The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1893

OBJECT LESSONS.

It is not necessary for protectionists to present arguments in favor of the economic policy they support. Since the inauguration of Mr. President and the Democratic control of both branches of congress wonderful changes have taken place because the shadow of free-trade has fallen upon American industries. This was anticipated by Republicans, and they warned the people of the disastrous results of the operation of the Chicago platform upon the growth and prosperity of the country. Inspiration could not have foretold events more truthfully. Before six months had elapsed from the 4th of March the nation was passing through the worst financial crisis that had been experienced in its history. Factories closed and all departments of trade seemed paralyzed. The streets of our larger cities were thronged by thousands of unemployed wage-earners who were clamoring for bread, and the most conservative citizens stood aghast at the terrible financial depression. While on the Pacific coast our laborers are not so dependent upon manufacturing industries for employment, the stagnation in the market for raw material has caused great losses to farmers and flock-owners.

The wool industry is one of the principal factors of prosperity in Eastern Oregon, and this has sent little, if any. money in circulation during the present season. Every year there is handled about 5,000,000 pounds of wool in The Dalles, direct from the producers, and last year this brought 16 cents. Very few sales have been made this year, and the highest price offered has been 10 cents. This makes a loss to the usual annual circulating medium of $300,000 in this city alone, and perhaps in the Inland Empire it will reach $1,000,000.

But Oregon is not the only loser in this regard, and a Chicago exchange says: "The price of wool in Montana is 6 to 7 cents per pound; the price in Chicago on Tuesday was 14 to 16 cents per pound for fine, and 13 to 15 for coarse. The average price of fine wool was 33 cents and for coarse 31 cents during the year 1891, and 30 for fine and 29 for coarse during 1892. So that there is a remarkable falling off in the price of the raw material. The Montana price, 6 to 7 cents, is far below the lowest duty, 11 cents, levied on imported wool by the McKinley law. So that in the present juncture 'free wool' could not mean 'cheaper wool.'" And here is the way it works in Pennsylvania: "'Nice, straight spring lambs' are reported as selling in Washington county, Pennsylvania—which has been a great sheep and wool district—at 80 to 95 cents per head; a year ago they sold at $2. Good 2-year-old ewes were sold at $1.20, a year ago they brought from $2.50 to $3." Ohio, Texas, California and other states must be placed in this list, and their losses will be larger than the others.

This cheap raw material benefits no one except the manufacturer, for clothes cannot be purchased any cheaper than they could a year ago, and laborers have less money with which to purchase them. The question so often asked, Does protection protect? has been fully answered in a dozen different ways, and the people have object lessons that they will not easily forget.

THE "ROBBER TARIFF."

During the campaign last year the Democrats never tired of speaking against what they were pleased to term the "robber tariff," and promised the people that the party when once in power would relieve the public from this burden. In their platform they stated as a doctrine of Democracy that tariff for any purpose except revenue was unconititutional, and all such laws would be repealed if the opportunity presented. Since Cleveland was inaugurated six months only have elapsed, and Secretary Carlisle says the receipts are not sufficient to pay the expenses of the government, and there is a daily deficit of $170,000. Those who listened to Democratic eloquence last year will be anxious to find out in what manner the tariff laws produce any extravagance, when they do not furnish sufficient revenue for the running expenses of the administration. It is true that during Republican control of affairs the receipts were more than enough to meet the exigencies of the nation, and they furnished a surplus fund to be used in public improvements. The same "robber tariff" is in operation now as when Mr. Harrison was president—the McKinley bill has not been repealed, and if, under its provisions there is not enough money received to support the government what will it be when free trade is inaugurated and nearly all sources of revenue are stopped! So far Democracy has not redeemed a single promise, and the shadow of the Chicago platform has not only paralyzed the industries of the land but is sending the nation into bankruptcy at the rate of over $2,000,000 annually.

ITS DEATH KNELL.

The recent overwhelming defeat of the home-rule bill in the house of lords is the first time for half a century that that body has dared to array itself against the wishes of the British people as expressed by the house of commons, and it may have committed a fatal error in so doing. During the last few years the power of the masses has been largely increased in Great Britain, and the tendency has been to greater advancement. The English are always conservative; but, like their infantry squares in battle, they never recede from any position they have gained. By their votes they have emphatically stated they desire a more liberal form of government, and larger powers to the countries composing the empire. This they will accomplish at all odds. The house of lords cannot retard this movement, and if it has the temerity to attempt such a thing it will be rudely thurst aside. Cromwell and the revolution are not forgotten, and it would be well for the lords spiritual and lords temporal to heed the warning. Englishmen have defended royalty and nobility by deeds of the greatest heroism, and they have also banished and beheaded kings and degraded nobles to the lowest level when necessary for their freedom. It will not do to play false to the wishes of the people, for when their tempers are aroused they are not easily calmed. The future course of Gladstone is not known. He may dissolve parliament and go to the country, or he may still retain the reins of government, and give some other test of his popularity with the electors. But this will make little difference. Home rule for every member of the British empire is decreed, and this will be inaugurated sooner or later, if the house of lords has to be obliterated and even royalty itself dethroned. The revolution has begun, and it will succeed in the accomplishment of the objects desired.

The *Evening Telegram* gives utterance to Democratic logic in the following: "There is a new issue before congress which overshadows all others. It is the probability of a big deficit in the treasury, which is estimated to reach $50,000,000 by the end of the year. This is a new experience in our national affairs. We have watched with a great deal of interest the efforts of the effete nations of Europe to make ends meet, and often smiled at their ridiculous attempts to maintain armies and navies without a revenue to meet the cost. Yet all this time we were meeting expenses of even billion-dollar congresses, were paying off our national debt and piling up a surplus in the treasury. But conditions are changed. For the first time in our history we are face to face with a deficit. The expenditures of the government are more than its receipts. The Chinese wall of a tariff, which McKinley built, has done the work. It cut down the revenues of the government but didn't cut down the price in manufactures. Now it is both the people and the government who are being robbed." High import duties depleting the treasury and "cutting down the revenues of the government" is so absurd that any ten year-old school boy would ridicule the idea. It is simply a contradiction in itself, and is its own refutation.

Mr. Cleveland is not carrying out the sprit of the Chicago platform, and some members of his party criticise him severely for the course he is pursuing. The Democrats who nominated him at Chicago knew that his Democracy was simply the thinnest veneer, and that he was nearly as much of a Republican in principle as a Democrat, and they must have known what to expect in the event of his election. He was nominated because he was the only prominent member of the party who had the least chance of success; but the belief was general that his policy could be controlled. In this Democrats were mistaken, and his strong individuality has asserted itself in the chair of the executive. It may be a fact that he is not fully carrying out the doctrines of the national platform; but it was well known that he was not a bi-metallist or free-trader when put in nomination, and those who placed him in power should patiently bear the consequences.

The foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone has always been weak and vacillating, and the prestige of the British empire and the peace of Europe has been jeopardized during his premiership. Russia had advanced to the gates of Herat, and the brilliant failure of the Soudan campaign had cost the country some of the bravest soldiers and best generals, during his former incumbency of the office, and Salisbury took the portfolio and saved the nation from further disgrace and averted a threatened European war. Now France toys with British interests in Siam as a boy does with a foot ball, and again Europe is preparing for an anticipated struggle. Mr. Gladstone is a giant in reform and the extension of universal liberty; but he is easily matched when international complications are to be unravelled.

We have received a copy of resolutions passed by a citizens' mass meeting held at La Grande on Sept. 9th, in reference to the exclusion of Chinese, in which unequivocal language is used in favor of their deportation. The Geary law is very sweeping in its provisions, and the enforcement of it is what these citizens of Union county demand. We fully endorse the sentiments expressed if the measure referred to only excluded any more Mongolians from coming to this country; but when it drives the Chinamen out of the land who failed to register on the advice of the minister of their government at Washington City, and this presumably at the request or sanction of the president of the United States, it savors somewhat of persecution and barbarism.

The senate talks and does nothing. It makes little difference to the members how much they are criticised by the people, for their tenure of office does not depend upon the whims and caprices of the public. The American house of lords is almost in as bad repute with the masses as the English body, and there may be a change effected in this branch of the national legislature before many years.

UNIVERSAL FRATERNITY.

The world's fair will do a good work in its attempt at the fraternization of mankind, and in this it will be successful to a certain extent. No one believes that by bringing together Saxon and Celt for a few days or weeks that either will completely forget the prejudices or pride that have attached to each race through long centuries of history. It is true that the Saxon and Norman, though bitterly opposed to each other at the time of the conquest, have long since buried their animosities, and both enjoy equal pride in the modern conglomerated type of mankind known as Englishmen. But while this commingling at Chicago may not break down the walls of caste, it will at least introduce different peoples to each other, and will afford an opportunity, by careful study, to all philanthropists to take a broader view of the human race. When the American meets the Italian, German or Frenchman of culture and refinement, he must know that the native of this country, although privileged beyond others in the enjoyment of free institutions, is still on no higher plane in the amenities of civilization, or the development caused thereby, than he who was born on ehe shores of the Adriatic or of the Baltic. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will be the lesson taught, and it may be expected that this will be heeded in a certain measure in future international relations.

But in no line can we expect greater advancement than in the realm of religious thought, for differences in this regard have caused heart-burnings and bitter hatreds for centuries. The world's congress of religions will bring protestant and Catholic, Buddhist, Confucian and Moslem together in a free expression of opinion, and may smooth down in some instances the rugged surface in each which have heretofore caused continuous friction. Fraternization among religious men should lead all other advancements, for if people cannot meet on an equality in matters which concern the welfare of the soul and a future state of existence, how can it be expected that they will harmonize in temporal affairs where the interests of the individual or nation are purely selfish? Progress is the spirit of the age, and moss-covered ideas have been trampled under feet and superstitions which have been venerated for ages have been ruthlessly dispelled. The world's fair is presumed to be the high-water mark where modern civilization and liberality will have reached its highest point; but it is to be hoped that the tide will never recede, and when the next great international exhibition shall be held this mark will yet be raised.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The advocates of silver in the senate are still "holding the fort" in favor of free coinage and the Chicago platform.

The Dallas *News* calls Senator Mills "the lion of the tribe of Judah," and calls upon him "to rebuke Governor Hogg" and all his tribe of Texas Democrats who favor free silver.

The members of congress talk while the people starve. The president did not call the special session to afford an opportunity for the display of eloquence, but for legislative action.

Perhaps there is less truth than subtle irony in the report of a suicide in a Boston paper, as follows: "It is quite certain that he was unmarried, and there is absolutely no apparent motive for the self-destruction."

A Democratic exchange apologises for the large number of wage-earners being thrown out of employment this summer on the ground that factories generally shut down during this season. But last year under Republican administration they ran full time.

War, with all its horrors, is raging in Brazil. The chief city, Rio Janeiro, was bombarded yesterday, and it may be expected that blood flowed freely. These Spanish-Americans must fight, whether enjoying free institutions or suffering under the despotism of monarchies.

The Cleveland Democrats and those who support the Chicago platform and its notions on the tariff and the monetary question are not in the least harmonious. Their wranglings create considerable amusement to Republicans, who are delighted to see this factional war in the ranks of the enemy. May it continue until November, 1896.

The Grand Army veterans were taking pretty good care of themselves when Hoke Smith was making mud pies in a back yard in Georgia. The veteran still knows how to look out for himself, as Hoke and his party will find out. He is old and feeble it is true, but he has a lot of stalwart boys, who will one of these days show the blood in their veins.

A portage railway to overcome the obstructions to navigations between this city and Celilo, is not what the people expects from the government. This will afford only temporary relief, and require the same handling of grain as now. The river should be open from its highest navigable waters to the ocean, and this cannot be accomplished by any such temporary means as a portage railroad.

The state fair, now being held at Salem, is not as generally patronized as usually. It cannot be expected, when there is such financial distress as is now being suffered all over the country, that there will be the same attention paid to public exhibitions, even of livestock and farm products, as formerly. Business depression is general, and this will cause men to economize in every regard.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state under President Grant's administration, died at his residence in Garrison, N. Y., on the 7th. He was 85 years old, and had not been actively engaged in politics for several years. During the time he was at the head of President Grant's cabinet he displayed rare qualities of statesmanship, and his name will always remain among the honored ones of the nation.

The Breckinridge-Pollard sensation affords a nice morsel of scandal for people who cultivate an appetite for such filth. If the newspapers would leave the affair where it properly belongs the disgusting details would not be known outside the courts of justice; but there is an abnormal appetite to be satisfied, and our wives and daughters must read in reputable public prints stuff that can have no other effect than that of vitiating their tastes in literature.

"Is that you, Davy Crockett?" Well, "don't shoot; I will come down." "Secretary Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren," says a dispatch, "in response to a demand of Colonel Chas. P. Lincoln, have promised to set an extra force of clerks at work in adjudicating the claims of veterans whose pensions have been arbitrarily suspended." Now, watch and see that the honest pensioners who have been robbed of their dues are restored to the lists. Promises are cheap.

The *Oregonian* indulges in some of its usual boasting about the "port of Portland" being the natural market for the wheat of the Inland Empire. Of course, every one must admit that the Columbia river is the natural highway of commerce for the interior; but it flows to the ocean, and the products of Eastern Oregon should find a market at tidewater. When the locks are completed at the Cascades, the products of a portion of the northwest will follow the channel of the Columbia to its outlet, and will not be diverted up the Willamette to any inland seaport.

The Grand Army of the Republic lately in session in Indianapolis, has taken notice of Hoke Smith and his unwarranted attack on the pensioners. Old soldiers do not want pensions granted to any who are not deserving the bounty of the government, and have not been disabled from gaining a livelihood by wounds or disease; but they claim that those who spent years in the service of their country and suffered disease and wounds for her preservation are entitled to more recognition than those who enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of home during that terrible epoch in our history.

The people are losing interest in the debates in the senate, and the numerous Congressional *Records* sent over the country containing these speeches are rarely read. If the silver men in congress will heed the wishes of their constituents, they will repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, and then do their fighting for the white metal. The nation is becoming bankrupt at the rate of $170,000 every day, there are hundreds of thousands starving all over the land, and citizens—tax-payers—do not want any more "fiddling" in Washington. Work was the object for which the special session was called, and it is time the members did some "business."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Rebels Repulsed.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 12—Brazil's naval rebels are having a hard time of it. Hemmed in within the bay of Rio, they fear to run the gauntlet of the fort and torpedoes at the entrance and put out to sea, and an attempt to land has been repulsed with considerable loss of men. The Brazilian minister here received a telegram yesterday saying that the rebel squadrons had fired upon Nictherey, a suburban town near the entrance to the harbor of Rio. The insurgents then tried to effect a landing with some of their men in small boats, but were repulsed by the police, reinforced by some troops with Krupp guns. Fifty one of the rebels were killed and thirty more wounded. The government losses in the encounter are not reported. The land forces and the garrison in the forts remain loyal to President Peixoto. Rio and Nictherey have been declared in a state of seige for the last ten days, and the condition may be extended to any part of Brazil where it is deemed necessary. The rebel squadron shows no inclination to leave the bay. The Brazilian gunboat *Bahia* has gone up to Paraguay river, with orders in case any of the ships at Matto Grosso join in the revolt against Peixoto to engage with them.

A Light Day in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—In the senate Stewart's resolution for a committee to ascertain whether any senator was financially interested in any national bank went over till tomorrow, The repeal bill was taken up, and Mitchell of Oregon addressed the senate against the bill.

While Mitchell was speaking, Stewart called attention to the absence of a quorum. Fifty-three senators responded. Mitchell resumed his speech. He favored free coinage, and, while he would be willing as a last resort to change the ratio in order to secure free coinage, he believed it should be decreased to 15½ to 1.

IN THE HOUSE.

Hepburn of Iowa asked immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to inform congress what amount of merchandise in bond had been transported from one point in the United States to another through Canadian territory in 1892.

Hilborn of California objected and the matter went over.

The house decided to participate in the ceremonies of the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol on the 18th inst. Adjourned.

A Smooth Young Swindler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Frederick W. Smith, a young man formerly employed in a large local stationery house, rented offices in the new Donohoe building, Market street, representing himself as a special agent of the United States treasury. The janitor allowed him to enter into possession of the rooms without paying rent in advance, Smith claiming he expected a voucher from Washington. The janitor also went security for a quantity of high-art office furniture. Smith next hired two clerks, and finally ordered a lot of fine stationery from a number of stationery houses, which he received on time, pending the arrival of his voucher. He is supposed to have skipped out, as the office has been closed for some time. Inquiry at Washington is to the effect that Smith is unknown there. He also claimed to be a nephew of Daniel Vorhees, of Indiana.

Two Burned to Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12—News has been received of a double murder at a hotel at Brighton, a suburb of this city. Also the hotel was fired and two persons burned to death. During a drunken row among some Italian laborers quartered in an old deserted hotel on the Erie canal, near lock 64, in the town of Brighton, Sunday, Locktender Curran says, one was shot and killed by an Italian named Tony Rosa. The fighting was renewed last night, and one of the Italians was stabbed. This morning the hotel took fire and burned quickly. Two men who boarded in the house are missing since yesterday, and it is believed their bodies are in the ruins. The names of the missing men are Jack and Guiseppe Serio.

Attacked by a Mob.

ROME, Sept. 12.—A mob of Italians attacked Hungarian peasants at Deslyees and tried to burn the town hall. The riot was quelled by troops after 25 were wounded. The trouble was caused by radical animosity.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Bold Train Robbers.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12—Another daring and successful train robbery is on record. The New York express train on the Lake Shore road, which left Chicago at 7:45 last night, reached a siding at Keslar, five miles west of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. Approaching it, Engineer Knapp noticed a red danger signal light at the switch, and stopped the train. As he did so, twenty men, armed with Winchesters, sprang out of the woods, scattered along the train and covered the trainmen, while one fired at the engineer, inflicting a wound in the shoulder. With everything in hand, the robbers proceeded to blow open the forward express car with dynamite; then, knocking the express messenger senseless, exploded five dynamite cartridges in succession against the safe before it yielded. They helped themselves to its contents, the whole performance occupying an hour, when without making any attempt on the other express car, or interfering with the passengers, who remained in the cars, panic-stricken, they fired a few warning shots and disappeared in the woods. It is rumored the robbers secured $250,000 in transit from one of the Chicago banks to New York. The rumor is not yet verified. The train came on here and the alarm was given, and the sheriff at once summoned a posse and started in pursuit of the bandits.

Engineer Knapp brought the train here, but was unable to go farther on account of his wound. It is believed he will recover. There were two safes in the express car, one for through matter, to which the messenger had no key, and one for local matter. The robbers compelled the messenger to open all the safes, from which several thousand dollars in currency were taken. They then blew open the big safe with dynamite. In the outer compartment was $250,000 in gold, with which the robbers loaded themselves, not stopping to open the inner compartment, in which was a lot more money. In their haste to get away the robbers also overlooked two gold bars. The train is the heaviest for express on the road, and frequently carries $500,000. It is believed this fact was known to the robbers. When they left the train they went in a southerly direction. The point at which the robbery occurred is a deep cut in the woods; but all the country around is thickly populated, with little timber, and it is believed impossible for the robbers to escape. Posses are scouring the country in search of them. The papers carried off by the robbers consisted mostly of settlements with agents, receipts for money, legal papers, etc, done up in packages about the size and shape of banknotes, marked 1000, 2000, and so on to indicate the amount receipted for, etc. He says only five or six men were concerned in the robbery. President Newell, of the Lake Shore, this afternoon offered a reward of $1000 for the capture and conviction of the robbers.

Fire at Pullman, Ill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A fire in the town of Pullman last night damaged the lumber yards of the Pullman Palace Car Company to the extent of $250,000. Between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. The burned area covers nearly 20 acres.

Found Dead in Bed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Frederick L. Ames, vice-president of the Old Colony railroad and a director of the Union Pacifit, was found dead this morning. He left Boston last evening to attend a meeting of the Union Pacific directors here. Today he was found lying in his berth. He evidently died some time during the night. The coroner visited the boat and made an examination, but has made no report as yet. Reporters were excluded from the boat. Rumors are prevalent of an official examination and that the autopsy would reveal the cause of death was entirely different from that given the public. He is reputed to be worth $25,000,000. He held immense interests in railroad stocks, and is said to be a director in at least sixty railways. At one time he held a vast amount of Union Pacific stock.

The coroner viewed the remains, and is of the opinion death was due to apoplexy. He rolled from the bed to the floor at 3 o'clock this morning and died instantly.

Charles de Lesseps Released.

PARIS, Sept. 13—Charles de Lesseps, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for complicity in the Panama canal scandal, was released from prison yesterday. The sentence of five years' imprisonment was set aside on an appeal to the court of cessation, which decided that the prosecution had not been inaugurated within the time set by the law. Subsequent to the above sentence, however, a sentence of one years' imprisonment was passed upon Charles de Lesseps, on his conviction of having corrupted the ex minister of public works, Baihut, to support the Panama lottery bonds bill. The court ordered that this sentence should run concurrently with the preceding one. This last sentence prevented his release when the court of cessation decided that the five years sentence was illegal. He had served about six months of the sentence when the prison officials were yesterday ordered to release him. Most of his time was spent in the prison hospital.

Matter of Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The house committee on foreign affairs met this morning to consider the Chinese exclusion matter. Chairman McCreary laid the bill introduced by Everett of Massachusetts, which is understood to be the administration measure before them, and suggested that, inasmuch as several had deemed it advisable, it had better be referred to a subcommittee. After some discussion this action was decided upon, and the bill was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Chairman McCreary and Everett, Pitt and Harmer. The subcommittee will meet Thursday. The Everett bill simply provides for an extension of the time of registration one year. It is probable that the subcommittee will reduce the time limit to six months, and, as there is also some question about what constitutes a Chinese laborer, that term will be specifically defined. Other amendments will look to the perfection of the bill and will not affect its import.

Now Secretary Carlisle's Turn.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13—Within a day or two Secretary Carlisle will submit to an operation. A large lump has developed on his right arm above the elbow. This has resisted all the treatment looking to reduction, and Dr. Bryant and Dr Ford Thompson, of this city, have decided that it must be removed by the surgeon's knife. Mr. Carlisle has suffered much agony from the enlargement. The lump has grown on the muscles and nerves of the arm and has so firmly taken hold of them that the secretary is virtually deprived of the use of his right hand. Mr. Carlisle presented himself to Dr. Thompson to have the operation performed Monday afternoon. The surgeon, however, refused to undertake it until softening applications had been applied for a day or two. The fact of the approaching operation has been most carefully guarded by the secretary and members of his family.

Bombardment of Rio.

ROME, Sept. 13—The Italian government has received a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, dated yesterday, saying Admiral Demallos had informed the representatives of foreign powers at Rio Janeiro that the vessels of the insurgent squadron would open fire on the city's defenses at 9 o'clock this morning (Wednesday). The forts in the bay will be first attacked eparately, it is believed, and upon the result of this bombardment the future movements of the rebels will be decided. In consequence of this announcement, arrangements have been made to send the foreign warships and merchant vessels at Rio to positions outside of the line of fire. A British gunboat was to leave the bay early this morning to warn all incoming vessels to stay off coast until the result of the bombardment is learned. Much anxiety is felt in Rio as to the fate of the city in the event of the success of the rebels, for, in spite of the dispatches sent by the government, there are doubts as to the loyalty of the forts in the bay. It is asserted the garrisons will exchange a few shots, haul down their colors and join the rebels. The government, however, seems confident of the garrison's loyalty and that of the troops in the city, even if the forts surrender.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Advices to the Associated Press from London and Paris confirm the report from Rome that the rebel warships propose to bombard Rio this morning.

Against the House of Lords.

LONDON, Sept. 13—The National Liberal Federation last night issued a circular against the house of lords. In this circular the federation declares the seven years' discussion and 82 days' consideration by the house of commons definitely ascertained the wishes of 2,000,000 electors. Yet this counts for nothing when opposed to the views of 400 conservative peers. Continuing, the circular declares the mending or ending of the house of lords is now in the front rank of the liberal programme, in accord with Gladstone's declaration at Newcastle. The circular concludes that as the home-rule bill passed the house of commons and was rejected by the house of lords, it is doubly certain to become a law. It also says that not only will the Irish question be settled, but that a real era of reform is dawning for democracy in the United Kingdom.

The Revolt in Brazil.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 13—News has been received from Rio that the revolters of the Brazilian navy made another attempt to bombard Nictheroy. The government troops, which had been sent from Rio, succeeded in again repulsing the invaders, but the defeated rebels withdrew without great loss. While the government won a victory, its success was not as complete as the repulse of the first attempt to land a force from the rebel ships. Owing to the embargo on telegraphic communication, it is impossible to obtain the details of the attack or repulse. It is doubtful if the forts of Villagaigman and other forts near Rio are loyal to the government. It is believed that the garrisons there sympathize with the revolutionists of the navy, and when opportunity offers will openly join the rebels.

The Revolutionists Victorious.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 13—A Buenos Ayres telegram says that the revolutionists in the province of Tuciman and the government forces had a battle in the province of Tuciman and the government forces had a battle in the main streets of Cordova. After a desperate fight the revolutionists won the victory and captured the guns of the government troops. The federal troops have left the capital for Cordova. They will be used for maintaining open communication over railroad and telegraph lines.

Word has been received that the disaffection is spreading. A revolutionary uprising is imminent in San Juan de la Trontars.

Choked to Death.

KALAMA, Wash., Sept. 12—A Russian fisherman, R. Mattison, living in a shanty about one mile south of here on the bank of the Columbia, committed suicide last night by hanging. During the night he left the shanty without awakening the other occupants, and, going to an outhouse near by, took a strap he had been using as a belt and, after adjusting it around his neck, fastened it over the window casing. By holding up his feet he succeeded in choking himself to death. He had a razor and a pistol lying near, presumably to insure a good job.

Some Grain Injured.

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 12—Considerable threshing remains unfinished in Lane county. The grain that is in the stack of course is uninjured, but that in the shock is being injured somewhat, while standing grain is also becoming in bad condition. Some threshers have yet 10 days to run to complete their work.

A Steamer on Fire.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Sept. 13—The steamer *Byron Terrace*, lying at the dock, caught fire early this morning. The captain, purser and cook jumped overboard, and were drowned. Two dock hands were burned to death.

The Fight Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The galleries of the house were well filled in anticipation of the preliminary skirmish over the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal elections law. At the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer, Burrows of Michigan, one of the Republican leaders, surprised the house by beginning a speech of covert filibustering to prevent the reporting of the bill to the house. He asked unanimous consent that a call of the committees for the report be dispensed with. Tucker objected. Burrows then moved the call be dispensed with without asking unanimous consent. Tucker called for the yeas and nays. It was apparent as the roll call proceeded that the Republicans were grimly resolute. They remained in their seats, refusing to vote in order to break the quorum. A number of administration Democrats, reflecting the White House opposition to the present consideration of the bill, also refused to vote. The result was announced: Yeas, 4; nays, 106; no quorum. A call of the house was ordered, resulting in the presence of 160 members. The doors were ordered closed. Messengers were dispatched in all directions to bring in the absentees, and the house settled down to a long hand-to-hand contest.

The second call showed the lack of a quorum. Tucker moved a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to bring absentees before the bar of the house.

Reed flanked this movement by a motion to adjourn, and the roll was again called. The expressed determination of the Republicans to force the Democrats to produce a quorum of their own before the Tucker bill can be reported deadlocks the house. Reed's motion was lost. Then Tucker's resolution provoked a hot, bitter debate of half an hour. Finally the resolution was adopted and the house adjourned. The Democrats are badly demoralized, and the fact that the administration Democrats are actively assisting the Republicans in an effort to keep off the federal election discussion has awakened lively indignation among the silver Democrats.

Duel With Shotguns.

MARION, S. C., Sept. 14—Captain D. R. Smith owns one of the largest lumber mills in the South. It is in the big Pedee swamp. Adjoining his property is a tract owned by W. A. Atkinson. The two men quarreled about lumber on the line between their lands. Atkinson rowed up the river last Wednesday, where he met Smith and two negroes, also in a boat. Both men had shotguns, Atkinson's being loaded with squirrel shot and Smith's with buckshot. The boats were about thirty feet apart when Atkinson fired at Smith; Smith returned the fire; Atkinson followed with his second barrel and Smith replied. Yesterday Atkinson's body was found in his boat drifting in the swamp. There were sixty buckshot in the body. Smith is badly wounded. The coroner's jury has held him for murder. Smith's family is now in the North.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Thousands Have Died.

TUNIS, Sept. 13—Of the 19,000 pilgrims that left here and other ports in May last for Mecca, only half have returned, the others having fallen victims to the cholera. Fully 12,000 friends and relatives met the returning pilgrims on their release from quarantine, and there were many heartrending demonstrations of grief by the relatives of those who had succumbed to the disease. The survivors tell terrible tales of suffering. June 24,100,000 pilgrims were gathered on the sacred mount to hear a solemn address prior to their proceeding for Mecca. Many of the multitude were starving. The mount resembled a battle field, being strewn with the corpses of victims of the pestilence, among whom were lying hundreds of the poor wretches who were dying from the dread disease. So frightful was the condition of affairs that no one dared approach the place. Finally a battalion of 700 Turkish soldiers was sent to bury the dead and rescue the living. Five hundred of these soldiers lost their lives as a result of their devotion to duty. Of the whole battalion only 200 men escaped the pestilence.

Systematic Child Murder.

VIENNA, Sept. 14—A sensation was caused by the arrest of two women living in separate villages in the district of Kuttenburg, Bohemia. It seems they engaged systematically in the business of murdering children whose parents desired to have them out of the way for any reason. They contracted to dispose of the bodies effectually, guaranteed secrecy, and did a thriving business at 5 florins per child. The discovery was made by accident. One of the women actually kept account books, in which she entered the sums received, from whom, the age and discription of the child and the date disposed of. By the help of this horrible record the authorities expect not only to convict the women, but also a large number of guilty parents.

The Bombardment of Rio.

LONDON, Sept. 14—It is now admitted here the news exclusively cabled by the Associated Press of the proposed bombardment of Rio Janeiro, and the fact that the forts were in sympathy with the insurgents, is correct in every particular. The attack on the forts began at 9 o'clock, and the garrison of the largest and strongest fort at once declared for the rebels. The bombardment of the town began at 11 o'clock. The town has a desolate appearance, only those who cannot get away remaining. All business is at a standstill. The air is full of alarming rumors. The admiralty is besieged with anxious inquiries from people who have large interests in Rio.

Fighting at Rio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Secretary Gresham has received the following from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro:

At 11 o'clock this morning the revolutionary forces bombarded the forts commanding the entrance to the harbor, also the arsenal wharf in the center of the city. A few shells were fired into the city, and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. The *Charleston* has not yet arrived.

The dispatch practically disposes of the hopes of the navy department that the cruiser *Charleston* had reached Rio, and it is now believed she went direct to Montevideo without touching at any Brazilian port.

Fire at Moore Station.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Sept. 14—A fire at 4 o'clock this morning at Moore station, about 14 miles from here on the line of the railway between Orovill and this city, totally destroyed Waters' hotel and stable, S. N. B., Smullent's general merchandise store, in which place the fire originated, a blacksmith shop and the post office. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary. Total loss estimated at $10,000. Covered by insurance.

Multiplying the Race.

St. Louis Republic.

Mme. de la Riva of Florence, Italy, gave birth to eight children on September 9, 1507.

Mme. Frescolaldi, another Florentine lady, who died in 1570, was the mother of fifty-two children, no fewer than three being born at any one time, four and five at a single birth being nothing unusual with the madame, and at one time six.

In Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire', (England) we find an account of the Bouhsm family, Thomas and Edith. Edith had twins and triplets on numerous occasions, and finally astonished all Wiltshire by giving birth to seven children at one time. "There is a tradition (I quote from Aubrey) which is recorded in the parish register that all the seven children were brought together to the font of the church and there baptized."

Mrs. James McElmore, who lived at Texarkana, Ark., in the year 1888, had become the mother of a family of nine children, all within the space of three years, the last arrival being a trio of girls.

Mrs. Phœbe Lynch, who was living at Seymour, Ind., in the same year 1888, had seven children at two births, eighteen months apart. The last four, two boys and two girls, were born on April 30, 888.

But the palm for multiple child bearing properly belongs to Mrs. Elsworth Miller, of Cold Springs, N. Y., who has been married less than ten years, but who within that short space of time has become the mother of seventeen children. The last addition to this family so remarkable in the line of fecundity was a set of triplets born on March 12th of this year. Mrs. Miller was married on October 19, 1883 and since that time has given birth to this numerous family, which is divided as follows: Three sets of triplets (9), three sets of twins (6), and two singles (2). Mrs. Miller is not yet 31 years of age.

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Cashier.

Wm. E. Durgin of the Boston Loan Co., 275 Washington Street, says: I recommend Sulphur Bitters as the very best medicine I have ever used. There is nothing like them to give an appetite, tone up the system, and do away with that languid feeling which is so frequent among those confined indoors.

Union Pacific Further Reduces Rates

To Chicago $33.60 first class; St Louis $31 first class; Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City and St Joseph $30 first class. Rates correspondingly reduced to all eastern points. Consult Union Pacific agent before purchasing, and you will be convinced that the old Overland is the cheapest and quickest route to take.

Boys' and Girls Aid Society.

Boys may be had (and sometimes girls) or—(1) ordinary service at wages; (2) upon indenture, [to work, attend school, and be brought up somewhat as your own;] and—(3) children may be had for legal adoption. Address, J. H. Miesner, Superintendent Oregon Boys' and Girls' Aid society, Portland, Oregon.

Out of Sight.

The traveling public are now fully alive to the fact that the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line offers the very best accommodations to the public from and to Chicago, Omaha and intermediate points, not only during the world's fair, but all the year around.

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