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Times Mountaineer.

NO PLACE FOR EUROPE.

Spain may for some time harass the patriotic Cubans, cause them much inconvenience and great loss of life, but the independent spirit that prevails in the West, India and the Philippines, and her territories will be a free and independent government. In fact the American continent is no place for European governments to hold sway, and we believe it is only a question of a very few years when there will not be a foot of European soil owned and controlled by European powers. History bears out this belief, for whenever the American people have risen in their might and undertaken to throw off the yoke of crowned heads and eastern potentates they have accomplished the desired end.

All of the wars waged against European domination upon the American continent, or any part of it, have ended in success. England was driven from those of her American colonies which were founded by the United States. Portugal was driven from those of her colonial possessions which now constitute the republic of Brazil. Spain was driven away from the whole of the vast territory which she held in both North and South America, and her rule was supplanted by that of the many independent republics which stretch from Mexico to Argentina. France gave up her possessions in North America, selling the best part of the territory to the United States. Russia left the northwest corner of our continent, after giving us a good bargain in Alaska.

The only attempt of any European power to break down republicanism in any country on this side of the sea was that of the French emperor in Mexico; and he failed miserably. In Brazil there was an emperor of the Portuguese House of Braganza up to the year of 1889, when he left for Europe against his will. Canada and the West Indies form the greater portion of European provinces in the Western Hemisphere, and the former is held by England through the tolerance of the people, while Spain's sway over the latter is becoming less powerful every day. In the case of Cuba, history will only repeat itself, and in time the Canadian province will, by a bloodless war, break away from the home government, setting up in business for themselves, as Cuba is undertaking to do at present. America is no place for European domination, and the sooner the governments of the old world realize this the better it will be for mankind.

WILL THE PEOPLE ACT?

In a country like ours, where the people are the source of all political power, every bill should be cast with a pure motive and a high degree of patriotism as best to promote the common good. Such is the case generally, says the Spokane Chronicle, but unfortunately there are some who are working and scheming to use the government for their own private interests without any regard to the public welfare, and it would seem that these few in the past quarter of a century have had nearly everything to their liking. In the legislation of the country the people have been overlooked except to so frame the laws as to cause them to contribute whatever they may have been able to make to support the government or to foster private interests inimical to their own.

Now it would seem that the people whose rights have been trampled upon and whose estates have gone to enrich others, should lay aside every party prejudice and come together in a common cause for mutual protection to promote the general welfare. Why not? Why support this or that candidate or the other simply because he has been named by a party convention? Why vote for any man whose election will promote private schemes at the public expense? Why should it be necessary in a land of such vast productions and so fruitful in every resource for the people to contribute nearly everything they are able to make in order to support and maintain the politicians and to foster and build up private fortunes through governmental aid?

As the coming year approaches this country has a great, important, and patriotic duty to perform. Will they rise to the importance of the occasion? Will they unite for the common good and overthrow the common enemy, or will they scatter their forces and lose the battle?

A GOOD YEAR.

Despite the efforts of some politicians to retard the move of prosperity and keep back industries with the hope of thereby gaining political advantages, the manufacturing industries in many localities found the past year a most prosperous one, being able to pay unusual dividends upon their capital invested. Of the property that has been enjoyed by certain manufacturing centers in New England during the past year the New York World says: "The increasing prosperity of New England is indicated by the fact that the January report of the dividends on industrials and other securities held in Boston shows an aggregate of \$135,245,000 this year, as against \$123,500,000 reported in January, 1914.

Favorable as this is, it is greatly surpassed by results at Fall River, where the mills have paid for last year a dividend of 8.00 per cent. on a capitalization of \$21,268,000. One of the best previous years was 1909, when the dividends averaged 7.36 per cent. "Among manufacturing industries affected by the tariff iron and textiles take the highest rank. It has been a year of improving business for both under the tariff bill which was denounced

A WORLDLY PREACHER.

The Rev. Geo. R. Wallace, who during the two years he has filled the position of pastor of the First Congregational church at Portland, sought to educate Dr. Parkhurst as a reformer, has discovered that the field for labor in that city is too limited for his efforts, and has placed his resignation in the hands of the congregation. Had the reverend doctor simply resigned, without parading the embarrassing condition in which his flock is placed, through the accumulation of debts against their church property, the simple fact of his desire to change the field of his operations would attract no unusual attention. But the doctor recites the fact that the church is hopelessly involved and the outlook for liquidation is by no means flattering, implying that he cannot afford to jeopardize his reputation as the head financier, as well as spiritual adviser, of the institution by continuing at the helm of the ship that is hopelessly foundering in a turbulent financial sea.

In this the reverend doctor possibly displays good financial ability, but if we are allowed to judge, it is not a display of Christian fortitude, even if the last portion of the profits of the farm must not be paid to the expenses of government. Hence Oregon's first need is a cutting down of public expenses, to necessities of government economically administered. For a reduction in the expenses of government can only come to those who frame our laws, and those in whose hands the appropriation of public funds—the men who form the legislative and executive branches of the state and county government.

But with the voters rests the responsibility of selecting men to serve them in official capacities, and if they will see Oregon relieved from over taxation, and made an attractive place to which capital and labor may be attracted, men of strong character, so that personal integrity cannot swerve them from duty, men of fair attainments, so they can know what they are doing, men of affairs, who in the glamor and excitement of a legislative session will not lose their heads and get into doing exactly the things they were elected not to do. Men of this sort, solemnly bound by personal pledges to vote against extravagance and will, when enough of them are elected, bring about the reforms that the people demand.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The bill which Senator Mitchell has introduced providing for the letting of a contract for the construction of a canal, the outlet of the falls of the Columbia, is of more interest to the people of Eastern Oregon and Washington than any measure that has been introduced in congress since the one providing for the canal and locks at the Cascades. With the fate of this bill rests the prosperity of all the upper country. With the improvements at the Cascades completed and the obstructions to navigation between The Dalles and Celilo removed, the products of the inland empire will find their way to the coast under the most advantageous circumstances. The wheat of Walla Walla and Pendleton instead of being taxed from six to twelve cents freight, will be conveyed to Portland for from one to three cents. The cost of hauling property will spring up among the inland farmers such as has never before been known.

The boat-railway scheme may not be the most practicable method for opening the river; it may be less desirable than the canal, but it will at least provide a method of overcoming the obstacles, hence it is vastly better than nothing. And since it is the method recommended by the board of government engineers, perhaps a bill for another manner of improvement would not be elected for the reason that an appropriation for a boat railway is all that can be hoped for under existing circumstances, therefore the people of the upper country who want to see the river opened will serve their interest best by laying aside their party prejudices and supporting the measures in congress their encouragement to get Senator Mitchell's bill through.

QUEER REASONING.

The Oregonian, in an editorial bearing the Senate for passing the free-coinage substitute for the bond bill, says: "The only way to meet the treasury deficiency and protect the gold reserve, without mortgaging the property of the nation for the next generation by continuing the sale of long-time bonds, is to increase the revenues of the government. The emergency bill will do this for two years by a horizontal increase of the duties on certain principal manufactures and by restoration of certain duties on raw materials, which have been unwisely removed two years ago."

How the passage of the emergency tariff bill can in any way protect the treasury from the raids that are made upon it by the holders of greenbacks, etc., who present them and demand their redemption in gold, is beyond our comprehension. There is no provision in the bill passed by the house providing that customs duties shall be paid in gold, silver, greenbacks, treasury notes or silver certificates, and it is quite certain that they will not be paid in gold so long as other classes of money can be had. Then how can an increase in the revenues protect the treasury. It already has nearly \$200,000,000 in available cash, other than gold, and if this amount were doubled or quadrupled, the treasury would be overflowing. There is no provision, unless some provisions were made for the payment of duties in gold. The clamor for increased duties and a consequent alleged increase in revenues, is nothing but a subterfuge to increase the profits of certain favored classes, and is a conditional burden for the masses to bear.

Those who composed the republican league which met in Portland Tuesday profited by the experience of the league meeting a year ago, and carefully avoided putting themselves upon record on the silver or any other question. They simply met, had a good time, elected officers, etc., and adjourned, leaving the issues of the coming campaign for the conventions to formulate. So far as what the republican party will or will not endorse or denounce is yet a mystery. The league meeting, it is stated, opened the campaign, but a campaign opened without any policies promulgated, is shrouded with a considerable degree of darkness.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A SILVER SUBSTITUTE. Action Taken by the Senate Finance Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The finance committee of the senate agreed to report for the tariff bill a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver. The substitute was suggested by Senator Jones, of Nevada, voting with the democrats for the substitute, and all republicans present voting against it. Wolcott, of Colorado, the only republican absentee, was recorded as voting against the substitute. The substitute agreed to in the exact words of the silver substitute for the bond bill, which passed the senate Saturday. It provides for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, directs the immediate change into standard dollars of the silver securities in the treasury, accumulated by purchases under the Sherman bank notes of smaller denomination that \$10; directs the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver exclusively, at the option of the secretary, and to reissue the greenbacks.

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SENTENCE COMMUTED BY CLEVELAND.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—President Cleveland has commuted to two years' imprisonment, the sentence of Bank President A. A. Caldwell, of West Superior, who is now a prisoner in the Milwaukee house of correction.

ANNUAL DINNER TO THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson gave their annual dinner to the cabinet to-day. WAS A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Secretary Culliver Opens the Bids for the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The secretary of the treasury today at noon opened the bids for the purchase of \$100,000,000 United States four per cent thirty year bonds. The bonds are redeemable in coin and will be issued in denominations of \$50 or multiples of \$50, as desired by bidders. The number of the bids received for the new loan is 4,440, aggregating \$558,265,850, and ranging in price from par to 1.19. Secretary Carlisle was greatly pleased at the brilliantly conspicuous success of the loan and said it shows that the people of this country would do when appealed to. He thought the effect abroad would be very marked in our favor.

TO RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Rights of a Belligerent to be Accorded. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed upon a substitute for the resolution heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba, and authorized Senator Morgan to report to the senate. It is: "Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives, concurring, that in the opinion of congress a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, and accord each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

HELSY PORTER ARRAIGNED.

Now Realizes the Danger of His Position. UNION, Feb. 5.—Kelsey Porter was arraigned last night for the murder of the Mackay, and tomorrow morning has been fixed by the court as the time for making his plea. When the indictments were being read to him, Porter was visibly affected. The overconfidence that he was justified in doing the killing and that he would escape punishment, manifested by him when first arrested, seems to have given place to a realization of the enormity of his crime, and the three indictments by the grand jury yesterday, were a blow to his confidence. Porter is the elder Mache, one of the murdered men is expected to arrive tomorrow from Canada. He is a prominent attorney in the courts of the Dominion, and comes to assist in the prosecution of this case.

A COSTLY LOAN.

Chile Did Not Make Such a Good Bargain After All. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Valparaiso special says: "The price in the national credit market was highly influenced by the facility with which a sum of \$2,000,000 was advanced as account current by the Rothschilds of London, which rate will be rejected. It was expected by the treasury officials that the secretary would be able to use some discretion in the acceptance of bids, and therefore be in a position to give the preference to parties who would agree to obtain their gold from abroad. The fact, however, that all bids higher than that made by Morgan must be accepted, precludes the possibility of his making any discrimination whatever, except in rare cases where the bidder shows he has foreign gold on the way here and asks for a slight extension of time to make his deposit. It is believed the secretary will grant such requests."

May be Argued Again.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—J. F. Moran, attorney for the state board of building commissioners, stated in Salem today that the branch asylum would be built in Eastern Oregon, notwithstanding the objections of the board. He said that the petition for a rehearing may be filed. There are no grounds for doubting that the petition will be filed. If a rehearing is denied, to reach the constitutional question through injunction will be hopeless, according to the latest opinion. However, there will remain one avenue to test the constitutionality of the act through the secretary of state. The secretary can refuse to draw warrants on the branch asylum fund, as he did in the case of the railroad commission. This would force mandamus proceedings by the board, whereupon the constitutional question may be argued.

HOKE SMITH'S ADVICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hoke Smith, in conference with the house Pacific railroads committee today, advocated foreclosure of the government mortgage on the Pacific railroads and the resale of the roads. He declared there would be no difficulty in doing this without the government ownership of the roads, to which he was opposed absolutely. He recommended that congress pass an act for selling the land grants to the two companies, exemption being made in favor of bona fide purchasers from railroads. If congress did not legislate he would revoke his suspension orders and patent the lands to the roads.

High Wind in Oakland.

OAKLAND, Feb. 6.—Soon after noon today a new frame building being erected at the corner of Twenty-second street and San Pablo avenue blew down in a moderately high wind prevailing at the time. The building, it is supposed, had not been properly secured by the carpenters. Two men and two children are reported to have been killed and the body of one child has already been taken from the ruins. Will Elect Senator Frye. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—An agreement has been arrived at among all parties in the senate for the election of Senator Frye as president pro tem, as the first business after the assembling of the senate tomorrow. A republican



Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene. Cottolene is sold everywhere in one-pound tins with trade-mark 'Cottolene' and 'The N. F. Frazier Co.' printed on the wrapper. THE N. F. FRAZIER COMPANY, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 84