

...through here to the...  
...in first-class...  
...It will cost no...  
...There are at least 100...  
...in Klondike county...  
...the products to this...  
...Each of these...  
...require no less than \$100...  
...worth of supplies for the coming...  
...water. If they bring their wheat...  
...and sell it, they will buy the supplies...  
...of Dates merchants, that is they will...  
...spend \$30,000 in the city within the...  
...two months. Will it not...  
...pay Dates merchants to expend \$300...  
...to order to secure this trade? It is no...  
...difficult matter to see why they will...  
...not get it without putting forth some...  
...effort, and it is an easy matter for...  
...to see how they can get the trade by a...  
...judicious expenditure of a comparatively...  
...small amount of money.

**KLONDIKE AND FORTY-NINE**

Already the shadow of a dire calamity hangs over Klondike. Before the Arctic winter has fairly begun, the only stores at Dawson City have closed their doors and hung out their sign, "no more goods for sale." Months ago Wilbur Cornell, who has been on the Yukon for five years, wrote to the Spokesman-Review predicting the state of affairs. Mr. Cornell said there never had been a time since white men went on the upper Yukon that enough provisions were taken in to meet the demand. This year the stampede has carried men in there out of all proportion to the supplies that have been taken in. Already famine is stretching forth its gaunt fingers, ice is closing the Yukon, and in a little while no relief can pass to the snow bound population. Hideous consequences are almost sure to follow. Such scenes will be enacted in the Arctic district as this writer has experienced by many of the earlier colonists in America.

Provisions will probably command prices higher even than some of the quotations made in the early days in California. In 1849 sales were reported, for example, flour, \$800 a barrel; sugar, coffee and pork, \$400; a pick, shiver, dia pan, pair of boots, blanket, a gallon of whisky and five hundred other things, \$100 each; eggs were \$3 each; drugs, \$1 a drop, and pills \$1 each; hire of roofer one day, \$150. A Coloma storekeeper's bill in December, 1848, ran as follows: 12 lbs. of mutton, \$18; one pound hard bread \$2; one half pound cheese, \$3; two bottles oil, \$16; total for this luncheon for two persons, \$43.

In brief, where food is scarce and food abundant, there is hardly a limit to the prices which men will pay for the necessities of life.

**DIVISION IN PARTIES.**

Oregon politics will be in a jumble next year, and in fact are pretty well mixed even now. Neither of the three parties is united, and each will find dissensions within its ranks. The two factors in the republican party are at words points, and the dispensing of federal patronage in the state will not tend to harmonize the elements. Neither element will get just what it wants, and whatever attempts that may be made at a compromise will not harmonize the elements. A serious split in that party seems almost inevitable, and it would not be surprising if there were two republican conventions held.

The democrats are almost certain to divide on the money question, as the national democrats, who are decidedly in the minority, will not treat with the majority, and being unable to meet their beds within the republican ranks, because of the tariff law enacted by that party, will very likely run a convention of their own and put up a ticket. What strength they can develop is an unknown quantity, but they will be a factor in the coming state election to the extent that they will receive votes from the regular democratic ticket.

Neither is the populist party a unit. It is divided on many points and cannot hope to cement its forces upon any one set of principles. A few of the leaders clamor for every sin perpetrated on the Omaha platform, and will not hear of surrendering to any one of their theories. There is an element in the party that is ready to join with any reform party that promises clean and economical government, and would combine forces with the democrats.

Another element that is to be considered in the coming state election is the silver republicans, those who have severed the ties that bound them to their old party and are ready to unite with the party that has the bravest to make the silver cause the issue in future elections. This element is far more numerous than the copperhead democrats, and will be no small factor in determining the result of next year's election.

With this clashing of forces throughout the state no one can foresee what the outcome will be. Should the regular-republicans be able to patch up their differences, they would probably command a plurality of all votes in the state, and would capture the state government and the legislature. But this is not likely. The breach between the Mitchell and anti-Mitchell forces is wider now than ever before, and harmony seems at this time to be impossible.

**DECIDEDLY ANARCHISTIC.**

Meeting were held in Chicago Sunday night of which terms the social democracy, at which most dangerous utterances were indulged in. One branch of the organization passed a resolution declaring that the "blood of the innocent is the most precious of all things, and it is the duty of every citizen to shed it for the sake of the free and just government." A resolution also passed that any party that could be formed, and as a result would elect a ticket. An organization could possibly be effected on lines of economy and with silver as the prime issue, that would meet the approval of voters, and would result in an economical government for the state the next four years.

...which we retain the right to criticize them. But there is a prior, inflexible principle which causes them to march. That principle is the failure to receive sufficient wages on which to support themselves and families. Whenever they receive just compensation for their labor they will cease to march and will be found in the mines earning a living.

The lynching of five robbers at Versailles, Ind., is only the natural outcome of the failure of authorities to enforce the law. Robberies and assaults of the most heinous character are committed at Versailles, yet no one is convicted. The people failing to receive protection to life and property from the authorities, look for the punishment of offenders in their own hands. The means adopted were severe and are to be applauded, yet they are not the real solution of the trouble. Where the law fails to regulate affairs, society becomes discouraged and resorts to violence.

Dollar what is a fine thing for the Western farmers, and will bring prosperity to all branches of business depending upon them, but it means dearth for the Eastern laborer, who will be the sufferer unless there is a corresponding increase in their wages. As a rule, however, we are too selfish to borrow trouble over the ill of others, and we will enjoy our temporary prosperity even though the Eastern wage earners must go on short rations.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that it is just as well to notice at this time that the deficit in August was larger than that of any month during the last administration. The greatest monthly deficit while Mr. Cleveland was in office was in October, 1894, and amounted to \$13,757,800. The deficit during the first month of the Dingley bill was \$14,981,765, or in round numbers, \$15,000,000. The men who were so anxious last spring for a tariff that would permit no deficits now have the floor to explain this serious result of the midsummer tariff agitation.

Because a postmaster of one of the small offices has just been detected in the swindling of the government by filling out postal money orders upon which it is charged he secured the money, it is understood an attempt is being made to restrict the business men and limit the number of orders that can be issued by each office for a month, with each order limited to \$100. This would be all wrong and an unjust hardship in many cases. The postmaster is a bonded officer of the government and the government should protect itself without subjecting the citizens to unnecessary inconvenience.

As to the competition of private savings banks, if all such institutions were conducted honestly and depositors could be convinced that they were perfectly secure, it would be so great in commercial centers and large cities that it could not be met, for private banks are not subject to the same restrictions that conduct of the national banks, and in such postal savings banks they are not absolutely safe, can pay higher rates for the use of money than those that deal only in paper whose payment is guaranteed beyond question. But there are localities that cannot be reached from the large cities and in such postal savings banks and in such postal savings banks they are not absolutely safe, can pay higher rates for the use of money than those that deal only in paper whose payment is guaranteed beyond question.

At last the great coal strike is ended and the miners gained possession of their own property. They have secured a wage of \$3.50 per ton, which is a fair and just price for their labor. The miners have not only secured a fair wage, but they have also secured a right to a union of their own. They have secured a right to a union of their own, and they have secured a right to a union of their own.

Encouraged by the abundant crop raised this year and the advanced prices realized for all cereals, many farmers are looking about for more land which they can buy, no doubt expecting large profits and good prices for years to come. These may be realized but they are uncertain and are unsafe to bank on, and the idea of increasing their acres does not appear to be a safe one with most farmers. One of the drawbacks to Oregon is that all the farms are too large already. There is not much land that is only half tilled. If the farmer who has prospered this year will devote a portion of his profits to improving the soil he has, so that he can increase his producing power, instead of buying more acres, he will find himself a gainer in the long run.

**ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.**—At a conference of miners and operators of the Belleville, Ill., district, the former rejected the proposition of the owners to pay 25 cents for mining. The present rates for digging range from 22 to 30 cents, and the miners demand 37 cents per ton. The operators say they cannot pay more, but cannot on account of existing contracts. The matter will probably be taken up at the miners' meeting in connection, which will be held at Springfield, Ill., next Monday.

**"TIS LOVE THAT MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND."**

Some people think money is a greater power than love. Oh! What a mistake! See how the great money king is regretted by the little boy cupid! See how the great money king is regretted by the little girl cupid! See how the great money king is regretted by the little boy cupid! See how the great money king is regretted by the little girl cupid!

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