

PARTY FEALTY.

It is a question of great pertinence at present whether Mr. Cleveland is acting honorably in not lending some aid to the Democratic party in the contest in New York. It could not be expected that the executive would enter the canvass as a stump orator, and travel from one town to another haranguing audiences in favor of Democratic principles; but with perfect propriety he could endorse the nomination of Mr. Hill for governor by a letter to the prominent leaders. He has not even done this; but by his continued silence has made emphatic his disapproval of the action of the New York state convention. This is not conformable, in the mind of many, to that high sense of political fealty which one owes to the party of his choice, more especially if he has received favors from those of the same political predilections as himself. Such is the view of the Democratic organs take of the peculiar situation that confronts Democracy in the empire state. In speaking on this subject the Evening Telegram of Portland has the following editorial remarks:

"From a strictly Democratic standpoint there is no difference of opinion among Democrats and Republicans that he is acting dishonorably. In many respects Mr. Cleveland is a great man, but it is apparent that he is utterly lacking in some of the moral senses. The sense of party obligation is a very high qualification in a man of his station, yet he does not seem to have the least conception of its meaning. Nor does personal gratitude enter into his composition. If he had these qualities he could not stand aloof in this crisis of his party's history. It may be, however, that he has the concealed idea that he knows better than his party what is good for the country, and that it is his duty to make a bulwark of himself against the danger of Democratic victory. If such be his motive he can better appreciate his present attitude, yet if he had a refined sense of personal and party obligation he would surrender back into the hands of the Democracy the office they gave him rather than play the traitor."

In this connection it must be recalled that Mr. Cleveland was elevated first into the executive chair by his independence of party by mugwump votes. He would never have been elected in 1888 if he had been a strong partisan, and during the two terms he has served he has acted independent of his party in many instances. He has never endorsed the methods pursued by Tammany, and although he made a partial compromise with the members of that political ring in 1892, it was only done to carry New York, which was necessary for his election. Now he expects nothing more from his party, and he can act independent of the machine.

Without considering any particular case the principle of party domination is despotic, and very humiliating to a free man. A political organization should be endorsed only so far as it agrees with the honest opinions of citizens within its ranks, and when it attempts autocratic dictation of the elective franchise it becomes a tyrant that must be deposed.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

The Peterborough Review is published in Canada, and the following from its editorial columns shows that Democratic free-trade is even beneficial to that country.

"Values in hay at present are little more than steady and receipts of hay at leading points is reported much more than ample. The change in the American tariff has not effected Canadian shipments much as yet, it being claimed that prices on the other side are too low to allow profitable shipments.

The record of Canada's export trade in hay is interesting. The American shipments show a decrease. Last year our foreign trade in hay was nearly double that of the year previous and was a big increase over any recent year. For the twelve months closing June 30 our exports were 276,858 tons valued at \$2,601,704, compared with foreign shipments of 151,881 tons the preceding year worth \$1,452,872. The destination and valuation of the exports from Canada for a series of years follow:

After this is published a long list of the values of the exported article to foreign countries, showing that the United States is the largest consumer of Canadian hay. In the year 1892 the value of the export trade was \$598,567, but in 1893 it increased to \$854,955, and it must be presumed that the passage of the Wilson bill stimulated business in this line. To show that the United States is the heaviest buyer of this Canadian export, in the year 1893 just mentioned, the United States received \$854,955 worth of hay from Canada, while Great Britain and all other countries are only credited with \$547,913.

But hay is only an inconsiderable product of the domain that is benefited by the Democratic party throwing wide open the commercial gates. There are others of greater value that have been eagerly watching for an opportunity to seek American markets and compete with local productions. And this is one of the objects to be accomplished by free trade. It makes markets open to all the world, and our own citizens must shift for themselves. Our workshops cannot pay any higher wages than those of Europe, and our citizens must live as cheaply as people do in other countries. We must be unselfish, and make sacrifices for the benefit of others. Stop work and argue so that the factory hands in

M'KINLEY.

The Republican party never had a more powerful debater than Major McKinley, or one who possessed greater influence with the masses. He is a consistent protectionist, and never misses an opportunity to spread the doctrine. During the fall campaign he has done noble service for the party, and has spoken in different states.

In speaking of the speech of Gov. McKinley in Chicago the Inter Ocean makes the following comments in its issue of October 30th:

The peculiarity of the McKinley meeting last night was not its magnitude, though that was majestic; nor the logic of the address, though that was inexorable; nor the enthusiasm of the people, though that was intense. It was as Governor McKinley himself said, the most responsive audience imaginable. Scarcely a point made by the orator, and his speech bristled with points, failed to bring a question or a suggestion from some part of the house.

For example, when the governor said that Vice-President Stevenson had boasted in New York that this Democratic administration had reduced national expenditures by \$28,000,000 one one demanded to know how much of the reduction was in the pension department. "Twenty-seven of the twenty-eight millions," answered the governor. "Mr. Stevenson does not say so, but I do, and I have the figures to prove my say so."

While this efflux and reflux of sentiment between orator and hearer may have marred the continuity of the argument against Democracy, they added greatly to the depth of the impression produced.

Speaking on tariff issues, the governor was especially strong in his plea for a vote that will send a Republican majority to the next house of representatives. Taking up the Democratic avowal that nothing is more dangerous to trade than an unsettled condition of fiscal legislation, he quoted Mills, Wilson, Crisp, Bynum, and Cleveland in proof of the intent of the Democrats to further meddle with the tariff if they gain a majority in the next congress. The only guaranty of two years of freedom from tariff tinkering is in the election of a Republican majority to the house. In this case the senate and the president will prevent Republican efforts toward a greater measure of protection, while the Republican house will prevent Democratic efforts toward a greater measure of free trade. Between a Democratic senate and president and a Republican house the queer thing known as the Wilson bill will have two years in which to vindicate itself or to most fully merit absolute repeal. With a Democratic majority in each house of congress the work of tariff agitation will continue and the restoration of commercial confidence be delayed.

The country is ready, as we believe, to reverse the judgment of 1892, and if it does none of the many advocates of protection will be regarded as having done better service than the Governor of Ohio.

MONARCHISM.

The formation of the new ministry in Germany will have little effect upon the policy of that government. Where the emperor has the power to dissolve the law-making power if it will not enact legislation he desires a premier has little power in changing the national policy. There can be no doubt that Emperor William has the welfare of the empire at heart, and that no man has a greater love for fatherland; but he firmly believes in the supremacy of the military, and that the people should occupy the position of children, over whom he must take paternal care, without paying the least attention to individual freedom. To God alone, he says, he is responsible, and this forms the basis of the old mediæval doctrine of the "divine right of kings." On this side of the Atlantic the idea never prevailed to any great extent and must be considered to have been obliterated since the abdication of Don Pedro in Brazil. The theory of government is one of development, and great progress has been made in this line during the past two centuries. The revolution in France has effectually cleared the political atmosphere of that country of the mists of superstition, and the growth of democracy in England has rid the throne of its power and nearly undermined the house of lords. That kings and queens are ordained to rule by God is as obsolete as the inquisition or the ridiculous tests for witchcraft that were in vogue three centuries ago. Such a belief prevails nowhere except in a benighted and despotic country, and the trend of the age is towards the rule of the people. The destiny of the human race is towards free government, and not a man passes that giant stride are not made in this direction. Mind is becoming free from its shackles, and is constantly tearing down and completely shattering idols that were respected and venerated a century ago.

The election next Tuesday will be a very important one, as the people at the ballot box will render a verdict on the Wilson bill and the Democratic administration of national affairs. There has been no campaign for years in which there has been such a full discussion of the tariff question, and the decision will be final.

The arrest of the express robbers Saturday evening, it is to be hoped, will break up a gang of robbers who have committed depredations in this city for a number of years past, and that our people will feel more secure in their persons and their property. That men so young should have the cleverness to mature such schemes, and carry them almost to success, is no matter of surprise when the fact is known that cheap literature of the most sensational kind is the only brain food that is furnished very many boys during the formative periods of

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The political campaign in the east is being fought on protection and free trade issues, and Republicans are advocating their doctrines with a vehemence which is induced by the present distress and want among the laboring classes. On every hand there are practical lessons of the effects of the inauguration of free trade and the country cannot return too soon to the former conditions to suit the people.

Public interest is divided between the condition of the czar and the war between China and Japan. The news from the sick man indicates that death will have no easily won victory if he is successful in recovering the great potentate to the ranks of the silent majority; but Japan, apparently with the greatest ease, whips the Chinese in every battle. Death and Japan, without doubt, will be conquerors in both cases.

Whole cities have been devastated in Argentine republic by earthquakes, and thousands have been killed and a larger number rendered homeless. This is one of the afflictions that could not have been guarded against, and must be borne with that degree of fortitude indicative of a brave people. In such cases aid may be extended to the sufferers; but this will not restore the life lived ones and friends or replace homes with the former happy surroundings.

There is a movement in English politics which augurs no good to the house of lords or the privileged classes. It would have been better for the peers if they had taken no decisive action on the last measure submitted to them, and had waited for a more favorable opportunity for the exercise of their power. The British peers are slow to inaugurate reforms; but any movement once started never retrogrades. The house of lords must go, and this is only a question of time.

Great interest centers in New York in the coming contest, because Tammany Democracy is attempting to carry the state, notwithstanding the opposition of the Republican party and an opposing party in their own ranks. There is hardly a possibility that the Democrats will be successful, but the party of protection desires to secure a sweeping victory all along the line, and New York is expected to give an increased Republican majority the same as Massachusetts and other states.

There is a long list of United States senators and congressmen who were active in tariff reform and helped Haveney & Co. wonderfully, but they are nearly all resting from their great work, and are not even invited into the close districts and State campaigns. It is a notable snub. Where are Cockran and Crisp and Gorman and Brice and Vesey and Voorhees and a score of others? All resting, while McKinley and Reed and Sherman and Harrison and others are in demand everywhere.

We are glad to note the fact of a movement on foot to inaugurate one or more manufacturing industries at The Dalles, and there is no point in the northwest better situated to make them successful. We have water-power equal to any on the continent, and in a few years this city will have direct water communication with the markets of the world. The country tributary to this point is prolific in all natural productions, and with the unusual commercial advantages there is no reason that this city, at the gateway of the great Inland Empire, should be not the second in population and importance in the state.

Germany has extended her war on American products, and now the Texas steer is forbidden the empire the same as the Cincinnati hog. It is presumed that this last prohibition is because of the discriminating schedule against sugar in the Wilson bill, although the German ambassador assures the secretary of state that the measure of exclusion was inspired solely for sanitary reasons and was not retaliatory. Whether this is true or not makes little difference to the American exporter of cattle, and if he cannot sell there to the Germans he must look elsewhere. There are no better trades in the world than the citizens of the empire who can be induced to secure very advantageous bargains.

There is a crisis in the German empire, and both the chancellor and prime minister have resigned. What effect this will have on German politics is not known; but it was caused, it is presumed, by the young emperor forcing the premier to adopt a very severe policy against socialists and anarchists, which brought him into collision with the federal ministers. However substantial the friends of the German empire may imagine its foundations to be there is a democratic influence at work which is constantly undermining the solid supports. The empire is maintained by well drilled soldiers and Krupp guns; but these, even were not all powerful against the determined will of an intelligent people.

President Cleveland has not taken a very great interest in the campaign now being fought in New York, and as a Democrat he should express earnest wishes for the success of the ticket. As D. B. Hill is the candidate for governor, and the principal speaker in the canvass so far, this apathy on the part of Mr. Cleveland may be construed to be actuated by personal indifference on his part. He and the New York senator have not been on very amicable terms for some years, and the last session of congress did not have any harmonizing effect on either of these men. From a Democratic standpoint this, perhaps, is to be regretted; but it illustrates the bitterness of the antagonism between the different factions in the party, and may add to the Republican majority next month. Democracy is handicapped in several ways in this campaign, and not the least obstacle is that to overcome the lack of harmony within its own ranks.

Their characters. The time in life when children should be taught habits of industry and honest traits of character, is spent around the police court or reading five-cent novels. "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined" is as true of the human species as it is of the vegetable kingdom. If boys were taught the dignity of labor by practical experience, and debared from trashy reading matter, they would develop into better, more stalwart men in every regard.

The problem, what to do with our convicts, is one that for half a century has vexed the souls of all interested in prison matters, says the Salem Statesman. The question is frequently asked, what to do with our convicts? They must be compelled to work at something, but when their labor is directly confronted with the vexed question of free men, there comes a great outcry from the labor organizations. Oregon's convicts are all now practical idlers, as they have been for two years past and the legislature, soon to meet, will be confronted with the vexed question. It is the question that has vexed legislatures time and again in the past not only in this state but in every state in the Union, and in most of them it remains a serious problem to this day. What will the legislature do this winter to afford employment for Oregon's four hundred? Will it provide a beet sugar factory?

Alexander III, czar of Russia, died this afternoon at 3 o'clock of a complication of diseases, from which he has suffered for several weeks. He was born March 10, 1845, and was proclaimed emperor March 13, 1881, the day after his father was assassinated. Possessed of many virtues as a man and commendable qualities as a ruler, his reign has been very prosperous, and if the dream of his Komnoff ancestor of securing a commercial outlet on the Mediterranean has not been realized, Russia is much stronger in every way than when the crown fell to him from the hands of his murdered father. Over his death Nicholas will rejoice, and the hated family has been consigned to the grave; but the peasantry of Russia will mourn for him as for their father, and the nations of Europe will tremble with fear lest the young man upon whom devolves the weighty responsibilities of empire, may, by not following the example of his conservative father, blow the embers of war that have been smoldering so long into mad and destructive flames.

WAR NEWS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Minister Denby, in a cable to the state department last night, reports that the Japanese forces have been defeated at Chien-Lien-Cheng and have retreated to the mountains. Also, he reports the Japanese have taken one of the Chinese forts at Port Arthur. The scene of the first engagement is just across the Yalu river, in Manchuria, and it marks the first real aggressive movement by the Japanese on Chinese soil. The Japanese are supposed to have formally entered upon the campaign with Moukden, the Manchurian capital, as the objective point. Unless they are fully prepared to make a winter campaign, something heretofore unknown in eastern wars, they will be obliged to force the fighting, as only 15 days remain before the cold weather comes. In the meantime, the Japanese have registered a number of successes, and operations may be maintained until much later in the season. The Japanese at Port Arthur cannot be reduced by the Japanese without the use of heavy siege artillery, and so far as reported the Japanese are not supplied with this. Losses on the part of the Japanese will be made up by the capture of Port Arthur, which will give the Japanese control of the sea, and will enable them to transport capital from communication with the sea, it is thought the Japanese will make a most determined effort to capture the city. The best of the Japanese prepared to do this, even if it involves a long siege and a winter campaign, is borne out by the fact that agents of the Japanese government have bought up a vast store of good skins and practically cornered the market. The Japanese are also reported to have taken Japan as a necessary part of the soldiers' winter raiment.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Governor's Day.
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H. CHRISTMAN,
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Stock Inspectors.

The following is the list of stock inspectors for Wasco county:
T. Cartwright, The Dalles,
A. S. Roberts, Deschutes,
W. E. Cantrell, Dufur,
R. R. Hinton, Skeween,
Zach Taylor, Antelope,
J. H. Sherar, Sherar's Bridge.

Dry Cord Wood.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

In a Fire-Trap.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Seven people were smothered to death by smoke in a tenement-house fire at 216 West Thirty-second street this morning. They were George Friedman, 21 years; Levi Friedman, 3; Annie Applebat, 22; Lena Mitchell, 24; Mrs. Margaret Killian, 70; Jacob Killian, her son, 40; George Levi, Mrs. Williams' grandson, 30. Lena Friedman, mother of the dead children, jumped from a third story window. She was fatally injured. The house is a five-story brick tenement. There were seven families, and the only means of escape was by a narrow stairway. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock by passers-by. There was not a sign of life. To enter the house meant to die. The only hope for those within was arousing them by shouts. In a few minutes there was not a window in front of the house that did not contain the wild and frightful scene of a man, woman or child, framed in smoke, which poured forth in volumes. By the fire escapes 30 tenants rushed to the ground, descending in the midst of flame and smoke, before the ladder-trucks arrived. On the third story the Russian family, the fire victims, were found. They were Nathan Friedman, his wife Lena, three young children, and two grandsons. The Russian family, Mrs. Friedman, 20, had rushed to a window, but not where the fire escape was. She jumped from the window and fell into the rear basement area. The Friedman children and the two boarders slept in an inner apartment. The fire had not reached them. George and Levi Friedman, and Lena Mitchell, were still in bed when found, and the peaceful expression of their faces showed they had not been aware of the death that came to them so suddenly. Annie Applebat was lying on the floor. Evidently she had stopped to don her clothing and before she had finished. On the fourth floor Mrs. Killian and her son were found dead in bed; the grandson was on the floor, half way to the rear window. The damage to the house will not exceed \$30,000.

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splitting of blood, which began yesterday with severe coughing, increased. Symptoms of congestion of the left lobe of the lung have manifested themselves. His majesty's condition is one of danger."

NEWS CONFIRMED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The latest dispatches from Livadia confirm the previous ones announcing a marked change for the worse in the czar's condition. The most pronounced symptoms are congestion of the lobe of the left lung, and greatly increased coughing and raising of blood. The dispatches add that the czar's condition is extremely dangerous.

A Collision.
SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 31.—An express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, north bound, running 40 miles per hour, dashed into a freight on an open switch at Forster, 27 miles north of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. Three persons were killed, and a large number injured. The train was a through one from New York, due at Buffalo at 7:10 this morning.

The accident was the result of the express train plunging into a coal train. The freight was backing down the south bound track, and owing to an open switch, passed on to the north-bound track. Engineer James Linnit and Fireman Elmer Seal of the coal engine, were killed. Fireman William C. Hozer, of the express train, was instantly killed. Engineer Butler crawled out from beneath the wreck of the two engines with scarcely a bruise, and escaped by the scalding steam, which paralyzed the other victims. The passengers only suffered from the shaking up.

New York, Oct. 31.—President Samuel Sison, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, said in regard to the wreck at Forster, near Scranton, Pa., that the three dead mentioned in the Associated Press dispatch were an engineer and two firemen. His advisers were that no passengers were killed.

Twelve Drown Lost.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 31.—The Union Line steamer Wairarapa, bound from this port for Auckland, N. Z., was wrecked Sunday evening on Great Barrie's Island, off the northeast coast of New Zealand. The night was very dark, and the steamer struck the rocks. Captain Mcintosh, the master of the steamer, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the crew, was lost. The sea was rough when the steamer was wrecked. Attempts were made to save some of the boats, but several of these were either smashed by being thrown against the side of the rocks, or were so badly damaged that they were capsized before they could be swung head to the sea. Most of those in the boats perished. Altogether 12 of the passengers and 21 of the crew were drowned. Some of the survivors have arrived at Auckland, but the number saved is not positively known.

Burned to a Crisp.

SALEM, Nov. 1.—George Hansen, a young engineer at McCrow & Sweeney's meat market, was this morning electrocuted in the cold storage room by a live electric-light wire. Hansen was in the storage room at work, and by some means came in contact with the wire, and was dead before the discovery was made. When relief went to him the current was still running through his body, which was burned in places. His clothing being on fire, it is not known exactly how the accident happened. He was about 35 years of age and has no relatives in this city. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias of this city, and he will probably take charge of the remains.

The Calinees.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1.—The Japanese warships were sighted off Wei-Hai-Wei Sunday, and the Chinese fleet went out in pursuit. Not finding the enemy, the Chinese fleet returned and left Wei-Hai-Wei again Wednesday, the destination being unknown. The only foreigners with the fleet are two engineers and two runners. Several hundred Chinese have attacked several Russian frontier towns, and in one seized a quantity of arms and ammunition; in another case the Chinese were repulsed with a loss of 60 men.

Anarchists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The treasury department notified Dr. Sener, commissioner of immigration, yesterday to look out for the arrival from Harve of Antonio Fernandez, a Spanish anarchist. He is suspected of having been implicated in the anarchist outbreak in Barcelona. It is said he is a man of education. He was recently imprisoned at Mises, France, as a suspect, but was released for lack of evidence about 10 days ago. Detectives showed him to Harve, where he gave them the slip.

A Big Reel for Golf.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Evening Post today says it has indisputable evidence that during the course of the present investigation Mr. Goff was waited on by a person who offered him \$10,000 as a fee for carrying out a plan to place a piece of real estate, which was worth less than \$5000, on condition that he (Goff) would not call as a witness a certain captain of the police or mention the name of said captain. Mr. Goff declined the offer and called the name of that captain the next day.

Bank Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The abstract of resources and liabilities of the national banks of the United States, October 2, 1894, as given in reports to the comptroller of currency, shows the aggregate amount of individual deposits at that date was \$1,728,418,919, against \$1,811,124,389 October 3, 1893. Loans and discounts have increased during that time over \$161,000,000, amounts of specie in national banks October 2, 1894, was \$237,256,654; legal tenders, \$120,645,058.

Hydrophobia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—August H. Appharis, a well-known and prosperous grocer and liquor-dealer, was taken to the receiving hospital this morning, suffering from hydrophobia or some other frightful malady. He was found tearing along the street on his hands and knees, barking and snapping at passers-by. The unfortunate man is now in the hospital, strapped down to a cot, and otherwise acting like a savage dog.

The New Czar.

LIVADIA, Nov. 1.—Soon after 4 o'clock the members of the palace guard were marshalled in the square in front of the palace chapel for the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the new czar. They were the first to take the oath. The grand dukes were the next to swear allegiance, and they were followed in the order of precedence by the high court functionaries, court officials, military officials and civil officials.

Treat of Peace.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 1.—Gals Muller, chief clerk of a hotel, committed suicide today. He was known all over the country, and introduced the Bertillon system in the United States. He spoke a dozen or more languages. Cause of the suicide is unknown.

A Conspiracy.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg a conspiracy against the life of the czarowitz has been discovered. For several days the police have been arresting suspects. Among those arrested are several students.

Knights of Labor Row.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 31.—It is said there will be a big fight in the international convention of the Knights of Labor at New Orleans, November 13, over an alleged attempt that will be made by the friends of Secretary Hayes to prevent representation in the convention of the United Mine Workers, who are organized in the Knights of Labor 70,000 strong as national district assembly No. 135.

Explosives.

MILAN, Oct. 31.—Last night two bombs were exploded in front of the local police station. The buildings were damaged. Nobody was injured.

The Zvez's condition.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The following official bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning:
"The general condition of the czar has become considerably worse. Last night

TELEGRAPHIC.

Italy.
PARIS, Oct. 31.—La Gaulois prints a story alleging the Italian premier, Crispi, having become burdened with political and financial troubles, is preparing to make a desperate coup, and has made arrangements whereby England will furnish Italy with the facilities for the transportation of arms, etc., for a descent upon Tripoli.

Chinese Emperor Is Angry.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Tain-Tsin dispatch says: The Peking Mercury learns the emperor is angry at the existing condition of things, and will personally investigate. He is summoning all officials before him. He wants to know why a small country like Japan cannot be exterminated.

Hope Abandoned.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Livadia says: The czar is dying. His left lung is so seriously inflamed that all hope has been abandoned, and news of his death may be expected at any moment.

Death of the Czar.

LIVADIA, Nov. 1.—The czar died at 3 o