The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 9. 1893

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The president's message is quite lengthy, occupying several columns in the dispatches. It is not remarkable in any regard, and contains nothing of which the people have not had a forecast. As usual a large portion of the document is devoted to a statement of our relations with foreign powers, and the reports of the different cabinet departments. This is very important to be made public, but is not interesting to citizens. Of course, peace reigns, and our international complications are in a fair way of being amicably settled.

On the Hawaiian question the president says little, if any more than was given in Secretary Gresham's letter. Relying implicitly on the findings of Commissioner Blount the president does not fairly state the position assumed by our late minister, Mr. Stevens, who distinctly denies the conclusions made. From the premise assumed that the existing government was subverted by the force used by Mr. Stevens, he plainly states that the instructions to Mr. Willis were to reestablish the prior existing empire. But later dispatches from Honolulu state that Mr. Willis will be forced to communicate with the home government before any action will be taken. This is virtually saying that the policy of the administration will not be carried out, and that conditions are now existing which render it impracticable.

On the Chinese question the president excuses himself for not enforcing the Geary law for the reason that a test case was to be made before the supreme court; but hopes that since the law has been declared constitutional Chinamen will register and there will be little necessity for forced deportation. This does not come in very good grace from the executive of 70,000,000 people. It is very evident that Mr. Cleveland made a bad blunder in this matter, and for which he will be held accountable by the American people.

The financial report is not at all encouraging, and at the end of the fiscal year 1894 Mr. Cleveland acknowledges there will be a deficit of $28,000,000. This is very discouraging for the first year of an administration that promised all sorts of reforms, and the strictest economy in the management of affairs in all departments. The present deplorable state of affairs is not the result of drouth, famine or pestilence, for the country possesses all the elements of prosperity it did under the successful administration of Mr. Harrison. A shadow has fallen upon the nation, and this will not be lifted until there are hopes of a different economic policy being inaugurated.

The president speaks hopefully of the results of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and expects when the effects begin to be felt that times will be better. It is a little over a month since this passed congress, and some effect should be apparent now; but the tightnes of money still continues, and there appears to be no improvement in business matters.

On the tariff Mr. Cleveland fully endorses the Wilson bill, and believes this will inaugurate the reform required. He is strongly in favor of free raw material, which he believes will allow manufacturers to place their goods on foreign markets, and not be alone dependent on local demand. He argues that this will cause factories to run on full time and reduce the price of commodities to the consumer. It will take a wiser statesman than Mr. Cleveland to make the American people concur in his views on this question. But the bill drafted by the ways and means committee does not go to the full extent of free trade as demanded by the Chicago platform, and it is very doubtful if this measure will pass both houses of congress. The country is alarmed at the least approach to free trade, and Democrats may heed the warning given last month by wrathful electors.

There is one peculiar feature of this message, and that is there is not the least mention made of the prosperity of the country; but Mr. Cleveland has as studiously avoided any direct reference to the gloom which has spread over the nation for the past few months. How far different is this from former state papers from Republican executives, which always could truthfully portray the prosperity of the land, and give facts and figures in substantiation. This message could not be expected to be otherwise and be truthful, for the greatest financial depression ever suffered has settled upon the land.

Mr. Van Alen has declined the mission to Italy, and this will remove one disgrace from the Cleveland administration, for there is not much doubt that he was offered this position because he donated $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund last year. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland was elected to the presidency because he was considered opposed to the spoils system, and in favor of inaugurating reform in all department of the civil service. For the four years following his election the appointments were made with due regard to competency and with little consideration for partisan predilections. The country rejoiced in the advent of a new era in politics, and the executive had among his friends some of the strongest advocates of purity in politics. After his nomination last year the first act of Mr. Cleveland was evidence that he was drilling with politicians, and his compromise with Tammany before the election gave no encouragement to the friends of civil service reform that, if elected, he would follow the same fair, unprejudiced methods in his appointments that he did during his former incumbency of the White House. Nearly his first act was the appointment, as ambassador to Italy, of Mr. Van Alen, an Anglo-maniac, who had spent many years in England (although a native of this country), a man possessed of great wealth, and whose only qualifications for the position was the donation of a small fortune to the Democratic campaign funds. Van Alen had never given the least evidence of any diplomatic ability, and had been almost unknown to politics. This, as was to be expected, caused some severe criticisms, and the appointment was declared to be simply a business transaction between Mr. Cleveland and this wealthy citizen. But Mr. Van Alen has declined, and while the disgrace will be removed from the administration, the opprobium of selling appointments to the civil service of the government to the highest bidder will still attach itself to the president.

THEORIES.

The *East Oregonian* says the sum and substance of all failures is trying "to make something out of nothing," in rebuttal of an article in the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER stating that the failure of a prominent sheepman in Umatilla county was because of the Democratic victory last fall destroying the market for his wool. Taken in reference to general matters the remarks of our cotemporary are unfair, unkind and very narrow-minded, and can be applied with equal force to himself as to any other person. In reference to the matter under discussion we believe the sheep industry is as adaptable to Eastern Oregon as a daily paper is to Pendleton. The great paper of Portland supplies the people of Oregon with fuller dispatches and more news at a lower price than the local press, and yet one should not be so bigoted as to say let the big paper live and the others die. The conditions are not as favorable for the growth of wool on the Pacific slope as in the Argentine republic and Australia; but for that reason we do not believe that sheepmen are trying to make "something out of nothing." One of the greatest factors in the development of the northwest has been raising sheep, and we do not desire to see those engaged in this business become bankrupt and driven from the country. But Bro. Jackson is a disciple of Henry George, and his political gospel is "Progress and Poverty" by that author. He believes in the single tax theory, in neither silver or gold as a circulating medium, and all the other impracticable notions advocated by poetical and speculative economists. During presidential campaigns he is Democratic—Simon pure; but during the intervals he is a political will-o'-the-wisp, and flits to all points of the compass.

The rule of politicans in this country has nearly subverted the object of free institutions, and, practically speaking, the people have as little to do in governmental affairs as if they were subjects of the czar of Russia or the sultan of Turkey. From municipal affairs to national elections this class of persons have as complete sway as though they were absolute monarchs, and the voters are like dumb driven cattle that are herded to the ballot box to do the bidding of their masters. The primary is the only purely democratic institution in our system of government, and this is so largely controlled by cliques that it is far from being a popular expression of the public will. In county and other conventions the caucus and the machine control the nominations, and citizens are accorded the privilege of voting pets into office. There is a despotism in this country almost as degrading as that which disgraces monarchical Europe, and the class of expert politicians, who have carefully studied the art of duplicity and who consider no means too despicable to accomplish their purposes, have as unlimited power over a free and enlightened people in America as the satraps of the Ottoman empire exercise over the ignorant, half-civilized disciples of Islamism in Asia.

The Kansas City *Star* jumps on the "southern brigadiers" in its party, reminding them that they must keep to the rear, and that they cannot dictate the policy of the Democratic party. It also reminds them that their boom for Vice-President Stevenson for president is ill-timed, for their finding in Stevenson a "logical candidate" for 1896 looks too much as though they were only considering his record as "a headsman" and not as a statesman. It is rather rough on the "southern brigadiers" to furnish the votes for the Democratic party for years, and then be told to keep to the rear when the party starts to do something. It is especially galling to the southern men to support a free-trade party and then have their own infant industries suffer the first from the effects of that policy; but this is perhaps poetic justice. The iron men of Alabama, Virginia, and Tennessee can now understand the need of a few Republican representatives from their section to go into congress and fight for their interests.

The death of Prof. Tyndall removes from the world of scientific research one of its most earnest disciples. He has done more in disseminating science to the people than any other living person, and he possessed the rare faculty in presenting truths in a shape that they could be easily understood. A thorough knowledge of principles he combined with the ability to impart information to others, and the students of physics have suffered a great loss in the death of Prof. John Tyndall. On both sides of the Atlantic he was equally honored, and no one could be taken from active live who would leave a greater vacancy, and one more difficult to fill.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The first Democratic congress for a number of years convened in Washington City to-day, and we presume the message of President Cleveland was delivered soon after it assembled. It would be a question of some anxiety to know what new policies would be advocated by this administration, if they had not been outlined previously in the Chicago platform, the special session, Secretary Gresham's letter on the Hawaiian question, and the tariff bill prepared by the ways and means committee. The president is undoubtedly favorable to the single standard, but his foreign policy will be extremely weak, and not as distinctively American as was expected by some. On the tariff he will undoubtedly lean towards free trade, and attempt to carry out the plank in the national platform. The message is usually considered an important state paper; but it will not advocate anything that has not been gone over before. Last November the people of the country demanded a change, and it has come. The words of Mr. Cleveland may render easier the dose to be swallowed; but the effects of the medicine will be as disastrous. Reading it by his fireside, with his starving family around him, the unemployed laborer will have the opportunity to consider the effect of his ballot last November; the flockmaster, with his wool unsold, and bankruptcy staring him in the face, may cogitate upon the words of the executive in no very agreeable state of mind, and the manufacturer may devote his time, now that his looms are idle, to carefully considering the reasons assigned by the executive for financial depression and hard times prevailing in the country. The Argentine and Australian sheep-raiser will look upon this document as the words of a great deliver, who will open to the produce of their farms the gates of the great market of the west. For several months the country has suffered from the change, and the regular session of congress, or the message of the president, cannot make it less poignant or less easy to bear.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The message of President Cleveland has received many favorable comments from the British press; but free trade, when inaugurated, will make the British people more joyful than the papers are now over the prospects in that direction.

The extension of time in which to pay for the forfeited railroad lands is another gracious act procured by our delegation in congress. Oregon's interests have never been neglected for a number of years past, and never will while we have such indefatigable workers in Washington City.

It transpires that Prof. Tyndal"s death was caused by a mistake on the part of his wife, who gave him choral instead of sulphate of magnesia. This is a deplorable error that such a useful life should suffer the penalty of an error, and should pass from existence by a blunder of his dearest friend.

It is estimated that one province of Asia Minor has suffered a less of $15,000,000 this year in trade owing to the prevalence of cholera and to the attempts to suppress this disease. But the United States in a time of unusual health and bountiful crops has suffered ten times as much from the attempted "reform" by a political party.

If the makers of the national Democratic platform could have looked ahead one year and seen the fool attitude of the administration toward Hawaii they never would have said, as the platform does: "The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent, vigorous, compelling respect abroad, and inspiring confidence at home."

There is some excitement in British political circles over the action of the Russian government in attempting to make navigable an arm of the Danube, as this is interpreted to mean a movement towards Constantinople. This has been a dream of the czars since the time of Frederick the Great; but it will not be accomplished while England maintains her naval supremacy and has a statesman as premier.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* is getting weak in the back. Speaking of Blount's report he says: "The publication of it is followed by a feeling of disappointment, and more than one member of the cabinet is now satisfied that his report was anything but a reliable guide for the formation of instructions to a minister." The administration has not seen the end of it yet.

President Cleveland has hardly a supporter of his Hawaiian policy among his own partisans, and Senator Hill, of New York, has used some very plain words in reference to reseating the Kanaka queen on her throne after the provisional government was established. It is very evident that the president and his cabinet will not inaugurate any very popular policy with foreign nations, if the action toward Hawaii is to be taken as an example.

Washington has only one senator at the national capital, and the papers of that state are discussing the question of convening a special session of the legislature to supply the deficiency. Of course the Democratic press are not very favorable to the proposition; but if Governor McGraw considered the best interests of his state this would have been done long ago, and the regular session would not have convened last Monday without Washington having a full representation.

The president, in his message, says there will be a deficit of $28,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and Democrats acknowledge that the Wilson bill will reduce the revenue of the government $50,000,000 annually. From these deficiencies an important question to be considered is, How are the expenses to be met? If an income tax is to be the means, it must levy $100,000,000 tribute upon the earnings of our citizens, and this will not be borne patiently.

In his rulings on the trial of the indicted smugglers Judge Bellinger first decided that there could be no conviction on the evidence of accomplices without corroborative testimony. Yesterday he stated in open court that, after a careful consideration of the matter, he had arrived at the conclusion that conviction could be had on the testimony of an accomplice, without any further testimony. This will settle the cases before the U. S. disstrict court, and the parties now being tried on the testimony of Blum will undoubtedly be found guilty as charged.

Economy should be the watchword of the hour, and this should be followed in national, county and municipal affairs. During these times of financial depression taxes to bear the ordinary expenses of government are sufficiently burdensome, without the burden being increased by outlays for unnecessary improvements. In a few years money may be easier and business better, and then will be an appropriate time for liberal expenditures; but at present too careful guard cannot be had over outlays which may increase the burden of taxpayers.

The Wilson tariff bill is not sweeping enough to please some Democrats, and they claim it does not carry out the provisions in the Chicago platform. If it abolished all duties on imports, and opened our gates to all raw materials and manufactured articles free-traders, we presume, would be satisfied. But the dose must be made mild at first, and increased in severity as the system becomes accustomed to the medicine. If the Democrats are placed in power in 1896, the country may expect strides forward in the direction of free trade that will put British economists to the blush.

President Cleveland suggests that the deficiency caused by the reduction of duties in the Wilson bill be made up by an income tax, which he thinks would be the most available method. During the war and soon after its close this kind of tax was levied: but it was never viewed very favorably by our citizens. The most indirect way in which revenue can be raised is always the better and the most popular, and for this reason the duty on imports is the least burdensome of any on the wage earner. It is better to make Australian and Argentine wool help pay the expenses of government, then to levy tribute on earnings.

Senator Dolph's arraignment of the president yesterday on the floors of congree, was a just criticism of Mr. Cleveland's action in regard to the Sandwich islands. Very many Americans who do not believe in annexation and consider the actions of ex Minister Stevens censurable will not endorse the policy pursued by the executive. Congress had the right to understand his views regarding this subject before Willis was sent to Honolulu to carry them out. The *de facto* government was in existence, and no power could interfere with it without violating international law. In his attempt in this line the president has undoubtedly made a bad blunder, and it seems that Mr. Willis is not willing to subvert the existing provisional government.

The president and the Democratic press are urging upon congress the importance of immediate action on the tariff bill. They say the people demanded this change at the last presidential election, and it is right that congress should accede to their wishes. All things considered it would be more satisfactory to wage-earners and employers to know what economic policy will be pursued by the present administration, and the sooner they know it the quicker they can make calculations to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances under which American industries must live or die in the future. If free trade is to be the policy of the country the quicker it is inaugurated the better, and if protection is still to be maintained producers and manufacturers should be made aware of the fact so that industrial life may be revived.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Dolph After Grover.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The senate opened with a light attendance in the galleries and on the floor. The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, announcing that in statuary hall of the national capitol a statue to General James Shields would be unveiled tomorrow afternoon and inviting the friendly co-operation of the senate. Senator Cullom gave notice that he would tomorrow introduce a resolution bearing on the subject. Dolph presented a petition of the Oregon Horticultural Society, favoring the maintenance of the present duty on prunes.

Hoar offered a resolution (for which he asked present consideration) requesting the president, as far as in his opinion it shall not be inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the senate copies of all the instructions which may have been given to any representative of the United States or any naval officer since March 4, 1891, in reference to the perservation of public order in Hawaii, in the protection of lives and property of American citizens or the recognition or support of any government there.

Sherman, while expressing himself as in favor of the resolution, thought, in the absence of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, that nothing would be done but refer the resolution to that committee. After some further debate the resolution went over.

Dolph then proceed to address the senate on that part of the president's message relating to Hawaii. He began by expressing his surprise at the utterance of the president in his message. Dolph said he could not conceive it possible the administration had determined upon the forcible overthrow of the existing government and the restoration of a corrupt and licentious queen. If such had been the intention oft he administration, the expression by the press of the country of a most unanimous public opinion against such a course, he believed, would have changed the purpose of the administration and have caused the president to modify his instructions to the American minister to Hawaii. Dolph read a part of the reference of the president in his message to Hawaii and asked whether the report of the personal representative of the president acting under secret instructions and conducting an ex parte examination was entitled to more credence than the official report of the former American minister to Hawaii, and of American naval officers and representatives of the Hawaiian government to this country, and of information received from the Christian and intelligent persons of Hawaii since the revolution.

A Mine on Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The report has just reached here from Hazelton, Pa., to the effect that the Crystal Ridge mine at Buril is burning, and a number of men are imprisoned. Flames are said to be filling the slope. Four men are closed in and rescuing parties are working hard to liberate them. There is little hope of saving the slope. The destruction of property seems inevitable. The damage will exceed $100,000 if not controlled before spreading to the inner workings.

Cabinet photograhs, $1 a dozen at the Court street gallery, near the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER office. They are first-class pictures in every respect.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Additional Advices.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 5—Further advices from Honolulu appertaining to the political affairs of the islands were received today by the barkentine *Klickitat*, which arrived last night. Minister Willis' authorized interview in the *Star*, which was telegraphed here last night, allayed public feeling and restored general confidence in the commercial affairs of the islands. The queen's supporters continued, however, to aver that the American minister should be severely reprimanded for not obeying the instructions of the state department, which, as it emanated from one of two of Liliuokalani's closest advisers, was to the effect that Willis had imperative instructions to restore and recognize the monarchial government. These assertions, together with Willis' remarks that unexpected contingencies had arisen, of which the American government or himself had no knowledge and which were of sufficient importance to cause him to alter his plans and send dispatches to Washington for further instructions, were taken as indicating that Willis had orders to restore the queen. It was believed to Honolulu that Willis went there prepared to abolish the provisional government, and that his instructions were based upon an existing conditions of affairs, which, on investigation, Willis found did not exist. This supposition is further verified by a remark made to Captain Cutler, of the *Klickitat*, by Willis, when he said he was surprised to meet so many broad-minded, law-abiding and thoroughly intelligent people in Hawaii. Willis is religiously inclined and to a considerable extent associated with the missionary elements in the islands, and came in contact with the ablest men in Honolulu, all of whom are strongly opposed to the restoration of monarchy, and especially the queen, on account of her supposed unchaste conduct. This class of citizens were careful to see that Willis was correctly informed of certain facts that Blount did not choose to consider.

A Dynamite Scheme.

LONDON, Dec. 5—In connection with the arrest of a man at Hampstead yesterday, the police searched the rooms of a man named Schneider, just arrived from the United States. He saw them coming and decamped. They found in the room a tin can containing 24 pounds of dynamite in cakes. Before opening it, it was immersed in a cistern, where it fizzed and foamed over the sides of the receptacle. It was then dispatched to the government explosive laboratory. There it was ascertained that it contained fuses and all the apparatus necessary for explosions, and that it would have had a terribly destructive effect. The police expect to make a large number of arrests in connection with the affair, as they believe they have discovered a genuine dynamite plot.

The Irish nationalists scout the idea that Schneider had anything to do with the Irish physical force section. They says his name is enough to stamp him as a German anarchist, probably from New York or Chicago, supplying anarchists of France, Austria or Spain with explosives.

The *Evening Standard* adds to the excitement by announcing that the police have discovered several bombs in a swell cafe in the West End.

State Equalization Board.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 5—The state board of equalization convened this afternoon. J. P. O. Lawrsdale was re-elected president and D. W. Coolidge, secretary. A communication from W. D. Tyler, president of the Oregon & Washington railroad, asking for a day to be set aside for the railroad companies to consult with the board, was read. The secretary was requested to notify him that he would be heard at any time. A resolution was adopted that Attorney-General Chamberlain be asked to prepare a written opinion on the following proposition: If the county board of equalization makes a horizontal reduction from the valuation of all property as established by the county assessor, is the state board bound to take the valuation as thus made by the county board of equalization as the basis for their work in equalizing.

Only one Was Saved.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 6—During the night the ship *Jason* which went ashore off here, broke in two amidships. Only one off the crew was saved. He was washed from the rigging and ashore by the tremendous seas. The crew numbered 27.

Evans, the survivor of the crew, to a reporter of the Associated Press told the story of the voyage: "We sailed from Calcutta last February with a cargo of jute butts for Boston. Two days after leaving port we were nearly dismantled in a storm and had to put into Mauritius for repairs. During the gale our mate was washed overboard and lost. We came in through the south channel last Monday, and shaped our course for Boston. Tuesday the wind pulled out to east-southeast, and at 9 o'clock snow began falling. We had no observations for two days, but Captain McMillan thought we were off Cape Cod, and we bore on our course. At 3:30 in the afternoon we made the breakers right under our lee, and a few moments later saw land. We shook out our upper topsails and tried to drive by the capes, but had no sea room, and at 7:15, finding that we must soon strike, the ship was headed for the beach. The captain had been below examining the charts, and on reaching the deck, cried: "We are lost." The ship struck with fearful force, and we all sprang for the lifeboat. Before we could cut the lashings the spars began to fall and the vessel to go to pieces. I felt myself dashed into the sea, and I was left powerless. I knew nothing more until I found myself under the care of the life saving men. My companions acted as I did, and all sprang into the rigging when the boat went by the board and all had on life rolls."

Grover Backs Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6—The *Examiner's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that he has succeeded in securing some inside information in reference to the administration's plans in dealing with the Hawaiian question. The purpose of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham now is not to attempt to restore Queen Liliuokalani by force, but to lay the entire question before congress and secure the sanction of the legislative branch to any new move on the islands. Definite instructions have been sent to Minister Willis, not to take any decided action until further instructions are sent him. It seems certain that new instructions have been sent him to this effect by the Corwin. It is believed now that the president and secretary of state, from information received from Willis, have decided that the queen cannot be restored without force and that this course cannot be followed without the sanction of congress.

Rich Mining Fields in Idaho.

BOISE, Idado, Dec. 6—P. A. Marksom, the well known Cœur d'Alene mining man, has come in from the Seven Devils region, in Washington county, bringing much important mining information. He thinks that section has some of the best copper ledges in the world; also that it is destined to rival the Cœur d'Alenes as a lead and silver camp. His most important news is in respect to recent gold discoveries in Indian valley. Ore has been found so rich that $45 was pounded out in a hand mortar in half a day. Very rich placer ground has been opened on Rapid river.

News of the Rebellion

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 6—The *Herald's* correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that President Peixoto has imprisoned Baron Santatecla and his son, and will hold them as hostages for the lives of prisoners now in the hands of the rebel Brazilians.

The rebels of Rio Grande do Sul are now besieging the town of Bage, on the southern border of the province of Sao Pedro do Rio Grande, and the garrison is showing itself well prepared for a defense.

General Isidore, who was recently made prisoner by the rebels, was wounded in the arm. They are threatening now to shoot him. Peixoto's minister telegraphed to General Tavares, who captured Isidore, that if the latter is shot he will immediately order the execution of Colonel Facunda Tavares, who is now a prisoner at Porto Aigero, the capitol of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Castilhista soldiers forming the garrison of Santa Ana are ready to march to Uruguayana and join General Hipolito and his forces there.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The morning hour in the house was consumed in a discussion of the resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the personnel of the navy. McCreary of Kentucky, Kilgore and Sayers of Texas, and others, strongly opposed it, and Hayes of Iowa and Cummings of New York favored the resolution. Before the result was reached, the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over.

The senate amendment to the resolution appropriating $50,000 to carry out the Chinese exclusion act, as extended was agreed to, and a resolution offered by Grosvenor, giving the names of 1900 Ohio pensioners dropped from the rolls, and asking for the reason and other information from the secretary of the interior. The remainder of the session was devoted to the delivery of eulogies upon the late General James Shields, and as a further mark of respect the house, at 2:55 adjourned.

Hill Makes a Strong Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—In the senate this afternoon, when Hoar's Hawaiian resolution was taken up, Hill created a sensation by making perhaps the strongest speech of his senatorial career. He challenged the right of the president to the military force to restore the Hawaiian queen. "There are three co ordinate branches of this government," said he, "and this authority is not vested in the president alone." The contemplated action of the president, he declared, would be a usurpation of the rights of congress. He was attentively listened to throughout, and the galleries rapidly filled up as the report of the sensational character of his speech spread through the capitol. At 3:35 Hill finished, and was followed by Sherman, who also challenged the correctness of the president's position.

Lehigh Strike Ended.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6—As a result of the conference between officers of the Lehigh Valley railroad, boards of arbitration of the states of New York and New Jersey, and chiefs of local and national labor organizations which participated in the great strike on that road, the strike was declared off early this morning. The road agrees to re employ strikers without prejudice, and without regard to their membership to labor organizations, so far as places can be found for them; to so divide the work among them as to make their employment remunerative; to listen to complaints from grievance committees; and to give old employes preference in hiring additional men, and in promoting men already in the service.

The Damage Overestimated.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Dec. 6—Since the waters on the Coquille have receded, it is learned that the damage to the Coos Bay & Roseburg railroad is found to have been overestimated, but as it was nearly all backwater, with no current, the receding floods leave the track only slightly damaged. There was a heavy wash at Cedar Point, which twisted and shifted two small span bridges, which were only temporary structures. No rails or ties were damaged, and there was not a particle of damage to any of the bridges built on piling. The greatest damage was done to the ballasting, which had just been completed before the rainy season opened. Trains will be running to Coquille river by Saturday, and to Myrtle Point some time next week. The total damage will not exceed $5000.

Ex-State Senator Norval Dead.

LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 6—News has just reached this city that ex-State Senator J. W. Norval died suddenly this afternoon of heart disease. He had left his home, near Rinehart station, with the intention of taking the train for La Grande. Being somewhat late, it was necessary for him to run to catch his train. As he came up to the station, he was seen to reel and fall, and before any one could reach his side he had expired. Mr. Norval was one of the pioneers of Union county, and had always been active in political matters. He was elected to the state senate in 1888, and was a prominent candidate for the congressional nomination before the republican convention in 1892.

Depradations of the "Kid."

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 6—A miner from Arispe, Sonora, Mexico, reports depredations by the "Kid," the renegade Apache, and party. They killed one prominent Mexican rancher and sacked several ranches and mining camps. At the mining camp of an American named Vandorn they fired all the buildings, carried off and destroyed all the goods and supplies, including a small stock of merchandise. As soon as the news reached the prefect of the district he sent couriers to the different ranches and mining camps to warn the people, and started a detail of state soldiers in pursuit of the renegades.

Congress Will Decide it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Prominent members of the house committee on foreign affairs evidently expect congress will be called upon soon to decide the Hawaiian question. Chairman McCreary yesterday had an extended interview with the president, and it is supposed matters relating to Hawaii were under discussion. McCreary would say nothing about the conference, but from sug gestions he made it is evident he expected congress would deal with the matter. A member of the committee said the president would not think of using force while congress was in session, as that would be an act of war. There has been theories advanced that after hearing again from Minister Willis, and learning positively that the queen cannot be restored, except by the use of the United States troops, the president will present to congress the case of the queen as a wronged monarch, whose government was overthrown by this government, and assert that it is now the duty of the United States to restore the former condition even by using force. This is the idea advanced by the friends of the administration. There will be great opposition in the house by the committee on foreign affairs to the resolution of Hitt of Illinois on the ground that it would not be right, in view of a further promised communication from the executive on the subject, for the house to give expression to the sentiments contained in the Hitt resolution. Hitt will make every effort to secure a favorable report from the committee of his resolution, but, as it will take at least three Democratic votes to bring about such a result, it is doubtful if he will be successful.

Not Massing Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 7—A correspondent of the *Standard* at Nice denies there is any truth in the rumors originating in Italy that French troops are being massed upon the French-Alpine frontier. He says the movement of troops which gave rise to the report was merely in connection with raising the depleted regiments to the normal effective force.

Affairs in Europe.

LONDON, Dec 8.—An important dispatch from Vienna, which the *Times* prints this morning, sets forth that the Russian government has declared it imperative that the Kilia, an arm of the Danube, be made navigable. The object of the demand, which is to secure exemption o the Kilia branch from the control of the Danube commission, has served to attract renewed attention to the situation of affairs in Europe, which would need only a spark to kindle the flame. That the various countries are fully alive to the difficulties ahead there can be no doubt, and numerous incidents have come to light within the past few days which indicate that all the powers are making preparations to meet any emergency. In connection with these recent developments the statement is made to day, on the authority of the Westminster *Gazette*, that the five new battle ships, a first-class cruiser and a number of smaller vessels which have been ordered to augment the British navy, are not without significance. The *Globe* to night, commenting on the *Times'* dispatch, asks if we are on the eve of the revival of the state of things produced by the Crimean war. It says Russia's dewand that the Kilia be made navigable is most alarming, ugly, and portentous of trouble.

The Surrender of A Fugitive.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 7.—Thomas Beals the cashier of the Island county bank, at Coupeville, surrendered to the authorities here to day. He heard that he was wanted on a charge of embezzlement and gave himself up to Chief of Police Davis. Sheriff Nunen, of Island county, arrived at 7 o'clock, and will take the prisoner over for trial. Beals is said to have squandered $11,000 of the bank's money in the last three months. He bought up a lot of bank stock in his own name, using, it is claimed, depositors' money for that purpose. There should be over $20,000 in the bank in money and securities, but only $7 in cash and some worthless notes were found. The bank was a state institution, with a capital stock of $25,000 of which $15,000 was paid up. Deposits aggregate $5700. Beals admits being on a spree for the past five weeks, but says he spent his own money and is not guilty of embezzlement. He says he only spent about $1000 altogether. He claims to have relatives and sufficient property to make the loss good.

Cleveland in a Box.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—It is not certain yet what course the executive will take in response to the resolution of the senate calling for information on the Hawaiian episode. The information will be given, but whether as a formal response to the senate resolution or in a special message from the president, which takes no note of the resolution, has not yet been determined. The information is prepared and can be sent in at any time. It was apparently put in shape to accompany the president's forthcoming special message before the resolution passed the senate yesterday. There is excellent authority for saying that Minister Willis' present orders are to employ no force of arms. It is probable the instructions by the Corwin are for him to proceed in his effort to persuade the provisional government to allow Liliuokalani to be restored. It is intimated from a responsible source that the ex-queen declines to go back on the throne unless by consent of the provisional government leaders, or a guarantee of protection by the United States.

The Unemployed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—The distress among the unemployed is so great that every night 600 find lodgings on the cold floors in the corridor of the city hall. These are only a few of the great number who have no place to sleep. Five hundred sleep in the chairs in the Pacific Garden mission. From 1400 to 1500 find lodging on the stone floors in the cells in the police stations. Last night it was announced that eight churches will be thrown open to furnish lodgings for those who have no other. The men will be given a cup of coffee and rolls in the morning. This action was forced upon Christian people by the fact that for the last month the unemployed and unsheltered thousands have been crowding around engine-rooms in buildings and other places where there was heat and shelter, begging for a place where they might be protected from the cold. Harry Monroe, superintendent of the Pacific Garden mission, brought these facts to the attention of the churches with the result above stated.

Could Not Bear Adversity.

MONMOUTH, Or., Dec. 7—J. A. Dempsey, a highly respected farmer, who recently came from his farm near Dixie, five miles north of here, and started a butcher shop in the old postoffice building in this place, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the forehead with a rifle. The deed was committed in a small room adjacent to the butcher shop. The news was a terrible shock to the whole community. Mr. Dempsey was held in highest esteem by every one. He leaves a most estimable wife, five grown daughters and several small children. The cause of the deed was financial distress. He was unable to meet his obligations, chiefly owing to the inability of his own debtors to pay. A few minutes before the deed was committed the deputy sheriff had served notice of execution on him on some debts he could not meet.

A Row in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 7—During the discussion of the Boers' taxation proposal in the reichstag today, Herr Liebermann von Sonneberg, anti-Semite, violently demanded that the Boers' tax be dealt with separately for a receipt tax. He attacked Herr Singer and the socialists generally for identifying themselves with the Boers. Singer replied by shouting, "You had better take up your dishonored bills." Herr Liebermann von Sonneburg retorted, "You are an associate usurer," and shouts arose everywhere in the house. President von Levetzow finally succeeded in restoring quiet.

An Eminent

Temperance lectures in New England Mrs. John Barton, says: I was subject to those deathly sick headaches and also dyspepsia. Sulphur Bitters cured me when all other remedies failed. Mrs. Barton is the wife of John Barton, Superintendent of Repairs, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

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. Misener, Superintendent Oregon Boys' and Girls' Aid society, Portland, Oregon.

Do You Wish.

To regain your health if you are all broken down and suffering from nervous prostration? I will tell you what cured me after suffering for months. I used two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I am a well man.—C. Stiles, Bookkeeper, Canton.

Special cash sale of 10 per cent discount in ladies', gent's and childrens' shoes, today and to morrow only at M. Honywall's.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON, Oct. 21, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. land office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Thursday, December 7, 1893, viz:

CHARLES L. FRYER,

Hd No. 4682, for the E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, and SE¼ SW¼, Sec 3, Tp 5 S, R 12 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

G. A. Brockman, Wapinitia, Or.; T. J. Driver, Wamic, Or.; Fen Batty, A. C. Sanford, The Dalles, Or.

oct28 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

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 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 Patronag

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

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO

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

J. O. MACK,

Fine Wines and Liquors,

DOMESTIC and KEY WEST CIGARS.

THE CELEBRATED PABST BEER

FRENCH'S BLOCK,

171 Second Street, — — — THE DALLES, OREGON

THE ORO FINO WINE ROOMS

A. D. 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."

MERCHANT TAILRING.

MR. PAT. FAGAN,

n his establishment on the corner of Third and Federal Streets is now prepared to make

Spring and Summer Suits!

Of the best Imported and Domestic Goods. A Fit guaranteed in every instance.

CALL and EXAMINE SAMPLES.

THE DALLES

Leading Music and Book Store,

I. C. NICKELSEN, Proprietor.

This old house, established in 1870, is enlarging in all its departments. Not too bi to want everybody's patronage. School Books, Desks and School Furniture, Organ Pianos, Watches and Jewelry. Able to sell everybody Foreign Exchange and Far Express passage tickets to and from Europe.

JOLES : BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

HAY GRAIN AND FEED.

Masonic Block, Third and Court Sts.

THE DALLES, — — — — — — OREGON