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THE NEW TARIFF.

The ways and means committee has proceeded far enough with its labors in framing a tariff bill, that a pretty correct idea can be formed of what the tariff law to be enacted by the extra session of congress will be. So far has the work progressed that the Oregonian has made the following editorial comment upon the probable general features of the bill:

"The schedules published seem to foreshadow a duplicate of the McKinley law, with some increase of duties for the sake of revenue or to meet special cases of foreign competition. If the whole bill were to be constructed upon this system, it would not be satisfactory to the country. The country wants the McKinley bill no more than the Wilson bill. Moderate protection so adjusted as to yield adequate revenue is the demand of four out of five of those who voted for McKinley. There was too much protection in the McKinley law. There is too little revenue in the Wilson law. The country wants something different from either.

"It is not necessary yet to despair of getting a reasonable tariff bill from the Dingley committee. The schedules considered so far are of no great importance. The agricultural schedule is used mainly for buncombe purposes; to keep campaign pledges and prove to the farmer that he also is a sharer in the benefits of protection through duties on his products. This is a harmless fiction, which perhaps, Schoolmaster Wilson was not wise to ignore.

"In point of fact, however, duties on agricultural products have very little effect upon the people of this country, and whether they are high or low makes very little difference, except to a small number of farmers and ranchers living on the Mexican and Canadian borders. Few of these articles are imported, and of many we have a surplus for export. Price is made therefor either by the home demand and supply or in the markets of the world. Neither can be affected by a tariff upon products of the farm, though a general tariff which sustains a manufacturing population, and so increases demand of non-producers for food, undoubtedly tends to increase price.

"The original McKinley theory was that these duties on farm products were compensation to consumers of manufactured goods for increase of price of the latter by protective duties. The Wilson bill on the other hand, undertook direct relief of the consumer by reduction of the tariff on manufactures. This principle was popular as well as wholesome, though it was imperfectly realized in the Wilson law. It could be recognized to advantage in the Dingley bill, and there are signs that it will not be overlooked.

"The important schedules are those that contain duties on textile manufactures and those of iron and steel. These embrace the great bulk of articles manufactured in the United States for home consumption, heavy duties on which put a burdensome tax upon home consumers. Most of the articles embraced in these schedules are firmly established in use, so that they can meet foreign competition with much less protection than is necessary

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been more in accordance with the politics of the present.

But if we read between the lines of the Statesman's article we can discover how it happened that Mr. Mitchell's plans miscarried. In June "he was the choice of the people," but later he made a deal with the leaders, whereby he was to have the senatorship without opposition. In his effort to make his re-election doubly certain he "pied" the whole job. When he "wheeled his followers into line" he wheeled some of his supporters out of line, but such is politics.

NOT MUCH.

The manufacturers' Association at Portland has issued a circular asking farmers throughout the state to petition the legislature to pass a "sugar bounty bill" at this session. The proposition is to pay a bounty of one cent a pound upon each and every pound of sugar that may be produced within the state. The circular sets up the fact it will require a capital of $500,000 to erect and equip a sugar factory, and that it will require the cultivation of from 3,000 to 5,000 acres of land to supply such a factory with sufficient beets to be converted into sugar, then goes on to say that it would be a perfect gold mine for the farmers to raise sugar beets at $5 a ton. The circular concludes with an eloquent appeal to the people of Oregon to help this great scheme for increasing their burdens of taxation along.

The scheme is a plausible one for the would-be sugar manufacturers, but not for the taxpayers. The system of bounties is pernicious and never helped honest enterprise. It becomes a tax upon the people that is never ending. If the sugar beet industry must be encouraged, just let the state offer to give $75,000 or $100,000 to the first factory in the state that will manufacture 500 tons of beet sugar; the factory will come and the industry will be established, but when it comes to offering a bounty of a cent a pound on all sugar that may be produced, we say not much. If the industry cannot thrive on its own merits after having been once assisted to start, we don't want it in Oregon.

REFORMS IN MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota legislature is on the high road to reform, and some drastic measures have been introduced that while they are severe, they might be considered as legitimate protective measures. Recently Senator Keller introduced a liquor bill requiring that every saloon must have transparent glass in front and no screens to hide the bar, the glass to have painted on it in letters not less than eight inches across, the word "saloon," and immediately under this the word "danger" equally prominent. The measure was defeated. In the house Ignatius Donnelly introduced a bill providing for the posting in each bank during business hours and in places accessible to the public of a clear statement of the financial condition of the bank at the end of the banking hours of the previous day. The statement is to show the resources and liabilities and give the amounts of loans and discounts, overdrafts, real estate, bonds and stocks, amount due from other banks, amount of cash on hand, amount of deposits or rediscounts and bills payable. Notes more than six months overdue are not to be considered as assets in such statements. The bill proposes a penalty of $200 for violating its provisions. The bill was entered, passed to a second reading and referred to the committee on banks and banking.

It would seem from these proceedings that the evil of bank failures in Minnesota is considered of greater moment than that of indulgence, and that the legislature proposes to extend greater protection around the bank depositor than the youth who is treading upon the dangerous ground of becoming a drunkard, and possibly the former is in need of the greatest protection, for in the light of past experience many an unwary depositor has been a victim to the caprice of officials of questionable honor.

[illegible] juries? Why not [illegible] ly to the court, [illegible] ht to question [illegible] d common [illegible] do away [illegible] de- [illegible] have nothing. Agriculture, [illegible] in fact every industry of [illegible] vistance

cheekiest thing that has occurred in modern times. Had Spain offered such concessions to Cuba before the insurgents had virtually annihilated the home government they might have been accepted, but it is now too late to win back the lost colonists.

UNTENABLE THEORIES.

When Mr. McKinley selected Lyman Gage, the Chicago banker, for his secretary of the treasury it was with a full knowledge of Mr. Gage's views on the money question, and through the utterances of this gentleman we are led to learn what the policy of the incoming administration will be. In a recent interview with the New York World, Mr. Gage outlined very fully what policy he considered best to adopt with reference to reforming the treasury, which briefly summed up is this:

"Fund the legal tender notes, permit the banks to issue notes to the full value of the bonds issued for this purpose, and reduce the tax on bank currency one-half."

While it will evidently be the policy of the administration to put this plan in operation, it will hardly be successful, for congress, although in accord with Mr. McKinley, will resent such a wholesale issuance of bonds as would be required to carry Mr. Gage's plan into operation. His first proposition to fund the legal tender notes would fasten upon the nation an interest bearing debt of something like $556,000,000, since the treasury notes, United States notes and currency certificates now in circulation reach that amount. To increase the bonded debt of the country over half a billion dollars at one fell swoop, simply in the name of reforming the currency, would burry the republican party so deep that it would never again see daylight, and those who are shaping the policy of their party in congress are not ready to take such a fatal step..

The second proposition, to permit banks to issue notes in full value of the bonds held by them will also meet with opposition, if coupled with the first, because, if the bonded debt of the country is increased to an unreasonable limit, as would be the result in funding the legal-tender notes, the bonds would soon go below par, and the currency issued by banks against them would suffer a like decline, hence those who have so loudly clamored for a "staple, sound currency" will not readily do the thing that will depreciate the money they propose shall be "as good as gold."

To reduce the tax on bank circulation would neither be good policy nor good politics. The tax on bank issue was imposed as a revenue measure to pay the expenses of bank examiners and such other safeguards as come from the office of the controller of currency in supervising national banks. It is clearly a revenue tax enacted to compel the beneficiaries of the national banking law to pay the expenses of its operations, and to remove it at this time, when there is a continuous clamor for more revenue, would be suicidal to the party taking such action.

Mr. Gage's theories may be tenable when viewed from the standpoint of the bankers, but when carried into effect would be unpopular with the masses, those who make and unmake presidents and congressmen, therefore there is little prospect of them being carried into effect. Congressmen are not yet ready to sacrifice their political aspirations to satisfy the greed of bond buyers.

WHAT'S THE USE OF JURIES?

Again Judge Bellinger has seen fit, in his wisdom, to set aside the verdict of the juries in the cases of the United States against Seufert Bros. and I. H. Taffe to condem the right-of-way for the Celilo ship railway. In these cases the defendants have twice obtained verdicts from juries composed, supposedly at least, of honest, fair-minded men, for damages which they will sustain by their land being condemned by the government by the passage of the proposed boat-railway through their premises. The verdict in each case was rendered after a fair, impartial trial before a competent jury, after having heard all the testimony produced both by the government and for the defendants, and after the different juries having personally examined the premises which the government seeks to condemn. But the court has in [illegible] instances set the verdict aside, [illegible] new trial.

[illegible] ings are to prevail,

didate was turned down wherever the party that considered the senatorial contest paramount to all other issues were powerful enough to command a majority of the votes. One man's interests was made of greater importance than the interests of the 85,000 other voters of the state. As a result a legislature was elected composed of men who were not free act according to their own judgment, for they were tied to one man, and must neglect all other duties in order to secure his election, regardless of results to the other 85,000.

And this is because there are a few such men like the Statesman editor who believe that "above all else a United States senator must be elected." The federal constitution makes it one of the duties of the legislature to elect a United States senator, but it was never contemplated that this duty should supersede all others. It was never contemplated that a legislature would surrender the interests of an entire state to advance the interests, or accomplish the defeat, of a single individual. It was not presumed that any one man could ever become so necessary to the state, or so obnoxious to any considerable number, that his election or defeat should tie up a legislature composed of 90 representative citizens. Had it been, the framers of the constitution would have designated some other method of selecting senators.

However, the farcical proceedings that have been going on at Salem the past thirty days are convincing to the entire nation that the election of a United States senator may be given too much prominence; that the interests of an entire state may be made secondary to those of one person, and that all the people may be made to suffer in order to satisfy the ambition of one. No more forcible argument could be produced for changing the federal constitution so that senators may be elected by direct vote. What has occurred in Oregon may occur in any other state. Too much senator, or rather too much attention to his selection, may cause a hold-up of legislatures anywhere.

MINERS AND CIVILIZATION.

Especially since the Nevada legislature enacted a law licensing prizefighting, have the papers both of this coast and the east been overflowing with unkind thrusts, dubbing it a deserted mining camp, and in their denunciation some of them have been rather extravagant in hurling abuse upon mining camps generally, even going so far as to hold up mining as a disreputable, disgraceful calling. These papers seem to forget that gold and silver mining has been a leading industry in this country many years, and that the miners have been the pioneers who paved the way for subduing the wilderness in the west. Even little Nevada has had her prominence as a great wealth producer, and may yet reach an enviable standing in the mining world, that will give her a standing above what she enjoys today.

The surveyor general's report of Nevada shows that in the western and southwestern portions of the state, where formerly was the bulk of Nevada's silver and gold mining carried on, is experiencing as much of a revival as elsewhere. In Esmeralda county the Silver Star mines are paying their owners a good profit, and Silver Peak is proving to be a good gold producing camp. In Big Indian, Mariette, Mt. Granite and Hawthorne districts the mines are all making a good showing. The output for the state shows an increase over that of 1895, of $1,121,499, or a total for the year past of $3,003,695 in gold and silver. The increase is principally due to the counties of Lincoln, Esmeralda and Elko. This is substantial evidence of renewed activity among gold properties and the best evidence in proof of the theory that Nevada can produce gold if necessary. That mining is the principal source of the present wealth and importance of the western and Pacific states no reflecting and candid person can deny. That even now it is the leading productive industry, vitalizing and stimulating all others, is equally true. It gives to the world a yearly bullion product of many million dollars, supplying the bases for a sound, safe and certain currency, when carried in accordance with the constitution of the government. No business is more honorable, no industry more useful than that of the miner, but clear and palpable as this may be, it has become fashionable in some quarters to sneer at and condemn mining. Reposing securely in the wealth of flocks, herds, lands, vineyards, orchards, blocks in the city, government and railroad bonds, certain narrow-headed gentry delight in denouncing the very source of their wealth, without which they [illegible] Bayard, so thoroughly [illegible] ing but foreign pomp [illegible] and can't ride upon them? Is [illegible] Pendle-

John H. Mitchell. This brought the Lane county senator to his feet at once with a declaration that it was all false. He shook his fist at Michell, and never allowed the senator from Wasco to get in another word.

Here is a sample of legislative economy: Sixty-six committee clerks in the senate drawing pay since the 11th of January and not a thing to do. With such an example it would be unsafe for the house to get a whack at the clerkship game.

Speculation is rife that Governor Lord will call an extra session of the legislature in case there is no organization, but such a thing is not probable. The governor has seen enough child's play the past month to convince him an extra session would be useless.

The senate committees on enrolled bills and engrossed bills each has ten clerks. Four active clerks could do all the work of these committees if both houses were actively engaged, and one for each of these committees could have done all the work that has been necessary so far.

The nation mourns another do-nothing congress. The session that will close on March 4th had as well never met for all the good it has done. But in this respect, Oregon can join the nation in shedding tears. Our lamented legislature is enough to make the jolliest joker weep.

When thirty senators find it no violation of their pledges of economy to appoint sixty seven clerks during a session when there is nothing for clerks to do, it is time to call a halt. That this abuse may not be practiced in the future, it is necessary that some such bill as the one introduced by Senator King become a law.

The Oregonian is wrathy because several "scrub papers" have said it demanded and received $6,000 for supporting McKinley and Hobart. No wonder the Oregonian is mad. It values its "influence" of more value, and if it ever demanded anything it would have asked more than $6,000. There is nothing small about Scott.

Senator Driver thinks there is no difference between the holding up of a train and robbing it and holding up a legislature and robbing the taxpayers. This probably is true, but up to date the taxpayers of the state have not been extensively robbed by the legislature hold-up. The greatest expense thus far incurred is in the pay of the sixty-six senate clerks.

Congress is looked to and is urged to pass a measure to create more revenue, but little is said about reducing expenses. To the ordinary taxpayer it seems that there is enough revenue collected. What is needed most is a cutting down of expenses. But who expects such a happy act so long as congress is composed of professional politicians and treasury looters?

Although the general-in-chief of the republican party during the last campaign, Mark Hanna seems to be unable to run the governor of Ohio so as to land himself in the United States senate through an appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Sherman, so he will have to content himself with being postmaster-general or going on some foreign mission.

Nevada is abused by many of the leading papers for having, by an act of her legislature, legalized prizefighting, and their condemnation is just enough, but the state that encourages prizefighting by an act of its legislature is no worse than the paper that encourages it by giving detailed statements of the brutal contests. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

If it were possible for Senator Mitchell to get back to Washington before congress adjourns, he would no doubt advocate with renewed energies the resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. To his old arguments for the measure he would be able to add an object lesson that would carry considerable weight.

The Nicaragua canal scheme is sidetracked for the present, and it is to be hoped it will stay there until some more sensible plan can be inaugurated than for the government to guarantee the payment of $100,000,000 bonds of a private corporation. Had the scheme been accomplished it would have been a second edition of the Pacific railroads steal. The government should either build the canal outright or have nothing to do with it.

Immediately after the inauguration of McKinley, President Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and the children, will start on a tour around the world, so say the dispatches. And he will cross the continent on the Canadian Pacific. What is the matter with the Americans roads, that Mr.

AWAKING TO FACTS

Spain Begins to Realize the Situation in Cuba.

THE TROUBLE AT CRETE

Indications Are That the Greeks Were the Aggressors and Are Held Responsible.

Another Chapter in the Salem Farce—No Roll Call at the Joint Convention—The Senate Transacted But Little Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

An unprecedented sensation has been caused in Spain by the publication of the reform decrees. The Adroit declares that the declarations of Premier Canovas in his preamble have awakened the great majority of Spain's people to the gravity of the situation, and the necessity of the fulfillment of the promises contained in the royal speech, the minister's statements and the reform law of 1895, as well as the expediency of settling the contest in Cuba in harmony with public sentiment in America and in Europe as well.

The preamble also shows the impossibility of pacifying the West Indies without home rule, through installments, and the hopelessness of winning over all the insurgents, even though Senor Canovas admits that the present struggle is a war for independence.

Critics of the government policy publicly assert that they would have proffered complete autonomy. The reform policy is sure to bring on conflicts.

Though Senor Sagasta has counseled the liberals to refrain from becoming obstacles in the government's way, the party organs severely criticised the decrees, insinuating that the liberals would further them if called to office.

Most of the newspapers, notably the Heraldo, the Imparciale, the Carlist and the republican papers try to stir up the people against the new policy. They echo the prevalent impression that the test of its success will be the effect on Cuba and the United States. The Spaniards say that the government is confident of obtaining the approval and support of President Cleveland, Secretary of State Olney and the American public. The opinion is general, too, that the policy cannot succeed unless General Weyler is promptly recalled from Cuba.

GREEKS ARE BLAMED.

They Began Hostilities by Attacking the Turks.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Private and official advices and private letters from English officers show the troubles in Crete were undoubtedly caused by Greek agitators and that the Christians are undoubtedly the aggressors. The Greek government, believing the end of the Ottoman empire near, thinks the time a good opportunity to carry out a long cherished desire to annex Crete.

Public officials here and on the Continent regard the situation as threatening the peace of the whole of Europe. In the event of a collision between Turkey and Greece, it is doubtful whether the entente of the powers may be maintained. Papers everywhere urge the powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece to prevent further aggravation of Turkey.

It is announced today that Turkish warships and a transport have left Constantinople for Crete, and that in spite of the advice of his ministers and ambassadors the sultan favors the dispatch of troops and suppressing the troubles by force.

NAMES WERE NOT CALLED.

The Joint Convention Met and Adjourned Without Rollcall.

SALEM, Feb. 9.—There was no official way of determining how many were present at today's joint convention, for the reason that the roll was not called.

Just after Chairman Brownell had called the convention to order, Senator Patterson came hurriedly down the middle aisle and said: "Mr. Chairman: I move that we adjourn till tomorrow at noon." The motion was adopted, and the convention adjourned.

The announcement was greeted with cheers and laughter from the gallery.

An unofficial count of the members showed that there were only 38 present. Lee and Bilyeu, democrats who came in yesterday, were absent.

It is stated that the reason for the hurried adjournment was the fear that two or three members would announce their withdrawal when the roll was called.

DOES NOT LIKE THE TREATY.

Bitter Attack Made by a Prominent Venezuelan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

Senor Michelen, formerly in the diplomatic service of Venezuela and the [illegible] minister from this country to [illegible] has again attacked the Anglo- [illegible] in terms of great [illegible] aversion [illegible]

6 per cent otherwise. The populists were greatly worked up over this bill, and voted for it almost unanimously.

Houghton's sugar bounty bill was recommended favorably in the senate, after amendments had been offered, and was put on the calender as a special order. It allows a bounty of 1 cent a pound on sugar made from beets for which $4 a ton has been paid, but prohibits more than $50,000 being paid in one year.

They Touched Pitch.

SPRAGUE, Wash., Feb. 9.—Saturday evening a crowd of citizens waited up on a disreputable colored woman and a white man, and treated them to a coat of tar and feathers. The young man was Frank E. Frink son, of W. F. Frink, a highly respected farmer, living near Minnie Falls, this county. Frink is about 30 years of age, and has lived several years around Sprague. A week ago the colored woman whose only known name is "Lou," came from Spokane, and fell in with Frink. Saturday night, after a dance, there was a meeting and a vigilance committee that went to Frink's cabin, pulled him and the woman out and gave them a liberal coat of tar and feathers, afterwards warning them to leave town.

A Step in the Dark.

CORVALLIS, Or., Feb. 10—This morning about 6 o'clock Charles Snyder, a deckhand on the steamer Ruth, drowned in the Willamette near the Benton flouring mills. The Ruth had been loading flour, and, in swinging down the stream, she caught on the stern of the Gypsy, which was tied to the government snagboat. Several of the Ruth's crew boarded the Gypsy to push off the Ruth, and in getting back, Snyder stepped off into the river. It was dark, and the other members of the crew were unable to distinguish Snyder's form in the water.

Short Work in the Senate.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 9—After the opening of the senate today and the introduction of an unimportant bill, Senator Dufur offered a resolution, authorizing the committee on navigation to inspect the site and surroundings of the portage railway at The Dalles. After some delay the resolution was adopted. A number of bills were read the second time.

Bills were introduced as follows: Dufur, relative to the judgment upon debtors; Michell, relative to the municipal incorporation act; Daly, by request, relative to arid lands.

Wool Men Could Not Agree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After a series of conferences extending over several days, the woolgrowers and wool manufacturers have failed to adjust their differences over the rates of duty to be recommended to the ways and means committee for the new tariff bill now in process of formation, and have departed for their homes. These differences the two bodies found to be irreconcilable, the growers being unwilling to consent to rates at which they declare they cannot continue to produce wool with profit, and the manufacturers considering the rates of the growers higher than proper.

With Draws the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of that measure for the present session of congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. The senator made this move after a protracted contest, covering several weeks, which had disclosed the fact that obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He gave notice that he would renue his advocacy of the bill at an early date of the coming extra session.

Work of the Benson House.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—The Benson house held a brief and spiritless session this morning. Five bills of minor importance were introduced and read for the first time. They were as follows: Chapman, regulating the hauling of logs and ties over public roads; Thomas, amending the divorce laws; Bridges, amending the act incorporating Drain; Nosler authorising county clerks to administer pension oaths without charge; Thomas amending the code relating to the publication of summons.

Killed Her Husband.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.—George Davies, a prominent commission merchant, was shot dead by his wife this morning at 10 o'clock at his residence. The tragedy was the result of a long series of quarrels. Mrs. Davies, when taken into custody, wept bitterly, and said her husband had treated her unkindly and called her bitter names.

Fitz Got the Money.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Pugilist Bob Fitzsimmons has scored a victory in this city. Justice Childs has granted his petition that the money paid into court, about the $250, during the quarrel which resulted in the breaking of the partnership of the famous fighter and his former manager, Chas. Glori, be returned to him.

Killed His Mother's Husband.

HOMAN, Ark., Feb. 11.—Sam Leigh, a 15-year-old boy, shot and killed Adam Courtwright, his stepfather, after the latter, in a jealous frenzy, had assaulted his wife with a club, inflicting fatal wounds. Leigh tried to protect his mother, but was too small to grap- [illegible] He secured

THE VERDICT RATIFIED

Presidential Vote Canvassed by Congress.

ATTACKS THE TREATY

An Ungrateful Venezuelan Denounces Olney For the Part He Took in Settling the Boundary Dispute.

Senator Morgan Withdraws the Nicaragua Canal Bill After a Prolonged Contest—Utah Shaken Up by an Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The first public exercises in connection with the incoming administration occurred at the capitol today when the houses of congress in joint session in the spacious hall of representatives counted the electoral votes of the various states and listened to Vice-President Stevenson formally announce the election of William McKinley, as president and Garret A. Hobart as vice-president of the United States.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the members of the senate left their seats and walked across to the hall of the representatives. Their approach was heralded by the entrance of Col. Richard J Bright, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who announced the "Senate of the United States," then in solemn procession they filed in, preceded by Clerk Cox, of the senate, and Vice-president Stevenson, and took their seats in the first four rows to the right of the speaker's desk, which had been vacated during the recess.

The members of the house remained standing, while the senators took their places. An assistant of Clerk Cox carried a red cherry steel-clasped box, in which the returns of 45 states reposed. Vice-president Stevenson, who is by law president over the joint session, took his place by the side of Speaker Reed.

Teller, Lodge of Massachusetts and Blackburn of Kentucky, on behalf of the senate, and Grosvenor of Ohio and Richardson of Tennessee, on behalf of the house, then ascended to the clerk's desk immediately below the speaker's table and prepared to count the vote.

Vice-President Stevenson assumed the gavel and announced the purpose of the joint session. He unlocked the box and broke the seal of the returns of each state as reached. The formal certificate of Alabama was read in full by Blackburn, after which the reading of the long certificates was dispensed with on motion of Sherman, the tellers simply announcing the results after ascertaining by inspection that they were in due form. The tellers made the announcement in rotation.

At 1:40 p. m. the vice-president stated that the count had closed, and directed the tellers to announce the result. There was a hasty consultation by the tellers, and then in a strong voice Lodge announced: "The state of the vote for president and vice-president of the United States as found by the tellers is: Whole number of electors, 447, of which a majority is 224. William McKinley, of Ohio, has received 271 votes for president, and W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has received 176 votes.

"The state of the vote for vice-president is, Garret A. Hobert has received 271 electoral votes, Arthur Sewall 149 votes and Thomas E. Watson 27 votes." Lodge handed the result to vice-President Stevenson who rose and repeated the vote, adding the constitutional announcement that William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart were elected president and vice-president respectively, for the term beginning March 4. This closed the proceedings, which lasted 50 minutes, and had been devoid of incident.

POPULACE WENT WILD.

With Enthusiasm at Departure of the Greek Fleet.

ATHENS, Feb. 11.—The dispatch of the torpedo flotilla commanded by Prince George, for the island of Crete, has caused the greatest enthusiasm among the populace, especially as it is stated the prince has orders to prevent the landing of Turkish troops on that island. The king urged the dispatch of the flotilla, and as soon as he obtained the consent of Premier Delyannis he personally issued the orders, in order to give additional effect to the proposal.

When Prince George embarked, a salute of 300 shots were fired by the crowd on shore. The people assembled at midnight at the palace and gave their majesties an ovation. Students paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs, cheering for the king and for the union of Crete with Greece.

The fighting at Kissamo, where the Mohammedan inhabitants were besieged in their houses for several days, was desperate. Thirty Christians and 100 Mohammedans were killed. Fighting is reported as still proceeding about the convent Chrisopygy, near Canea.

The insurgent leaders have assembled for conference. It is understood a constitution and provisory government will shortly be promulgated.

HEROIC DEED OF A MINER.

Sacrificed Himself to Save His Two Companions.

SPOKANE, Feb. 11.—A rare act of heroism, such as deserves to be recorded in history and song, was performed at Rossland, B. C., today, which saved the lives of two miners and proved plain Jim Hemsworth to be one of nature's noblemen.

Jem Smith and Frank Conson were working at the bottom of a narrow shaft of the Young America mine, at a depth of nearly 150 feet, engaged in loading ore into an iron-bound bucket, while Jim Hemsworth's duty consisted in hauling the bucket to the surface by means of a windlass. The heavy bucket, filled with ore, had almost reached the top of the shaft when the iron crank of the windlass snapped in two like a bit of glass, hurling Hemsworth to the bottom.

Jumping to his feet half dazed by the blow, Hemsworth saw the windlass flying around at a frightful rate of speed and the loaded bucket shot down the shaft to the men below. He [illegible] There was [illegible] and he [illegible] ard, awful jerk the bucket stopped just above the heads of the two men far down the shaft.

Pale as death, with the blood flowing in streams and suffering intense agony, Hemsworth never uttered a cry nor even a sound, as the jaws of the wheels pinioned him fast as in a vice. Superintendent Shields, who witnessed the accident from a short distance away, rushed to Hemsworth's aid and blocked the machinery.

As Hemsworth staggered back and was about to fall, Shields caught him in his arms, at the same time exclaiming: "My God, Jim! This is awful!"

"Oh, what's the difference?" replied the plucky fellow, "so long as I saved the boys!"

CUBANS ARE ACTIVE.

They Pillage Several Small Villages Near Manzanillo.

HAVANA, via Key West, Feb. 11.—Advices from Manzanillo have been received to the effect that the insurgents recently attacked and entered Blanquezel, plundering the stores and burning the storehouse building as well as 12 private dwellings. They also pillaged the store at Venocia plantation and the stores at Cano, burning the buildings at the latter place. A large number of houses were also destroyed.

These advices also report extraordinary activity on the part of a large number of insurgents in that district. It is thought that there are more insurgents in that section than ever before, among them being many Cubans who were with Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio.

On the night of the 7th a large number of Cubans attacked the forts at Encrucijada, province of Santa Clara, but were repulsed. General Maximo Gomez, the cuban commander, still continues at the head of his forces in the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus. Captain-General Weyler is now marching in that direction.

In an editorial commenting on the effects of the proposed scheme of the Cuban reforms, La Lucha says that it has noticed little enthusiasm expressed over the reforms. This reveals clearly that the inhabitants of Cuba are tired of all moves of politicians and politics which have produced such great agitations and convulsions. These moves have neither bettered nor influenced for good the situation of the country.

When two Chinamen meet, their way of saying "How do you do?" is "How are your bowels?" It amounts to the same thing. If the bowels are in good condition the rest of the system is pretty sure to be all right. But when they are constipated, it has a half-paralyzing effect on the rest of the body—and the mind too. Headaches, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, poor sleep, weakness, heart palpitation and gloomy spirits, all come from constipation. And that isn't the worst of it: It lays your system open to all sorts of serious and dangerous illness.

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