The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 21, 1891

THIRD PARTYISM A FAILURE.

The bitter wail of the Kansas *Democrat*, leading organ of its party in the state, is a finely satirical reply to the boasts of the southern Bourbons, who predicted disruption of the Republican party in the northwest through the agency of the Farmers' Alliance, or, to speak with greater precision, through the agency of the southern Farmers' Alliance and its Ocala platform. Says the Kansas organ of the Democracy:

The returns from the various parts of the state show that the straight Democratic vote last Tuesday in all does not much exceed 25,000. Nothing could more unmistakably show the extent of the demoralization of the Democratic party; indeed, it has just narrowly escaped destruction in this state.

What Democrat in Kansas will not say it is time to cry a halt?

Hereafter to any Democrat in Kansas, high or low, who dares to talk of fusion with the People's party we say, applying the famous sentiment of General Dix in war time. "He who tears down the Democratic flag shoot him on the spot."

It is doubtful if any People's party, or third party of any kind, has given appreciable measure of aid to the Democratic party in any state. In Ohio the Democrats hoped that the third party movement would prevent the election of a Republican legislature, but it failed to do so. Wherever the Democrats have been partially successful in a republican state, and they have not been wholly successful in any Republican state, it has been by bringing to the front some local question, as prohibition in Iowa, or the pleasing personality of their gubernatorial candidate in Massachusetts; but the third parties helped in neither of these states. Wherever the Republicans made the national issues of honest money and protection to the uppermost, as in Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and Kansas, they elected their whole tickets. Wherever the Democrats outgeneraled them in campaign management, and made local issues to be uppermost, there was partial Democratic success; but even there the Republican sentiment was active enough to save the legislature and to secure a succession of Republican senators.

AN EPIDEMIC OF MURDER.

The dispatches during the past week have contained accounts of terrible homicides in the Bay City of the Pacific, and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in speaking of the matter, says: Within the past week there have been no less than six deaths by violence in this city, all of which may be denominated murder in the popular sense of the term, if not in a strictly legal sense. Some were murder with premeditation and malice, and some were killing in anger or under some provocation, real or fancied, but there is, for the purpose of this article, no need of drawing fine-spun distinctions.

What we earnestly desire to call attention to is this, that there is a growing tendency in this city to believe that the machinery of the law either is not adequate to the prevention or due punishment of crime, or that its operations are abused so as to result in defeating the ends of justice. The people of San Francisco are losing faith in the efficacy of courts and juries and prosecuting officers, and are coming to believe that if one accused of crime can but secure a certain amount of delay he is practically secure from punishment.

This belief has nothing to do with the grand jury questions which have been so prominently before the public of late, it is not delay in investigating charges or finding indictments which is undermining the confidence of the people, but delay in bringing men to trial who are charged with crime, and additional delay in carrying into execution the sentence if a verdict of guilty is rendered.

The sequence of this loss of confidence is not hard to foresee. Distrust in legal methods and processes will be certain to beget an undue admiration for methods which are clearly illegal, but which, under analogous conditions, have certainly proved effective. In plain words, this city is beginning to think vigilance committee very seriously, and if this epidemic of murder be not checked it will not be possible to answer for the consequences.

Oregon is now placed in the humiliating position of being a beggar throughout the state for a fund to have a proper representation at the Columbian exposition. If the legislature had heeded the request of the press association $250,000 would have been appropriated for this enterprise, and there would have been no necessity of canvassing the different counties for this purpose. The convention held for this purpose canvassed the matter thoroughly, and the result was the editors of the state thought it necessary for the legislature to make a liberal appropriation. If that advice had been followed, this portion of the northwest would have displayed her advantages equal to any state in the union.

The Chilians do not appear as peaceful as was reported a few days since, and it may be necessary for Uncle Sam to kill a few to bring them to their senses. These mongrel inhabitants of the South American republics have hot blood; but the Anglo Saxons of the north can soon cool their ardor by a little systematic opening of their overheated veins. When blood flows they soon forget their enthusiasm, and they are not possessed of the necessary coolness to stand reverses.

It may be in the line of editorial work, when courts are in session, to publish long homiletical discourses upon justice and juries, greatly to the disparagement of the latter; but we shall not enter this field of jounnalism, for the reason that we are firmly persuaded that the citizens who compose our petit juries are what the community and public sentiment make them. If those who tried Guiteau for the murder of Garfield had acquitted him on the plea of insanity they would have received the severest censure of the press and the peaple, and yet, after the lapse of years, there are few who do not consider the fellow a lunatic and a proper subject for the asylum. This is about the history of almost every important case that is tried in our courts. Before a witness is heard for or against, public sentiment has shaped itself in a certain direction, and jurors simply carry out the verdict of the community. They are not to be censured, but the free criticism of crimes and misdemeanors by the press and the people.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his fiftieth birthday on the 9th instant, and during this half-century of existence, with all his opportunities, he has done little or no good for the human race. If he had been bred as a hod-carrier or to other useful employment, his life would have been equally successful as it is. Perhaps he has had some of the enjoyments incident to life in high places; but the petted scion of royalty, waiting for a vacant throne, has little sympathy with the people and the people little sympathy for him. If his honored mother were to die to-morrow, he would occupy a position, which a democratic House of Commons has made more ornamental than useful, and he would simply be a well-defined figurehead of a great and glorious country, venerated as a relic of antiquity by a few and hated by many.

An Eastern Oregon cotemporay says there "are millions of acres possessing the super-transcendent qualities that a man buried here will have a start of a Webfooter of from 2000 to 5000 feet to heaven on the resurrection morning." But how about the other region we read about in Scripture, where "the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched"? Undoubtedly very many, even in this delectable region, will be on the "left hand" in the great day of final accounts, and the Webfooter will have the advantage. But we can advise the editor of our cotemporary that a few thousand feet, up or down, will be of little importance on that dread occasion.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, following the example of writers for the press of the United States, has telegraphed an alarming state of affairs in Chili toward this country, and, in consequence, the ignorant portion of our population have hurled anathemas against the whole English race. These same fellows would inaugurate a war with Great Britain and use dynamite to blow the island into the ocean; but very little attention is paid to their wild vaporings, and it is well for the peace of the Anglo-Saxon nations that little heed is given to this senseless prejudice.

Astoria has been "left out in the cold" for many years by not having hail connection with the Willamette valley. If she had a railroad with the wheat-pronucing portion of Oregon that city would to-day be the seaport of the state, and ships would not be consigned to Portland, 110 miles in the interior, and if drawing too much water, receive their cargoes by river steamers. There is a future for the city at the mouth of the Columbia, and in the next decade there will be a wonderful change in commercial centers in the northwest.

There is not much doubt that Mr. Cleveland will be the candidate of the Democratic party in 1892, and it makes little difference who takes the second place on the ticket. We believe Gov. Pennoyer would be as acceptable as any one who could be named, as he is thoroughly Democratic, believing in the United States being a confederation, and other peculiar dogmas of the party. Cleveland and Pennoyer would sound well, and Republicans would feel as joyful in defeating them as any two who could be named.

Cold, freezing weather, with a heavy fall of snow in Minnesota, and a cool breeze in Oregon, is the substance of the weather report. The climate of this portion of the Pacific coast is more conducive to health than any portion of the United States, and roses and other flowers are still in bloom in our gardens while snow and ice cover the ground in the far east. Surely our "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage."

The sentence of Lawson to the penitentiary for twenty years by Judge Bradshaw will be endorsed by all citizens. An old lady to be assaulted by a lecherous brute is a most revolting crime, and the community will only regret that law-makers did not enact a severer punishment. A young man, in the full enjoyment of his physical powers, can have no excuse for the commission of this heinous crime upon the person of an aged woman, just on the brink of the grave.

There is peace in Europe. It is not the peace that reigned at Warsaw, after the conquering legions of Russia had stamped out the least vestige of liberty; but the calm that portends a storm. Germany watches France, England Russia, and all are strengthening their armaments and drilling their soldiers. One may find solid footing at the brink of a precipice; but he must be very careful in making the next step. And this is the situation of the great nations in Europe.

TAMMANY AND DEMOCRACY.

The *East Oregonian* is a fair Democratic cotemporary; but it believes in a party victory by whatever means. In speaking of Tammany it says:

In answer to a question propounded by the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER, we will say we are not in sympathy with Tammany Hall, believing it to be an association at the present time devoted to what it can make out of politics rather than any good it can do its party and the people.

Our brother puts the matter very mildly when he says that it is an "association at the *present time* devoted to what it can make out of politics." Tammany has an intimate connection with the political history of the country, and we challenge any one to point to a single patriotic action that it has pursued. Being extremely jesuitical it has always advocated that "the end justified the means," and all the deepical methods followed by Democrats during the history of the party has been mapped out by that corrupt wing of politicians in New York City. When the peculations of Boss Tweed became public and he was incarcerated in an ordinary jail, its influence waned; but of late years these gamblers in national politics have again come to the surface and are dictating the policy of the Democratic party.

The same paper continues in an apologetic strain in the following sentence:

Our objection to Hill, as a presidential candidate, rests on the fact that he is greatly under the influence and in the power of Tammany Hall, and we believe he would be defeated on this account, if nominated. Our preference for Cleveland is for the opposite reason. He has shown his fearlessness and unselfishness of being independent enough not to fall at the feet of Tammany, and to hold aloof from its influences until Tammany has seen fit to recognize him rather than he it, and in case of his nomination and election he would be under no obligations to it and would be able to prevent it from making his administration an implement in a partizan pursuit after spoils and the offices.

Mr. Cleveland knows withou the aid of Tammany he cannot be elected in 1892, for the reasons of his defeat in 1888 are still fresh in his memory, and he has become the pliant tool of this class of corrupt politicians to insure success in the next campaign. The mountain has not come to Mahomet; but Mahomet has gone to the mountain. We have always entertained a high opinion of Mr. Cleveland as a man possessing the courage of his convictions, and attempting to do what he considered for the best interests of the people—as a Democrat; but when he compromised with Tammany for no other reason except to be again elevated to the executive chair we place him beside Hill and other politicians. He cannot compromise or associate with that class of men and be honest and patriotic.

Again our cotemporary shows its unfairness in the following excerpt:

Flower's election as governor of New York is no Tammany victory by any means, and our joy is keener on that account. Tammany simply assisted in his election, which entitles Tammany to no special "pull" on his administration.

In 1888 Tammany gave no "assistance" to Mr. Cleveland, and, in consequence, New York went Republican. When Tammany "assists" any candidate, it means business and will not scruple at any means to accomplish its ends. It "assisted" Flower, and he was elected by 45,000 majority; and never, in the history of the party, has Tammany been in harmony with the country Democracy that the state did not roll up a good majority for the party. This simple word "assist" is a relative term and conveys a world of meaning. If a poor, decrepit, old man "assists" another there is little help to the unfortunate; but when John L. Sullivan "assists" the under man in a struggle, it is significant that the top man will be down in very short time. So when Tammany "assists" any political party, with their adroitness in the manipulation of methods, it means victor in New York, and no persons are more fully persuaded of this than Grover Cleveland and Mr. Flower.

Bro. Jackson, let us be fair in the discussion of this matter, and in doing so we must acknowledge that Tammany is the personification of everything that is corrupt in politics; that it never "assists" any person or faction without having complete control, and that both Grover Cleveland and Gov. Flower have "bent the knee to Baal" for the sake of securing this influeuce in their behalf.

The Australian ballot system, which will be in operation in this state in the election next June, will be a great improvement on the old methods. This will insure a fair vote, and do away with the detestable class of ward-strikers. Such a reformation, whether it originated in Australia, China or Russia will be very acceptable to honest American citizens, and the better class will earnestly desire its enforcement.

Nelson Bennett, the great railroad magnate of the northwest, is attempting to boom the Yakima valley in the columns of the Tacoma *Ledger*. This is in harmony with the eternal fitness of things, and we hope when he has become tired of the arid plains of Eastern Washington he will cast his eagle glance towards the fertile valleys and plateaus of Eastern Oregon. We need such men to insure our development.

The Sound cities are still anxious for railroads, as the only means of communication with the interior. That era has passed in Eastern Oregon, and the interest centers in an open river, the cheapest means of transportation. We must acknowledge that Puget Sound is as good harbor as any on the coast, but the only way the business men have of attracting trade is by railroads, and these are not nearly as economical as water. And herein is the great advantage of Oregon over Washington, which, if duly appreciated, would make some city on the Columbia the great shipping point for the northwest. The Inland Empire is drained by this great artery of commerce, and free it from obstructions, and the wealth of this rich region would seek an outlet to seaboard down its channel. There is no portion of the United States so favorably situated as Oregon, and, in the next decade, if she is not the wealthiest state west of the Rocky mountains, the fault will be in the lack of enterprise on the part of those who are directly interested in the development of the naturally rich resources.

The issues of the approaching campaign will be the tariff and the currency, and on both of these subjects the Republicans have placed themselves on substantial grounds. Believing that American industries and products should be protected against the competition of foreign labor, the McKinley bill is the result of Republican legislation, and with a wise discretion that sufficient silver should be coined for the purposes of trade that party passed the silver bill of the last congress. With these principles as the basis of its platform, the Republican party in 1892 can go before the people and expect cordial support. But this cannot be said of the Democracy, which appears to be wedded to free trade and free silver, and these would prove most disastrous to the best interests of the nation.

The Democratic papers in this district are busy naming candidates for congress. Gentlemen of the editorial profession, you should pay proper attention to facts as they are. No Democrat can possibly be elected, and these efforts will only have the effect to stimulate ambition with partisans, which may result disastrously. Possibly disappointed hopes may cause aberration of mind and result in one or more citizens becoming inmates of our over-crowded insane asylum. Brothers, have proper consideration for the weal and woe of the human race, even in politics.

We learn that there are less than a dozen beds unoccupied in the asylum for the insane at Salem, and that lunatics are constantly being taken to the institution. It is hardly possible that slow-going, moss-backed Oregon is going wild over anything under the sun; but such seems to be the fact. When this conservative portion of the union crowds its asylums with insane patients, what may be expected of some of our neighbors, where the brain is kept at a fever-heat every day in the year.

Democratic papers may fill the space in their columns with names of "good" men who would be willing to represent this district in the next congress; but these efforts are futile, as without doubt a Republican will occupy that position for the coming two years, and we are of the opinion that Hon. W. R. Ellis, a man well qualified in every particular, will be the fortunate individual.

The cheap rates for freight has brought a large portion of Klickitat county traders to this city. With narrow-gauge roads to the interior The Dalles would be the shipping point for Eastern Oregon. This is a royal road to wealth for our business men, if they possess the enterprise and foresight to take advantage of the situation.

The *Telegram*, of Portland, concludes from the increase of court business in Multnomah county that Oregon is developing her natural resources. That paper forgot to mention that the insane asylum at Salem has largely increased its inmates in the last few years, and this may be considered an evidence of growth and prosperity.

California is enterprising, and never takes a back-seat for any state in the union. The chief city—San Francisco—is bidding very heavily for the next Republican national convention, and if it is held there the members will receive royal treatment. That city never does anything except in a generous, liberal manner.

The car "Oregon on Wheels" is receiving the encomiums of the people and press wherever it stops, and it will be one of the best advertisements our state has received. It is only necessary to display our rich products to attract the attention of any one desiring a home in a rich and bountiful country.

The mining wealth of the northwest has not yet been fully developed, and we may expect a great many more rich discoveries in the near future. Baker, Grant and Wasco counties may yet increase the mineral wealth of the world by the exportation of the precious metals.

The *Spokesman* of Spokane, wants the wealthy men of that city to die and leave their money for hospitals, colleges, public gardens, art museums, etc.; but these mendesire to live, and the *Spokesman's* wishes have not been gratified in a single instance thus far.

The Independence *West Side* says: How many of our readers know the origin of the name "Long Tom," given to that stream emptying into the Willamette south of Corvallis? It originated thus: A party coming from California to Oregon in 1844, had in company a long, slim Irishman nick-named "Long Tom." One morning, performing his ablutions on that stream, he fell in and got a good ducking. Afterwards, any of the party referring to that stream, called it the Long Tom. This is the origin of the name. Soap creek derives its name from the old bachelors living in that section in 1845, from their being destitute of soap for the washing of their clothing. Among the bachelors were Kit Zumaet, David Stump and "Picayune" Osborn.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The *Telegram* is an echo of the *Oregonian*, and, although different in politics, it is generally understood that both papers are controlled by the same party. For some time past the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER has been earnestly advocating a special session of the legislature for the purpose of an appropriation for a portage railroad from this city to Celilo, and when Gov. Pennoyer positively asserted he would not convene the legislrture for this purpose this paper freely and fully criticised this action. To this the *Telegram*—because it believes that Pennoyer is the representative of Oregon Democracy—takes exceptions, and in its closing paragraph, uses the following language:

By the way, it looks as if the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER was not so consistent or sincere as a paper in that section of the state ought to be, in that it does not seem to give the aid and support it ought to to the men and the company who have been instrumental in opening the river from The Dalles down. All the friendly words we have seen in that paper for weeks, and weeks, too, when a critical test was being made, have been for the Union Pacific or its agents at The Dalles, and not one for the liberators of the commerce of that city and surrounding country. It scarcely lies in the mouth of a paper that has this record to criticise the governor for not calling an extra session.

For many years the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER has advocated an open river and opposition boats on the middle river. To this the paper not only added its influence, but subscribed its means, and we challenge any person to show a single sentence ever published in these columns that ever favored the Union Pacific in its exorbitant freight rates or said one word against patronizing the *Regulator*. On the contrary, the *T.-M.* has never missed an opportunity in stimulating our people to support the opposition boat, and putting it in mild language, the *Telegram*—the Democratic tail of a large Republican kite—is grossly and erroneously mistaken when it says we have given any friendly aid to the railroad. Furthermore, the *Telegram* knows it is falsely stating the facts when it makes the assertion. The *Oregonian* has been favorable to the Washington portage, contrary to the interests of Portland and the state of Oregon, and, as a matter of course, the *Telegram* must follow the conrse marked out by its owner. Janus, in mythology, was represented with a double face. The *Oregonian* and *Telegram* are the Janus of Portland journalism, and for revenue—not for principle—these papers takes all sides on all questions.

TELEGRAPHIC.

These Indicate War.

LONDON, Nov. 17—The Exchange Telegraph Company gives publicity to sensational news from Rio de Janeiro. No explanation is given as to how the news was allowed to be cabled, and as it is known that the government has taken complete control of the cables, the dispatches are not accepted here as accurate. The Exchange Company,s advices report a complete prostration of the postal service. It is supposed this refers to the general postal service of the republic, though it may mean that of the capital. At the same time the government has put a stop to the transmission of all press dispatches by the telegraph lines to the various cities of the country. This step is interpreted as meaning that the opposition to the dictator's rule is growing in the provisional centers. In Rio de Janeiro it is declared a practical state of siege exists. The city is in the hands and at the mercy of the dictator's soldiers. The most stringent measures have been adopted to prevent disorder or organized opposition to the present regime. If the report proves to be founded on fact, it would seem clear that a very large element in the capital is opposed to the dictatorship, and only prevented by the strong hand of the military from asserting itself. As all the papers which refused to support the dictator have been suppressed, the opposition has no public mouthpiece.

Death in the Flames.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Half a dozen or more lives were lost early this morning by a fire in a row of frame buildings in Brooklyn. The flames were discovered at 2:20 o'clock on the third floor of the four-story frame building, No. 120 Nostrand avenue. The buildings were occupied chiefly by families of mechanics. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour four or five buildings were blazing at once. Harry and Edward Ashworth were rescued by firemen from the top floor of No. 120, both badly burned. A butcher named Schnabel, who lived on the second floor of No. 120, rushed into the street with a child in his arms. He said his wife, one of his children, his mother in-law, Mrs. Schellenberger and her two children, Minnie and Willie, 15 and 17 years old respectively, were unable to escape and were burning to death. He ran up and down the street in an excited way, calling on the firemen to save them. The wildest excitement existed among the people in the neighborhood and the streets were filled with half-dressed, crying women and frantic men. At 3 o'clock the whole row, consisting of twenty frame houses, was in flames, and every available engine in Brooklyn was fighting the fire. At this hour it is impossible to tell how many lives are lost, but one entire family is missing, and no trace can be found of five members of the Schnable family.

Rosalia News.

ROSALIA, Wash., Nov. 17.—Last night a German farmer named Elley, living five miles from Rosalia, was found on the roadside with his skull fractured in two places. It is thought that he met with foul play, as the wounds have the apparence of being inflicted with some blunt instrument. Elley had been to Rosalia, where he had disposed of a load of wheat, but when found had no money on his person. He has not regained consciousness, and no clue to the prepetrator of the deed has been found. He will hardly survive, although everything is being done for him.

Richard Calhoun met with a painful accident recently. While on his way to this town and within about three miles of the city, he ran off the end of a bridge and, the buggy upsetting, was thrown violently to the ground. No bones were broken, but he was badly bruised.

Ground in this vicinity is frozen so deep that it cannot be plowed. The thermometer has been down near zero, but with the fall of snow last night the weather moderated, and the farmers expect to start plowing again soon.

Lynching in Montana.

NEIHART, Mont., Nov. 17—Jake Harris, the Great Falls gambler, who shot and probably fatally wounded Marshal Treat and Joseph Lessard, of that city, on the depot platform at Neihert, was taken from jail yesterday and hanged. The shooting was entirely unjustifiable, and when the surgeons announced that both men were nearly dead, a crowd of determined men gathered quietly and quickly. At 5 o'clock the crowd went to the jail and seized Harris, and a rope was adjusted to his neck. There was no time wasted. The murderer was asked if he had anything to say, and answering in the negative the rope was thrown over the limb of a tree and in a second the body was dangling in midair. After the lynching the crowd quietly dispersed. Jake Harris was conspicuous in many bloody fights, and it is no surprise to see him go by the lynch route, although his friends maintain that he was crazy.

Chinese to be Driven out of Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 17—A well-organized movement has been inaugurated here to rid the town of the Chinese element. The subject was taken up about a week ago by the Workingmen's Union, which has a large membership. The matter was called to the attention of the Miners' Union and other labor organizations, which sent delegates to a meeting held last night, at which it was decided to begin the effort three weeks from date. It is a question whether or not the movement will succeed. No violence is to be resorted to, but every effort will be put forth to discourage the employment of Chinese in any capacity, and a systematic boycott against Chinese laundries and restaurants will be started. From a census of Chinese taken by the labor organizations, it is ascertained that the have a population of 1600 in Butte.

An Unfavorable Showing.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 17—The state insane asylum to-day contains 722 patients, being an increase of ninety-six since the first of the year. The increase during the preceding two years was only 102. There are now less that a dozen empty beds in the whole institution and more room must be provided. Of those admitted for treatment fifteen are under the age of 15, and sixty seven are over 55. The largest number are between the ages of 30 and 40. Marion sends more patients than any county except Multnomah, and Lane and Clacamas are next in order. The per cent of foreign born is nearly fifty, every nationality, nearly, being represented. Among the men, the farmers, and the women, housewives are more numerous that those of other occupation.

The Cold Wave is Reported to be General Over the Middle West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Reports from various parts of the country show the cold wave is generally and unusually severe for this season. St. Paul reports the mercury below zero to-night. The other reports are Huron, S. D., 8 deg. below; Bismark, N. D., 10 deg. below; Aberdeen, S. D., 12 deg. below. Various points in Iowa report the mercury at zero, and some so low as 4 deg. below. Wisconsin points report the mercury at zero.

HAS REACHED PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 17.— A cold wave reached here this afternoon, the mercury drooping to 21 deg. below at 6 o'clock, and is still falling.

Fonseca's Mistake.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Montevideo says that the clergy are actively agitating in Brazil in favor of the restoration of Dom Pedro. The clergy are dissatisfied with the Fonseca government for having abolished the connection between church and state, and although the government still pays salaries to the existing functionaries of the church, yet they are not sure that even this willl long continue. Besides, since the separation of church and state, other sects have come to the front much more boldly than during the imperial regime. Since the private property, real and personal, of the imperial family, was restored to it, the influence of Dom Pedro has materially revived in certain directions, and the clergical and other agitators for his return have been encouraged. It is said that Fonseca now looks upon the restitution to the imperial family as a mistake, and that he will probobly, in the event of success in the present struggle, take some pretext for confiscation of all the real estate at least, and perhaps give Dom Pedro a reasonable allowance out of the treasury.

Another dispatch from Montevideo says that, in public opinion there, Fonseca evidently sees a serious conflict before him, or he would not have created a heavy credit for arms and ammunition. Fonseca is said to be making energetic preparation for the struggle against the opposition forces.

A Dangerous Twenty-Dollar Gold Certificate in Existence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The secret service division of the treasury department has information of the existence of a most dangerous $20 counterfeit gold certificate. It is a photographic counterfeit, check letter A—B, K. Bruce register, James Gilfillan treasurer, act of July 12, 1882, department series A 372,945. Apart from the counterfeit containing the figure 20 on the face, and the portrait of Garfield, there is little of the gray of the photograph about it. The seal is small and scalloped, having a reddish tinge, apparently applied with a brush. The number is very pronounced and heavier than in the genuine. The surface on the note is one-half of an inch shorter and one-eight of an inch narrower than the genuine. It has the two parallel silk threads runing through it. The tint on the back of the note is light brown, while in the genuine notes it is orange. This counterfeit is determined by the character of its tints rather that by the lines in the engraving, as it is a photograph of genuine work.

The Death of a Hero.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 18.—Napoleon DeMontague, a Frenchman employed in one of the Plymouth mines, had fired a blast to day and a spark set a pocket of gas on fire. There was no immediate danger, but DeMontague thought the fire would spread and endanger the lives of 600 men. He at once took off his coat and started to beat out the fire. He succeeded, but before he could get back in the breast the roof fell in, crushing him to death. He was well educated, and was the son of a Frenchman who was banished from his native land forty years ago. He settled in Canada. Reverses came, the son came to the coal regions, and in the absence of any other employment was compelled to work in the mines.

The Pope's Episcopal Jubilee.

ROME, Nov. 18—The committee which has in charge the organization of celebrations of the pope's Episcopal jubilee has decided that pilgrimages be suspended until the latter part of 1892, and that then there be a succession of pilgrimages from all parts of the Catholic world until the end of 1893. There is also to be a great exhibition, illustrative of the history and triumphs of the papacy. Fetes in honor of the pilgrims and addresses to the pope, amounting to a universal plebiscite for temporal power. The pope has approved the arrangements. It is understood that he will on the date of the jubilee, January 27, 1893, grant a general indulgence.

Warlike Preparations.

LONDON, Nov. 18.— The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says: "Owing to the cooling of French enthusiasm for the Russian alliens, the Russian minister of war has abandoned the project of purchasing new rifles and ordered the utmost dispatch in filling the old Berlin cartridges with smokeless powder. Seasoned regiments in Finland will be transferred to the Austrian frontier and the recruits sent to Finland. These measures are presumed to be due to the Austrian emperors recent alarmist speech.

Severe Weather in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Owing to the exceptional severity of the weather the government has given orders that work on the eastern portion of the Siberian railway shall be suspended for the present. As a measure of relief to many peasants in the famine-stricken districts the government is considering the advisability of engaging thousands of them to work in the construction of the Siberian road during winter. The work of building the line will be resumed as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently.

Tax Reformers in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—A number of important measurs are awaiting the return of the czar. Among others, the proposed remission of the land tax in the provinces affected by the famine, and a readjustment of the tax system, throughout Russia. Under the present system, the more industrious and profitable provinces have to pay the taxes for those other provinces that are either thriftless or unfortunate. This bears heavily on the farmer and there is a loud demand for a change.

Arbitrator of the Behring Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report that the king of Sweden has been named as the arbitrator of the Behring sea matter is emphatically denied. Sec'y Blaine, when asked about it last night replied decisively: "There is not a word of truth in it." It is not believed in diplomatic circles in Washington that the arrangements for arbitration will be completed in detail until after the assembling of congress, and consequently the formal announcement of the arbitrator will not be made before that time.

Accident Insurance for Criminals.

BERLIN, Nov. 18—The proposition of the government to extend the system of invaid and accident insurance to prisons and reformatories, meets with considerable opposition on the ground that there would be temptation to prisoners to incur injuries in order to profit thereby. At present the German prisons are comparatively free from serious accidents, but there is a fear that with an inducement for accidents to happen there would be a change.

Austria's Defensive Move.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Well founded reports are current here that the Russian government has ordered 40,000 troops dispatched to the Polish frontier, and that the number of barrack huts in that vicinity are to be largely increased. In consequence, it is reported that the Austrian government has ordered a large number of officers and men dispatched to strengthen the frontier guards.

Tin-Plate Works Shut Down.

LONDON, Nov, 18.—The tin plate industry in South Wales is in an exceedingly depressed condition. Since Monday last the works have shut down, throwing a number of men out of employment. In many cases these men have nothing but their wages to depend upon, and there is much suffering. They and their families are completely destitute.

A Row in the Farmers' Alliance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Soon after opening this morning of the executive session of the supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance, the chairman of the committee which last night met the representatives of the subtreasury element said his committee was ready to report. Instantly there was a disturbance. On motion from a delegate seated on the McCune side of the house, every one not entitled to vote in executive session was obliged to leave the hall. When the doors were closed, the chairman read a recommendation that Dr. Yeaman, author of the anti-subtreasury protest, should have a hearing. It was received with cries of "No, no," and an acrimonious discussion began. About 12:30 o'clock a communication was sent to the anti-subtreasury people demanding that the alliance be immediately furnished with a copy of the protest which they desired to present. The anties replied that the committee were only empowered through Yeaman's motion to present the protest, and, until Yeman could be heard by the supreme council, the latter body would be deprived of the pleasure of reading the protest. At 1:30 P. M., the supreme council had neither adjourned nor replied to the communication of the anti-subtreasury people.

Sweden and Norway

LONDON, Nov. 18—Advices from Stockholm state that the direction of events in Norway is viewed in Sweden with the gravest anxiety. The Norwegian agitation is attributed to Russian and Danish influences, and is said to be supported financially from abroad. The Norwegians are more closely attached to the Danes than to the Swedes, and make no concealment that they would prefer union with Denmark. It is feared in Stockholm that the storthing may follow up its action in favor of separate presentation abroad by declaring Norway a republic. In that event war would be inevitable, as there is a strong feeling in Sweden that the common people of Norway, most of whom are excluded from voting, would not sustain the storthing in the event of a civil war, especially if Sweden should promise a more liberal suffrage as a reward for adhering to the union of the two countries.

The Brazilian Insurrection.

LONDON, Nov. 19—The Santiago correspondent of the *Times* says: In spite of the obstructions in the channel of the Rio Grande by the Brazilian insurgents, merchant vessels and foreign warships drawing less than thirteen feet will still be able to pass. A telegram received to day from Buenos Ayres announced that the whole province of Rio Grande is in arms against Fonseca. Dr. Brazil, recently appointed minister of war by the provisional junta, has sent a telegram to the minister of finance demanding the resignation of Fonseca. Generals under Fonseca's order have reached Montevideo, but no troops or gunboats have arrived. Dr. Brazil has been making overtures to the province of Santa Catherius, asking the people to join issue with the Rio Grande insurgents.

An Awful Accident.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 18—A most shocking and fatal accident occurred this morning. About 8 A. M. an alarm of fire was turned in from Jefferson and C streets. Chief H. M. Lillis and Assistant Chief Packingham started down Pacific avenue. As they came opposite Tenth street a heavy hosecart with three horses abreast came into the avenue at a furious pace, colliding with the chief's buggy, throwing both men to the pavement and running over them. Both are seriously injured, and physicians say there is no hope of recovery. Lillis has concussion of the brain as well as other injuries. He has been a most efficient and trustworthy officer, and many regrets are expressed that he should be injured in the performance of his duty.

Oklahoma Wants to be a State.

OKLAHOMA City, O. T., Nov. 19.—The Commercial Club, of this city, has issued a call for convention to be held in Oklahoma, December 12, composed of delegates chosen from each political division of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, to discuss the advisability of statehood and the boundary lines of the proposed state.

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