HANG ON TO YOUR DOLLAR Until You See Our Solid Fact BARGAINS

We have opened the season with a stock of goods that beats the record for beauty and low prices.
We will close it with a big stock disposed of and the best pleased lot of customers you ever saw.

Be Fair With Yourself and See Our Fall Stock.....

It presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. . . .
Our store is crowded with the Newest of New Styles, selected with experienced care as to quality, good taste as to style and generous prodigality as to variety, it is . . . . . .

The Right Place to Get RIGHT Goods at RIGHT Prices

Popular Style, Late Novelties, Standard Grades and Newest Attractions are all found in abundance in every Department of our Elegant Line of . . . . . .

.....Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc.....

No question about these goods pleasing---They make NONE better. No question about prices being satisfactory---None CAN sell cheaper.

DEPEND UPON US FOR PERFECT SATISFACTION AND VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

We deserve your trade because we give the Fairest, Squarest opportunity for Buying Honest Goods at Bed Rock Prices.
Come to us for your Fall and Winter Goods AND YOU WILL COME OUT AHEAD

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures

PEASE & MAYS, THE DALLES.

Times-Mountaineer.

SATURDAY..SEPTEMBER 11. 1897

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ARE WE ASLEEP?

There never was a city that nature and a beneficent government has done more for than The Dalles. Nature surrounded it with a country rich in every production: a climate that is unsurpassed in the Northwest, and by the peculiar location of the surrounding country it is made the natural distributing point for a section hundreds of miles in extent, which gives it prestige as a commercial city over all points in the Inland Empire. It has received unusual favors from the government, over $3,000,000 having been expended in river improvements that give it free water transportation to the sea, besides it is located on one the great transcontinental railroad systems, affording it an outlet both east and west for every product brought to its doors.

But what have we, the people of The Dalles, done to improve these facilities for making a great city or bettering our own condition? Are we asleep to the world and to the building up of our interests? By our inactivity we are allowing opportunities to slip by to improve our conditions and advance the prosperity of our town, while other cities with fewer natural advantages, but more enterprise, are securing all the plums.

Pendleton, simply by exerting a reasonable degree of energy, secured the wool scouring mills and woolen factory that would have come to The Dalles had any inducement been offered. These two enterprises, which are united under one management, are of more benefit to Pendleton than is all the shipping business to The Dalles. The scouring mills employ from 50 to 75 operatives at good salaries for five to six months during the year, besides drawing trade there that could not have been secured without them, wool being shipped by rail from The Dalles to that place to be scoured before being shipped east. And the woolen factory is now running day and night, giving employment to a large force of operatives, and attracting attention to Pendleton from all sections of the Northwest on account of the excellent quality of the goods manufactured there.

And now the little city of La Grande, [illegible]rting a considerable degree of [illegible]s about closed the deal with [illegible]alists for the building of [illegible] factory with a capacity [illegible]ons of beets daily. [illegible]ecured upon the [illegible]nde to raise a [illegible] acres of land [illegible]h a plant [illegible]00 acres [illegible] give [illegible]era[illegible] the [illegible]

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made their Mecca on the banks of the Seine. How much of the idea of the Paris exposition of 1900 is to be attributed to the desire to make of it something far larger and more splendid than ever before achieved, with the view of making Paris more attractive, and how much is due to French ambition for a comparison of their educational, industrial and material progress with the best the world can show, it is not at all important to define. The French government and people are working to make the exposition one which will far surpass all its predecessors, as well in the extent and variety of the exhibits as in the pomp and magnificence of the splendid accompanying fetes and entertainments, and it is safe to say that never before were plans for such a project more thoroughly elaborated or more completely worked out, down to the finest detail, says the Scientific American.

The importance of a good representation of the United States at the exposition is generally conceded, primarily, from the fact that our growth in many lines of manufacture has now reached such proportions that further material increase cannot well be looked for, unless we can sell largely in foreign as well as the home markets.

Our ability to successfully compete with foreign manufacturers in their own markets, in many lines of manufactured goods, cannot be doubted, and some efforts in this direction have already met with marked success, but the exposition will afford an opportunity to put such representation on a better basis, and to effectively bring American goods more thoroughly before foreign buyers than ever before. To the end, therefore, that our participation in the exposition may be fully representative, and that American manufacturers may have sufficient space allotted them, Major Handy, the United States commissioner, intends to apply for 500,000 feet to be devoted to exhibits from the United States.

Commissioner Handy sailed for Europe recently, intending to return and report to congress at its next session, giving all available information to intending exhibitors, and asking for a liberal appropriation from the government, that the United States may be creditably represented.

BUILDED POLITICAL FENCES

As had been expected the Oregon delegation have dispensed of public patronage in a way that would best serve their political aspirations. Representative Ellis wanted to land Judge Fee in a position that would remove him from the field as an opponent for congressional honors, but failing in this, mended up the fences as best he could by giving Fee's fellow townsman, Sheriff Houser, the marshalship.

Tongue had a desire to sidetrack Geer in the first district and baited his hook with the registership of the Oregon City land office, not being willing to incur the displeasure of of State Senator Patterson by landing Mr. Geer in the customs office.

Senator McBride also looked after the laying up of a few rails on his political fence, by permitting Mr. Mitchell to give the plum tree a few shakes immediately over the head of one of his particular friends, and Judge Hall will be U. S. district-attorney for the next four years.

Viewed from a partisan standpoint, the recommendations made by the [illegible]elegation are possibly satisfactory. [illegible]e the principal question considered [illegible]king selections was the prestige [illegible]pointments would give each of [illegible]al members of the delegation [illegible]ctions.

PENSION ABUSES.

One of the greatest, perhaps the greatest of all the abuses of our pension system, says the Oregonian, is the policy of granting pensions indiscriminately to widows. It is notorious that the system offers an inducement to young girls to marry old soldiers, in the expectation that they will soon pass away, as thousands do, leaving widows who will draw pensions for life; and the records of the pension office, from old wars, show that many of these lives are very long.

These women have done nothing whatever to entitle them to gratitude of the country. There are already thousands of such widows who were born long after the war of the rebellion; and unless the law shall be changed there is every probability and prospect that thousands of women yet unborn will be drawing pensions in future years, some of them two or three generations hence, as widows of the the soldiers of a war that ended from a third to a half century before these women were born.

No pension is more gratefully paid than that due to the widow who was a wife at the time of the war, who bore the cruel anxieties of the time and kept the home and children while the husband and father was absent, and to which many a husband and father never returned; or to her, now a widow, who waited for the return of her soldier boy from the front and then became his wife. Pensions to these have a meaning; and it is a shame that such pensions should be classed with others obtained through mercenary traffic both in marriage and patriotism.

Congress ought to at once put a stop to a policy which induces young girls to marry aged men for whom they care nothing, and whose names they take in order to become soldiers' widows and draw a pension for the rest of their lives. Of this class of pensioners of former wars many are still carried on the pension rolls, and the records of the pension office furnish proof of the remarkable longevity of the class. Sometimes, too, children come; and then the pension is increased for their support. Hence it is that, though the old soldiers of the war of the rebellion are passing away—for it is thirty-two years since the war closed—the charges on account of pensions show no diminution, but a tendency still rather to increase; and it is the belief of those who well understand the subject that, vast as the total of the pensions now is, it will yet be increased by many millions.

It is gratifying to note that this abuse of the pension system has attracted the notice of the present commissioner of pensions, and that he has the courage to protest against its continuance. He has been studying the records of the pension office, in order to ascertain the probable effects of the present policy, and concludes that even 100 years from now women will still be drawing pensions as widows of soldiers of the war of the rebellion, unless congress shall take such action as will forbid payment of pensions to such as may hereafter marry soldiers of this war. Widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and even of the Revolution, are still on the pension rolls; and the commissioner, supposing that the lowest limit of age for a soldier in the Revolutionary war was 14 years, proceeds to figure out the age at which the widows of these soldiers were married, and the age of their husbands, as follows: "A soldier 14 years old at the beginning of the Revolution would have been 38 years old in 1800. Now, the youngest of the Revolutionary widows is 83. She was born in 1814. At the date of her birth the youngest of the revolutionary soldiers was 52. If he married this woman when she was 18, he was 70. There you have the age conditions of matrimony not at all unusual."

This sort of thing is going on all the time, and will continue, unless congress shall cut off widows of this class from the list of pensioners. Unions in marriage with old men entitled to pensions have been and still are contrived for or by girls and young [illegible]en, who notoriously have set them[illegible] about the business of marrying [illegible] men, expecting soon to be [illegible] then to have the pension [illegible] the names of widows in [illegible] have been added to [illegible] and other great [illegible]dded, few of [illegible] after the [illegible] therefore thinks that congress should take the matter in hand and enact legislation which will prevent pensions being given to widows of soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, whose marriage with such soldiers may take place after the date of the act.

WHEAT SPECULATORS.

The fluctuations of wheat on the New York and Chicago boards the past few weeks singed the wings of many a small speculator, who went into the markets when prices first began to advance, expecting to reap a handsome fortune, but who came out of the fray sadder but wiser men, with wrecked fortunes and hopes after having fooled too long with the fire. Many have gone down in the turmoil that accompanied the exciting scenes in the pits, and while their individual losses have not been very great, in the aggregate it amounted to a large sum, which will mean privation and hardship to many a family.

Like those who seek fortunes in the Northern gold fields, the public hears only of the fortunate. Those whose fortunes have been wrecked in their vain attempt to woo favors from the fickle goddess, drop into obscurity and are never heard of. If their losses were made public it would serve as a warning to others about to launch upon the uncertainties of the wheat pit or embark on a journey to Klondike.

It is undoubtedly true that many men have made fortunes by speculating in wheat on the stock board, but compared to those who have been ruined by such speculations, they are few indeed. In nine cases out of ten it is the old effort to make something out of nothing and as a rule the tenth man has the money to back up his speculations, and therefore gobbles up the money of the other nine. There is little danger that such men as Cudahy, Armour, Linn and others who have been the heavy operators on the Chicago board of trade for the past two weeks will lose anything. They have money to back up all their deals and the fluctuations of the market have very little effect upon them. It is the man who invests one thousand to five thousand dollars that stands in danger of losing his all. Speculating in wheat on margins is as uncertain and precarious as playing faro and it is hardly more honorable, although many who would hold up their hands in horror at the latter game frequently take a flyer in wheat and chuckle to themselves in high glee when a turn in the market shows them that the "high-card has won.

Range horses have of late years been a dead weight on the hands of Western ranchmen, being of comparatively no value whatever, but there now seems a likelihood that there will be a demand for them in the American cavalry and also in the armies of England and Germany. A test of their endurance was recently made in which it was demonstrated that they could cover a distance of 2400 miles in 90 days, subsisting on grass and water, carrying a rider the entire distance from Wyoming to Galena, Ill. This feat is attracting the attention of European government agents who are in this country to select cavalry horses, and it is possible will create a considerable demand for the Western broncho.

It is altogether probable that next year 50,000 people will go to Klondike, and on an average each of them will take with him $1000, or an aggregate of $50,000,000. Most of this will be spent before those who go there earn a dollar. In short, $50,000,000 will be expended developing the resources of that frigid country, and it is very probable that not half that amount of gold will be taken out. If the same amount were spent in developing the agricultural resources of Oregon and Washington it would bring certain returns, possibly twice as great as will be realized by investments in the Klondike.

England's serene confidence in her ability to discipline the rebellious tribesmen of India reflects at once the strongest and the weakest phases of the British character. Such confidence has occasionally been followed by disaster, but on the other hand for more than a century it has brought Tommy Atkins off conqueror whenever he has fought. The belief of the British soldier that he can whip a dozen foreigners is one of the causes of England's military greatness.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Portland allowed the bulk of the outfitting for Alaska to be done by Seattle, either on account of superior shipping facilities that could be offered by Seattle or for want of enterprise on the part of Portland. Thousands of dollars have been expended in Seattle for outfitting Klondike miners and supplying Alaskan merchants that could have been secured by Portland, had proper energy been exerted by that place to secure the trade, but the people of Portland have pursued their customary indifferent policy and allowed this immense trade to slip away from them.

Portland, however, is awakening to its interests, and has learned by experience that it cannot hold the trade of the Northwest without putting forth some effort. The chamber of commerce has awakened to the situation and is now exerting a commandable degree of energy to secure the Alaska trade. President Mason has issued an open letter to the world setting forth the facilities possessed by Portland for taking care of the trade of the merchants of Alaska, and inviting their patronage, and an effort is being put forth to interest the entire state in the scheme to attract trade to the metropolis. Its pleasing to note that Portland has thus late got a move on itself to corral the trade that has heretofore gone elsewhere, simply because an effort has been put forth to secure it. Portland has always been indifferent in the matter of soliciting patronage and looking after the trade which its wealth and natural situation entitled it to, resting upon its name to bring it business. However, it is well that it has at last realized the fact that there is more in push and energy than in a name, and that it is now exerting itself to regain what it has lost in the past.

THE MILLIONAIRES' TARIFF.

The Dingley tariff bill is proving a veritable thorn in the sides of the republican leaders. Their utmost ingenuity will not suffice to explain away its childish blunders, and the fact that it will prove wholly inadequate as a revenue producer is becoming more apparent every day. The last treasury statement shows that since the first of the fiscal year the receipts have been but $58,108,718, and the expenditures $83,688,656. The deficit for August was kept down as much as possible by the refusal to pay warrants at the end of the month that could be put over to the new month. But the new month started off with a deficit on the first day of $2,012,138, and this did not include three of the largest items—war, navy and interest, against which no warrants were drawn.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Don't be discouraged over the possibility of a loss of crops by rain There is always a bright and cheerful season after a storm.

The revised estimates of the wheat crop in the three great spring wheat states of Minnesota and the two Dakotas, place the yield at 120,000,000 bushels, against 170,000,000 bushels last year.

Pension Commissioner Evans has directed that pension checks must not be sent to the care of anybody, but must be directed to and mailed to the pensioner, and must not be delivered to any other person.

Harvest hands have rather the best of the farmers in Northeastern Washington where they have struck for an advance of 25 per cent in wages. Farmers cannot put off harvesting and will likely grant the advance.

Rain may yet destroy the farmers' crops and blight their hopes, which we trust will not be the case, but though it should, they still have one consolation—they have the Dingley bill left.

One dollar buys four pounds less of sugar than it did before the new tariff bill went into effect. But everybody is prosperous, hence we do not notice such little rises in the price of one of the necessaries of life.

Those may go to Klondike who want something for nothing or who want quick and uncertain profits on small investments, but the conservative man who invests in Wasco county farm property or manufacturing industries in The Dalles, will at the expiration of ten years find himself in comfortable circumstances, while the majority of those who go to Klondike will find themselves broken down prospectors or possibly corpses hanging on Alaskan icicles.

Ex-Senator Mitchell is not dead—he is only sleeping. Those recommendations made last Saturday evidence the fact that he is still very much of a factor in Oregon politics. He will be heard more of between now and the election of 1898

As the price of silver goes down that of lead goes up. The fall in silver caused the shutting down of many mines that were large lead producers, making a shortage in the supply of that metal, the effect of which was to increase the price. The law of supply and demand never fails to regulate prices.

The coal operators and miners of the great coal producing states have come to within five cents a ton of an agreement, and it does seem this slight difference should be adjusted. The operators have offered 64 cents a ton while the miners demand 69 cents, which the mine owners will likely grant in order that the strike may be ended.

For the past few weeks the silence of the Oregon delegation caused a serious strain upon the nerves of those seeking for office, but the tables will now be turned. The delegation will now rest on pins until after the next republican state convention, when they will learn how many sore spots they touched on the politicians.

The treasury department reported that the amount of money in circulation compared with this time last year has increased $125,000,000. This is on account of the immense crop of cereals raised by American farmers, who may always be depended upon to bring money out of "old stockings" and safe deposits when given a show.

"The election of McKinley produced prosperity," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Did it, indeed? How about times from the election day until about the first of July, when it was known that there was shortage of crops abroad and a surplus in America? It is ungrateful for the Globe-Democrat to thus endeavor to rob Providence of honors and saddle them upon a political party.

The Paris exposition in 1900 will give a great stimulus to the study of the French language in the United States. The number who will attend the exposition threatens to be large even from the Pacific coast. A club may be organized in any city to acquire culture in this direction by those not possessed of the accomplishment necessary to visit the French capital with any degree of satisfaction.

One sensible and just thing the Oregon delegation has determined upon is to not disturb federal officers until their terms of four years shall have expired. It is only just that a party that comes into power should distribute the public patronage among its members, but this should not be done until present incumbents, who are competent, have filled their respective places as long as did their predecessors.

There is certainly no greater misconception of politics than that it is the duty of a political party to make everybody prosperous. It is not a harmless delusion, because it teaches the individual to expect his competency at the hands of the government, and if he does not get it he will blame the government, and thus out of the ranks of individual failure will come the armies of discontent with hands uplifted to destroy the government that fails to produce prosperity. Not even the republican party can make everybady prosperous.

There is something rather significant in the dispatch from the city of Mexico which states that "remarkable activity is shown in the organization of stock companies for manufacturing and trade," following a statement that New York exchange is selling in that city at 1.30 premium. It is evident that Mexico is preparing to become independent of all other countries by putting itself in a position to supply its people with everything they require. The fall in silver and the refusal of the nations of the world to accept Mexico's standard money at face will act as a great stimulus to manufacturing in that country, and will be a perfect protection to Mexican manufacturers. If silver stays down for two years, Mexico will be able to make everything her people need, and need not buy a dollar's worth abroad.

HERE IS A MUDDLE

United States Officers are Reappointed.

THE PUSH IGNORED

Murphy and Grady Given Another Lease on Official Life While the Faithful Must Wait.

Justice Field Is a Bigger Man Than the Oregon Delegation—He Dispenses Public Patronage With a Master Hand.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 8.—United States Attorney Dan R. Murphy, who on September 1 stepped down and out, with the prefix of "ex" to his official title, is once again in office and may be found at the old stand.

This morning's Eastern mail was late, it not being delivered until 1 P. M. That was of little moment to the majority of Portland people, but to some of the politicians of this city, had they known the bombshell—in a mild sense—it contained, it would have meant much.

There was in one of the mail pouches the reappointment ad interim of Attorney Murphy, signed and sealed by Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field. In another pouch was a missive, likewise from Justice Field, containing the reappointment ad interim of United States Marshal Grady.

And now the wail arises from the "push" for the possibilities that have arisen on the political horizon with these reappointments, are such as to cause gray hairs to start in the heads of some of the "recommended" of the lately adjourned caucus of Senator McBride and Representatives Tongue and Ellis.

The situation now existing, as succinctly described by a well known politician, on hearing of the reappointments, is this:

"McBride, Tongue and Ellis," said the politician, "in their deliberations, overlooked the fact that Henry W. Corbett might desire to have some thing to say in the matter. The appointments of the delegation were sent on to Washington Sunday last after the week of effort on the part of the delegation to agree. In the meantime Mr. Corbett had waited on President McKinley and informed the administration that he had some friends of his own in Oregon whom it might be judicious and in the interests of the republican party to reward with office and that it would probably be well to postpone the making of new appointments until such time as the status of Mr. Corbett as senator or private citizen was fixed.

"The factional fight in the republican party of Oregon, which prevented the regular naming of the United States senator being still fresh in the president's mind, Mr. McKinley has taken the suggestion of Mr. Corbett as being well placed, and he has therefore made known to Justice Field that to avoid any entanglement in Oregon it might be well to reappoint ad interim the old federal officers and then when the senate convenes and Mr. Corbett's case is decided, the recommendation of the united delegation as to appointees will be received and acted upon.

"This cannot occur until December next. The reappointed officers therefore have a further lease of about four months of the salaries of their respective offices."

A CLASH IS IMMINENT.

Deputies Again Attempted to Evict the Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—At 8 o'clock this morning deputies evicted a family from the company's houses at Plum Creek. Little resistance was offered at the time, but as soon as the house had been emptied and the furniture put in the middle of the street, women gathered in front of the house, and, after the deputies had gone, miners forced an entrance to the house and carried the furniture back. Desperate resistance will be offered in case a second attempt is made to evict the family.

Three hours later, 16 deputies arrived at Clarksville, and evicted John Pike and his family. They are polish people, but have many friends at Clarksville. Their furniture was carried into the house again, and Pike, his family and several friends installed themselves there, prepared to make trouble for the deputies if they again attempted to evict them.

The deputies have sent for Supt. De Armitt, and he is expected here at any moment. The news of his coming spread like wild fire, and the women of Clarksville have gathered for resistance. They are all armed, and are sufficiently aroused to attack the deputies as soon as they return.

Dark Days in Ireland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A World dispatch from London says:

A panic is spreading through Ireland over the terrible prospect of the apparently complete failure of the harvest. Reports from 110 parish presidents from counties Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Derry, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Monoghan and Tyrone all tell the same piteous story of ruined crops, impending destitution and famine. Blight has everywhere in whole or mainly destroyed potatoes, while oats, which is the next most essential crop to an Irish farmer, have been battered down by incessant rains and practically destroyed.

Are Pledged to Support Spain.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Comte Henry le Penalo, who has been visiting friends in St. Louis for a few days, said that the rumor of the understanding between Spain and other European countries, looking to a check upon American interference with Cuba was confirmed by information which came to him from high authority. De Panelo has been introduced in St. Louis as a member of an old Spanish family whose sympathies are with the Carlist party, but whose connection with high politics in Spain keeps him posted on most of the important diplomatic movements.

Forest Fires are Raging.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Sept. 9.—The forest fire which has been burning for two or three weeks in the Big Horn reserve, continues unabated and is spreading rapidly, fanned by a high gale. Already an area about 20 miles square is reported covered, and millions of feet of timber have been destroyed. The settlers have fought the fire constantly until forced to give up. There is no prospect of rain, and unless something is done by the government there is no limit to the loss which may be sustained.

Another fire is reported over the divide in the Big Horn country.

Ohio Gold Democrats.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9.—The gold democratic state convention met, with between 300 and 400 persons present. Judge Beer, of Bucyrus, was made chairman, and introduced W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, who spoke about two hours on the money question.

The Fountain of Youth.

We all remember the story of Ponce de Leon seeking the fountain of eternal youth; and we all sympathize with him in his search. Youth means so much. It means more than life—for sometimes life becomes a weariness. But youth—with its abounding health and vigor, elastic step, glowing cheeks, and sparkling eyes—we all covet genuine youth.

The weakness or disease which ages people before their time, is not the result of accumulated years; it is the effect of wrong living and unhealthy blood. When the blood is pure and fresh the body will be full of youth.

Thousands of people who seemed to have lost their youth by disease and suffering have found it again through the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the most perfectly natural and scientific rejuvenator of the physical forces ever known to medical science.

It gives the blood-making organs power to make new blood, full of the life-giving red corpuscles which drive out disease, build up fresh tissue, solid muscular flesh and healthy nerve force. It gives constitutional power, deep and full and strong; rounds out hollow cheeks and emaciated forms; gives plumpness, color and animation.

It does not make flabby fat like cod liver oil. On this account, it is a perfect tonic for corpulent people.

It aids digestion and the natural action of the liver, and by feeding the nerves with highly vitalized blood banishes nervousness, neuralgia and insomnia.

Where a constipated condition exists, the "Discovery" should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are the most perfect, mild and natural laxative in the world. There is nothing else "just as good." There is nothing that will do the work so thoroughly, surely and comfortably.

AN AWFUL DISASTER

Two Trains Meet on the Santa Fe in Kansas.

WILL NOT BE EVICTED

Striking Miners Refuse to Stay Out of the Company's Houses at Plum Creek.

European Powers Pledged to Support Spain as Against the United States—Valuable Timber Destroyed by Forest Fire.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 9.—Last night's head-on collision on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe proves to have been the worst disaster that has occurred on that system in many years. Twelve employes were killed outright or died of their injuries, and 15 others were more or less injured.

[illegible] bound fast mail and California express, and were the fastest trains on the Santa Fe system. They were running at a rapid rate when they met.

It is stated the wreck was caused by a miscarriage of orders from the trainmaster. At Emporia, the eastbound fast mail train received orders to pass the California express at Lang, seven miles east. An order was sent to Lang for the California express to take the siding there, but this order was not delivered, and the westbound train passed on, the trainmen expecting to pass the fast mail at Emporia. The westbound express was going around a slight curve and met the fast mail, probably within 200 feet.

The westbound train carried eigh coaches, and its passengers included many excursionists, who had been to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame. Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman, some 400 feet from the cars which were wrecked. He states that nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach.

Mr. Bryan was one of the leaders in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded, and gave the greatest attention to their care.

MEATS WILL COME HIGH.

Result of the Operations of the Chicago Packers' Combine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Call says that meat, particulary lamb and veal, is going to be higher in California during the next six months than it has been in several years past, as the result of the operations of the "Big Four," Messrs. Morris, Swift, Armour and Cudahy, of Chicago.

Realizing some time ago that feed would be abundant this season, these men began purchasing lambs, calves and cattle in large numbers and shipping them East to fatten. They drew largely and quietly on the vast herds of Nevada, Arizona and Oregon, and before the wholesalers knew it, had snapped up nearly everything in sight.

An advance in price has already been made and now Miller & Lux and the Western Meat Company, the two largest coast dealers, are working hard to secure a sufficient supply for their trade.

Hope is Deserting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Lamentable reports continue to pour in from all parts of Ireland of the havoc already wrought among the crops, and as the weather still is most unpropitious all hope of saving the remnant of the harvest is fast fading away.

The English press is beginning now to realize the situation, though it is maintaining its gravity.

Dreadfully Nervous.

Gents: I was deadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole nervous system. I was troubled with constipation, kidney and bowel trouble. Your tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Ha[illegible] Conn. Sold by Blakeley & [illegible] druggists, The Dalles, Or.