## Times-Mountaineer.

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RECKLESS EXPENDITURES.

We have had another billion dollar congress, and unless some loss reckless method of expending public money is discovered. we may expect each recurring congress to pile up a like bill of expenses upon the people. However, it is plain that the natural growth in population, increase of business and new demands upon the treasury will cause increased expenditures of the government, but they should not grow so rapidly as they have during the past decade. They have been out of all proportion to the increase of population and business.

The average annual expenditures of the government from 1875 to 1888, not including payments on the public debt, were \$257,863,714, while from 1889 to 1896 the average has been \$384,437,499. This shows an average annual increase of over \$90,000,000, or an increase in eight years of \$724,590,000 as compared with the period between 1875 and 1888.

The directions in which money can be expended by congress are almost without limit so long as congressmen are reckless, and under our present system there is no possible check upon their extravgance. There is scarcely a member who has not some pet scheme to put through, and if one should stand up and oppose a measure that takes money out of the treasury for some useless purpose, it becomes impossible for him to secure votes for congressmen become in expending the money of the people that their ability as representatives of the people is gauged by their ability to get appropriations; and until a different standard is raised reckless expenditures will

A WRONG PRINCIPLE.

What the country wants immediately is the new tariff, so that abundant revenue may be obtained and adequate protection furnished wherever needed. -Roseburg Plaindealer.

We are not so certain about that Possibly the country needs more revenue; in fact will be compelled to have it, since the present congress has appropriated more than a billion dollars; out what the country wants is less burdened with heavier taxes than they can stand, which is the result of profiigate legislation. He who advocates the raising of more revenue insists upon increasing the burdens of those who can illy afford an increase of taxation. The Plaindealer would better serve the country by insisting upon a reduction of expenses than clamoring for more taxes.

KINCAID TAKES A HAND.

The action of Secretary of State Kineaid in refusing to assume the responsibilities imposed upon him through the failure of the legislature to pass the appropriation bill is the most potent faction in bringing about an organization of the house. The secretary refuses to issue any warrants for any state expenses, except those controlled by special laws, and thus makes it plain that without an appropriation bill being passed all taxes will be locked up in the state treasurer's office for two years, while the state will be run on the credit system, fast to the idea that the United States cover. and very slim creditat that. Mr. Kincaid has prepared a statement justifying his position, from which the follow-

"The present legislature has appropriated no money to pay the current expenses of running the state government for the biennial term, commening January 1, 1897, and ending this message." December 31, 1898. The secretary of state, H. R. Kincaid, has decided that he can issue no warrants on the state treasurer for the payment of the claims Samuel E. May, had issued warrants such a thing as a man buying his seat on the state treasury to pay claims for which no appropriation had been made by the legislature. In this case Jus-

tice Thaver said: "The secretary of state, like every other officer of the state government. possesses no substantive powers, except such as are enumerated in the constitution, and statutes. His authority to audit accounts and draw warrants upon the treasury depends upon the condition that an apppropriation has been made by the legislative assembly for their payment."

"The court, after citing the law defining the powers and duties of the state treasurer and secretary of state, adds: 'These guards and checks upon the transactions of public officers were wisely made, and each officer should be required to keep within the scope of his authority, not only in order to secure the interests of the public, but also to protect the rights of the individual citizens. As there were no apof state had no right to draw the same.

tions by lawfor the current and other generally are ready to say damn the been, in favor of bimetalism, and short, to tax the already overtaxed expenses of the biennial period, com- senator.

nencing January 1, 1897, and ending becember 31, 1898, no one will attempt

"The secretary is further sustained section 22.8, of Hill's code, which provides, among other duties of the seere tary of state, that he shall examine and determine the claims of all persons against the state, in cases where provision for the payment thereof have been made by law, and to indorse upon the same the amount due and allowed thereon and from what fund the same is to be paid, and draw a warrant upon the treasury for the same.' This statute contemplates the payment of such only as those which which have

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Lexow committee of the New York legislature has closed its inquiry into the operations of the American Sugar Refining Company's operations, and the result of its investigation farnishes interesting matter for consideration, since the company was one of the most gigantic trusts in the country. The Sugar Refining Company, by its own admissions, shows

1. Has destroyed competition in the sugar business and realized enormous profits by purchasing the property of its rivals and taking the same into its own system at a capitalization representing twice its original value and paying dividends thereon. 2. That it is able to dictate th

price which it shall pay for its supply of raw sugar, wherever it may buy, in any part of the world. 3. That it completely controls th markets, both as to supply and demand, that it is enabled to fix and maintain the price at which refined

The power which the Refining Company is thus shown to exercise is something colossal. Recklessly exerted, it would absolutely destroy competitive enterprise in trade, and his pet measure, no matter how im- to some extent has already done soportant. A member must consent to as a testimony of the Sugar Trust looting the treasury before he can witnesses plainly proves. Against secure support for measures he seeks such a concentration of corporate to enact. In fact, so reckless have power there can be no safety either for honorable competitors or for the public at large. When a corporation becomes powerful enough to dictate the price which a producer shall receive for his raw material, as well as the price which he shall pay for a finished, product made therefrom, it becomes an oppressor of the people and an enemy to the material interests of the country. Its power is an act of usurpation which the government itself would not dare to commit except under the stress of war, and its influence is destructive alike to business and to morals.

It is yet to be shown that the methods and purposes of the Sugar Trust are in violation of statute laws. They may be strictly legal in a technical sense, but it is as clear as noonday and in restraint of trade, and that they are a constant menance to our commercial interest that dares to oppose them. To have learned this much concerning the power and pur-

HOW SENATORS ARE ELECTED

The Indianapolis Sun, an independleaning, has the following to say relative to the recent election of Millionaire Fairbanks to the United States have thought in the past, we now hold the party so deep that it never can resenate is a roost for millionaires. We believe that it is proper for a senatorial candidate to win support by the free use of boodle among us rather

our adherence to the propositions in There is, indeed, too much truth in this statement. A seat in the United States senate has become too much of of any of the members of the legisla- looked upon as a legitimate reward for ture for their salary and mileage, for the man who can put up the most the claims of other employes of the woney for carrying on a state camlegislature for services rendered; for paign and electing legislators who are the claims of merchants and other per- pledged to support him when they are sons for supplies furnished for the once installed into office. As a result legislature; for the claims of officers the United States senate, which was and employes of the different state in- once the most august deliberative stitutions for salaries; for the claims of body in the world, has degenerated inmercuants and others for supplies furn- to an assemblage of money changers, ished to such institution, except as it were, who have bought their seats, where there is a statute making an- and are there to make what money nual or biennial appropriation for the they can out of the people by the particular purpose covered by the enactment of laws that grant privileges claim. In his decision the secretary to the favored few. And this state of state follows the decision of the will exist so long as senators are selsupreme court of Oregon, in the case lected by legislatures. Whenever they of Brown vs. Fleishner, decided in are elected by the popular vote they 1871, wherein the secretary of state, will become representatives of all, and

will be unknown. man in years as well as in congressional service among the American states men of the age-has just had his credentials presented to the senate for a sixth consecutive term. This is an honor never achieved by any other man. Benton, the only other man who completed five consecutive terms

in the senate was defeated when seeking a sixth election, although he went to the house for a term two years later. Sherman has exceeded Morrill two years in aggregate length of time in the senate, but his service has not been continuous. It was broken near the middle by his entrance into the cabinet during the Hayes administration. On March 4, when Morrill finishes thirty years in the senate, he will complete forty-two

Oregon has achieved greatness and propriations made for the payment of has had greatness thrust upon it, esthe warrants in question, the secretary | pecially in the matter of selecting a United States senator. A few weeks and the state treasurer violated no ago Senators Hoar and Thurston were official duty in refusing to pay them.' giving all manner of free advice to the scholarly address, in which he said "The secretary of state is also of the opinion that section 4, article 9, of the constitution of this state, by implication, would sustain him in the decision he has made not to draw warrants on the first and instance to the scholarly address, in which he said of the state is also of the opinion that section 4, article 9, of the constitution of this state, by implication, would sustain him in the decision he has made not to draw warrants on the section and the said of the system and cures consumption and other than the shrinkage in values as a result of the demonetization of silver had of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat, bronched to call an extra session of constitution of this state, by implication, would sustain him in the decision he has made not to draw warrants on the searches out of the demonetization of silver had of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat, bronched to call an extra session of constitution of this state, by implication, would sustain him in the decision he has made not to draw warrants on the said of the demonetization of silver had of the demonetization of silver had of the demonetization of the statement of his belief that of the demonetization of silver had of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat, bronched the permanent of the search of the demonetization of silver had of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the search of the demonetization of silver had of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the search of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the system and cures consumption and other kindred diseases of the throat of the system he has made not to draw warrants on a hand, insisting that a republican senathe state treasurer only where specific | tor must be elected from this state at appropriations have been made. This all hazzards. If those politicians at not because the people did not desire address, are not going to give the resection says that 'no money shall be Washington would keep their fingers silver as part of their standard money, lief that is expected. His purpose is drawn from the treasury but in pur- out of the pie, it would be acceptable suance of appropriations made by law.' to Oregon. What we want out here That there have been no appropria- is a little legislation, and the people that they were now, as they always had beneficiaries of the government. In

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

William McKinley, whom the people of the United States have selected in his decision by subdivision 7, of as their chief executive, and who has been duly inaugurated as president, fuirnishes another example of the field that is opened to every American youth to achieve fame, honor and wealth by the exercise of his own energies. He was not born to fame, his parents being people content with the ordinary walks of life, and what he is today is the result of his own exertions coupled with fortunate circumstances. He first saw the light of day at Niles, O., on January 29, 1843, and his education was limited to the public schools been appropriated for and provided for and to a brief academic course in Alleghency college. His first occupation was that of school teacher, and by teaching in the country schools he accumulated sufficient means with which to attend college for a short time.

At the breaking out of the war, Young McKinley enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio infantry as a private, and served to the close of the rebellion, rising from the position of private to that of major. Returning to his native state after peace was declared, he entered the office of Judge Poland, and began the study of law. Afterward he entered the Albany law school from which he graduated a few years later. The first civil office to which McKinley was elected was that of prosecuting attorney of his county, and in that position he laid the foundation for his subsequent official career.

He was elected to congress in 1878, and represented his state in that body for fourteen years. In the fifty-first congress the tariff was revised, and the fact that McKinley was chairman of the committee that formed the tariff law of that session is what made him president of the United Statec. In 1891 McKinley was elected governor sugar shall be sold to retailers and of Ohio, and while his administration as chief executive of that state was not crowned with perfect success, still it kept his name prominently before his party, and he became the almost unanimous choice of the republican

national convention last year. The life of this man, who has risen from a lowly station to the most honorable position in the world, has been one of succesive victories, and has in it much to be admired. What the future may have in store for him remains for history to record. Though he enters upon his great responsibilities under rather unfavorable circumstances. He takes his seat as president in most distressing times, and much more has been promised of his the boards at the state capital since administration than any mortal is able to fulfill. A revision of the tariff and the money system, that will restore ended, we naturally inquire what will general prosperity throughout the be next? Will Goy. Lord convene the country, has been promised, but a re- legislature in extra session, or will be turn of prosperity, if it comes at all, allow matters to stand as they are and will be only gradual, and that it is not permit the state's affairs to run at loose more hasty will be blamed to his ad- ends until the regular session of 1899? ministration. In the case of President | Duty to the state would dictate an extra McKinley, the goal of human ambition | session, at least to pass the general apnot fulfill his expectations or those of by the past, there is little encouragethe people who contributed their sup- ment for the governor to call an extra

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.

The fifty-six republicans who were elected as members of the nineteenth pose of the sugar monoply is worth all | biennial session of the Oregon legisit has cost. It abundantly justifies the lature have frittered away their last whole inquiry which Senator Lexow opportunity to retain the relias of govhas instituted, for it shows that a vast | ernment to their party in this state, business in this country is absolutely and when another election is held under the control of a monopoly which another party will be called upon to acts as the law unto itself in fixing the assume control of the state. The elec- of the state government cannot be value of a commodity which enters tion last June resulted in an overinto the daily use in every American whelming victory for the republican party, but it was gained on the promise that the party, if entrusted another time with a majority in the legislature. would enact such legislation as would ent paper with a strong republican relieve the taxpayers of a part of their burdens; that useless commissions and boards should be abolished, and that the strictest economy should be senate: "We sell senatorships to the practiced. Upon these promises that highest bidder. We believe the party succeeded at the polls, and the boodle is more deserving of recogni- simple fact that it has neglected to tion than brains. No matter what we redeam any of its pledges has buried

Of course it is argued that the re publican party is not responsible for the failure of the legislature to organize, but this claim has slight foundathan by force of intellect. By our tion. Had there been no dissention votes in the senatorial contest we among the republicans, had the boldly and without shame announce factions in that party been willing to organize the house, there were enough democrats and populists in that body whose patriotism was above partisanism, to have effected permanent organization at any time. Had thirtya commodity of barter and sale. It is four republicans in the house, at any time between the first day of the ses sion and the closing, signified their willingness to organize, four democrats and two populists would have met them, making the necessary forty. This they would not do, and upon them must rest the responsibility of no remedial legislation having been en-

Still had an organization been effected there is little assurance that a dollar would have been saved to the state in the way of cutting down expenses. Judging by the acts of the senate, which had a clear republican majority of fourteen, the legislature was not composed of men determined to work for economical legislation, or for the purpose of reducing state expenses. Sixty-seven clerks were employed to serve a body composed of thirty senators, bills appropriating large sums of money were introduced and received favorable consideration. every possible extravagance was attempted, showing that the republican majority in that house was not

economically inclined. Centainly the republicans of Oregon have lost their last opportunity to make their party solid with the people, and the wrath of an outraged community will fall upon them in 1898. With this assurance, the opposition to that party, the people who oppose extravagance, who resent boss rule, and who favor an economical and just administration have encouragement to get together and under one banner wage a war against bossism and boodle politicians

in the next campaign. A LIVE ISSUE YET.

If anyone had supposed that bimetalism was a dead issue, the scene in the United States senate on last Tuesday would completely have dispelled that impression. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire made a brilliant and He declared that Bryan's defeat was together, as outlined in his inaugural but because they believed the Chicago to increase taxation, to take from the platform meant silver monometalism; people to swell the emoluments of the

fact was recognized by the incoming that the office holders, pensioners and administration ultimate defeat would favored classes may fry a little more be inevitable. We give the senator's

own language. "If the republican party shall content itself with seizing and enjoying have much. the spoils of office, surrendering unreservedly to the money power, which so effectively contributed to its recent victory, acquiescing permanently in the existing gold standard and treating bimetalism as a juggling humbug, and the promise to promote it as a pledge never intended to be fulfilled, republicans may speedily find the tide of political battle once more turned against them, and they will soon exchange places with their now bleeding and prostrate foes."

II IS DISAPPOINTING.

The sentiment expressed by President McKinley in his inaugural address with reference to the foreign policy his administration will pursue, is disappointing to the friends of Cuba, and is little solace to the American citizens who are held without authority by Spanish rule in Havana. His expres ions on this subject are:

"It has been the policy of the United

States since the foundation of the gov-

erpment to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all nations of the world. and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of noninterference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely naugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens every-

This is exactly the policy pursued by the Cleveland administration. It has been a "firm and dignified" policy, but that is all. American citizens have died in Spanish dungeons, our Cuban neighbors have appealed in vain for recognition in their struggle for iberty, but the administration was too 'dignified' to resent the indignities to The grievance committee of the Oreour citizens or listen to the appeal of gon Bar Association has turned the an oppressed people, and this is to be the foreign policy pursued by President McKinley.

WHAT NEXT?

The farce comedy that has been on the 11th of January having dropped the curtain and declared the play has been reached, but we fear it will propriation bill; but judging the future ship. If the 90 men who have been at Salem since the convening of the session have been unable to agree upon organization, there is little hope that they would be able to do so if convened again. Nor do we believe it is the desire of the state that they should be again given an opportunity to disgrace themselves and the state. However, a session of the legislature is an absolute necessity, for the machinery kept going without funds, and funds cannot be made available without an appropriation bill, hence it is a case of choosing between two evils, and the lesser of the two possibly is another attempt with the same conglomorate

EDITORIAL NOTES

The advance agent of Prosperity eems to have been a good ways ahead | mands-will be complied with.

If senator Wollcott is correctly quoted as saying that he accomplished all he expected on that European trip, his expectations must have been al-

Congress gave President Cleveland

parting slap in the face, when the immigration bill was passed over his veto. Thus one of his last official acts King George, of Greece, has suddenly

became famous in all civilized countries, and be would draw an enthusiastic crowd wherever the spirit of liberty has found a footing. The Cretans have voted for annexation to Greece, with the powers of

Europe looking on. There can be no honest objection to giving the Cubans a similar chance to express their senti-At last we have discovered why those car loads of prosperity promised ast fall have not arrived. It is all because of the uncertainty of the Oregon

legislature electing a republican senator, so says Boss Hanna. Ye Gods! What responsibilities are thrust upon that train load of prosperity that was due here at noon on March 4, A. D. 1897? It was promised. The people were entitled to expect it. But where is it? Possibly it is stuck in a snow

drift somewhere in the Rocky moun-

The election of a senator is, or ought to be, a secondary consideration with the legislature. It should cut no figure in the organization of that body. All the people now ask is to let the senatorial question be sidetracked long enough for the legislature to pass the general appropriation bill and adjourn.

A London newspaper man, who has written a book on this country, describes a visit to some of our war-ships, and says that the United States will soon obtain the command of the sea soon obtain the command of the sea Years ago, Dr. Pierce found out that conagainst the whole world. Recent events in our navy induce the hope that its first undertaking will not be that large.

Years ago, Dr. Pierce found out that to sumption was not incurable, that it was not necessarily fatal. He not only found this out, but he found out a way to cure consumption. He introduced his "Golden Medical Discovery." The "Discovery"

In the matter of providing excursion rates to the big fight in Nevada, the New York Mail and Express begs to suggest that the railroads offer halffectly strong and healthy, and the fare tickets to all who want to go, and perfectly pure, germs are easily thrown off if the body is weak, if the tissues are in then insist upon four or five times the regular fare from those who want to a resting place and develop. That's the get back. There is something in the way consumption begins.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" idea, for Nevada at least.

closed by declaring that unless this producers just a little heavier in order

fat out of the masses. It is for the

all his relatives to his support, there

is no question but he ean bid defiance

to Turkey, but if he listens to the

pacific advice of his kinsmen among

the crowned heads of Europe there

will be no war. He is a brother of the

Wales, and his wife is the Princes

The Davis house is getting down to

a sensible business preceedure and

proposes to test the loyalty of its or-

ganization in the courts. Had the

Benson house adopted such methods

month ago, there would have been

some sort of an organization of the

legislature ere this, and the people

The bill for an international mone

waters is another thing.

Finn will make no defense.

the cause of the non-arrival?

of the country.

Olga, first cousin of the late czar.

purpose of taking from those who have little in order to give to those who McKinley and Hobart Installed Into Office. If King George, of Greece, can call

AN EVENT IN HISTORY

Radical Changes in the Systems of Government Recommended by Czar's mother and of the Princess of the New President

His Inaugural Address is Guilt EdgedFavors the Gold Standard For the
Present, Cutting Down of Expenses and Increase of
Taxation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Today, for
the fourth time, a native-born citizen
of Ohio, in the presence of untold
thousands of his countrymen, took the
oath which bound him for four years
to guard the welfare of the American
people. It was an impressive yet beau-

would have had an idea where they tary conference having passed congress, the incoming administration people. It was an impressive yet beautifully simple ceremony that marked the accession of William McKinley to the presidency. The popular demonstration of the day was unique and a will be given an opportunity to test the merits of its provisions, and ascertain what little attention European powers will give the matter. The proposition is very popular in the house, shining success in every particular. having received all but three votes, In beauty, in taste, in novelty the decbut how it will be received across the orations were incomparably superior to any ever seen in Washington. The A lot of ministers are doing Col. magnificent body of regular United Ingersoll a great favor now. He had States troops was more numerous than lmost disappeared from public any gathered since Grant's great disview, until two or three misguided play at the close of the war. Sevenministers referred to him, and now we teen sovereign states had citizens in are to have a revival of the Ingersoll the parade, and over 60 civic organizawave. The church has done more to tions helped to swell its magnificent make Ingersollism than even the abilproportions.

make Ingersollism than even the ability of Ingersoll. But the church will go right ahead advertising him by its unlimited references to him.

Chas. H. Finn, formerly of La Grande, but now located at Boise City, is again in trouble before the Oregon bar, with a good prospect of being disbarred. If his ambition to win a certain case before the supreme court, it is alleged that he resorted to the fraudulent issue of several affidavits.

The griculture of the Oregon the constitution. Stevenson then delivered his valedictory address. At the close of Stevenson's address, Hobart advanced to the presiding chair, and for the first time exercised chair, and for the first time exercised his official functions by calling the senate to order. Hobart moved aside matter over to the supreme court. for Chaplain Milburn, who, in an impressive voice, delivered the first in-The date has arrived when according vocation of the new senate. Viceto ante-election pledges, all laborers President Hobart, speaking in a strong, were to be employed at advanced well-modulated cone, then delivered wages, when prosperity was to be rehis introductory address .-

sumed, and when every citizen from The proclamation of the outgoing the lowest to the highest was to see a president, calling an extra session of restoration of business activity not the senate having been read, Viceknown since March 4, 1893. But President Hobart requested the new somhow there has been a miscarsenators to advance and take the oath riage in the arrival. Will our friends of office. At the presiding officer's who made the promises please explain suggestion, Mr. Morrill, the patriarch of the senate, was complimented with One of the great needs in Oregon today is a few more political bosses. In given to four senators at one time. order to be made perfectly happy we With the 15 new men were 12 of the need a few more Joe Simons, Harvey old senators who were sworn in for Scotts, Jonathan Bournes, John H. new terms. Mitchells, etc. Some of these days the

had been administered and the formal terest they have in legislation, anyway, and will begin to realize that the exit began, the supreme court justices state has been run exclusively for the McKinley and other officials followbosses. Even now there are a few sim-

ple enough to believe the bosses could be dispensed with; but the majority still hold that leaders are the salvation ing, and when McKinley appeared on A war between the United States and the steps of the senate wing of the Spain at the present time would free capitol to take the oath of office, the Cuba and the Philippine Islands im-40,000 people who had assembled to mediately.complete Spain's bankruptey witness the inaugural kept up deafenoverthrow her present dynasty, and ing applauses. reduce her to the rank of a fourth or

McKinley arose and uncovered while fifth rate nation. These are the reas-Chief Justice Fuller, in flowing robes, ons why war will not take place. The administered the oath. The new presi-Spaniards are obstinate and ignorant, dent kissed the large, gilt-edged Bible but they are not going to deliberately presented by the bishops of the Afri- proper legislation; present immigra commit political suicide. All reasoncan Methodist church to seal his oath. able demands which the United States The record continued to roar. Holdmakes on Spain-and the United States has not made any other sort of dehand as in admonition for order, began The wheat raisers of Sherman county his inaugural address,

have long waited for the construction "Fellow-Citizens: In obedience the will of the people, and in their of a railroad, that would tap that great wheat country, and now their hopes presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous seem likely to be realized. The Columbia River & Southern R. R. Co., and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the supthat has just been incorporated, proposes to reach out into that section. port of my countrymen and invoking There is no better opening for a short the guidance of Almighty God. Our ailroad than the one proposed by this faith teaches that there is no safer renew company, reaching from Biggs possibly as far as Moro, and if it is con-Biggs liance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored structed that far it will be one of the the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us, so The man who steps out of the White long as we obey his commandments House today retires from that high position little regretted and less loved.

and walk humbly in his footsteps. "The responsibilities of the trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, eutailing idleness upon willing labor and the presidency by an overwhelming loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be

ministration were great, and the con-The most salient points touched upfidence in his capabilities was without on in the address were as follows: limit. The hopes of the people that "Our financial system needs son his administration would be a success revision; our money is all good now, were not realized, and in consequence but its value must not further be those who were then his friends are now his enemies. Today Grover Clevethreatened. It should all be put upon land is a small man in the eyes of the an enduring basis, not subject to easy people, but twenty years hence when attack, nor its stability to doubt or his history is written, he will be ac-corded a place beside the great men of dispute. Our errrency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgement, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I deem it necessary to devise a system, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, which will present a remedy for those arrangements which temporary in

their nature, might well, in times of our prosperity, have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue insured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes.

"The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition already coined and that which hereafter may be coined must be constantly lasting two hours took place last even- the recess at 3 o'clock this morning, him to come to Washington at once. kept at par with gold by every resource

at our command. integrity of its currency and the inviolibility of its obligations must be be preerved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in Cleveland has vetoed the immigration many corridors, making communication many corridors, many corridors, making communication m

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The Dalles, Oregon

7

periods like the present depression of periods like the present depression of business and distress among the RUMORS people. The severest economy must e observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever found, and prevented wherever in the Powers Have Transmitted No future it may be developed.

"We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or impediment. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent of safe reliance. It will suffice while i lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater during the past two years. The best way for the government to maintain being the first sworn in. No exact its credit is to pay as it goes-not by order was observed, the oath being resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt-through an adequate income nal or internal, or both.

"It is the settled policy of the gov-ernment, pursued from the beginning and practiced by ail parties and adminfrom taxes upon foreign production going first, Mr. Cleveland, President consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxatry is clearly opposed to any needless From the senate chamber the throng | additions to the subjects of internal of distinguished guests repaired to various stations about the capitol building and when McKinley appeared on taxiff taxation. There can be no missing and when McKinley appeared on understanding, either, about the prin-ciple upon which this tariff taxation

Continuing the president outlined opinion is that owing to the near apence to different principles of government, insisting that the reciprocal provisions of the tariff law of 1890 should be re-enacted; that laws everywhere must be enforced, and the lynch ing of citizens prevented. Trusts and monopolies should be controlled by service maintained, and the merchant their efforts to persuade the sultan to marine encouraged. In conclusion he ing a manuscript in his hand he turned referred to the necessity of enacting to the multitude, and, lifting up his laws to relieve the treasury by creating more revenue, and announced that the ambassadors, incendiarism he would convene congress in extraordinary session on March 15.

> IN THE SENATE House Amendments to Conference Bill

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The sen

tion bill in 30 minutes. The international monetary conference bill was very sensible. The want of provisions taken up and led to a heated criticism is felt throughout the island. The inby Dubois of Idaho, and Cannon of habitants of Candia have asked for the he left this city in 1859. Utah. Dubols warned his former re- removal of the blockade to provide publican associates the silver republi- themselves with provisions for one cans would never return to them. Can- week. The French officer commandnon asserted that the next administra- ing the sailors debarked at Candia has papers, he thought it might be his tion would be as though Grover Cleve- asked for instructions. land was elected for a third term. Stewart of Nevada, said the choic

of Lyman J. Gage fixed the gold standard policy upon the next administration. Teller spoke of the probable futility of an international monetary conference. He said President-elect McKinley by his cabinet selections had evidently gone over to the gold standard to stay there. The senate concurred in the house amendments to the international monetary conference bill. This is the last legislative stage. The bill now goes to the presi-

RUSH TO ALASKA WILL SOON BEGIN.

and cannery vessels are commencing ers, which they attempted to do, but memorial urging the union of Crete to fit out for their northern voyages. Business ventures in the northern seas city authorities the fire department sist in his patriotic attitude despite the will be more merous this year than was called out, and when they arrived pressure of the powers. The Cretans, usual. The steamer Jeanne has left they connected their hose with the the memorial pointed out, are unwilfor some unannounced place in Alaska, bydrauts and turned the water on the ling to lay down their arms before where she has taken materials for a new salmon cannery, as well as stores down the crowd, had the opposite plished. King George replied that be for the season. The cannery is to be ing Company, which is fighting the Alaska Packers' Association in the salmon business.

The rivalry between the two companies has resulted in quite a fight to Fifty-Fourth Congress Winding Up Its Epirus. secure the services of the best fishermen on the coast. The Pacific Steam Whaling Company is paying \$15 a month for each man, 3 cents each for practically the last working day of the has arrived at the Piraeus. It is ofsalmon and 7 cents each for king sal- senate, and there was the usual hurry ficially stated that the Greek troops mon. The Alaska Packers' Associa- to carry various measures to their final tion is paying a bonus of \$50 to each executive stage. Reports were received 20,000 men. fisherman for the trip, 4 cents for each from time to time, on the pending consalmon and 10 cents for each king sal- ferences on appropriation bills, seven

sailors, salmon fishermen and Chinese pleted at 6 o'clock. cannery hands.

Vetoed by Cleveland.

THE KNOXVILLE RIOT step by step, add the final stages.

Ultimatum to Greece.

A Conflict of Authority Between the United States and City Authorities.

ley at Washington-In the Senate-

NEW YORK, March 2.-A Herald dispatch from Constantinople says: All the rumors concerning the transmission of a collective note by the ambassadors accompanied by an ultimaceived the terms in which the note is to be couched. Consequently the proach of the Bairm festival on Thursday, the eventual transmission could

hardly be made before Sunday. It is no longer doubted here that this note will be accepted by the porte. of Michigan. will also be induced to accept. The ambassadors continue to

cease his armament. According to dispatches received by

A serious encounter took place a Wixelaki, five miles from Canea, between insurgents supported by Greeks and Turkish troops. The latter re-

turned to Canea. The blockade of the entire island of ate passed the fortifications appropria- Crete, which is now maintained with greatest rigor by the foreign forces, is

Conflict of Authority Caused All the Trouble. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 2 -A terrible riot occurred here yesterday, caused by a conflict of authority be- shot and wounded young Niccum Sat-

tween the United States and city au- urday when he was ficeing from arrest. thorities about the control of the street The officer is now under bond of \$1000 car franchise. Several officers are for assault with a deadly weapon. under arrest. Arnold, a negro, was fatally shot and Chief of the Fire Department McIntosh had his skull At an early hour laborers were put the possession of which a legal fight the Herald from Athens says:

to work laying rails in the streets for has been in progress. The police were ordered to the scene to stop the work, lama, accompanied by three Cretan and were ordered to disperse the labor- deputies, has presented to the king a were assaulted by a mob. To help the with Greece, and begging him to percrowds. The water instead of cooling their desire for union has been accomeffect, and a hot fight ensued, in which was not deviating by a hair's breadth will undoubtedly die.

THE CLOSING HOURS

of them still being in the balance. It is estimated that the two com- The postoffice and fortifications bills panies will take from 2000 to 2500 men | were cleared out of the way early in off to the front. This includes whalers, the day, but five remained uncom-A number of minor bills were passed

during the day. The weary legislators of the house, appoin

CANEA, March 3 .- An engagement after snatching a few hours sleep after navy." Long's friends have wired ing between the Greeks on the heights met again at 10 o'clock and continued All members of the cabinet are on the of Malaxa and Bashi Bazouks, of the the work of closing up the business of ground. Cornelius N. Bliss has ac-"The credit of the government, the villages of Narrakoran and Chikotria. the session. All day and night they cepted the secretaryship of the interior labored, oblivious to the sightseers with the understanding that the ap-WASHINGTON, March 2.-President who wormed through the rotunda and pointment is not to stand if any other Cleveland has vetoed the immigration many corridors, making communical arrangements can be made today; that

PREMATURE hardly able to breathe. The dreary grind of routine business was almost unintelligible to them, but they held their places tenaciously for hours. The hall was filled with the indescribable hum of their conversation. Occasionally the monotony was relieved by a sharp skirmish, but the chairman of the committees in charge of the ap-propriation bills held their own, and, step by step, advanced their bills to

PERSONNEL IS COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Cornelious N. Bliss, of New York, has been tendered a portfolio in the cabinet, and has accepted. He will probably

be secretary of the interior. Bliss is willing to take the secretary ship of the interior, though his friends are strongly desirious that he shall become secretary of the navy. The naval portfolis, however, would compel the shifting of ex-Covernor Long, of Massachusetts. While it is not definitely settled what position Bliss will take,

the probabilities are that it will be the interior department. The make-up of the cabinet, if this probability becomes a settled fact, therefore, will be as follows:

Secretary of state, John Sherman. Secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois. Secretary of war, Russell A. Alger

Attorney-general, Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster-general, James A. Gary of Maryland. Secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts. Secretary of agriculture, James Wil-

FOUND A LONG-LOST BROTHER One Man Who Was Benefited by Nevada's

son, of Iowa.

Prizefight Bill. DANVILLE, Ill., March 3 .- The introduction and passage of the bill legalizing prizefighting in Nevada has enthis city, to locate a brother whom he had not heard of only indirectly since When the officer read of the passage

of the bill and its author in the daily brother who was champloning the measure, and opened a correspondence which has resulted in his obtaining the information that the Nevada legislator is his own kip. He has two other brothers whom he has not heard from since the close of the war. Officer Garrard is the policeman who

KING GEORGE STANDS FIRM

Original Policy. NEW YORK, March 3 .- A special to

M. Dinosysos, the archbishop of Ba-An Albanian force of 1200 troops with arms and ammunition which recently reached Janina, has been sent to various places in Macedonia and

Eight hundred Mohammedan Albanians have started for Emason. The Greek warship under Admiral Miaulis concentrated on the frontier number

A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

Long. Boston, March. 3.-A special from Washington says:

Major McKinley telegraphed this morning to Governor Long: "Your

apparently dead abandoned. It used to be true that

best paying little lines in America.

Today Grover Cleveland is not the

idol of the nation that he was four

years ago. Then his name was on

every tongue; he had been returned to

majority, given him by a people over

confident in his ability, integrity and

honor. The expectations of his ad-

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