The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY..... MARCH 5, 1892

SLIGHTLY SARCASTIC.

The *Oregonian* correspondent at Washington, apparently under the dictation of the Oregon congressional delegation, furnishes that paper with the following regarding the opportunies offered for Eastern Oregon to select its own representative in congress at the coming election:

If the people of The Dalles, in Oregon, will take a little advice regarding the improvement proposed at that place for the benefit of the Columbia river, the *Oregonian* correspondent will freely give it to them. For sev- years past both senators and representatives from Oregon have been doing everything they could to secure improvement of the Upper Columbia, especially the improvement at The Dalles. During this time it is known the people of The Dalles have been freely criticising the delegation in congress, and asserting that the members have not been doing what they should to secure this improvement. Now there is an opportunity for the people of Eastern Oregon to elect a representative to congress. Heretofore the trouble has always been in the house of representatives. In the senate Mr. Mitchell has been able to secure the passage of his boat railway bill, but the house would not listen to it, neither would the house listen to the project of Mr. Hermann for the portage railway around The Dalles obstruction.

The opportunity of the people of The Dalles is ripe, on account of the additional congressman, which should by all means come from the people of The Dalles, to get through their boat-railway bill and the appropriation for locks and dams and a portage railway. Of course, the people of The Dalles know this can be done. They have said so time and again, alleging if proper work was done by the representatives in congress there need be no trouble. Here is the best opportunity which has ever been offered to the community to secure what they want. It has been held that Hermann, being from Southern Oregon and the senators from Portland, they did not care to have this improvement pushed through, and were fighting the interests of Eastern Oregon. But now the opportunity offers for a congressman to come from Eastern Oregon. It would probably be better to have a representative from the city of The Dalles, who can tell the river and harbor committee, and convince that body that the improvement should be made, and who can talk the matter up on the floor of the house and pass it. With almost unanimous consent the people of Eastern Oregon should select a man from The Dalles to come down here and put through this great work which has been so long neglected.

WHAT FREE WOOL MEANS.

The New York *Press* says: A few days ago Mr. Springer, the foremost champion of the bill and the Democratic leader of the house, was asked the following question: If the bill is enacted, do you expect a large increase in the importations of woolens? He replied: "Yes, there will undoubtedly be a heavy increase in importations."

This confession exposes in a single sentence the motive and aim of free trade. Americans everywhere will do well to mark its significance. It is a notice served on every American manufacturer that makes woolens, and every operative in American woolen factories, that it is the deliberate purpose of the Democracy to cripple and destroy the wool-growing and woolen industry of the United States. It is a clear, definite statement that if the Democracy has its way the importation of foreign woolens into this country is to be heavily increased in volume. There should be no misunderstanding as to what free wool means. It means that every additional pound of lowpriced foreign wool that comes into the United States will displace a pound of wool grown on the backs of American sheep. It means that every additional yard of foreign woolens imported will displace a yard of woolen made by American labor. It means that the farmers of the United States are to be placed in direct competition with the sheep ranchers of Australia and the coolie labor of Asia; that the well-paid American woolen-worker is to be put on a level with the foreign pauper labor that lives from hand to mouth on starvation wages and dies in the workhouse; in short it means that the vast wool industry of the United States is to be sacrificed to gratify the free trade fanatics of the Democratic party.

The purpose of the Democrats to make foreign wool free, on the ground that it is "raw material," is squarely opposed to the interest of the agriculturist. To carry it out would be to reduce the income of every farmer whose sheep contributed to last year's American wool product of 350,000,000 pounds. So far as the farmer is concerned, the wool he sends to market is now raw material. It is a finished product which represents his own labor, the cost of his farm, the interest on that cost and all the expense of running his farm and making it pay a profit. The farmer is entitled to full protection as much as the wage-worker who manufactures woolens. The Democracy would protect neither. The Republican party would protect both.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Less than one year ago Lord Derby in a speech delivered at Manchester, England, said: "It is notorious that our principal industry, that of agriculture, has not of late shared in the general prosperity; that land in many districts is almost, if not quite, unsalable; that in all parts of England rent has fallen; that the farmer is often less able now to pay a low rent than he was fifteen or twenty years ago to pay a high one; that land is being very largely laid down to grass in order to save labor, and that the younger farmers and the younger laborers both are disposed to throw up the game and to try their chances either in great towns or in the colonies."

Here is an object lesson in protection made all the more prominent from the fact that recently there has been introduced in the house of commons a bill, singular in its construction and admitted by its author, Chaplin, to be tentative in character. It aims at a wider distribution of land among the people so as to re-create the yeoman class steadily dwindling for many years. It is also hoped to check the migration of rural residents to the towns by offering increased advantages, to counteract urban attractions. This is the theory of the bill and to accomplish its purpose it is proposed that the public works loan commission be empowered to lend money at 3½ per cent to local authorities to provide small holdings for persons resident in their counties, the amount borrowed not to exceed a sum involving a charge upon the rates of over a penny in the pound for any year.

Great Britain's free trade policy having ruined the agricultural interests of the country, the nation is to be called upon to make good the loss sustained. The whole fiscal system for more than forty years has been devoted to the expansion of the manufacturing industries of England, and now it is sought to restore agriculture to its former estate, not by a just and proper system of protective duties but by a drain on the national finances.

How does such a condition of affairs strike the American farmer? Free traders constantly attempt to persuade him that he is deeply injured by protection, but no year in this country has ever shown such solemn facts as are displayed by the statistics of agriculture in Great Britain under free trade.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

In the following paragraph from the *East Oregonian* the suggestion is universally applicable to the present state of society:

The socialist editors, who distributed bread to the destitute of Vienna, have been arrested for causing a crowd to collect, the assembling of such a destitute throng being considered dangerous in the Austrian capital. Why not arrest the people for daring to be hungry?

In all countries the poor and poverty-stricken appear to have only one privilege, and that is, to die, fighting for their monarch or of starvation if they cannot exist on the smallest pittance. The bread riots in Berlin were the natural struggle for existence, the same as the worm would exert when trampled upon, and yet they were clubbed and sabered by the hirelings of monarchy and a subservient press printed column after column, painting in glowing colors the dangers to society and established law and order of these outbreaks of the lower masses. It must be considered that the poor wage-earner has the same desire of existence, the same love of family and the same longings for happiness in the future as the millionaire, and, generally speaking, do as much good for the human race. Of course, there are some heartless beings, who believe that the world has too many population, and that the death of a hundred thousand every few years is providential economy for the better support of the remainder; but such men are not the leaders of morals or of politics. Nothwithstanding we may be liable to be charged with sickly sentimentality, we believe the bread-winners have a right to live, and to demand such remuneration for their labor as will insure their support. The world owes more to the day laborer than it does to the parasite who acquires wealth by taking advantage of the necessities of his fellows.

Fifteen assessors, representing as many counties in the state of Oregon met in Portland last week and as a result of their deliberations resolved that all property, real and personal shall hereafter be assessed at its true cash value. What a deal of nonsense is attached to this question of assessment and taxation? Any assessor having the slightest regard to his oath is supposed to assess all property at its cash valuation and the fact that the introduction of such a resolution was necessary shows that these public servants have been in the past remiss in their official duties. There is one simple solution to the vexed question of taxation in this state. Assess all property at its fair cash valuation and ignore all claims of indebtedness. Then the work will be easy, but it is not at all probable that the lawmakers will be able to grasp this idea but content themselves with fighting for all manner of vagaries that lead to but one end—that of higher taxes and universal dissatisfaction.

Mr. William Holder, residing at Grass Valley, Sherman county, is being mentioned as the probable Republican nominee as joint senator for Wasco Sherman and Gilliam counties. Such a selection would be an excellent one. Mr. Holder is so well and favorably known in this senatorial district that his nomination would certainly result in his being elected by a handsome majority and the people would be assured of an honest, active advocate of the interests of the people whom he represented. The position of Mr. Holder on the question of an open river and portage railway is in entire harmony with the great majority of the people and he can be safely depended upon to loyally support any such measure. If Mr. Holder can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination he would be a very proper man to place upon the ticket.

OMINOUS DISCORD.

There are two dates in this leap year February that the Democratic party is likely to recall with a somberness tinted with the red of anger, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the 22d and the 25th. It was on the former day that David B. Hill crossed the rubicon at Albany and set at defiance the popular sentiment of his party in favor of Cleveland, proposing to coerce that party with his legions of professional politicians. If he will cast his historic eye at the foot of Pompey's pillar he may see something to his advantage, and if he will recall the ides of March and the events which led to the asp of suicide he may be reminded that when personal ambition overrides popular sentiment its wreckage is something more than personal. But Feb. 25th is quite as ominous in its portent for the Democratic party. It was on the night of that day that the Democrats in congress, undeterred by a drenching rain, held their long advertised silver caucus, resulting in a split. Just how far that division may extend no one can tell, but the caucus bids fair to be a landmark in the history of that party.

One is reminded of the split between the Douglas and the Buchanan Democracy which culminated in the Douglas and Breckinridge schism of 1860. There are two well defined convictions in the party on silver; one, led by Mr. Bland, maintains that duty and expediency unite in demanding immediate free coinage as flat repudiation and fiatism. There does not seem to be any intermediate opinion. Every Democrat in congress, apparently, is either a red hot silverite or a stone cold goldite. The split of Thursday evening was inevitable. The only way to prevent a clash and a division was to hold no caucus on the subject. The conflict of opinion is absolutely irreconcilable.

This winter caucus is prophetic of next summer's convention. State conventions will probably get on well enough, but the national convention must meet the question squarely. It will not be able to evade it by adjournment. A platform must be adopted which means one thing or the other, and a candidate nominated who is for or against free coinage. A straddle will be out of the question, however strong the attempt may be.

In the meantime the Republicans are industriously sawing wood. The silver act of 1890 is not looked upon as a finality, but as the best way to hold matters in abeyance until an international ratio between gold and silver can be arranged. There are a few Republicans who are unwilling to wait, but there is no danger of anything in Republican prospects at all analogous to the Democratic caucus of Thursday night over that matter or to the Albany convention of Monday.

THIRD PARTY CANDIDATES.

The organizations which sent delegates to the recent St. Louis convention are already discussing third party presidential candidates. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, seems to be the favorite so far. He has the prestige of having made one campaign for the presidency, in 1880, as the candidate of the Greenback party, in which he polled 306,219 votes in the whole country. Of the other candidates mentioned, Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, is the most prominent. He has been a congressman without displaying any marked ability, but is chiefly known as a sort of literary crank. He published some pseudo-scientific books which excited the smiles of scientists, but his effort to find a cryptogram in Shakespeare's works which would fix upon Bacon as the author is his only literary work which has ever excited serious attention, and even that has been relegated to the domain of eccentric authorship. Lately he has made himself somewhat prominent in advocating the new party movement.

L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, has come into notice in connection with the presidency of the Farmers' Alliance. He has yet to show of what stuff he is made.

We all know Senator Stanford's aspirations, but his candidacy is hardly probable. His somewhat celebrated advocacy of the Argentine system of finance is his only claim upon the third party. Since it has been made to appear that the passage of his promised measure would enable railroads of the country to borrow government funds at low rates of interest to an almost unlimited extent, the philanthropy of this financial scheme has been somewhat discredited.

T. V. Powderly, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is well known to the country in connection with the great organization of which he is the head. He has shown himself to be conservative and judicious in handling important public interests, and has developed good organizing and administrative qualities. Possibly he might be antagonized by rival labor organizations.

The last of those mentioned as probable candidates is Anson J. Streeter, of Illinois. Streeter is another ex-president candidate, having polled 145,961 votes as candidate of the United Labor party in 1888. That fact will, no doubt, give him some prestige in the race. Possibly other men may come to the front between now and the assembling of the third party convention. It is a familiar fact that such movements are apt to bring forward new men, and sometimes to draw to them the allegiance of disappointed members of other parties, who think they see promise of preferment.

The precious days of the congressional session are radidly passing into history, and nothing is being done regarding the great public improvements which have been in progress in different portions of the country for several years past. That our rivers and harbors need improving is a fact that no one will dispute, and that money appropriated for this purpose will be for the public good is also well known. With these facts before the lower house of congress, there can be no excuse for the Democratic majority to use the time of the session in making the "paths straight" of their candidate in November. The people demand of their representatives in Washington such consideration of their interests that from the public treasury, which is the result of the taxes imposed upon them, they shall receive sufficient appropriations to make the navigable rivers of the country highways of commerce.

Multiply the 54,000,000 ounces of silver which the government is now compelled to buy every year from the silver operators by the 39 cents an ounce additional profit the government would be compelled to pay after the passage of a "free and unlimited" silver coinage bill, and you will have the imperial sum of $21,060,000 a year to go from the pockets of the whole people of the United States into the pockets of those interested in silver bullion and in silver mines. It is surprising that the silver operators work with never-sleeping energy for "free and unlimited silver coinage," by act of congress? The real subject for wonder is that any considerable number of the people of the country consider with patience so audacious a proposition.

There are very many prospective candidates who are enjoying the pleasures of hope at present in anticipation of the nomination for office at the next county and state conventions, and this is particularly true with very many ambitious Republicans in East-Oregon and even in Wasco county. Of course, the Republican candidates for congress and for county officials in Wasco, if there is unity in the party, will be elected; but the conventions will only name one candidate for each office, and it is impossible for us to conjecture who these will be. We believe in representative bodies crystallizing on candidates, and not in being controlled by the caucus or the machine. If such a rule is followed, the office will seek the man, as it should do in all free governments.

The *Oregonian* makes the suggestion that the conventions for the first and second congressional districts be held at central points, and says the convention for the first should be held at Salem and for the second at The Dalles. This is very fair and disinterested on the part of our esteemed cotemporary, and we hope will be acted upon. There can be no doubt that Salem could accommodate the delegates of the first district, and The Dalles those of the second. By adopting such a plan both Eastern and Western Oregon could make their nominations, without the least fear of the "bosses" at the metropolis. If the different county conventions do not act on this suggestion, they cannot make the charge of political centralization in Portland.

If Gov. Pennoyer is a steadfast friend to the portage road from this city to Celilo he should have called a special session of the legislature long ago when importuned to do so by the press of Eastern Oregon, and not attempt now to cut down appropriations for the locks by sending letters to congress in favor of the government building the portage railway.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Ruined by a False Friend.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 3—A terrible tragedy came to light this week at El Rito, a little Mexican town about fifteen miles west of this city. Some ten years ago a young man named Roderigo Martinez left home for Old Mexico to work in the mines. He told his mother and sweetheart that he would return wealthy, and would care for them in good style. He had been gone about three years, and wrote at long intervals. Then suddenly all communication ceased. Finally it was learned through a man, who was supposed to be a friend of young Martinez, that he had been killed in a fight in the mines. Roderigo, meanwhile, had received word from his old home that his mother had died, and that the girl, who had promised to wait for him, had married another. After working hard for ten years he returned to his native town to learn that his mother was still alive and his former sweetheart was not married. He met the man who advised him to go to his old home in disguise and surprise his mother. The idea was acted upon, and while he was sitting in his mother's house as a stranger introduced by a friend, he was suddenly set upon by the old woman, who stabbed him to the heart. She had been told by the supposed friend that he was the one who had killed her son and she took immediate revenge. When she learned the truth she went raving mad and cut her throat from ear to ear. The intended wife of Roderigo heard of the details, and through her instrumentality the false friend also met his death.

In the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 3.—In the commons this evening, Balfour's motion to hold morning sittings for the remainder of the season, was strongly opposed by Gladstone, who, however, said he would agree to the motion if it should apply only until Easter. Balfour accepted the suggestion, and the motion carried. A long debate ensued on the proposition to vote £20,000 for the survey for a railway from Mombosa to Victoria Nyanza. Bryce declared that parliament was practically asked to take the first step towards the annexation of that territory, and should pause before making a fatal descent. Gladstone demanded to know what guarantee there was that it would be a bloodless operation. Goschen replied that treaties had been concluded with the chiefs all along the route. Gladstone said:

"Show me them. There ought to be a motion for the production of the papers. It is treating the house with disrespect. The government is assuming authority which it has disclaimed previously. The case of the government is a perfect blank. The proceedings, I believe, are without precedent in the history, of this or any other administration."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Decision Against Trusts.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—The supreme court of Ohio, in the case of Attorney-General Watson vs. the Standard Oil Company, handed down a decision today of importance concerning trusts. The case was instituted by a petition in quo warranto to oust the company from its corporate rights and to forfeit its franchise. The judgment of the court is to oust the company from the right to make the trust agreements set forth in the petition and of the power to perform the same. This is all the attorney-general desired. He had no animosity toward the company, and did not desire to deprive it of its corporate rights as enjoyed by others, but of trust agreements which are contrary to law. Under the decision the company will be allowed to continue its corporate powers. The decision of the supreme court sustains the attorney-general's demurrer to the answer of the Standard Oil Company, which set up as a defense that the trust agreement was entered into by individuals, and not by the company as a corporation holding a franchise. While the decision does not oust the company from its franchise, it prohibits them from in any way continuing to carry out or fulfill any provisions or agreements under trust contracts. The attorney-general of New York has papers ready to file against the Standard Oil Company in that state, prepared in contemplation of this decision.

The Third Party.

JACKSON, Miss., March 1.—Representative McAllister, chairman of the national anti-sub-treasury alliance, this morning was asked what he thought of the recent labor conference at St. Louis and its bearing upon the politics of the South. He said:

"The pretended opposition of the Southern delegates to the third party movement is the merest sham. They were all in full sympathy with it, possibly with the exception of Livingston, of Georgia, who is in doubt as to whether his state is ripe for the movement. There is no question that the sub-treasury element in the Southern alliance will join the movement. The third partyites adopted the Ocala platform and this element believes their political salvation depends upon the success of the sub-treasury and land loan schemes. The movement is fraught with danger to the Democrats in several Southern states, notably in North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. A fusion of this element with the Republicans would seriously imperil Democratic success. The Republican managers recognize the waning fortunes of their party in the Northwest, growing out of this movement, and will eagerly embrace any fusion in the South as an offset. Our committee will issue a call this month for the national convention to resist the sub-treasury and other party schemes."

Ingalls Again in the Arena.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1.—John J. Ingalls has again actively entered the political arena, having made his appearance tonight at the convention of the state league of Republican clubs. He made a speech defending his inactivity during the past two years, and announced the future programme of the Republicans. It had been said, he stated, he took no part in the recent campaign. That was a fact, but he was obliged to say that the state central committee had ignored him. His name, he said, should not be used in connection with any office. He offered his services to the state central committee to go as a private wherever the generals of the campaign wanted him.

The Greek Cabinet Resigns.

ATHENS, March 1.—The Greek cabinet has resigned and the king has summoned Tricoupis to form a ministry. This will bring to an end the proceedings taken by the Delyannis ministry to impeach Tricoupis, formerly prime minister.

The greatest excitement is caused by the resignation of the ministry. No definite information is at present obtainable as to the causes which led to the crisis, but it is known that the king requested the cabinet to resign. The ministers declined to voluntarily accede to the king's request, as they have a majority in the chamber of deputies.

Rioting in Tripoli.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Tripoli announces there has been serious rioting there, growing out of the issuing of a firman by the sultan, making the natives liable to conscription, from which they were hitherto exempt. One thousand Arabs assembled outside the walls of the city demanding a withdrawal of the firman. The Arabs had an encounter with the troops, several being killed and many wounded. Europeans living in the vicinity have taken refuge in the city. Business is suspended.

A Mistake of Anarchists.

PARIS, March 2.—The attempt to blow up the residence of the Princess de Sagan promises to be a nine days wonder. Nobody could conceive why the princess should be attacked in this manner. She is one of the most popular members in Parisian society, and was never objectionable to the populace, with whom she is a favorite on account of her liberal dealings and expenditures and the amiability of her disposition. It now appears that the whole affair was a mistake. The explosives were for another house. The dynamiters had made a stupid blunder. The Spanish embassy was formerly located in the neighboring building on the Faubourg St. Germain, and the sympathizers with the Spanish anarchists had that place in view, being unaware that the embassy had been removed. A letter was received at the building formerly occupied by the embassy signed by a committee of Spanish and French anarchists, making certain demands, and threatening if they were not complied with the building would be blown up. The letter was handed to the police by the occupants of the house, and nothing more was heard of it. It is now evident that the instruments of the committee were not only ignorant of the removal of the embassy, but mistook the house it once occupied, and in a cowardly and hurried manner deposited their explosives in the doorway of the Sagan mansion.

Guatemalan Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Advices from Guatemala via steamer *City of Panama*, which reached this port yesterday morning, are to the effect that Barrillas, the defeated candidate for the presidency, is a fugitive, and is trying to escape from the country without disgorging the money amassed by him during his incumbency in office. Lienfiesta, who was elected to succeed Barrillas, had not yet been installed in office whem the *Panama* sailed, and, if the reports are reliable, it is doubtful if he will be. One of the candidates against him was young Barrios, whose father was once absolute dictator over the land. Barrios is very popular. It is now understood that the lately defeated Barrillas will join forces with him to prevent the seating of Lienfiesta. It is understood that the soldiers sympathize with Barrillas and Barrios, and that Lienfiesta's enemies are well provided with funds and arms. A new outbreak is expected when the lately elected president attempts to take his seat.

Jerry Rusk For President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Jerry Rusk for president is the latest thing in the political line in Washington. Uncle Jerry does not know it, and has not been even consulted, but a number of Republican senators, eager to defeat Harrison's renomination, have agreed to take up the farmer statesman from Wisconsin at the proper time and nominate him if they can swing enough votes to do it. Their arguments are that Rusk is popular with the farmers, and therefore would be a great vote getter, that he has had experience enough in public affairs to show he is a man of ability and capacity. It is argued that if Jerry is put forward in the convention he could weaken Harrison where Harrison is supposed to be the strongest, in the West and South. If the Republican senators succeed in bringing enough anti-Harrison Republicans into line for Rusk, it is probable a break for him will be arranged in the convention.

The Behring Sea Fisheries Dispute.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2—Premier Abbott delivered an important speech in the senate yesterday afternoon during the debate on the speech from the throne. He warmly resented the imputation of Mr. Scott, leader of the opposition, that the Canadian and British governments had altered its tone in pressing to a solution the Behring sea boundary disputes. As a matter of fact, the Dominion had not receded from its position in the slightest degree. What Canada claimed now and had insisted upon all along was that the United States did not possess exclusive sovereignty in Behring sea and Behring straits. Mr. Blaine had abandoned his contention on this point. The dispute now hinged upon the best methods of protecting seal life, the question with which the arbitrators will have to deal. In all likelihood proper regulations will be adopted. The opposition leader had criticised the results of the recent mission to Washington, and asserted that no results had followed. In reply, the premier said he would shortly lay the result before parliament.

A Ferryman Drowned.

SPOKANE, March. 2.—Peter Anderson and Lars Olson were crossing the river by means of a rude ferry a short distance below the falls about 8 o'clock this morning when the boat capsized and Anderson was drowned. Olson was caught in an eddy and barely saved himself by holding to a bowlder until he could gain strength and presence of mind to reach shore. Anderson lived near by and attended to the transfer of passengers across the river. The arrangements for this purpose are somewhat primitive, consisting of a wire stretched loosely across the river and fastened to a large bowlder on either side. On this a light, narrow skiff is arranged to run by means of ropes and pulleys. The river is rising, and when the boat reached the swift current it dipped water and capsized. Neither of the men could swim Anderson's body has not been recovered, and was probably carried far down the river by the swift current.

Ask That a Duty Be Imposed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The lumbermen's convention received and had read today a number of protests against the passage of the bill recently introduced in the house of representatives by Bryan, of Nebraska, placing lumber on the free list. The convention asks that $2 per 1000 feet be imposed as a duty. The committee on resolutions reported a petition to congress setting forth that the lumber industry of the United States was the largest single manufacturing industry of the country, representing the investment of capital of not less than $750,000,000, and furnishing livelihood to at least 3,000,000 people. It calls attention to the fact that all official statements heretofore published have simply comprehended the manufacture of lumber by milling establishments only the cutting of trees and transportation to mills never having been included.

Lands in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Inquiry at the navy department develops the fact that the United States is now negotiating for about 200 acres of land at Swimming Point and Goat Island, Samoa, with every prospect of securing possession. One or two small pieces of land have been already secured, that is, the titles have been approved by the attorney-general, but no money has been paid. The titles to land in Samoa at best, are frail, and the law about the United States acquiring titles to land is so strict that much difficulty is being experienced in concluding the purchase. While the matter is tedious in the extreme, it is believed all difficulties will be removed and about 200 acres finally purchased for coaling and wharf purposes.

A Mysterious Murder.

TACOMA, Wash., March 2.—The horribly mutilated corpse of Conchilla Salvador, a Sicilian fruit vender, was found this evening in a shanty he occupied on D street, corner of Nineteenth. There are thirty wounds on the body, the head is broken and repeatedly stabbed. Salvador Picani and Guiesepi Morse were arrested on suspicion. Picani, a fruit vender called attention to the fact that the man was missing, and went with an officer to the cabin, finding the dead man. Guiesepi had called Picani's attention to the fact that the man was missing. There was blood on Picani's hands, but it may be from a terrible disease he is suffering from. It is said that Picani owed the dead man money, but there is no confirmation of this. Picani admits $26 indebtedness. Both men deny complicity in the crime, Picani saying that Conchilla was his special friend. Guiesepi Morse is not thought guilty, but was with the man the night before.

Chili is in Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 2—A *Herald* special from Valparaiso says: Ministers Pereira and Blanco Viel have resigned from the cabinet and Carlos Walker Martinez has retired from the council of state. All three of the members of the conservative party have likewise surrendered their portfolios. The coalition ministry, it would seem, under the present liberal regime cannot attain any solidity. It is said the cause of the resignations was dissatisfaction with the proposals of Finance Minister Valder Vergara to rehabilitate Chili's finances and raise her credit in the world's money market."

Entirely Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON March 2.—A correspondent of a New York paper sent from here yesterday a sensational story that there had been a consultation among the Chinese diplomats and that it was agreed between the minister and his government that if the Geary or Stump Chinese bill passed congress the Chinese government would adopt a retaliatory policy and would expel all of the American missionaries now in China. It was further stated the Chinese legation had caused this to be made known to our state department. It turns out there is absolutely no truth in the story.

The Remains of Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Sec'y Blaine has directed Minister Egan to request the Chilian government to allow the removal of the remains of Riggin and Turnbull, the United States sailors killed in the Valparaiso riots. The law of Chili it is said, does not usually permit the disinterment of human remains until several years after they are buried.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If la grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. 6

There was Blood on the Gold.

TACOMA, Wash., March 3.—The coroner's jury in the case of Salvatore Conchilla, the murdered Sicilian, today brought in a verdict of death by the hands of a person unknown. Little doubt now exists that Salvador Picani is the guilty man. A belt containing $300 bloody gold was found today in Picani's stable. A bloody hatchet was found near the bed and identified as Picani's.

SHOT IN THE ABDOMEN.

Charles Grosty, while hunting near Easton, tried to separate his dogs which were fighting, and struck them with the butt of his rifle. It exploded, the ball entering his abdomen. He now lies in the hospital in this city dying.

THE ALLEGED BRUTALITY.

District Judge Hanford today decided that he had not jurisdiction in the libel against the ship *Samaritan* brought by the sailors, alleging ill-treatment. The case has been passed upon by the British consul.

Samples from Mineral Creek.

CENTRALIA, Wash., March 3.—Fresh samples just received from the Snow Storm mine in the Mineral creek district, taken from a vein of ore over 100 feet wide are claimed by those who have seen them to be the finest yet brought here The direct trail to Mineral City, from Centralia, is fast nearing completion, and by the 10th, the readiest way to reach the mines will be direct from here, a distance of about forty miles. There are good prospects that the trail will be immediately converted into a good wagon road, and a line of stages put on. Numbers of people from California, Colorado and Nevada are now here anxiously awaiting the completion of the trail, to set out to the mines. The Silver Telegraph & Telephone Co., which is stringing wires between this city and the mines, is rushing matters and expect to be ready for business by the 10th.

Conspirators Plan to Kill the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—For several weeks it has been reported that another plot against the life of the czar has been discovered, and that a large number of arrests have been made in connection with it. Such reports being far from rare, the news did not cause the degree of alarm which would arise in any other country at the spread of a report to the effect that the life of the chief executive had been in danger. The police profess to know absolutely nothing about the matter, but from other sources it is learned that the conspirators planned to murder the czar while he was on his way to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, situated on an island in the River Neva, upon the occasion of the funeral on January 29 last of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the czar. The body of the grand duke was removed from this city to the fortress, and was from there deposited in the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul on the same island. Upon the day of the funeral the czar, Prince Oscar of weden, and all the Russian grand dukes followed the bier on foot the czarina and grand duchesses following in carriages. The conspirators, it would seem, planned to kill the czar while he was on his way to the cathedral, but were arrested before they could carry out the plot. A number of military and naval officers, two of whom have since committed suicide, were concerned in the conspiracy. Twenty students, several minor officers of the government and a number of other people are under arrest, charged with being concerned in the attempt. News of the discovery of this plot has been carefully kept from the czarina, whose health is said to be so delicate that any severe shock might prove fatal to her mind even, if it did not cause her death.

Crimes of the Starving Peasants.

LONDON, March 1.—A special correspondent, who is traveling in the famine districts of Russia, writes from Saratov that crimes of violence in the valley of the Volga are of frequent occurrence. Clergymen's houses have been robbed, and the bodies of murdered men were found on the high roads. The correspondent was warned of the dangers of traveling about the country, and he seldom drove at night.

Caravans of merchandise are escorted by armed forces. The correspondent adds that villages in the government of Samara, which were prosperous in 1886, are now plunged in the deepest misery, and the population has been decimated. In one village 2765 of its 7856 inhabitants had migrated. Of those remaining, 1260 were dependent upon charity. In three months the people of this village had lost 4038 head of livestock. They were indebted to the state in the sum of 73,838 rubles. Similar conditions prevail in other villages. Forty thousand acres of land are idle in the province of Samara, owing to a lack of seed wherewith to plant this area. A large number of German colonists live in holes in the earth for warmth. They eat bread made of wild hemp and carcasses of horses. This diet causes severe, often fatal, nausea. The famine is changing the peasants into wild beasts. In one case a man attempted to hang his daughter because she was not successful in begging.

The Behring Sea Decision.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Standard* this morning, referring to a decision of the United States supreme court in the *Sayward*-Behring sea case, says: "This decision leaves the diplomatic situation precisely where it was before. There is no reason to assume the judges considered the international equities. The failure to procure a judical pronouncement on the validity of the pretension set up by the Washington authorities will rather facilitate than prejudice a full and amicable settlement by the arbitrators."

Commenting upon the decision of the United States supreme court upholding the contention of the United States government in the case of the seized British sealer *Sayward*, the St. James *Gazette* says: "It is idle to pretend the imperial rights are prejudiced by the decision. This is merely a matter between the superior and inferior tribunal of the United States."

The *Globe* says: "Probably the judges are not sorry to get rid of the whole matter by help of a point of procedure. It still remains to show Behring sea is exempt from the operations of international law."

Sharp Attack on Michael Davitt.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A sharp attack on Michael Davitt was issued by the Confederated Irish Societies, of Chicago, yesterday and mailed to Catholic bishops, members of parliament and others in Ireland. Davitt is accused of uttering a falsehood regarding the testimony of LaCaron before the Parnell commission, implying that Dr. Cronin was a spy He, so it is claimed, sent a cipher cablegram to Alexander Sullivan and Patrick Egan which was publicly explained by Sullivan to mean: "Your doctor will sail May 12 to testify for the *Times*." The cablegram, the address continues, with the key published by Sullivan, was one of the most effective methods adopted by the murderers for throwing the police off their guard and prejudicing the minds of many Irishmen against the murdered man so that they gave active aid to the conspiracy to defeat justice.

Children Cry

for PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

$3000 A YEAR. I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Reality and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The New Umatilla House,

THE DALLES, OREGON

SINNOTT & FISH, Proprietors

THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON.

Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel

Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables

Ticket and Baggage Office of the UNION PACIFIC Railway Company, and Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are in the Hotel.

You Want Your Dry Goods

We keep the Largest and Best Assorted Line in the city, of Dry Goods and Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Clothing, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

We Want Your Patronage.

Of course we will put Prices to suit. Always do that. Nobody undersells us. Come around and investigate.

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE ORO FINO WINE ROOMS

AD. KELLER, Proprietor.

Port 81, Sherry 81, Muscat 83, Angelica 83, Mountain 83

Burgundy 83, Zinfandel 84, Riesling 83, Hock 83, Table Claret

an Gregorio Vineyard Co. Agency.

All Wines and Brandies Guaranteed Strictly Pure.

The Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars Always on Sale.

Try the best remedy for Dyspepsia, "Dandelion Tonic."

PRINZ & NITSCHKE

Furniture and Carpets.

THE LEADING UNDERTAKERS

Best Stock and Lowest Prices.

Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon

Z. F. MOODY,

Gener'l Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

391, 393 and 395 SECOND STREET, (Adjoining Railroad Depot.)

Consignments : Solicited!

Prompt Attention to those who favor me with their patronage.

The Highest Price paid in Cash for Wheat, Barley, Etc., Etc

E. JACOBSEN & CO.,

Proprietors of the

BOOK & MUSIC STORE,

ARE THE LEADERS IN

School Books, Stationery, Notions, Pianos, Organs, Music, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, Baby Carriages and Express Wagons.

162 Second Street, - - - THE DALLES, OR

Crandall & Burget,

DEALERS IN

Fine Upholstered Goods

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Parlor Ornaments, Window Shades, Etc.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes, Etc.

Can be found at all hours of the day or night at their place of business,

166 SECOND STREET, The Dalles.

San Francisco Beer Hall

SECOND STREET BETWEEN UNION AND COURT.

F. LEMKE, PROPRIETOR.

—KEEPS ON DRAUGHT—

COLUMBIA BREWERY BEER,

—AND FOR SALE—

ALL KINDS OF BOTTLED BEER.

BEST IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.