The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....MARCH 11, 1893

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland is full of bright promises, and the Democracy should be happy. He emphasizes the fact that "nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound, stable currency." This will be endorsed by all classes of citizens; but while bimetallists will contend that gold and silver could both be currency—without being regulated by the former as the standard of value—and not impair the sound financial basis on which the nation rests, yet such language from Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly means monometallism. Free silver men must wait patiently for the realization of their hopes, for back of any legislation that may be enacted by congress in their favor the veto of the president will be an insuperable obstacle.

In his condemnation of the doctrine of protection, he refers to it as a disposition to expect from the government "especial and direct individual advantages," and considers it the duty of the administration to expose and destroy the "brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism." If calling into existence the great manufacturing industries, which have furnished employment for thousands of wage-earners, is to be considered as legislation for "especial individual advantages," the Republican party must plead guilty to the charge. But it must be remembered that this economic policy has raised the nation from a state of bankruptcy in 1865 to one of the first powers of the world in 1893, and has been the means of labor commanding a higher price in the United States than in any other nation, and also of placing our manufactured articles in successful competition with those of foreign countries. In Mr. Cleveland's glowing tribute, in the first part of his address, to the glory and grandeur of the nation, he paid an ecomium to Republican administrations and the industrial policy he condemns. "Protection for the sake of protection," "paternalism of government," "direct and especial individual advantages," etc., sound well rhetorically to round a period or as catch phrases for oratorical preorations; but they contain no argument, and sink into insignificance before the array of facts and figures which Mr. Harrison produced in his last message to congress in support of the Republican economic policy.

National economy and frugality furnish a fruitful theme for the president, and this comes in good place after the adjournment of the present extravagant Democratic congress. Mr. Cleveland's rule that "public expenditures should be limited by public necessity" is a safe one; but this would not inculcate a penuriousness that would retard the development of the country or hoard unnecessary wealth in the treasury when the demand for improvement of our rivers and harbors is so urgent. It may be true that there has been prodigality regarding pensions; but the soldiers and sailors of the nation should be remembered and not allowed to become paupers. There are, no doubt, frauds in this line which should be remedied; but the correction should be made without imperiling the general principle.

Taken as a whole, the inaugural address is a state document worthy of careful perusal by every citizen. It will be applauded by Democrats as ushering in that era in our political history for which they have so long waited; but Republicans will desire a practical test of Mr. Cleveland's opinions on national questions before they will endorse them. He can talk bravely of civil service reform, because he cannot expect another term as executive of the country; but his ideas on that subject must be placed side by side with those on the tariff, trusts, and economy and frugality in the management of public affairs. They must pass the crucial test of experience, and in 1896 one can have a more intelligent opinion of Mr. Cleleland as a Democratic reformer.

THE MACHINE.

Ever since *Harper's Weekly* threw its influence with the Democracy it has opposed Tammany rule in New York, and especially was this true before the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The success of the ticket that year was largely owing to the discontented mugwump Republicans throwing their votes in favor of the Democratic candidate; but last year New York was carried by the strenuous efforts of the ring. Success was secured, and that is greater satisfaction to the party than ascertaining the means employed. But *Harper's* is fearful that Cleveland will not entirely divorce himself from the machine, and in its issue of March 4th says:

"The question is frequently asked what position President Cleveland will take with regard to the antagonisms within his party in this state. There can be no doubt as to where his sympathies will be. He knows as well as anybody that the fight against the Democratic machine is no mere fight against this or that individual. He knows that the true question is one of vital principle—whether the party is to be despotically ruled by a selfish and irresponsible boss or oligarchy, or by the deliberate opinion and will of a majority of its members."

This is not only a statement of the politics in New York, but in every state of the union, and there is not a city of 10,000 or more inhabitants that elections are not dominated by the machine. In the foregoing excerpt the editor marks out what he thinks would be the successful plan for Mr. Cleveland to follow:

"If he proceeds slowly with the removals to be made, and makes them only for good reason; if, when different candidates are presented for an office, he carefully selects, and peremptorily instructs those wielding power under him carefully to select, the one best fitted for the place by character and ability; if, especially for the more conspicuous and influential positions, he chooses men enjoying in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of the community, not merely as politicians, but as citizens; if he thus keeps the public interest in view as the first thing to be considered, and makes the public service in the truest meaning of the word the service of the people—he will remain true to the best of his principles, and at the same time strike the most effective blow for good party politics."

This is very plausible, but the question becomes pertinent, Can such methods be followed and a party be successful? Politicians possess the same elements of selfishness as men do in other vocations. They work in expectation of receiving personal benefit, the same as the lawyer or the mechanic. The public good is subservient to their own ends. If all political organizations could cut loose from bossism, and no effort be made to influence individuals in their votes, free institutions would be nearly perfect. But party organizations nominate candidates to elect them, and this cannot be successfully carried out without discipline and managers, and these cannot be inaugurated without intelligent leaders. Success is the result of good management, and this presupposes skillful bosses. In other words, the machine in politics is usually successful, and without it parties court defeat.

The attitude of the present English administration in reference to the International monetary conference, says *Bradstreet's*, was disclosed in some remarks made by Premier Gladstone and his chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the house of commons this week. A motion was made declaring that the British government should use its influence to bring about the reassembling of the international monetary conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and silver. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to some arguments in support of the motion, said that the international monetary conference met at the initiative of the United States, and that it will be an unprecedented proceeding now to deprive America of the initiative. England, he said, had followed the Brussels discussion with more or less sympathy, and had a right to expect from the United States a declaration as to what step that country proposed to take next. The chancellor of the exchequer said that if the United States should reconvene the conference and submit definite proposals the British government would be happy to send back their delegates, but could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver.

The administration which is inaugurated to-day is that of the new Democracy, remodeled throughout the entire fabric of the superstructure. It has thrown aside the traditions of the old party, and Democracy only exists in name. The leopard has changed its spots, and the party that went out of power because it was corrupt, treasonable and autocratic has infused new elements into its being. It is now patriotic, and with the Republican ideas which it has engrafted into the old fabric, it will be strong and progressive. As it was, it was a stench in the nostrils of every American citizen; but with Mr. Cleveland at the helm, Mr. Gresham at the head of state affairs, and Palmer and others in the halls of legislation, it will follow the beaten track of Republican statesmanship. The Democracy of Jefferson and Calhoun is dead beyond the power of resurrection; but the Republicanism of Lincoln, Seward, Garfield and Sherman is immortal and will never die. It is the ever living monad of political theosophism, and may be incarnated in different political organizations during the future history of the republic.

The ovation which ex-President Harrison received on his return to his home in Indianapolis is illustrative of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He is no longer an official of the government; but the country cannot but remember him gratefully for his excellent administration, and for this every patriotic American will vie with the citizens of his own home in according him honor. Our presidents rise from the people, and after they have performed their duties to the public, return from whence they came. If they have ably managed national affairs, they are entitled to respect; but if they have been derelict in any of the duties imposed on them, they merit and generally receive censure. There are no privileged classes or individuals in this republic, no "royal prerogatives" or empty titles descending to unworthy posterity; but the people are the ruling power, and any member privileged to fill any exalted position must prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him or receive his punishment from those whom he has betrayed.

"I want the administration to be partisan," said Senator Gorman in a speech before congress a few days ago. "I want it to be Democratic, and I want the country to hold the Democratic party responsible for the entire government of this country." But there was a slight difference of opinion in this matter on the part of President Cleveland, and he called a life-long Republican to take charge of the state department. Mr. Gorman evidently was not consulted.

SOUTHERN "CHIVALRY."

A correspondent signing himself "L. D." criticises our "allusions to the southerners" and "boasted chivalry of the south," in Saturday's issue of the TIMES MOUNTAINEER, and implies that if we had enjoyed the generous hospitality and became acquainted with the genuine "culture" of these "disciples of Sir Walter Scott" we should entertain a different opinion on these matters. There is no denying the fact that in ante-bellum days princely hospitality was dispensed by the wealthy planters to those who agreed with them on the status of the negro; but a difference in opinion on this question changed hospitality into hostility. We must disagree with our correspondent regarding the assertion that these cavaliers were disciples of Sir Walter Scott. They settled in Virginia a century before the great novelist saw the light of day, and their customs and manners were simply reflexive from their Norman ancestors. Lineally descended from the same race as Strongbow and his followers, who sowed the seeds of discord in Ireland, they transplanted their aristocratic notions and rule of caste in the new world. The Puritans of New England came here for liberty, and, although somewhat illiberal in their religious belief, were the real germ of republican institutions in this country. Since slavery has been abolished, there has been little sectional jealousy, and we hope it will decrease until the name "American" will be the only pride of all citizens. But this cannot be while any distinction is made between the descendant of the Norman in the south and that of the Saxon in the north. There must be equality of rights in every regard, and race or class must create no distinction. We speak of the Aryan races, and not of the Mongolian or African. While these should be protected in equal political rights, social rules will preclude any close commingling with them, and which will never be modified.

It is a query with the Democratic press of Oregon whether Governor Pennoyer is insane, because he refused the use of the state property in celebrating a partisan victory, and dared to call His Majesty, Grover Cleveland, the "Wall-street plutocrat." A few years ago, when the president of 65,000,000 people visited Oregon, and he refused to show him the ordinary courtesy of a subordinate to a superior official of meeting and welcoming him to the commonwealth, these same howling Bourbon papers excused, and even applauded Pennoyer's act. Some even went so far as to state that the executive of the nation was not entitled to any more respect than a governor of a state, and if President Harrison desired to meet Governor Pennoyer he should call upon him at Salem, at the state capitol, the same that the governor would do if he visited Washington City during Harrison's administration. It was all right in their way of thinking for the president of the United States to be snubbed in a boorish way; but it was all wrong for the governor to refuse the use of cannon, belonging to the entire state, in a Democratic victory. Still further back, when the "left wing of Price's army" held control of the politics of the state, General Sherman visited Oregon and was in Salem, and a Democratic member of the legislature belched forth his oratory against showing any respect to a union general. These actions are remembered by very many now living, and judgment has been passed upon Democracy because of them.

Capital in the east is desiring investment in the northwest, and if the business men of The Dalles will take the initiative in a woolen mill, fruit cannery or other industry, outside money will be invested to push it to completion. Oregon is becoming known in the east, and investments here are considered perfectly safe. We have not the reputation of being inclined to "boom" matters on unsubstantial bases, and for this reason capitalists have perfect confidence in Oregon enterprises. The Dalles has an excellent reputation for the solidity of all mercantile establishments, and this fact will be in our favor when we desire foreign investments for the development of our natural resources. To witness unparalelled prosperity in this city, it is only necessary for our leading business men to display honesty and earnestness in inaugurating any manufacturing industry, and no point in the northwest offers equal inducements. This city will double her population the coming year if the right spirit is manifested.

Marion county Democrats have passed a series of resolutions, denouncing Governor Pennoyer because he refused a request for the use of the state cannon on the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, and ask the Democratic and Republican press of Oregon to publish the same. The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER, as a Republican paper, did not fee like rejoicing over the election or inauguration of President Cleveland, and was not in the least dissatisfied at the action of the governor. For this reason it does not feel under the least obligation to publish the resolutions.

The Olympia legislature has adjourned without electing a United States senator, and where should the blame be placed? Those Republicans who supported Allen for over one hundred ballots had as much right to their choice as those who voted for Turner and others, and in the question of compromise for party harmony the majority are not expected to be the persons to make overtures. In republican forms of governments, the greater number are supposed to control, and this rule should apply to the legislature as well as the county convention. If any censure is merited, those in the minority who made the election of United States senator impossible should receive it, and not the majority, who considered themselves carrying out the wishes of the electors of the state in supporting Allen.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Portland had another suicide yesterday morning. The city on the Willamette is becoming very metropolitan.

Secretary Carlisle finds the treasury down to bedrock. This is the result of the last extravagant Democratic congress.

The fifty-second congress, which has just closed its session, has passed into history, and will be remarkable only for what it left undone.

The Cleveland cabinet amounts to considerable, measured by their physical bulk. Big bodies sometimes support big minds, but not always.

The amount of expenditures during the present Democratic congress will overreach $1,000,000 000. Democracy is sometimes an expensive luxury.

The Democratic senate has held a caucus and may be considered properly organized to attack the Republican tariff and solve the silver probl m.

The Oregon Pacific has a new receiver appointed. It would take a Henry Villard and another "blind fool' to put this road on a substantial basis.

The closing hours of congress were passed in coming to an understanding between the senate and house on appropriation bills. These became laws, and it adjourned.

The Republicans, being out of office, can enjoy the privilege of criticising the administration, and in this the Democrats have, in former years, marked out the plan.

In the exuberance of its joy a Democratic paper exclaims, "Hard times come again no more." We advise our cotemporary to keep cool and collected, and wait until after free trade is inaugurated.

Governor Pennoyer takes the cannon affair at Salem Saturday afternoon very good-naturedly, and maps out no plan for future revenge. The governor has not forgotten the incident, we presume.

Baker City and Pendleton are rival competitors for the location of the branch insane asylum. The Dalles, with a little effort, could secure the institution and leave both of these towns out in the cold.

The legislators at Olympia are still voting for United States senator without being successful in electing any one. Allen has had the largest vote on every ballot; but there are enough discontents to balk the election.

The South American republics appear to consider free institutions instituted for the purpose of giving scope to revolutionary ideas, and there is hardly any news from those countries except bloodshed, riot and rebellion.

The Orangemen of Ulster are being watched by British police, and any meetings held at which threats are made will be dispersed by them. Fanaticism is dangerous in any country, and as much so in Ireland as in the United States.

The dispatches were not quite clear whether the civil appropriation bill passed at the last hours of congress. With an open river to the sea, the Republicans of Eastern Oregon could possibly prosper even under a Democratic administration.

Buffalo offers a big bid for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. There will be lots of money change hands, and business will be lively. The Pacific coast, in the "wild and woolly west," should not let such a golden opportunity pass. It might create a boom in real estate.

The Cleveland administration does not appear to be in a hurry to annex the Sandwich Islands, and very likely a commission will be sent to Honolulu to inquire into the state of affairs before any action is taken. Democracy has no use for the Kanakas without they can vote.

The editor of the Atlanta *Journal*, who appears to be informed regarding the administration, says there will be no rewards for personal services. Mr Cleveland intends to pursue advanced deas of civil service reform in his appointments. This will cause great disappointment to very many office-seekers, and may cool their ardor in the next campaign.

The ordnance owned by the state was captured by some Democrats in Salem Saturday, and belched forth its thunder in honor of President Cleveland. Gov. Pennoyer is not easily balked, and undoubtedly we shall hear from him later regarding this breach of military discipline and violation of his order as commander-in-chief of the O. N. G. in this state.

In a Democratic exchange one of the intricate questions mentioned for the Cleveland administration to settle is the Behring sea controversy. Under the wise policy of Mr. Harrison's management of state affairs the plan of settlement of this international difficulty has been determined, and the conference will soon be held in Paris. This was a legacy from the former Cleveland administration; but Mr. Blaine unravelled the knotty problem, and there will be no further trouble in the matter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Clever Attempt to Escape.

BOISE, Idaho, March 7—A clever attempt was made to escape from the penitentiary at noon today by H. E. Clifford, sent up from Bingham county for ten years for burglary. The men were at work in the stone quarry. At noon they were marched back to the pen. In passing an old cabin, Clifford slipped out of the ranks, entered the cabin and hid under a bunk. His absence was discovered as the file entered the gate, and a search of the cabin unearthed him.

A Noted Diamond Thief Caught.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 7—United State Marshal Clarke, who arrived from Benton harbor this morning, says Marshal Whitney, of that city, has arrested William Rogers, wanted by Wells, Fargo & Co. for stealing a package containing $9000 worth of diamonds from that company at Needles, Cal. Rogers' rooms at the hotel were searched, and a great part of the stolen diamonds recovered.

Homestead Poisoners in Prison.

PITTSBURG, March 7—Hugh Dempsy, district master workman of the Knights of Labor, and Robert Beatty, convicted of the Homestead poisonings, were removed to the penitentiary this morning to serve their sentences of seven years each.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Radloff Case.

SEATTLE, March 7—William Radloff who burned another man's body in the house at his chicken ranch north of Green Lake the night of April 15, 1892, and then played dead in the vain hope that his wife and his confederate, Louis Kostrauch, would be able to collect his life insurance, amounting to $100,000, has been made defendant in a suit to foreclose a mortgage on the chicken ranch in question, as well as other property. The suit was brought by the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company on a promissory note for $800, made to the Seattle Savings bank March 6, 1892 payable in six months, and transferred to the plaintiff. Mrs. Virginia Radloff, the interesting wife of the man whom Chief Jackson and his detective force sought for many weary days, and John Humphreys, who holds a claim against the property, are made co-defendants. Many persons will be interested to see whether Mr. Radloff will incarnate himself and come home to defend the suit, or whether he will dig up the money from his disembodied jeans.

Have Reached a Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 7—While it is not certain what President Cleveland will do in the matter of appointing a commission to visit Hawaii before acting on the annexation question, a decision has been reached, and that is that the commissioners and the representatives of the dethroned queen and of the heir apparent shall all be heard before action of any kind is taken. Sec'y Gresham said yesterday that the matter would be given the serious consideration its importance demanded, but declined to even intimate what the course of procedure would likely be. One of the first questions to be considered by the cabinet is as to the course to be pursued in regard to the American flag now flying over Hawaii. If the action of the past administration is not to be upheld, then this flag would have to come down and instructions to that effect sent to Mr. Stevens. This is one of the points which, it is understood, will be decided at the first cabinet meeting.

Several More Pardons.

SALEM, March 7.—Governor Pennoyer yesterday granted the following pardons all upon recommendation of district attorneys who prosecuted: Lewis Russell, sentenced from Multnomah, November, 1880, five years, for larceny; Benjamin Deany, same crime and sentence; Frank Hart, from Union county, assault and robbery, July, 1892, five years; Godfrey Brose, from Union county, for manslaughter, November, 1890, eight years.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the supreme court the proceedings were as follows:

J. N. Coventon et al, appellants, vs. F. A. Seufert, et al, respondents; appeal from Wasco county; judgment of the court below affirmed; opinion by Judge Moore.

He Went Gunning in a Church.

HEPPNER, Or., March 7—This morning Constable Ed Taylor, assisted by Mike Fitzgerald, deputy sheriff of Morrow county, arrested William Hicks at Thompson's sheep ranch, 15 miles from Heppner. Hicks went to church at Vollmer Idaho, and shot his revolver off several times. Two men attempted to put him out, when Hicks cut one of them severely. He is wanted at Pendleton for some old charge. Taylor leaves for Moscow on the morning train.

The Indians Agree.

Moscow, Idaho, Mach 7—A special messenger from Lapwai this afternoon gives the news of the majority of the Indians on the Nez Perce reservation signing an agreement to the opening of the reservation. Inasmuch as two of the three members of the commission appointed by the government to confer with the Indians left for the east a few days ago thoroughly discouraged over the prospect of ever having the Indians coming to terms, the news of the different outcome today has occasioned great astonishment and excitement in this city. Robert Glesher, chairman of the commission, a resident of Lewiston, is entitled to all the praise for this final agreement. After the other members of the commission had left for home, he alone continued to work and succeeded in converting the main chief that had hung out. His signature secured, it was but a few days until the majority were on the roll. The commission has been summoned to convene March 16 at Lapwai, when a final ratification of the treaty on the part of the Indians will take place. Everything will then be completed, but the necessary appropriation by congress and a proclamation by the president.

Their Cake is All Dough.

NEW YORK, March 7—A morning paper says: "The intimation that Cleveland may appoint a commission to visit Hawaii before acting on the annexation question has caused a chill to run up the backs of the Hawaiian commissioners. They hoped for something better. If the annexation scheme failed to receive the approval of the new administration, they hoped at least to be able to return to the provisional government and say that the United States would be willing to negotiate for the assumption of a protectorate over the islands. The appointment of a commission, they realize, would not only occasion a delay in the settlement of the important question, but would deprive them of any honors or profits connected with the negotiations. They therefore are loth to believe the rumor current that the new administration is talking of appointing a commission to visit the islands, with authority to treat with the provisional government upon a plan giving American supremacy over the islands without incurring all the responsibilities accompanying annexation."

Swept by a Tornado.

PARIS, March 7—News of a hurricane at Tamatav, on the east coast of Madagascar, February 22, has been received today. The wind came from the sea and first struck the vessel near the mouth of the bay. The *Alsimo*, a French ship, was stripped almost instantly of masts and rigging, and a few minutes later went to the bottom with all on board. Five coasting vessels, anchored within the harbor, foundered almost simultaneously, and but ten men of their crew were saved. Four other coasters sank before the storm passed. In Tamatav the streets were swept clean of people and vehicles in a few minutes. Twenty-two of the best buildings in the place and a large number of huts were wrecked. The roof of the custom-house was carried away and the walls were crushed in. The British consulate was demolished and four sugar factories were leveled to the ground. Many lives were lost. Further details are lacking.

A Murder Mystery.

PITTSBURG, Pa, March 8—Rosie Ruetzeler, a pretty young girl of Apollo, Pa., is lying cold in death at the morgue, the victim of an assassin's knife and pistol, and James Gill, a young man who was with her, is lying at the Allegheny general hospital, dying from wounds inflicted by the same person who killed Rosie. Whether the person is himself or not is not known yet. Gill recovered consciousness long enough to say he did not do it. The tragedy occurred in Allegheny Park last night. Gill and the girl were noticed sitting on the bench by a park policeman. He had gone but a short distance when he heard two shots, and when he reached the spot he found the young woman lying on the ground, and over her prostrate form was the young man. Her throat was cut, blood was spurting from under her dress. There were also two bullet holes in her face, from which blood was running in two small streams. The man's throat was cut from ear to ear. The body of the young woman was lifted up, and it was found life was extinct. The young man was conveyed to Allegheny hospital. The doctors say he cannot live. It was almost midnight when the tragedy occurred, and at that hour the park is generally deserted. Several officers believe the crime was committed by persons hostile to the young couple.

The State Tax Levy.

SALEM, March 8—The state board of tax levy this afternoon declared a levy for general state purposes, including new buildings and public works, of 6 23 35 mills on the assessment of 1892, as equalized by the state board of equalization. The special taxes levied by the law for the university of Oregon and the Oregon National Guard amount to 12-35 of 1 mill, which will make a total tax for general and special purposes of 7 mills on the dollar. Secretary of State McBride says this levy is just 1 mill larger than the tax levy of January 6, 1860, although it carries about one half the appropriations for the jute mill, the Eastern Oregon insane asylum and all the other new buildings and improvements authorized by the recent legislature. This also carries the $125,000 appropriation for the purchase of the Northwestern foundry plant and the exhibit at the world's fair, and the further sum of about $230,000 for the debts and deficiencies of 1891 and 1892. He says that considering these unusual items the levy for current expenses shows that the appropriation bill for the maintenance of our public institutions was quite economical

Murdered in a Land Dispute.

MATAMORAS, Mex., March 8—Advices were received by the authorities here today of the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Alejo Sanchez, one of the wealthiest landowners in the state of Tamaulipas. The man who committed the crime was Abatado Garcia, who is also a member of one of the most prominent and wealthy families in North Mexico. The extensive ranches of the two men are situated several miles above Matamoras, and adjoin each other. A dispute and trouble had existed between Sanchez and Garcia for some time over the boundary line of the two properties. As a result of this feud, the two men engaged in a personal encounter, which ended in Garcia's shooting his enemy, killing him instantly. Colonel Sanchez was widely known throughout Mexico. He was one of the few men who aided General Diaz, the present president of Mexico, in organizing his successful revolutionary expedition in this city. As a reward for his services President Diaz made Sanchez lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican army, from which position he retired on half pay several years ago.

Snowbound for Five Weeks.

TACOMA, Wash., March 8—Four hunters returned here today, after having been snowbound five weeks in the mountains at the headwaters of the Wynoochee river. They had used up their provisions when the storm came, and had killed 11 elk. They were three days without food, when they killed an eagle and found an elk powerless in the deep snow. They lived over a month on elk and eagle meat alone. Finally they reached a deserted camp, finding an ax, with which they split wood for snow shoes, and escaped by means of them. The snow was eight to fifteen feet deep. The hunters were W. L. Banta, A. G. Morrison, George Day and W. H. Wood.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE MOUTH.

James G. Oliver, aged 58 years, a toolmaker, committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself through the mouth, the bullet going into his brain. The deceased had a wife and family in Wichita, Kan., and it is only about a week since he returned from visiting them. When he arrived home a letter awaited him informing him of the death of his father. He had been despondent ever since.

An Entire Family Poisoned.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 8—A case of supposed poisoning, which has created a sensation in South Camden, and has started an official investigation, was reported to Coroner Jaffries, of Camden county, yesterday. Henry I Horner died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, after having suffered agony all night. His wife and their three little children are also critically ill, having been seized with violent sickness soon after the father was attacked on Monday night. The mother is believed to be dying, and the children are in a critical condition. All the evidence in the case point to poison as the cause of the family's sufferings, but so far no explanation to show how the poison could have been taken has been discovered. County Physician Isard says Horner's death was undoubtedly due to unwholesome or poisonous food. Roach poison had been about the house, and had possibly got into the food.

Question of an Ex ra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 8—During the few days the president has had an opportunity to consult with his cabinet advisers, the question of calling an extra session of congress has formed the subject of much deliberation in view of the threatening condition of the public finances. The result was the conclusion that it would not be wise to call the new congress together immediately. The president and the entire cabinet agree that the power exists to issue bonds for the purpose of strengthening the treasury gold reserve, and it may be confidently assumed that this meeting has arranged for the requirements of the situation whenever necessary.

Thinks He is Charlie Ross.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8—Samuel Cousins, a paper cutter 23 years of age, left here tonight to visit Christian K. Ross, whose long lost son, Charlie Ross, he imagines he may be. Cousins came here from England about five years ago. He says he remembers distinctly the time when he was kidnaped. He says he was taken to France and was baptized in the cathedral at Limoges. When Cousins was 11 years of age the man with whom he lived took him to England, where he deserted him, and he has since that time drifted around the country, finally coming to Canada.

No Issue of Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 8—A special to the *Herald* from Washington says: There is no longer any danger of a financial panic. The new administration will not issue any bonds. It was decided the $100,000,000 reserve fund can be used to meet any demands made upon the United States treasury. This is in direct conflict to the opinion so often expressed by former secretaries and is rather startling. The basis of this action is a decision of Solicitor General Aldrich, who declares there is nothing in the existing laws to prevent the use of the gold reserve.

A Condemned Murderer Reprieved.

TACOMA, March 8.—A reprieve of 60 days has been granted to Salvator Pagano, who murdered an Italian in this city last year, by Governor McGraw. The case will be heard by the supreme court soon. Sheriff Matthews has not yet received his official notification, and the stay of execution is upon an order from the superior court withdrawing the death warrant. No preparations have been made for executing the condemned man. Yesterday was the day fixed for his execution.

Will Fight Sunday Closing.

CHICAGO, March 8—Another big fight is likely to develop over the Sunday closing of the fair. The local directory will not accept the loan of $5,700,000 appropriated by congress for paying the judges of awards, and claims that congress, in granting it as a loan, violated an agreement, and therefore the local people are not compelled to observe the Sunday-closing clause of the concern.

Will Live in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 8—It is reported that Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, having sold her house in New York, desires to make her future home in Washington. She is especially desirous, if possible, to find a home on LaFayette square, and has made an offer for the Blaine residence, that is now under consideration.

Snowing Hard at Heppner.

HEPPNER, Or., March 8—It has snowed hard here today and the past two days. In the mountains, 16 miles from here, the snow is 10 feet deep.

Posson Seed Store

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Special prices to first buyers in new localities.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Withdraws the Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 9—Cleveland's first executive communication to the senate came this afternoon, and proved a surprise not only to Republicans but to many Democrats. In his communication Cleveland withdrew the treaty with Hawaii sent to the senate a few weeks ago by Harrison. The message was short, simply requesting the senate to transmit to the executive the treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the senate. The Republican senators regard this action in a line with the course pursued by Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the senate by Arthur in the closing days of his administration. The Democratic senators look upon the act from twofold points of view, some taking the ground that it shows Cleveland is against annexation or American domination of any sort in the Hawaiian islands, while others hold he will send in another treaty more to his liking.

Gold Reserve to Be Maintained.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Carlisle this morning authorized the statement that he would exercise all the power and discretion invested in him to uphold the credit of the government and maintain the parity of gold and silver. This statement was made to brush away rumors about what he contemplated doing as to maintaining the gold reserve intact, as to issuing bonds or as to paying United States notes or United States treasury notes in silver when free gold is exhausted, etc. The example of the Denver banks in offering the treasury $1,000 000 in gold has been followed by the Chicago bankers, who today offered $500,000. It is believed that bankers of other cities will do likewise. There is a feeling of relief as to gold balances, unless the exports Saturday are unusually heavy, of which no information is yet received. The treasury will have ample to supply the demand.

The Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Gould people say that so far as is in their power they proposed to carry out the principle of promoting subordinate officers in filling high places in their company. On that principle, General Eckhart has been made president of the Western Union, and in the same way it is their desire that Mink should be made president of the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 9—At the offices of the Union Pacific it was said this morning: "We do not know yet that Clark has resigned or will resign, consequently it is altogether too early to talk about his successor. The Union Pacific needs a first class man, and if Clark leaves one will be found somewhere."

No Danger of Financial Panic.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is no longer any danger of a financial panic. The new administration will not issue any bonds. It has been decided that the $100,000,000 reserve fund can be used to meet any demands made upon the United States treasury. This is in direct conflict to the opinion so often expressed by former secretaries of the treasury and is rather startling. The basis of this action is a decision of Solicitor General Aldrich, who declares that there is nothing in existing laws to prevent the use of the gold reserve. Ex-Attorney General Miller is understood to have concurred in this opinion.

Will Sail for France.

OTTAWA, March 9—Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, will sail from New York on Saturday for France, as one of the British representatives in the Behring sea arbitration in Paris. His supporters presented him with a congratulatory address yesterday. Sir John, in reply, said that Canada ought to be glad of the opportunity of being represented in a great international tribunal. Whatever the result of the meeting, Great Britain and the United States had done a great thing for peace by agreeing to settle by debate what a few years ago would have been settled at the point of the bayonet.

Cashier

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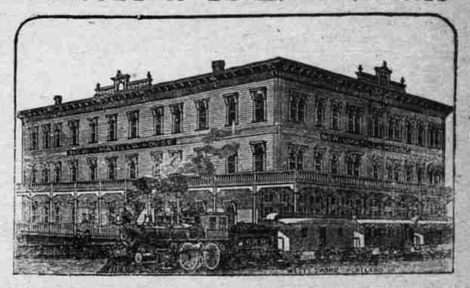

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