated to a day of joyful re-unions and feastings, and if some of the first settlers could look upon the dinner indulged in by their descendants they would undoubtedly exclaim, "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, and all is vanity." It will truly be a day of thanksgiving if we bountifully remember the poor, and see that they receive some portion of our abundance.

Senator Mitchell has prepared several important bills to be introduced during the coming session of congress, and we are glad to note that he is not unmindful of the Columbia river, the only relief of Eastern Oregon from railroad monopoly. The completion of the locks at the Cascades and of a boat railway between this city and Celilo are absolutely necessary for the developement of this country, and we hope the Oregon and Washington delegation will work in harmony on this important question of the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the great river of the west.

Dr. Giffen the statistician of the British Board of Trade, says *Bradstreets*, is an economist who sometimes has been thought by others than bimetalists to lean in the direction of bimetalism, and he has been quoted as an authority in discussions by bimetalists. Some of his published statements seemed to give color to this view of his opinions. For example, in discussing economic changes since 1873, in a paper read before the London Statistical Society in December last on "Recent Changes in Prices and Incomes," he said that "1873 the alteration in the economic movement was in money, and to this must be ascribed the change of prices which has occurred." In this statement Dr. Giffen would seem to insist that money is the main factor in the change in prices. He has lately contributed a paper to the *Nineteenth Century* in which he seems to take a contrary position, declaring that "it is the range of prices as a part of the general economic condition which helps to determine the quantity of money in use, and not the quantity of money in use which determines prices." The two statements here put in juxtaposition would seem to be clearly inconsistent, though, perhaps, Dr. Giffen may be able to reconcile them. There can be no doubt, however, from the criticism of bimetallism which he makes in his paper, that he can no longer be regarded as leaning towards bimetallism.

The Dalles, the coming season, should surprise the whole country. This city has more natural resources than any other on the Columbia, and, if proper enterprise was exhibited, should show a greater growth than any town in Oregon. A beef packing establishment should be started here with the opening of the season, and this should give employment to two or three hundred people. This is the best point in the Inland Empire for such an enterprise, and if it be put in operation it would be a means of increasing our wealth two-fold. Aside from this a woolen factory, and other manufacturing industries could be operated with great benefit to the business of the community We hope some of the wealth which has been made in this city for the last quarter of a century will be expended during the coming year in placing in operation some of the most desirable factors for our development. The Dalles has the best prospects of any town in the northwest, and if we do not lead any other city east of the Cascades the fault lies at our own door.

The policy of the dominant white race in the south towards the negroes has become obnoxious to the honest men of the Democratic party, and Gov. Hill, of New York, a probable candidate for president on the Bourbon ticket, gave a stinging rebuke to his partisans for their cruel conduct towards this dependent people. The leading papers of the party in the south have also spoken in condemnatory language of the oppressive and unfair treatment of the colored people. Public opinion is being aroused to the importance of a free ballot and equal protection to all citizens of whatever race or color, and southern Democrats cannot muzzle the dough-faces of the north to obey their behests in this regard. The colored man must have equal rights in the exercise of the elective franchise with the white, or else the Democracy at the ballot box will experience a series of defeats. The party understand this, and for this reason are changing their former position on the question.

A Pendleton exchange classes The Dalles as a "suburb" of Portland. This idea is both original and unique. Whatever there is of Eastern Oregon has been made by this city. It has advertised the resources of the region, advocated an open river, and has been attacked by Portland on this account. When The Dalles becomes a suburb of Portland, strange things will happen, unconceived at present. But the fact is, that this point and the metropolis are wide apart, and there is not an improvement in which we are interested but Eastern Oregon would be greatly benefited thereby.

The Democracy is preparing its slate for next June, and we have heard candidates for nearly all the officers to be elected at that time; but so far no mention of a U. S. senator has been made. If the Democrats can gather any substantial hopes from the results in Ohio and Iowa, it is high time they were squaring their senatorial timber. The fact is, they can build no expectation from these states in an off-year, and for this reason are willing to wait and watch developments.

Dom Pedro, like a sensible and humane monarch, when the flames of revolution threatened his throne, did not make a funeral pyre of his loyal subjects; but quietly abdicated and left the country. How much less iniquity he will have to answer for than many monarchs who have drenched their country in the blood of those who held to the superstition of the "divine rights of kings."

If Mrs. Southworth had appealed to the courts to have her betrayer punished, very little if anything would have been done to him. Having influence, money and social standing his crime would have been condoned, and she alone would have been the sufferer. The fate which Pettus, her seducer, met, may be a warning to others and deter them from using their devilish arts upon defenseless woman.

The Olympia legislature are working with might and main, and bills are being introduced to regulate all evils. When taxes commence to be collected next year the people undoubtedly will consider that they are governed too much.

If the Oregon delegation at Washington in their recommendations for federal positions fail to recognize "Eastern Oregon" they will be committing a serious blunder. And when we say "Eastern Oregon" we don't mean "The Dalles," which is only a suburb of Portland. This section of the state will give 2,000 Republican majority next June if it is properly treated by the administration.—*Pendleton Tribune.*

There is no city in Oregon—eastern or western—that has been so completely ignored by Portland as The Dalles. Insignificant points, with not half the population or the natural resources, are mentioned daily in the *Oregonian*, while the gateway of the great Inland Empire is passed in significant silence. During the past season Mr. Max Vogt, of this city, has built and almost completed the largest opera house and hall in the state, yet the great paper, which pretends to be the exponent of the advancement of the northwest, has never mentioned the fact. Before the *Tribune* was even conceived, the MOUNTAINEER was doing valiant work for the Inland Empire, and advocated an open river from Kettle Falls to the sea before it knew Oregon existed or there was such a river as the Columbia.

There is a pertinent question for free-traders to answer, and that is, if protection is such a diabolical policy why do so many subjects of free-trade Great Britain annually seek the shores of protected America? Again, if free-trade is so beneficial, why does every English colony adopt the policy of protection, in opposition to that prevalent in the mother country? When our friends can fully and satisfactorily answer these questions, it will be time to advocate a change in the economic policy of the United States.

The Portland and the Salem boards of trade have adopted resolutions in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the world's fair in 1892. The Dalles should follow the example of these two leading cities, and give Chicago its endorsement. This great city of the lakes is representative in everything that is western and progressive. Levelled to the ground in 1871, she has since recovered from her losses and is now the second city in population and undoubtedly the first in enterprise.

The Seattle *Leader*, the prohibition paper of the new state, still hurls its invectives at the Republican party. It has more friendliness toward any other organization, and seem determined to force the party to obey its behests or ruin it at every opportunity. But if it cannot do this, and it would be wise if prohibitionists would change this policy and strive only for the amelioration of the race from the evils of intemperance.

The president is warmly commended by *Harper's Weekly* for his appointments to the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Harrison can't be wholly depraved if Mr. Curtis can see something worthy of praise in his actions.

The lesson of the recent fall elections to the Democracy means victory in 1892; to Republicans a complete devorcement from all "isms" in the next presidential campaign, and strong hopes of victory.

A CHANCE FOR AN EXPLORER.

A Section of Washington Which Has Never Been Visited by a White Man.

Seattle Press.

Washington has her great unknown land like the interior of Africa. The country shut in by the Olympic mountains, which includes an area of about 2500 square miles, has never, to the positive knowledge of old residents of the territory, been trodden by the foot of man, white or Indian. These mountains rise from the level country, within 10 or 15 miles from the straits of San Juan de Fuce in the north, the Pacific ocean in the west, Hood's canal in the east and the basin of the Quinalt lake in the south, and rising to a hight of 6000 or 8000 feet, shut in a vast unexplored area.

The Indians have never penetrated it, for their traditions say that it is inhabited by a very fierce tribe, which none of the coast tribes dared molest. Though it is improbable that such a tribe could have existed in this mountain country without their presence becoming known to the white men, no man has ever ascertained that it did not exist. White men, too, have only vague accounts of any man having ever passed through this country, for investigation of all the claims of travelers has invariably proved that they have only traversed its outer edges.

The most generally accepted theory in regard to this country is that it consists of great valleys stretching from the inward slopes of the mountains to a great central basin. This theory is supported by the fact that, although the country around has abundant rain and clouds constantly hang over the mountain tops, all the streams flowing toward the four points of the compass are insignificant, and rise only on the outward slopes of the range, none appearing to drain the great area shut in by the mountains. This fact appears to support the theory that the streams flowing from the inner slopes of the mountains feed a great interior lake. But what drains this lake? It must have an outlet somewhere, and as all the streams pouring from the mountains rise on their outward slopes, it must have a subterranean outlet into the ocean, the straits or the sound. There are great discoveries in store for some of Washington's explorers.

A gentleman named Drew, now residing at Olympia, states that he has climbed to the summit of the eastern range from Hood's canal, and looking down could see great valleys stretching toward the west. A party of railroad prospectors claim to have penetrated the interior, but could give no account of it, and appear only to have skirted the outer slopes, 10 or 15 miles from Hood's canal. A party of United States soldiers is said to have traversed the country from Port Townsend, but no data are obtainable as to what they saw.

Numerous attempts have been made to organize exploring parties, but they have invariably fallen through, the courage of the projectors oozing out at the last moment. There is a fine opportunity for some of the hardy citizens of the Sound to acquire fame by unveiling the mystery which wraps the land encircled by the snow-capped range.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TEN MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 26.—Lynn, the city of shoes, was visited this afternoon by the greatest fire in its history, and, with two exceptions, the conflagration is the most disastrous that ever visited New England. The fire started about noon, raged over eight hours, devastated a square mile of the business section of the city, and caused a loss estimated at $10,000,000. In fact the greater part of Ward Four is wiped out, as regards the important shoe manufacturing blocks and prominent places of business.

The fire started in Mower's wooden building on Calmont street, and soon communicated with the six-story brick block known as Mower's block. Almost simultaneously the four-story wooden shoe factory of Bennett & Barnard, on Central avenue, and the four-story wooden building on Almont street caught fire. At and after this time a hurricane of flame was in progress.

The burned territory includes dwelling houses too numerous to mention, besides a vast area of business blocks.

Aid arrived from Boston, Salem, Marblehead and the surrounding towns. After the fire had been in progress two hours everybody declared that it would not stop until it reached the ocean, and such proved the case. Four daily newspapers are burned out, the *Item, Bee, Press*, and *News*. There were many narrow escapes from accidents, but no fatalities reported. The high brick fire-wall of the B. F. Spinney block served as a barrier to the further progress of the flames up Union street. After that handsome structure was gutted, three national banks, the Central, Security and First National, together with the Lynn Institution for Savings, located in the First National block, were all wiped out. Twelve of the finest shoe blocks in the city are in ruins, and about twenty-five stores. At this writing it is impossible to state how many dwelling houses are burned. They were mostly occupied by the poor class, in the vicinity of Beach street and the wharves. The Central Congregational church was burned to the ground.

LYNN'S COSTLY BLAZE.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 27.—The city is patroled by militia—250 men being on duty, stationed at the entrance of the ruined streets, barring approach to the burned district. The guard is strict. Guards are stationed at the stores, which have been partially cleaned out, to prevent thieves from taking what is left. No one is permitted to pass the guards without a permit from the city clerk.

Through the associated charities many families were furnished lodgings last night in rooms hired at lodging and dwelling houses, and rations of hot soup, crackers and bread are being served to all in need of food. As soon as some plan for assistance can be devised, the work of providing for the destitute families will progress rapidly.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The manufacturers here are of the opinion that the total loss at Lynn is nearly $5,000,000. The number of buildings burned is 296, of which forty two were brick block, 112 wooden buildings occupied for business purpose, and 142 dwellings occupied by 164 families. The number of laboring people thrown out of work is estimated at 8000.

A BARK WRECKED.

ASBURY PARK, Nov. 27.—The bark Germania loaded with empty oil barrels and rags, was wrecked to-night at Long Branch. Before the lifeline could be shot out to her the vessel's spar went overboard and the vessel quickly went to pieces and disappeared. Five of the sailors were rescued. Captain Windhorst and eight sailors were drowned. When the vessel struck, the captain, it is said, was drunk. He drew a revolver to shoot the man at the wheel when a wave swept him into the sea. The bark sailed from Stettin September 30, for New York.

COLD WEATHER AND SNOW EVERYWHERE, EXCEPT IN OREGON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The signal office says: A general storm is now prevailing over the country east of the Mississippi. It has been increased greatly in intensity and danger from the gales on the lakes and will be much enhanced by the severe character of the cold wave.

The indications office said to-night: The weather map resembles the conditions closely that existed on the night preceding the great blizzard out in Dakota. The thermometer is alreay down to 14 deg. below zero, and will go away down to-night.

DISASTROUS TO SHIPPING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Advices come in from the North of a severe storm. At Toronto the gale is terrific. One vessel has gone ashore and several lives are lost, while the fleet of loaded schooners anchored in the bay awaiting warf room is fast going to pieces. Through the Mohawk valley several inches of snow has fallen.

A BLIZZARD IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Litchfield, Minn., says: A genuine blizzard set in here this morning. Snow has fallen to the depth of three inches and drifting badly.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM REPORTED.

BUFFALO, Minn., Nov. 27.—Reports come in of heavy snow this morning, which at 8 o'clock, had reached a depth of six inches, when it changed into rain and sleet.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A heavy snow storm prevails in the midland counties.

ROBBED.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 27.—A daring robbery was committed last evening in the building next to the Carlton house, which is used as an annex to the main building for lodging purposes. Two gentlemen were rooming in the building, and to their astonishment they found this morning their room had been entered during the night and watches, money and some trinkets had been abstracted. Several drafts on the National Bank of the Republic, of Saginaw, Mich., were also stolen, the numbers of which are as follows: 3866, 3807, 3809, 9740 and 9741. Payment of the drafts has been stopped, but innocent parties are liable to get hold of them between this city and Portland, and perhaps cash them. Twenty-four worthless vagabonds have been expelled from the city since yesterday through the efforts of the chief of police and his officers, all of whom are determined that Olympia shall be rid of such scum.

A FAMOUS CASE ENDED.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—The famous Durant Bonnybel case, which has been on trial in the United States district court for the past sixteen days, came to an end at 10 o'clock to-night, the jury giving to Bonnybel a verdict for the second time. The case is famous among mining men throughout the country for the reason that millions of money depended on the verdict. Reports come from Aspen to the effect that the city is wild over the verdict, and in Denver wine is flowing like water at all of the hotels at the expense of the Bonnybel owners.

A BIG FIRE AT THE HUB.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The fire bell rang out through the driving rain at 8:15 o'clock this morning, and in less than a half hour there was a foundation for another Boston fire. The flames were discovered in the mammoth stone building on the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets, hitherto thought to have been fireproof. It burned like a tinder box. The fire department which first responded was wholly incapable of handling the flames, which began to leap up and out of the roof and windows toward the buildings on the other side of the street and to the buildings back of the mammoth structure on Rowe place. A second alarm was sent in at 8:30 and when the apparatus responded to this more was needed. A little after 9 o'clock a third alarm was sent in, and in half an hour a general alarm, which brought the apparatus fran Cambridge, Somerville and Chelsea. From the very start there was little hope of the fire being stopped before it consumed several buildings, and the firemen, who had recently returned from the great Lynn fire, and wondered how in the world it could have gained such headway, found out how it was themselves. At 9:45 steamers were on the way from Taunton in answer to Chief Weber's call. Shortly after 9, it looked as if the flames would advance without a hindrance up Kingston to Summer street. Brown, Durell & Co.'s building was now a heap of glowing ruins. The old buildings at No. 30 Kingston street now began to light up, and the Brainerd & Armstrong Company's building was just catching. The group of desperate fire-fighters were being forced to recede inch by inch. The building occupied by Bradford & Thomas and Ame's building were involved in the general destruction. Eastward the fire thirty minutes later had reached the Freedman building on the corner of Lincoln and Bradford streets, while toward Washington street its limit at the same time 9.30 was Chauncey street. It was reported that a dead body had been taken out of the premises of Cluett, Koon & Co., at 74 Chauncey street. Just before 10 o'clock assistance reached the scene from Cambridge.

The agents of a large number of the insurance companies interested were seen by a reporter and asked as to their losses. The risks which could be ascertained today amount to nearly $2,750,000, while a large number of companies have not yet been heard from. The fire, coming as it does on top of the great blaze at Lynn, is a crushing blow to many of the smaller insurance companies, and it is not at all unlikely that it will cause the suspension of some of them.

SHOT FROM BEHIND.

SALEM, Nov. 28.—A special from Roseburg says: F. Cain, a track walker for the Southern Pacific Company, was murdered last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by unknown parties, five miles south of Riddles. He was shot with a Winchester rifle from behind through the heart, while just outside the door, and dragged into the house and the door closed. They searched his trunk and room, and took a watch, a 32 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver and a small amount of money. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Surveyor General of Oregon Explains How They May be Opened up.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Surveyor-General to one of his correspondents, making inquiries as to the mode of procedure in asking for a survey of public lands:

"The appropriation made by congress for public surveys for the current fiscal year (which commenced on September 1) was $200,000. This under the law and regulations, must be expended for 'township surveys,' in whole or part, by actual settlers with improvements; and the surveyors shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations.

"In order to secure surveys, the department requirement is that application thereto should be addressed to this office.

"The settlers living upon the unsurveyed lands in the vicinity should unite in a petition to survey. The petition should be accompanied by a statement showing the number of bona-fide settlers, the character of the unsurveyed lands, the nature and value of the improvements and the area under cultivation stating, if possible, the township. The general character of such valley, or valleys should also be noted.

For several years past it has been the policy of the General Land office to prohibit the survey of land for heavily timbered lands; but it may be necessary under the requirements of the Appropriate Act (Second Session Act, Fiftieth congress, chapter 411, page 959) to make exceptions to this restriction. There are in some localities fine agricultural lands which although heavily timbered, or occupied in part by bona-fide settlers, who at great loss and expense have made for themselves permanent homes to which they are anxious to obtain title. Whenever such cases arise, all the facts as to the character of the lands, and the kinds and quality of the timber, in addition to the information as to the number of settlers and the characters of their improvements, should be fully presented for the consideration of this office and of the general land office.

The Hon. Commissioner will allow the awarding of contracts for the survey of timber lands when their value for agricultural purposes is well established, and satisfactory proof is given of their occupation by bona-fide settlers who have made permanent improvements.

"Upon receipt of the petition I will forward the same to the general land office with an estimate of the cost of the desired surveys and such recommendations as this office may deem proper.

In the event of the survey being ordered by the Hon. Commissioner, the expense thereof will be paid by the government."

A Pipe With a History.

East Oregonian.

Indian Agent Moorhouse now smokes a pipe with a history, and one which serves as a dumb, but eloquent memento of "old times." He took delight in relating the following story of the pipe to his friends, between puffs, as the smoke ascended in a filmy vapour from the bowl and was lost in the surrounding atmosphere:

"It belonged to Eagan, the mighty war chief of the Bannocks, and one of the noblest specimens of Indian manhood and savagery that ever lived. He scarcely led a party of ragskin warriors to victory.

"It was Eagan, it will be remembered, who, in the war of '78, led his band of Bannocks to the hill north of Pendleton and scared some of its residents into hysterics. Indeed, he would have captured the town had it not been for the timely arrival of General Miles.

"He was a powerful foe, and General Howard determined upon his capture. The story of his betrayal by Um a pine to secure a reward of $500, is a familiar one. That Indian, representing himself as a friend and ally, threw the wily chieftain off his guard, and delivered him to Ya ten-e-ou-itz. Eagan made a break for liberty, but was caught, stabbed and killed by Ya ten-e-ou-itz, whose lodge pole is now adorned with Edgan's scalp.

"The pipe, another trophy of victory, descended in some manner, to Paul Show-e-way, by whom it was presented to me. It was a war pipe of the Bannock chiefs, and was gravely smoked in council when war was imminent, and was being discussed."

The bowl of the pipe is composed of that reddish-colored clay which is seen in many articles of Indian manufacture. It is neatly inlaid with silver, evidencing much care and nicety in construction. As a souvenir and as a pipe, also, it is highly valued by Mr. Moorhouse.

The Little Boy Was Revenged.

Washington Capital.

About thirty-five years ago a little boy was given a quarter of a dollar for spending money. As he walked down the street, very happy, he met with an older boy and showed him the money, saying as he did so: "See what my good papa gave me to spend." The older boy knocked it out of the little fellow's hand and snatched it up and ran off with it. The little boy was almost heart-broken, but when he went home crying and told about it, his mother gave him another quarter. This mollified him but he never forgot that older boy. The war came on and this young boy was given a commission in the army, while the little one, who was too young to enlist, remained at home. After the war the younger boy became a clerk in the department. Within the past few years the older boy, who had become a lawyer and an orator, announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate, and he had a large following. It looked as though he might be elected. But in many portions of the country and especially in the newspapers, in many portions of the state, published a statement to the effect that the candidate had been dismissed from the army for cowardice and other questionable conduct. The lawyer denied the charge, and extracts from the records of the war department were published, showing that the charge was true. He was not [illegible] accomplished, [illegible] post-marked Washington, D. C. of which the following is an exact copy: "Do you remember the day you outraged a little boy's feelings and almost broke his heart by snatching a quarter from him? That quarter cost you a seat in the senate."

Fifty Years Hence.

DesMoines Register.

That is but a short time. The aged men and women of the present day look at the passage of the last half-century as a recent thing. Yet what stupendous changes have been made in the political and domestic economy of the United States. But what are to be the lessons and results of the next fifty years? The population of the United States will then be at least 150,000,000. Where are they to live and what are they to eat? At present it takes about six bushels of wheat per capita to feed the inhabitants, requiring now about 300,000,000 bushels. Fifty years hence, with a population of 150,000,000, at the same rate, it will take 900,000,000 bushels. Where is it to come from and where is it to be raised? Wheat is a desolator, and leaves barrenness in its track. While the wheat area is being pushed northwest and into the valleys of the mountains the area behind it is being closed up. The Genesee country, the western reserve, the Wabash valley and the grand prairies of Illinois, so celebrated in their several periods as prolific of wheat have long since been abandoned as feasible fields for wheat raising. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin are now following suit.

Then where are the 900,000,000 bushels to come from annually to feed 150,000,000 inhabitants? There are no new worlds to discover. The entire face of the world is known. But the United States has nothing to dread, It is the great corn field of the world, which produces the most nutritious human food. Its roots do not desolate the soil. By proper care and wise farming equal crops can be raised for 1000 years in succession, and the human race may never feel a lack of food.

The population of the world may be three times larger than at present, and the corn area of the United States can produce enough of this rich and nutritious cereal to feed the world.

BROUGHT HIM IN DEBT.

Business Is Business—Farmer Should Not Be Butchers.

The following queer story of a transaction between a farmer and a butcher in one of the counties near San Francisco is told by the *Butchers and Live Stock Gazette*: Mr. Jones sold a bullock to Mr. Lazarus for $16, to be taken and paid for when fat. When Mr. Lazarus came for the animal, Jones said he would like to have a fore-quarter for his own use. Mr. Lazarus willingly accepted the order, and after the bullock was slaughtered, delivered the meat. A few days later Jones went to town, called on Lazarus, and as a preliminary to a settlement, asked for his bill. "Dot's all right, Mr. Jones; I haf the bill already made out." Mr. Jones read:

Mr. Jones, Dr., to Jacob Lazarus—

To one quarter of beef, 185 pounds, at 10c	$18 50
By credit, one bullock	16 00
Balance due	$2 50

"Good heavens, Lazarus, you get three-quarters of the beef, the hide, tallow and offal, and bring me in debt $2 50! How's that, old man?"

"Ah, Mr. Jones, dat beef was cheap at 10c a pound."

"But, Lazarus, you only gave me $16 for the whole bullock."

"Ah, but Jones, dot's pizness, pizness, you see!"

"Well, Lazarus, next time I have a fat bullock I'll kill it myself, use one-quarter and throw away the rest, and then I'll save $2 50. You see!"

"Ah! ah! but dot's not pizness: farmers should not be butchers—dot's bad."

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: "Sir Charles Dilke has returned from a visit to Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe convinced that there is no present prospect of war. He says Russia is the only power which could begin fighting, and Russia knows perfectly well that she is not ready for war. In his view, which is by all odds the truest and best informed opinion not muzzled by an official place to be had in Europe, matters will drift along much as they have done the past few years until Russia has got her railways, troops, fleet, and armament in a condition which will warrant flagrant aggression. Until that time he thinks there will be no treaty of alliance with France, simply because Russia would enter into no compact which would put it in somebody else's power to force her hand."

The First.

First postage stamp in 1840.
Kerosene introduced in 1826.
Lead pencils used in 1594.
Window glass used in 694.
Electric light invented 1874.
Iron found in America in 1815.
First insurance marine 533.
First wheeled carriages 1559.
First illuminating gas in 1792.
Latin ceased to be spoken 580.
Bible translated into Saxon 737.
Gunpowder used by Chinese 80.
Bible translated into Gothic 73.
Photographs first produced 1802.
Old Testament finish B. C. 430.
Emancipation proclamation '63.
Paper made by Chinese B. C. 220.

BORN.

HAMPTON—In this city, Nov. 24th, to the wife of Horace Hampton, a daughter.

DEMPSEY—In this city, Nov. 22d, to the wife of Mr. Thos. Dempsey, a son.

MARRIED.

McDONAUGH—WRIGHT.—At the Methodist parsonage, The Dalles, Nov. 27, 1889, by Rev. Wm. G. Simpson, Miss Emma McDonough to William K. Wright.

FRENCH—CONDON.—At the residence of Smith French, Esq., The Dalles, Nov. 27, 1889, by Rev. Wm. G. Simpson, Miss Grace Maud French to James W. Condon.

DAVENPORT—ROBINSON.—At the Congregational church, Nov. 26, by Rev. W. C. Curtis, Mr. Peter H. Robinson, of Portland, and Miss Rosa Elizabeth Davenport, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davenport, of Mosier.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will, in pursuance of an order of the Hon. the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco, duly made, rendered and entered, on the 5th day of November, 1889, in matters of Probate, in the matter of the estate of Nancy Gager, deceased, on Saturday the 4 day of January, 1890, at the Court House door of the County Court House, in Dalles City, said County and State, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of the Northwest quarter and the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty-two (32) in Township One (1) North of Range Fifteen (15) East of the Willamette Meridian, in Wasco County, Oregon, said real estate belonging to the estate of Nancy Gager, deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy all demands against said estate.

Dated November 29, 1889. W. A. OBAR.
Administrator of the estate of Nancy Gager, deceased.
DUFUR & WATKINS, Attorneys for estate.
nov30wk y5t.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco.
In the Matter of the Estate of Catharine Snyder deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the administrator of the above estate, has this 29th day of November, 1889, filed his final account as administrator of said estate, and that by an order duly made and entered in the above entitled court and matter on this day, Tuesday the 7th day of January, 1890, the same being the second day of the next regular term of said court, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, is appointed the time and the court room of said court the place for the hearing of objections, if any there be, to such final account and the final settlement of said estate.

TIM BALDWIN.
Administrator of the estate of Catharine Snyder deceased.
nov30wkly5t.