Times-Mountaineer.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
—BY—
A. DOUTHIT, Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
—DAILY—

One Year, by mail	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50

—WEEKLY—

One Year, by mail	$1.50
Six months	75

All Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 17. 1897

RAILROAD POOLING.

A strong effort will be brought to bear upon the present congress to adopt some measure that will permit transportation companies to take necessary steps to prevent disastrous rate cutting, which it is feared will result, if some substitute is not provided for the methods that were declared illegal by the supreme court in its decision in the Missouri Traffic Association case. One of the methods that is being urged by the railroad interests is to instruct the interstate commission to regulate freight rates and fairs, the other is to legalize pooling among transportation companies. Neither of these propositions are likely to be seriously considered by congress, for no good reason can be offered why competition should not be encouraged, rather than prevented, between competing lines.

Since the supreme court s decision in the Missouri Traffic Association case much has been written regarding the probable effect it will have upon transportation companies, and the most that has been said has been on the side that is inimical to general interest, for it has been by special pleaders for corporations. It is urged that a vast sum of money is invested in American railroads, amounting to some eleven or twelve billion dollars, and that it would be extremely disastrous to the investors in the bonds and stocks of these railroads to permit unrestricted competition which would result in loss to all holding securities of transportation companies, since a rate war, which is liable to occur at any time if pooling is not legalized or rates regulated, would bring ruin by cutting off dividents of stockholders and make the payment of interest on bonds uncertain.

It may be conceded that such a result would be undesirable, still such argument may as well be employed by the managers of all other trusts, and were congress at this time to concede the demands of the railroads, all anti-trust legislation would, on the same ground be made inoperative. They can demonstrate that any interference with their methods would result unfavorably to investors and decrease their profits.

When the matter is brought seriously before congress, it will no doubt be urged that the general government should interest itself to secure fair returns on all the capital invested in American railroads, by permitting such agreements to be entered into that will result in every road being able to pay reasonable dividents upon said capital. However it will not be difficult to demonstrate that all the roads have been over capitalized, and that they could be built today for one-half the present worth of their stocks.

Then it will be urged that the innocent purchasers of railroad stocks will be made to suffer if pooling is not permitted, and that it is incumbent upon the government to protect their interests. But the government cannot protect the interests of all, hence the holder of railroad stocks should stand whatever loss may occur from competition. The government does not reimburse the merchant who is found with a stock of goods on his hands that have depreciated in value, nor does it aid the farmer who has bought land years ago at high prices but whose value has diminished one-half. The government cannot relieve all who have made bad investments, nor can it afford to pass laws to favor railroads, laws that will prevent healthy competition. Could it do this, it could legalize pooling in every industry, it could say that there should be no competition among grocers, clothiers or mechanics, whereby consumers would be made to pay exorbitant prices. Pooling in railroads cannot be legalized any more than it could be enforced in any other branch of business.

JUSTICE MUST PREVAIL.

The red-handed assassin of Blanch Lamont must at last pay the debt of his hellish crime. The court has at last fixed the date of his execution, and has designated Friday, June 11, as the day on which Theodore Durrant shall be hanged. More than three years ago Durrant inticed an innocent girl into Grace church, San Francisco and murdered her in the most fiendish manner, and suspicion at once rested upon him as the assassin, but it was not decreed that he was to speedily answer for his crime. While there has never been much question of his guilt, every known method for staying the hand of justice has been resorted to. His case was carried to the highest tribunal in the state, and for a time it looked as if the gallows was to be cheated of its legitimate victim. But justice will at last prevail, and the man with the blood of Blanch Lamont upon his hands and brand of Cain upon his heart, must at last meet the fate he so justly deserves.

Throughout the many trials and his long confinement in jail Durrant has maintained a strange indifference to his surroundings, and listened to the recital of his heinous crime with the coolness of one schooled in crime; but last Saturday when he was conveyed to San Quentin, from whence he will never go forth alive, and witnessed the crowds rejoicing at his passing to the shadows of the gallows, his nerve gave way for the first time, and it will be strange indeed if he does not make a full confession of the murder of both the girls whose dead bodies were found in Grace church.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" is no more. The talented Hoosier statesman died at his home in Washington City last Saturday, and thus ended one of the most brilliant careers known to the present time. The ex-senator entered public life as a United States marshal in 1854, and has been in public life almost continuouly since, his term as U. S. Senator having terminated on the 4th of last month. He was elected to congress in 1861 and represented his district in the lower house continuously, with the exception of one session, until 1877 when he was appointed senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morton. In the senate he was at once recognized as the leader of his party, and here his ability as a debator was most striking. As an orator he had few equals, and as a statesman he had no superiors during his time. Mr. Voorhess was 74 years of age when he died, and having given 43 years of his life to the service of his country is entitled to be numbered among its greatest men.

BLIND TO TRUTH.

Since Germany thinks she can make profit by putting an export bounty on sugar perhaps we could make profit by putting an export bounty on wheat. Cannot every one see that all the devices of bounty and protection are but temporary expedients, of more or less questionable utility?—Oregonian.

No, everybody cannot see this. There are two classes of individuals whose eyes are blinded to the truth with reference to bounties and protection. One is the individual engaged in an enterprise that is directly benefited by bounties and protection. The sugar planter, when the bounty law was in force, could not see that it was a temporary makeshift, for it increased the profits of his business. He was a beneficiary of the law, and regardless of who suffered, or who was made to pay the bounty, it was no illusion to him, and he wanted it perpetuated. The individual engaged in any protected industry sees nothing of questionable utility in a system that compels his customers to buy his products at an advance of what they could be procured elsewhere. He profits by the system; he fattens off of the extra prices he is privileged to exact; he demands protection as his rightful heritage, and to him protection is not a temporary expedient, but a thing necessary to his accumulation of wealth, regardless of what hardship it may work upon his fellow citizens.

Then the other class is the deluded individuals who have been lead, by reading protection literature and listening to protection campaign speeches, to believe that bounties on the products of certain inaustries will encourage production, and thus increase the opportunities of securing employment at advanced wages. Also from the same source of information, have been taught that protection indirectly aids them through the beneficiaries thereof being enabled to enlarge their profits and incidentally drop to them an occasional crumb from the loaf of profits that accrue under protection, though who never place themselves in the place of the consumer and stop to realize how much they are contributing to the loaf This latter class is composed of the wheat raisers, the small farmers, the laborers in mines, mills and on railroads, who "earn their bread by the sweat of the face," yet each blindly contributing their mite to swell profits in which they do not share, but are lured into their support of such systems under the guise of aiding to build up home markets and "protecting American laborers"

Were not such classes in the majority the American people would not have voted last fall to exempt the wealth of the country from taxation, to saddle the burden of taxation upon the masses, and to perpetuate systems which are in fact of most questionable utility.

A LESSON WORTH HEEDING.

The New York Sun, if anything politically, is republican, for it favors the gold standard, high tariff and the extending of concessions to trusts and combined wealth, yet it assumes to sail under democratic banners, and occasionally offers some suggestions that might well be heeded by those who bolted the regular democratic ticket last November. Here is a sample of one of its recent comments:

"The Cleveland democrats, who are to meet here in about two weeks to devise schemes for taking charge of the democracy, may profitably study the returns of the Chicago election, and more especially the vote of Mr. Washington Hesing. Hr. Hesing was the distinct representative of Clevelandism among the candidates for mayor. He was Cleveland's postmaster at Chicago and his obsequious servant and follower. He is a gold democrat, and as such he expected to draw a large vote from the republicans, but his Clevelandism was too much for both democrats and republicans. Carter Harrison, who represented the Bryan democracy, received nearly 145,000 votes, or a plurality of 77,756, or a majority over all of about 5,000. Hesing polied all told, only 15,116 votes or one tenth as many as Harrison.

"Chicago, therefore, affords no comfort for the Cleveland democrats whom the reform chief has called to assemble in this city to mature plans for taking possession of the Democratic party. It does not furnish them with reasons for hoping that they can succeed in their negotiations with Tammany Hall."

NO "HOME RULE."

President McKinley seems not to have profited by the experience of President Cleveland in appointing non-residents to federal offices within the different states and territories. While few appointments have been made thus far, he has deviated from the declarations of his party for "home rule" and has appointed L. R. Woodward, a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., as collector of customs for Alaska, and this in face of the fact that W. J. Ivey, a resident of Alaska (principally for the sake of getting office) wanted the place very badly, and had the endorsement of the entire Oregon delegation. This is a bad starter for the president. Every community believes it has a sufficient number of specially qualified citizens capable of filling all the federal offices within the gift of the president, and when a man from a far-off state like Indiana is appointed to an office in Alaska, it is certain to call down the indignation of the local office-seekers at least. Alaska believed she had plenty of men who could fill the office of collector of customs, and if not Oregon or Washington could have supplied one without having to go clear to Indiana.

One Wasco county wool raiser is satisfied with McKinley's administration so far. He had been holding his last year's clip, but has sold it now and has the shining twenties in his pochet. We are pleased to note that one has been found who is satisfied with the administration.

The combined powers of Europe were unable to check the love for blood among the Greeks and Turks, and those people have gone to fighting in real earnest. Now it the powers will just keep their hands off, the Eastern question will soon be settled, and the unspeakable Turk will be taught that he cannot murder Christians and go unpunished.

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

Protection is an admirable thing so long as it does not "protect" against the interests of some individual who is engaged in a protected industry. When it does it makes a difference. In applying the principles of protection, as well as everything else, it makes considerable difference "whose ox is gored." This was forcibly called to mind the other day, when a prominent wool grower, who has always clamored for an almost prohibitive duty on wool in order that the American market might be retained to the American grower of wool, in other words, to protect the American growers from competition with the "pauper" sheep raisers of Australia, denounced the populist legislature of Washington for passing the quarantine law, that excludes the Oregon sheep raisers from the ranges in Washington and also from the markets of the Sound cities.

We are not in sympathy with the law, for it must be detrimental to the interests of many Wasco and Sherman county sheepmen. Still we must confess that the Washington legislature had as good right to pass this measure of protection to its sheep raisers and farmers as has the national congress to pass a law protecting the American wool growers from the competion of foreign wool raisers; and least of all should those who have clamored for protection the loudest complain at this action of the Washington law makers.

The quarantine law of Washington, if strictly enforced, will effectually exclude Oregon sheep from the summer ranges of that state, thus protecting the farmers along the mountains from the encroachment of large bands of sheep upon the ranges adjacent to their farms, hence is a protection to their "infant industries." Too, it will to a great extent exclude Oregon mutton from the markets of the Sound cities, hence is a protection to the Washington sheep raiser, since it excludes his most formidable competition, thus giving him a monopoly of the home market.

The action of the Washington legislature is but the carrying out of our national policy of protection, applied to local territory. Though conducted on a small scale, it is a forcible demonstration of the real principles of protection, and will have the same effect in three ways, as a prohibitive duty has when enacted by the nation. First, it works as an effective protection to the Washington mutton raisers against competition and gives them a monopoly of the home market; second, it will raise the price of mutton to the Washington consumer, since the demand for mutton can only be supplied by the home product; and third, it deprives the mountain counties of Washington of certain revenues they have heretofore derived from taxing trancient sheep. It is a forcible demonstration of the workings of protection, brought directly home, we are sorry to say, to those who are the firmest advocates of the theory.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Believing that silver will be made the paramount issue in the campaigns of 1898 and 1900, the silver forces of Oregon are taking steps looking to consolidated efforts, with the view of harmonious action among all parties who are willing to stake their existence as a party upon this issue. To accomplish this end it is proposed to call a conference, composed of three men from each county, selected by the democrats, populists and silver republicans, to meet at Albany on June 2, for the purpose of devising plans for systematic party organization, to adopt a proper statement of principles, and too for a more perfect union of the silver forces. This action is indeed timely, since now, when there is no excitement of active campaign, men can dispassionately consider measures for consolidating the silver forces and laying plans for future action. The three parties should meet at an early date, and select men as delegates to this conference who are willing to lay aside party prejudice for principle, and who will act for the best interests of the masses, not for the advancement of any individual or any single political party.

The necessity for concerted action of the silver forces in this state, and in fact all over the nation, is beyond question, for they comprise those who believe in a pure democracy, a country governed for and by the people, and opposed to the will of corporations and trusts, therefore the effort at this time to unite the forces, preparatory to forming lines of action in 1898, are commendable.

ENTIRELY WRONG.

In appointing the bimetallic commission, the president says to the silver people: "You think an international agreement is a simple thing. Go to Europe and make one."—Oregonian.

As usual the Oregonian is entirely wrong in its assumptions. The silver men have never thought that an international agreement was a "simple thing," but on the contrary, they have contended it was an impossibility, as Senator Mitchell would put it "as impossible as a railroad to the planet Mars." The "international agreement" heresy was an invention of the gold-standard people, resorted to in their national platform for the purpose of catching votes for the gold-standard candidate. Their reference to international agreement in that platform was as follows:

"We are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

On the other hand, the silver men in convention both at St. Louis and Chicago demanded the "free and unlimited coinage of silver without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." They recognized the fallacy of asking other nations to aid us in creating a financial system for this government, and declared in favor of independent action, which they then believed and are now convinced is the only possible method by which bimetalism can be restored.

But the gold-standard advocates sprung the international hoodoo; it was a child of their own creation; they must be responsible for its existence, and must shoulder the blame of the failure which can only result from the commission President McKinley has appointed.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

Whenever a majority of the people of any country became debtors or tenants, they lose to a great extent, their patriotism and love of country, and become as it were, surfs instead of citizens. Home and independence instill patriotism, while the lack of home and debt breed anarchy. Distribution of wealth among the masses causes contentment and love of country, contracting it in the hands of the few creates discord. Hence it is that in the concentration of wealth rests the greatest danger to our free institutions, as it has always been a menace to the liberties of the people in every land. No nation has long survived when the many became debtors to the few, or when title to its lands rested in the hands of a small per cent of its inhabitants. Egypt, the starting place of civilization, once prosperous and thrifty, went down when 97 per cent of its property had been gathered into the hands of 2 per cent of its people. When Babylon went down 2 per cent of her population owned all her wealth, and the masses were starved to death. Persia was prosperous until 3 per cent of her population became owners of all the land; then the Persian empire was dismembered. And when Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the then known world. Two per cent of the population of England, Ireland and Wales own all the land and 75 per cent of the wealth today, and the British government is less stable than when its wealth was more universally distributed. The concentration of wealth in the United States is indeed becoming alarming, and is one of the dangers that threatens the stability of our government.

It was said in the national campaign that 100 men could control the finances of the country and close every bank in the nation. If this be true, then wealth has fallen into too few hands; it is not widely enough distributed to insure freedom of commercial transactions or healthy competition in business. Whether this concentration of wealth is the result of unwholesome laws, extending to one class undue advantages over another, or whether it is from extra exertions on the part of one class and lack of energy on the part of another, it has become dangerous, and may yet result in the overthrow of the free institutions of this great people.

THE NEW WOMAN AND A GUN

We have met the new woman in almost every phase of life, as teacher, merchant, farmer, clerk, lawyer, preacher, legislator and politician, but Colorado is the first to introduce this product of the Nineteenth century into its national guards, and from this on, in that state at least, we will meet the new woman clad in the conventional blue, trimmed with brass buttons and with a shining carbine in her hands. The legislature of Colorado has passed a law bestowing upon woman the right to bear arms and serve in the state militia. This privilege will likely not be taken advantage of by a very large majority of the women of Colorado, yet it is their right to carry gems if they so choose, and no power can prevent them. Evidently the enactment of the new law was at the instignation of women, and is one of the first results of equal suffrage to the sex, for it has long been argued that no one should be permitted to vote who cannot bear arms, and undoubtedly the fair sex of Colorado desired to demonstrate their ability to defend their plumes before they insisted on wearing them.

Some who are not strictly up to date argue that this concession should not be granted, because women are unsuited to military service, and would avoid it if possible, but the women of Colorado ignore such argument and have asserted their desire to be defenders of the country and form a part of the gallant troops in the wars that make bravery a virtue, and in all fairness to ambition, this boon should not be denied them. Having been granted an equal right with men to vote and serve on juries, the women of that fair young state have consistently insisted that they must have equal duties and privileges in the militia. The legislature very properly admitted their claim and clothed them with the authority to become soldiers if they choose. However, the legislature cannot reverse the order of nature and create an adaptation for women to engage in active warfare. That must rest with higher powers than legislatures possess. Though the present question relates to their service in a state militia, where their duties are chiefly confined to occasional display and the preservation of public order.

As far as military evolutions are concerned, women can probably master them as well as men, as to tactics they would become adapt scholas and possibly efficient officers. They are fond of broom drills in schools, and are adepts in executing dances based upon tactical movements and cadence of step, hence in field movements they would soon become proficent. But there may be a difficulty in selecting suitable uniforms, though the inventive genius of woman has to some degree overcome this obstacle in the shape of rainy day suits. In suppressing mobs a militia company composed of women would be effective, for nothing on earth would make a rioter run quicker than to know all his female relatives and acquaintances, his sweetheart and his bewitching cousins with guns in their hands were bearing down upon him in all the panoply of civic authority and military might. One delicate point, however, to be considered is whether the women militia would yield that unquestioned obedience to superiors necessary to disciplining soldiers and this might result seriously in handing a platoon of women soldiers, for every one of them would want to exercise her own sweet will or at least have the last word in matters of arrangement. This however might be over come by adopting such severe measures as shooting refractory subordinates, but it would be difficult to find those nervy enough to execute the orders to carry out such severe measures. Nevertheless Colorado has made an innovation in this line, and it will not be long till the new woman will be out with her gun and brass buttons. Until that time judgment of her success in this new field must be suspended.

The senate finance committee is laboring with the Dingley bill and will be able to report upon it sometime within a month. It is generally conceded that only slight reductions will be made in any of the schedules by the senate, though there are a lot of campaign speeches to be made on the bill by senators whose terms are about to expire, consequently it will not likely come to a final vote much before the middle of May.

When a boy becomes unmanageable now-a-days he is hustled off to a reform school, where in about five cases out of ten he is, through the contaminating influences of association with other bad boys, educated to become a criminal. Formerly he was turned over the parental knee and given a lesson in leather tanning. The old way evidently is the preferable, for it is more effective as a reformatory measure and considerable cheaper.

IN MONOPOLY'S GRASP.

The little country of Honduras had about as well close up shop and cease to pretend to do business as one of the independent governments of the world. It has granted concessions to an American syndicate composed of the Astors and Webbs, Henry L. Sprague, Washington Valentine and Chauncey Depew, by which it relinquishes about all the privileges of self control that a nation should enjoy. By the terms of the concessions the Americans are empowered to undertake the building of an inter-oceanic railroad and to establish a steamship line on the Atlantic coast to connect with New York. The syndicate may also organize banks in the republic, take measures to arrange the foreign debt, collect customs, administer the finances, control the mining interests of the country and arrange for all immigration privileges

The people of America who have had dealings with the Astors and Webbs, with Sprague and Depew have sime idea of what these concessions mean. The syndicate will simply run Honduras in the interest of themselves, and will convert the people into a band of slaves. If given power to administer finances, collect customs, control mining and arrange for immigration they will in a short time have the country completely within their grasp, and the little republic will speedily be a republic only in name.

EDITORIAL NOTES

About all the republican papers in the land have busied themselves endeavoring to explain their defeat in the municipal elections last week, but none of them seem to have struck on the real cause. It was on account of so many of them being at Washington urging their claims for federal appointments. They were away from home attending to more important business than voting for mayors and such.

Mayor Taylor, of Astoria, did him self credit by vetoing the gambling ordinance recently passed by the council of that city, but rather spoiled the sentiment by which he was actuated when he said the revenue to be derived from licensing gambling was not sufficient to justify the "moral injury" which would result. By this one might be led to believe that were the revenue greater, the mayor would have been blinded to morals, and would have approved the ordinance.

The unfortunate depositors of the Gobe savings bank at Chicago, which has just suspended, are to be pitied more than if free silver had carried and they had been paid off in 50-cent dollars. They will be fortunate indeed if they get 25 cents on the dollar, and that too after a year of waiting. The officials must be anarchists, for they are repudiators to the amount of about 75 per cent, and not only individual depositors, "poor working girls, etc.," are losers by their repudiation, but the university of Illinois will lose something like $800,000.

It has at last been determined that ex-Governor McGraw's shortage with King county, while acting as sheriff, amounts to $8710.96. Not having the ready cash to meet the demands of the county, he has executed a trust deed covering $14,000 worth of property, and has been given five years in which to redeem the same. Had he been an ordinary defaulter to the amount of $8,000 or even $1,000 he would have been given a term in the penitentiary, but it would never do to send an ex-governor to the pen.

The inactivity of the senate in considering the tariff bill is discouraging. The delay in considering the measure is decidedly detrimental to the country, in that all business affected by the tariff will be dull until it is definitely known what the new duties will be. While we have little hope in the new tariff law bringing general prosperity to the country, its final passage will have the tendency to settle business down, hence the sooner the senate disposes of the tariff bill the better it will be for the country generally.

SPAULDING HAS ASSIGNED

Makes Over Assets to University of Illinois Trustees.

CHICAGO, April 15. Charlas W. Spaulding ex-president of the Globe Savings bank, and ex-treasure of the University of Illinois, has made a voluntary assigument to the University trustees of reality and bond securities approximating $400,000. Some of the bonds conveyed are now in the hands of Receiver Leman, of the Globe Savings bank, and a desperate fight will be waged by depositros of the bank to prevent them from going to the university.

Criminal proceedings are not to be brought against the former treasure by the trustees unless they cannot be indemnified for the money and bonds used by Spaulding. But suits are to be begun against the First National bank, the Northwestern National bank, and the Metropolitan National bank to recover $242,000 of the bonds hypothecated or sold to these institutions by Spaulding personally or through brokers.

If you could look ahead a few months and see what was coming from those spells of weakness, loss of appetite, wasting of flesh and energy you wouldn't wait for disease to get a grip on you. You would begin right away to tone up your constitution with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It doesn't work miracles; but it does what other medicine can't do and what doctors say can't be done—until they see it done right under their noses—it cures consumption.—Not always; to say that would be an exaggeration, but in a large majority of cases; in advanced cases which have been given up as hopeless.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The "Discovery" is not called a consumption-cure; it is a blood-maker. It gives energy to the blood-making organs to create new blood, full of healthy red corpuscles. This rapid supply of pure, rich, red blood drives out all diseases that have their roots in the blood: Consumption is one of these; scrofula, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, catarrh—are others. It is absurd to doctor them separately as lung, or skin, or head diseases. They must be driven out of the blood. You can rely on the "Golden Medical Discovery" to do this every time.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the perfected result of 30 years, practical experience by one of the most skillful physicians and eminent medical authorities in this country:—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's 1008 page book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," reached the enormous sale of 680,000 copies at $1.50 each. This enormous sale having paid him a fair profit on the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he is now *giving* away absolutely free 500,000 copies, the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above institution, 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and the book will be sent post-paid.

CHANDLER'S SCHEME

He Would Take Charge of Armor Plate Plants.

SOLD TRUST FUNDS

The Defunct Globe Savings Bank Speculated on Illinois University Bonds.

East Omaha in Danger of Being Moved Into Iowa—High Water Mark Has Been Reached at Vicksburg—Remains of General Grant Removed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Chandler today introduced bills empowering the secretary of the navy to take possession of the armor plants of the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies. There are two bills, one applying to each institution, the provisions being the same in both. Senator Chandler says it is contemplated that only the Bethlehem works be taken, unless in case of necessity.

The principal section of the bill authorizes and directs the secretary of the navy to forthwith take possession of such land, buildings and machinery as constitute the armor-making plants of the two companies. He is directed to "hold and use such land, buildings and machinery for a period of time sufficient to enable said secretary to manufacture at the works embraced in said plant or such proportion as he may see fit armor-plate necessary for the completion of the battle-ships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, now in process of construction for the United States, and thereafter to return the possession of said land, buildings and machinery to said Bethlehem Iron Company to be held by said company as its own property as if the taking hereby authorized had not been made, and the aforesaid, taking, holding and using of said land, building and machinery by said secretary for the purpose named, shall be deemed taking thereof, for the public use of the United States under obligation to make just compensation therefor in accordance with the fifth amendment to the constitution."

The bills provide for the adjudication of any claims against the government by the court of claims, whose judgment in the case shall be final.

These measures are the sequel to the recent effort of the navy department to secure bids from the Carnegie and Bethlehem works for armor plate within the rate specified by congress, $300 a ton.

MINISTERS TO WITHDRAW.

Greece and Turkey Ready to Sever Diplomatic Relations.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A Herald dispatch from Constantinople says:

Prince Mavrocordatos, the Greek minister to Turkey went yesterday to the sublime porte to take leave of the foreign minister. He awaits orders from his government to start for Athens. The sublime porte has sent the necessary traveling expenses for the eventual return of its representative and consuls in Greece.

The porte has addressed a note to the great powers, drawing attention to the unreasonable attion of Greece and declaring that Turkey will maintain a defensive attitude, but in case of another invasion, such as that of last Friday, and which was evidently prepared with the consent of the Hellenic authorities, the porte will feel obliged to command its generalissimo to act in the same manner. The porte also aluded to the enormous expense incurred through the hostile attitude of Greece, and asserted its intention of asking the support of the great powers in claiming indemnity from the proper quarter.

The Turkish official papers announce that an imperial order has just been given authorising the Albanian volunteers who presented themselves for enlistment at Kossovo, to receive arms. The vali has been commanded to immediately expedite the passage of these subsidiary troops to the frontier.

MISSING BONDS LOCATED.

First National Bank of Chicago Holds Part of Them.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The disappearance of $400,000 endowment bonds of the university of Illinois caused a general scanning of securities held by different banking institutions in this city, and it has been discovered that the First National bank has in its vaults nearly $200,000 of the bonds. Some of these bonds were sold outright to the bank, and others are held as collateral for loans made to Spaulding. Another national bank is said to hold some of the bonds.

On Saturday, April 3, the last business day before the failure of the Globe Sayings bank, Herbert Skinner, Spaulding's private secretary, drew $15,000 from the Globe Savings bank and deposited it in the Northwestern bank to Spaulding's private account.

A Jefferson Dinner.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The 154th anniversary of Jefferson's birthday was celebrated tonight at the Metropolitan hotel by a subscription dinner given under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The first celebration of the anniversary of Jefferson's birth occurred at the same hostelry, then known as the Indian Queen, Jackson was the guest of honor, and the occasion was made memorable by the presence of Vice-President John C. Calhoun and other democratic leaders of that day. Tonight W. J. Bryan, the late democratic candidate for president, was the guest of honor. Senators, representatives and other conspicuous characters in the councils of the democratic party were present. Many of them were from a distance. Mr. Bryan was greeted with a lusty cheer as he entered the hall. The menu was carefully prepared, and was similar to such a dinner as might have been served during Jefferson's days. The dishes were all American creations, and each course, as far as possible, represented one section of the country.

INVASION OF MACEDONIA.

Greeks Have Lost but Twenty Men Killed and Wounded.

LARISSA, April 14.—Trustworthy reports received here yesterday confirm the statements that the Greek irregulars have captured Baltino, in Macedonia. The Turks lost 40 men killed. The insurgent chief, Davelis, occupied a strong position in the mountains near Krania. His force was later attacked by a Turkish battalion from Valimisti, but the Turks were repulsed with severe loss. The Greeks then assumed the offensive, cut up the Turkish detachment, captured 18 mules, a convoy of provisions and a large quantity of ammunition, and made prisoners of 15 Turks.

After this success the Greeks advanced to Kipuri, on the road to Grevno, and threatened to cut communication off the Turkish central force at Elassona with Janina, Turkish headquarters in Albania. In all the skirmishes and fighting since crossing the frontier, the Greeks have lost only five men killed and 15 wounded.

Fresh troops continue to arrive here from the south. A third brigade was formed today to assist in the defense of the frontier. The enthusiasm of the troops is unabated.

Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An unexpected tariff vote was precipitated in the senate today by Senator Morrill's motion to refer to the finance committee the Vest resolution declaring the order of Secretary Gage as to the retroactive clause of the tariff illegal. An aye and no vote was taken, and Morrill's motion to refer prevailed; ayes 24, noes 23. The only republican vote cast against the motion was Chandler, while the democrats voted solidly against it. They had the assistance of all the silver republicans and populists present, except Mantle, silver republican of Montana, who voted with the straight republicans. Cannon, silver republican, and Butler, Harris of Kansas, Heitfeld, Pettigrew and Turner, populists, recorded themselves against the motion. Teller, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, were absent.

New Channel at Omaha.

OMAHA, April 13.—The Missouri river is changing its channel past Omaha, and in doing so threatens to destroy property to the value of several million dollars. Last night the river broke through its banks about a mile above where it left the old channel 20 years ago, and today is running in two broad streams across what were yesterday fertile market gardens. These streams run into Florence lake, a relic of the former cut-off.

From Florence lake the water is pouring into Cut-Off lake, and it now seems only a question of a few hours until East Omaha is moved into Iowa and all the property in the line of the flood is swept away.

Floods in the South.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 13.—Today the gauge registers 51.35, a rise of 4.10 in 24 hours, the highest water ever known.

Information received today is discouraging. The fine plantations at Brunswick are all under water. Boats are wanted everywhere to rescue people and save stock. All hope of saving the levee is abandoned. The levee from the delta up to Duckport, a distance of eight miles, is causing much anxiety. It will hold to 52 feet on the gauge here, which will be reached in 48 hours. The Sunflower and Deer creek sections are going under deeper and deeper.

Removal of General Grant's Remains.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The work of unsealing the steel casket in the temporary tomb of General Grant was finished tonight, and everything is in readiness for the removal of the body to the crypt of the new tomb. The time for the removal is still kept secret. The sarcophagus is all ready for the reception of the coffin containing the body. The great lid, weighing a ton, has been raised by means of a derrick three feet above the sarcophagus proper, so that the coffin can be slid into the hollowed-out portion.

La Grande's Flood.

LA GRANDE, April 14.—Deal canyon poured out a large volume of water last night, and by 8 o'clock that part of town around Depot street was under water. Men and teams were put to work, and the water was soon confined to the channel, but the sewer was unable to carry it off, and it was but a short time until the sidewalks, outbuildings, etc., were afloat in the vicinity of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and down to the Hotel Foley. Nearly all of the cellars in the business portion of the city are full of water, while a good sized stream is flowing between the railway tracks and Jefferson avenue.

Nominated by McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

State—James B. Angell, of Michigan, to be minister to Turkey; George N. West, of the District of Columbia, consul at Pictou, N. S.

War—D. E. Meikeljohn, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of war.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia—John B. Wight and John D. Ross.

Treasuay—John D. Cunningham, of Idaho, assayer of the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

Caught in a Belt.

INDEPENCE, Or., April 14.—J. E. Shinn, electrician for the Independence Electric Light Company, about 10 a. m. today was adjusting the dynamo, when his left arm was caught between the big belt and the revolving pulley, throwing him over the dynamo and on the opposite of the belt from where he was standing. His arm was broken above the elbow, the fracture extending down into the elbow joint. He also sustained severe bruises in the side and back, but no internal injuries.

Steveson Is Noncommittal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 13.—Ex-Vice-President Steveson, when seen in regard to his appointment as one of the commissioners to an international monentary conference, refused to discuss his appointment or the scope of the commission. He said he has not yet received official notice, and when he did he could not talk.

A Tacoma Bear Story.

TACOMA, Wash., April 14.—Three bears escaped from their inclosure at Point Defiance Park April 1, and have since been roaming at large in the woods of the park, eluding all attempts at capture. Yesterday Keeper Roberts came across them, when they attacked and chased him, even following him into the house, when he shot two, capturing the third alive. It is supposed hunger had made them desperate.

Dogs of War Almost Free.

LONDON, April, 14.—The Evening News this afternoon publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent at Athens saying the Turkish government has formally informed the Greek government that any further raid of irregulars into Turkish territory will be regarded by Turkey as a declaration of war upon the part of Greece.

The Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president today sent a message to congress urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition.

1897

Rambler

List Price, - - - - $80

'96 Ramblers, while they last, - - $60

Second Hand Wheels $25 and upwards

Send for catalogues, free, and 2d hand list.

FRED. T. MERRILL CYCLE CO.

127 Sixth Street, Portland, Or.

Branches Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Walla Walla.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBANS

President McKinley Will See That They Get It.

TORE UP THE FLAG

Spanish Soldiers Raid a Plantation and Vent Their Anger on the Stars and Stripes.

Spaulding Tries to Secure the University of Illinois Against Loss Mississippi River Still Rising at Omaha.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Tribune dispatch from Washington says:

The policy of the administration in reference to Cuba is not likely to be criticised as was that of its predecessor on the score of indifference to the rights of American citizens. Secretary Sherman, unlike Olney, will see to it that imprisonment of suspects entitled to the protection of the United States for an indefinite period is no longer indulged in by Spanish officials in Cuba. He will even go further and make it plain to the Spanish authorities that they cannot, in the closing of the 19th century, be permitted to carry on war on principles widely divergent from modern civilization. In short, notice has been served on the Spanish government—informally as yet, but still in unmistakable terms—that this government recognizes a state of civil war on the island of Cuba which demands a treatment of prisoners taken in action by either side somewhat different from that which seems to have been accorded them thus far.

The immediate cause of this notice being served on the Spanish government was, of course, the capture of Cuban General Rivera and the rumor that he would be forthwith tried by drumhead court-martial and shot.

The president, immediately after the news of the fate in store for the prisoner was received, directed Secretary Sherman to draw up a protest against the contemplated action of General Weyler. Upon second consideration, however, the protest took a less formal shape. Instead of being delivered to the Spanish minister in writing, Senor de Lome was sent for by the secretary of state and informed as to the views of the administration in the matter. This protest, it is assumed, was no less explicit than that which Secretary Sherman had previously drafted. At any rate it had its effect, for General Rivera is still living.

LATEST SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Estate Near Encicrujada Raided and American Flag Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Abril 15.—A Herald dispatch from Sagua Grande via Key West, says a report has just reached there of an outrage perpetrated near the town of Encicrujada, by Spanish troops, who destroyed the property owned by the wife of the British vice-consul, Mr. Harris, of Sagua Grande, and tore up an American flag which the manager of the estate, George Harris, who is an American citizen, had draped over his bed.

The estate of Mrs Harris, called La Palma, is about two miles from Encicrujada. The troops broke open the doors and removed articles of value. Finding the flag in the manager's bedroom, the soldiers carried it out with many epithets and tore it into bits. Being satisfied with their vengance on the bit of bunting, in the absence of its owner, they departed.

Ex-Senator Voorhees' Funeral.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 15.—The funeral of ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees took place this afternoon from St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. John E. Sulger, rector, officiating. This is the church in which Voorhees was confirmed a number of years ago, and which he attended when here.

Lowlands Are Flooded.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 15.—The Mississippi river at this point has overflowed its banks, and all the lowlands on either side are covered with water from three to ten feet deep. The river rose seven inches last night and is rising fast today. It is within a foot of the high-water mark.

River Still Rising.

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—Twenty more families have been driven from their houses in East Omaha by the encroaching waters of Cutoff lake. A steady current is sent in through Cut-off lake, and this, with the aid of a strong north wind, is sending an immense volume of water against the dikes at the lake's lower end. The east shore of the lake is gradually giving way under the wash of the waves. The lake has risen two feet in 12 hours and another foot will enable it to establish a ju