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A JUST DECISION.

In refusing to grant the petition of some 500 citizens of Union county to commute the sentence of Kelsay Porter, Governor Lord has not only acted wisely but justly. Porter was convicted, after a fair trial, of one of the most cold-blooded crimes ever perpetrated in the state. His act showed that the murder was premeditated, and was committed after cool deliberation. To have commuted his sentence would have been licensing such crimes, and would have been a miscarriage of justice. The claim that he was crazed from anger was no excuse whatever, for the evidence showed there was no immediate cause at the time of the killing to create great excitement or anger. The plea that he had previously been confined in the insane asylum and that a brother was a maniac, and had killed one of his children while demented, could be no excuse for Porter's crime. If his mind was so shattered that he could deliberately plan a murder and execute it, he would be a dangerous person to turn at large or even to confine in the penitentiary.

The evidence against Porter was most damaging, and Governor Lord showed good judgment in refusing to save his life. To have set aside the verdict of the court and jury that convicted him of murder in the first degree would have been an exercise of executive clemency for which there was no excuse. It would too have encouraged like crimes, in that it would remove the fear of death from other red-handed assassins whose temper is so ungovernable that they can plan or execute deliberate murder. Governor Lord's refusal to save Porter's neck will act as a safeguard to the community in the future, as would-be murderer's will know they must suffer for their crimes if convicted by the courts.

UNEXPECTED STATISTICS.

In the last report of the commissioner of internal revenue is to be taken as a criterion, the claim can no longer be made that we are a nation of beer drinkers. For years the impression has been lodged in the public mind that beer drinking was rapidly on the increase in this country and that it was fast supplanting whisky as a national beverage, says the Telephone-Reporter.

But the internal revenue commissioner's report for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows that, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of revenue of $1,328,472 from distilled spirits consumed and a decrease of about the same amount in the revenue from fermented liquors. Another curious fact set forth in the report is that there was a decrease in the production of distilled spirits of nearly 63,000,000 gallons, which rendered idle more than three thousand distilleries. There was also a decrease of a million and a half barrels in the production of beer. But the amount expended for tobacco in its various forms did not vary more than a thousand dollars from that expended for this narcotic the previous year.

The report seems plainly to indicate that the industrial depression of the year under review bore heavily upon the makers of the beer, while it actually benefitted the distillers The explanation is, perhaps, found in the fact that the poorer classes of wage earners either did not have the money to spare for the indulgence of their favorite beverage, beer, or that with remarkable self denial they abstained in large numbers from drinking in anticipation of harder times yet to come, and thus have stored away the millions of their dimes and nickels that annually go for the amber liquid. On the other hand, the whisky drinkers, being more flush of funds and less apprehensive of the need of cutting down expenses as the sacrifice of appetite, plunged into more reckless dissipation than is their want when industrial conditions are normal and business is moving along at its acustomed pace. Still another view of the matter is that the poorer element of society is becoming more frugal in habit.

A QUESTION OF CHOICE.

One of the charges often brought against the spirit of the age is that marriage in the middle or wealthier circles of society is more beset with conventional obstacles than ever before. Young men with what was formerly considered a reasonable income say they can no longer afford to marry or to engage in courtship, and so they settle down from necessity to a bachelor's life. But human nature is a powerful thing, and occasionally a young man and a young woman break through the artificial barriers and get married without regard to them. If both are of good character and suited to each other in age, culture and intelligence, and are not acting from mere impulse, the question of social caste is not one appealing strongly to the generel judgment. The natural order of things is that young men and young women should mate. To a certain extent, safeguards must be thrown about them, but when the marriage problem becomes merely a matter of family ambition nature will protest and so will the vast majority of mankind. A false view of marriage and the family can destroy a nation and even a race. Marriage is not intended to be a piece of machinery for family aggrandizement.

Elopements as a rule are not to be commended. It is a grave step to act counter to parental wishes or advice. Parents should be wise through experience, and affectionate consideration is their due. But the parent who desires his daughter to make a grand match as the first object to be gained by marriage is not well grounded in wisdom. The literature of every age cries out against such a view of marriage. Hundreds of the most powerful books and dramas tear it to pieces. If the course of true love seldom runs smooth yet it usually reaches its destination, and the world applauds its happy ending. Marrying exclusively for wealth or position is a reproach, and is generally mentioned with a prediction that it will not turn out well. The list of social shipwrecks founder-

ing very far. It is true the bride's grandfather reached one of the highest places in the history of the country, but it was not through social ambitions or alliances.

He was always a man of the people, even homespun in his ways, and it is not conceivable that he would have withheld his blessing from the granddaughter who has asserted the right to choose a life partner whom she loves and respects. If any aspirations for a grand marriage and establishment have been destroyed the two persons most concerned are heartily glad of it, and wisely so. As for other sufferers from the event they have only to look back one generation to find better social ethics and a better example.—Globe-Democrat.

COLUMBIA IMPROVEMENTS.

After Chairman Hooker and other members of the house river and harbor committee examined the site of the proposed boat railway around The Dalles of the Columbia, they are prepared to report on the matter, and it is probable that their report will be adverse to that plan of removing the obstructions. Mr. Hooker is somewhat reticent about expressing an opinion regarding the recommendation he will make to congress, but other members of the committee who visited the coast last summer are free to express an opinion that the boat railway scheme will not be approved in the next session of congress and that the committee on rivers and harbors will not take favorable action for any improvement there that does not have for its object a different plan than either a boat railway or a portage railway. It is very probable that what will be done is the authorization of a survey to be made for the construction of a canal and locks, and which will secure the passage of boats of about four feet draft. It is asserted that boats of greater draft than this cannot operate successfully above the dalles, and that boats of this draft can go far up the Columbia river, the Snake and the Clearwater. It is the general belief that a canal and locks of the kind contemplated could be built at an expenditure of less than $1,000,000, and also that they could be pushed to completion at an early day.

As a method for river improvement a canal and locks are unquestionably the most feasible and the least expensive to operate. When once constructed they are permanent, and are ever ready for the use of vessels. A boat railway between here and Celilo might prove practicable, but it would be largely experimental, and it has ever been a wonder that the government engineers recommended it as a means of overcoming the obstacles to navigation. Should congress at the next session authorize the construction of a canal and locks it would have to reverse the judgment of the engineers which is an uncommon procedure, nevertheless it would seem to be the most reasonable plan to pursue.

PRESIDENT AND FINANCE.

The forth coming message of the president to congress, it is announced, will embody a lengthy decision of the currency question and will make recommendations as to currency reform. Just what these recommendations will be has not yet been made public, but likely they will follow the plan of Secretary Gage to retire all the credit currency, place the power to issue paper money in the hands of national banks, and authorize the issuance of bonds to secure the same. This is briefly the plan of Secretary Gage and also of the self constituted monetary commission, but it is not a plan that will result beneficially to the people at large.

Delegating the sole power to issue credit currency to national banks would virtually be creating a monopoly of the money issuing power. It would be as if carrying the mails were given to one corporation with power to charge whatever could be extorted for transmitting letters and periodicals. If this gigantic institution was in the hands of a corporation the tax on matter that go through the mails would be limited only by the power of the corporation to extort tolls. Were authority to issue credit currency delegated to the national banks it would be no less a monopoly than turning the mail system over to a single corporation.

It is possible, however, that the president will take a broader view of the question than does Mr. Gage and that he will recognize that the whole financial system should be in the hands of the government, because it is of vital importance to the whole people, and it should not be left to private individuals and corporations, who by the reason of the power thus given them, make a football of the government to the detriment of the greater part of those governed. By placing the finances of the country in the hands of a few persons, by the reason of the power of money, those few persons, become the governing power, notwithstanding congress and the executive officers.

ECCELS' NEW JOB.

James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, has accepted the presidency of the Commercial bank of Chicago and will assume his new duties on January 1. He will receive a salary of $20,000 a year, or $14,000 more than he receives as comptroller of the currency. His term of five years in the latter office, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland, will not expire until April 28, 1898. When President McKinley assumed office he requested Mr. Eckels to serve out the full term but he could not reasonably decline the offer that has come to him from Chicago. He is a young man, but has made a brilliant record as a financier. He has been offered the presidency of the Metropolitan Trust company of new York, and also the presidency of the Colonial Trust Company of the same city. The Chicago bank to which he goes has a capital of $1,000,000, with a surplus of about the same, while its deposits aggregate $10,000,000. Mr. Eckles will send his resignation to President McKinley after submitting his annual report to congress on December 6.

political revolution of 1840 giving the reins of government into the hands of the whigs. At that time the whigs were protectionists of a pronounced type, however the tariff was not made an issue in the election of 1840, but flushed by victory the party proceeded to put its theories into practice, and the whig congress of 1842 passed a protective tariff law, the first really protective measure in the history of the nation.

In the national campaign of 1844 protection was made the issue, Henry Clay, the then greatest apostle of protection, was the nominee of the whig party. The democrats nominated James K. Polk, and put forth a platform denouncing the tariff law of 1842 and declaring for a tariff for revenue only, also favoring the annexation of Texas as a slave state, a measure most unpopular in the North though acceptable to the South (at that time there was very little manufacturing in the South—cotton was king,) but in the North manufacturing was making rapid advances. Nevertheless, with all the opposition to slavery in the 13 free states, on the tariff for revenue issue, seven of them gave their electoral vote to Polk. Thus emphatically repudiating the high protective measure of 1842.

Polk was elected by an overwhelming majority and with him a democratic congress, which in 1846 enacted the Walker tariff—a revenue tariff as demanded in the democratic platform of 1844—and which remained virtually unchanged until 1862, when the demands of the civil war required increased revenues and the "war tariff," as it was termed, was enacted. The Walker tariff proved adequate as a revenue measure, supplying all the means necessary for conducting the government, and the census taken in 1860 shows the nation to have been more prosperous under its workings than at any other period. It was popular with the people, and in his "Twenty Years in Congress" Mr. Blaine says of it that it gave more general satisfaction than any other tariff law ever passed.

During the progress of the civil war, and for several years thereafter, the requirements of the government were so great that the people submitted uncomplainingly to increased taxation, and in consequence tariff duties were steadily increased, both on lines of protection and for the purpose of creating revenue. This continued until 1890, when the McKinley law was enacted. It was the highest tariff ever enforced to that time, and proved so obnoxious to the masses, that at the next congressional election following its passage, when the tariff was made the issue (the republicans endorsing and the democrats denouncing the McKinley law in their platforms) it was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people, the democrats carrying every state in the union, except Maine, Vermont and Washington; that is, electing a majority of the congressman at the election held in November, 1890, gaining a majority of 150 in the house, and defeating Mr. McKinley. Again in 1892 the tariff was made the issue, and again the people expressed their disapproval of high protection and burdensome taxation, the democrats electing the president and a majority in both branches of the national congress.

The Wilson law, as it finally came from the senate, was not a fulfillment of the voice of the people expressed at the election of 1892, but a mongrel of of protection principles and revenue measures—a tariff law as Mr. Watterson very appropriately remarked that a democratic dog wouldn't bark at. Imperfect as it was when it passed the house, it was so ammended in the senate as to foster trusts and monopolies, and had it been made the sole issue in 1896 it would have been rejected by the people.

When the republicans again went into power last March, their first act was to convene congress and pass a high protective measure that is now on the statute books, and is even more obnoxious than the McKinley law which was rejected by the people in the elections of 1890 and '92. What will the masses do with it at the next election? Will they or will they not endorse it? In connection with the money question the Dingley law will be put on trial before the people at the elections to be held next year. Will not history repeat itself? Will not the great masses, who must ere another year shall elapse feel the effects of increased taxation arise and with their votes denounce the measure?

WILL IMPAIR CONFIDENCE.

Enough has been given out of the proposition that will be submitted to the coming session of congress for reforming the currency to show that it is the most gigantic scheme for robbing the people that has ever been proposed in this or any other country. The plan outlined by Secretary Gage, and the one that will probably be recommended in the president's message, is to issue sufficient 3 per cent bonds to cover all the uncovered paper now in circulation, which in the aggregate amounts to about $750,000,000. Which in effect is a scheme to tax the people 3 per cent interest on all the circulating medium outside of actual metalic coin. It can be nothing short of this, for it is proposed to issue bonds equivalent to every dollar of uncovered paper money now in circulation, and to permit national banks to issue bank notes in lieu thereof, and as Secretary Gage asserts that the amount of circulation shall not be decreased, it means simply that $750,000,000 in new bonds shall be issued, thus increasing the annual interest payment $22,500,000. As we have now in circulation of gold and silver coin, gold and silver certificates and national bank notes only about about $850,000,000 of which $206,000,000, is national bank notes, on which the people are indirectly paying 3 per cent interest, the interest upon the bonds deposited to secure their payment, under the operations of this plan there would be but $650,000,000 in circulation on which no interest is paid, while $950,000,000 of the money used in conducting the business of the country would be an interest bearing debt. In short,

reno [illegible] ble; but while Mr Gage is a recognized successful financier and banker, his plan is certainly not one he would adopt in ordinary business to strengthen the credit of his bank or increase the stability of its outstanding paper. If his bank had an interest bearing debt of $100,000 and a like non interest bearing debt of $100,000, he could not expect to strengthen its credit by converting the latter into a debt bearing interest. That is, if he had deposits amounting $100,000 on which he was paying interest and a similar amount on which he was not paying interest, his method for creating confidence in the drafts drawn against his bank would not be by agreeing to pay interest on the $100,000 for which he is not now paying interest. Yet this is just what he proposes to do to create confidence in or stability of the drafts against the government, which he insists must be national bank notes.

The government has an interest-bearing debt of something over $800,000,000 and a non-interest-bearing debt of $750,000,000 in uncovered paper, which Mr. Gage says must be converted into bonds to be bought and deposited by national banks with the U. S. treasury to secure their circulation. Certainly he could not hope to improve the credit of the government by impairing its ability to pay, and this would be what would result when its obligations were increased by doubling the interest payments it would be forced to meet.

The credit of the nation is based solely upon the confidence there is in its stability, its ability to meet all demands made against it. Were it not for this confidence, government bonds would be at a discount and national bank notes would be worth little more than the paper on which they are printed, for there is not one cent back of them but the credit of the nation. Should Mr. Gage's plan succeed and become a law, the government credit would be impaired in proportion to the amount of increased burdens in interest charges that are created. Hence his plan to increase the stability of the circulating medium will diminish it.

Senator Gormon's friends are encouraging him to run for governor of Maryland next year, but he prefers to go to Europe to rest up. After being a boss for so long, no doubt the senator needs rest, and the longer he prolongs it across the waters the better it will be for Maryland.

A decision of the supreme court in the case of the Dayton Hardware Co. is a serious set back to the state board of equalization, and in fact invalidates the acts of that body. If the board is not clothed with authority to raise assessments where country authorities have neglected to comply with the law, it is deprived of all powers that could be beneficial to the state at large.

Wherever they have been tried, postal savings banks have given satisfaction to the people. They have proven a constant invitation to thrift and economy, and have been the incentive that has built up many a small fortune. The establishment of such institutions in this country would be in accordance with the principle that should characterize all legislation—protection of those who are weakest and require the greatest protection.

Portland wholesalers who visited The Dalles Monday were most favorably impressed with the importance of the city as a distributing point, and much good may come out of their becoming better acquainted with The Dalles in its resources, and in return The Dalles can be of advantage to Portland in giving it trade that now goes elsewhere. Portland depends on the entire state for support, and it is to the mutual advantage of the metropolis and all parts of the state that friendly business relations exist.

Little political bees are beginning to buzz around in bonnets over on the west side of the mountains, and the latest one that has been heard making his wings flutter lit on Harry Benson, whispering in his ear that he would be a favorable candidate before the next republican convention for superintendent of public instruction. When this news was broken to Supt. Irwin in a hotel lobby at Portland the other evening, there was a palor came over the reverend gentleman's face that indicated that he expected to hold on to the job another four years. Rev. Irwin appears to think he has a sure thing on the nomination, but sure things sometimes crawl.

Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, is no doubt a shrewd politician, but occasionally he makes mistakes. He tendered his services to Tammany in the recent election in New York, and was probably a factor in the election of Van Wyck. After thus identifying himself with Tammany, he comes out with a declaration that he will not be a party to any scheme that Tammany may originate to turn down Bryan and take up some other man for the democratic presidential candidate in 1900. It is difficult to see how Mr. Harrison is going to be of much weight in opposing the New York bosses, since having so recently allied himself to them.

MIDDLE-ROADERS AT ST. LOUIS.

National Organization of the Populist Party Convened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—The national organization committee of the populist party representing the middle-of-the-roaders, met here today. Twenty-nine states were represented. Among those present are General Jacob S. Coxey, of Ohio; Chairman Tilton Parke, of Texas; Secretary W. S. Morgan, of Arkansas; Braddon D. Cowe, of Alabama, treasurer, and Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, editor of the American.

Chairman Parke said the purpose of the meeting was to determine the future course.

"We are opposed to fusion with anybody or anything," he continued, "and we want a straight fight if we can get it."

Will Appeal to Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—American Chinese and native-born Chinese will appeal to congress for the right of suffrage and ask that body to repeal the

[illegible] 2. [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] ng. They [illegible] ve been in- [illegible] hey have been [illegible] citizenship, and [illegible] of the people of the [illegible] tes to help them in their [illegible] his it is said, will be the first time that the Chinese shall have openly declared themselves. They have organized the Chinese Rights League of America.

Opinion of Congressman Bell.

DENVER, Nov 22.—Congressman John C. Bell, of Colorado, stopped off a few hours in this city on his way to Washington, where he goes to attend a meeting of the appropriations committee. Speaking of the probable action of congress at its coming session on the financial question, he said:

"I think a bill will pass the house practically as recommended by the executive, and it will then go to the senate, where it will be abandoned by that body and an appeal will be made to the people that they must make the senate republican before any remedial legislation can be obtained."

Two Duels in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—A sensation was caused in this city today by the report of two duels fought between army officers. The first report came from Colberg, Prussia, and stated that Captain Hahn and Captain Ostraki had fought a duel there and that the latter had been dangerously wounded. Both men belong to the same regiment, stationed at Colberg. It is alleged that Captain Hahn had seduced his victim's wife. The second duel was fought at Nuerem. Lieutenant Siegmund, of the Seventy-fifth regiment, mortally wounded Lieutenant Schoenfield, of the same regiment.

Woodrat Wood's Mine.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., Nov. 25.—John M. Marble, an old resident of Klickitat, and for a number of years a resident of Fort Simcoe, on the Yakima reserve, says he believes Woods has found rock that rivals in richness that of the Klondike, and that the location of the find is on the Yakima reservation. "Uncle John" Marble, as he is better known, says the country Woods describes is quite familiar. Should the find be located on the reserve, it is very probable the government will have no easy task to keep back the eager prospectors now waiting about Goldendale and other points to seek the new Eldorado.

The First Cold Wave.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The first winter weather of the season is enveloping the whole Middle South and West today. The line of freezing temperature extends as far south as central Texas. The coldest place in the country is Havre, Mont., where 16 deg. below zero was chronicled last night, while zero weather is being experienced as far east as Moorhead, Minn. It is below that point through North Dakota. At St. Paul it is 8 above today; at Chicago 8 above, and at St. Louis 26 above.

Moraes Bears a Charmed Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent says that Mello declares that the last attempt to kill Moraes was the sixth effort that has been made to assassinate the president. The other five attempts passed unnoticed.

The charge that the conspiracy was headed by Vice-President Perecia is substantiated by the fact that Perecia signed and gave to Mello a commission of ensign.

Judge Bahrs Yields.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—When the attorneys interested in the Durrant case assembled in Judge Bahrs' chambers this morning in accordance with the arrangement made Saturday last, when the court refused to settle the bill of exceptions in the matter of the proposed appeal from his order refusing to set the Minnie Williams case for trial. Judge Bahrs announced that he had changed his mind after thinking the matter over, and thereupon signed the bill of exceptions, thus perfecting the appeal.

Drowned at Baker City.

BAKER CITY, Nov. 22.—Frank Howard, a mining man and engineer, recently at the Bonanza mine, yesterday afternoon fell from the Valley Avenue bridge and was drowned. He has been on a protracted spree, and was boadering on delirium tremens. The unfortunate man was aged about 35 years.

Moonshiners in Limbo.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 22.—Deputy United States Marshal Marshall, with a posse of 12 men, has arrived in the city with 15 illicit distillers who were captured in Scott county. The officers destroyed four stills and about 4000 gallons of whisky and beer. The officers got the drop on the men and captured them without trouble.

One More Trust.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 22.—The American Woodworking Machinery Company has just been organized and will control 14 concerns manufacturing seven-tenths of the woodworking machinery produced in the United States. The capital is $8,500,000.

Yoke Fellows.

Many women work too hard. There is no question about that. If they did not have Love for a yoke-fellow they could never endure the daily, hourly grind and drudgery of life. But they bear it cheerfully, sustained by loving thoughts of husband and children.

But when physical weakness or disease is added to a woman's burden it becomes altogether too heavy. No woman can be cheerful or hopeful who is dragged down by continual pain and physical wretchedness.

The special weaknesses peculiar to the feminine organism are comparatively easy to overcome if the earlier symptoms are given proper attention. But if allowed to go unchecked, they are liable to develop into serious, chronic complications.

Any woman afflicted with these delicate ailments ought to have the immediate aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a perfect and unfailing specific for all diseases of the feminine organs. It was devised for this one purpose, and accomplishes this purpose as no other medicine has ever done.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., where in conjunction with his staff of associate specialists, he has successfully treated many thousand cases of "female complaint."

No physician living has had a more extended opportunity to study this class of diseases in actual practice. No medicine ever invented has done for women what his "Favorite Prescription" has.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

GOLD WILL BE USED

Spain Willing to Buy Peace With Cuba.

TOO MANY CHINESE

The Guatamlan Government Are Taking Steps to Exclude Them.

Krowned at Baker City—Opinion of Congressman Bell—One More Trust—Moonshiners in Limbo—Judge Bahrs Yields.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 22.—General Pando started for this city by train last Saturday, according to official announcement, to take charge of the campaign against the insurgents. He was accompanied by all his staff, and was escorted by a company of artillery.

It is stated on good authority, however, that Pando has been commissioned by Captain-General Blanco to enter into communication with the insurgent leaders, with a view to arranging for peace. This statement is based upon accurate knowledge of all the facts.

Pando first secured the release from confinement of Damien Caballero, who has been imprisoned for acting as a spy for the insurgents. Pando furnished Caballero, who is god-father of Rabi, the man looked upon as being the backbone of the insurgent government in the province of Santiago de Cuba, with a considerable sum of money and caused him to be attended to Manzanillo, where a good force was placed at his disposal. Pando's peace emmissary was also furnished official documents empowering him to act in behalf of the Spanish commander.

Pando instructed Caballero to offer General Rabi high rank in the Spanish army and a large sum of money to be distributed among the other insurgent leaders of that part of Cuba, and in addition, a large amount of money for himself in the event of his succeeding in arranging terms of peace.

Although Caballero has not returned, confidential advices reaching Spanish officials here seem to indicate that he has so far been unsuccessful. It is understood that Rabi replied that he believed the successful ending of the war in favor of the insurgents was approaching. That the Cubans, with the aid of the United States, will gain their independence, and therefore he desires to continue fighting the Spaniards until the final victory is won.

SAYS FOOTBALL IS A NECESSITY.

Dr. Day, of Syracuse University, Defends the Game.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Rev. Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse university, and a Methodist clergyman, says in a public address:

"I believe that some such game as football, which contains elements of roughness and danger, is necessary to the development of many young men in the universities and seminaries. The future is tending towards a more open playing of the game. I do not like the hurling of one mass of humanity against another until one or the other become exhausted, but I do not like joining the universal outcry against the game.

"The American people are easily influenced into a general epidemic of reform, but I think football has come to stay. It is engineered by the faculty of Syracuse university. Football would fail in one of its chief features, I think, if it should not teach the young man self-control. A man who goes through a season of being trodden upon and knocked down, deserves fairly a diploma in the art of self-control. It is very good discipline."

CHINESE TOO NUMEROUS.

Guatemalan Government Taking Steps to Exclude Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A correspondent writing from Guatemala City under date of November 6, says:

The government of this country is taking steps tending to the exclusion of Chinese who lately have been getting over the frontier in large numbers. For this purpose the government has promulgated a decree providing that within two months all persons of Chinese nationality within the limits of the republic will have to present themselves to be enrolled in a registry which will be opened for that purpose. After the expiration of the term fixed every Chinese who, on being requested by the local authorities, does not present a certificate, will be expelled from the nation.

Asks Russia to Help.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to a Washington dispatch to the Herald, China has appealed to Russia to oust Germany from her territory as the result of occupation by a German force of part of the Shan Tung peninsula. As the Russian legation in Peking is in charge of the secretary, Count Cassini, the minister having been transferred to Washington as the diplomatic representative of Russia, the negotiations on the subject are being conducted in St. Petersburg. It is hoped by the Chinese that the influence exerted by Russia which prevented the rehabilitation of the Turkish navy will be exercised upon Germany with equal success in the matter of her occupancy of Chinese territory.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Chinese government to get Germany to name a date when she would withdraw her forces, the German government has taken no step in the matter, and the fear is expressed in Eastern and European diplomatic circles that her occupation, if not permanent now, is simply preliminary to such an end.

Attack the Palace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—On Sunday morning, for the first time in the history of the Cuban war, rebel bullets sought the palace in Havana, says a dispatch to the Herald from Havana. The shots came from Casa Blanca, 600 yards across the entrance to the harbor, and while no one was hurt, the palace, with its electric lights, was a shining mark, and must have been hit. The Spanish authorities attempt to make light of the affair, but at the same time a reporter for La Lucha who wrote up and attempted to publish the facts in the case, was put in prison.

The attack on Casa Blanca was made by Brigadier-General Cardenas and 50 rebels. They entered the town shortly before midnight on horseback, and at the end of an hour each man led out of town a horse with one extra head appropriated, laden with clothing, provisions, silver plate and money. Before they left they sent two volleys across the narrow harbor entrance at the palace, then coolly went to a friend's house inside the Spanish lines and took supper. All this was under the guns of Cabanas and Moro.

It is learned from an inside source that the object of the rebels was to release General Ruiz Rivera, and hang a citizen named Fumiro who is known as a spy. They failed in the first object only because of some misconception of the appointed time on the part of confederates within the prison with whom arrangements had been made to admit them into the fortress. Fumiro managed to escape across the harbor.

SAYS DURRANT IS GUILTLESS.

Blanther's Widow Talks of the Emanuel Church Horror.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 25.—The widow of Arthur Forbes, alias J. E. Blanther, who was arrested at Meridian, Tex., charged with having murdered Mrs. Langfelt, in San Francisco, and who committed suicide in the Bosque county jail, has been located in this city. The woman goes by the name of Ada Taylor.

She says that she married Arthur Forbes at Little Rock, Ark., in 1892, and that they taught in the public schools in Bosque county in 1896. They had some trouble, during which Forbes shot her three times. About that time Arthur Forbes, alias Blanther, was arrested, charged with murdering Mrs. Langfelt, and he was lodged in jail, where he subsequently committed suicide by taking morphine.

Mrs. Forbes says there is no doubt as to Forbes being the murderer of the San Francisco woman. He often told her that he was well acquainted with Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, having been introduced to them by Durrant; that he often referred to the murders in such a manner that she was convinced that he knew of them.

Mrs. Taylor says that one of her trunks is still in San Francisco, where it was used in evidenve during Durrant's trial. She today wired Durrant as follows:

"Have courage; I believe you to be an innocent man; if I can help to prove your innocence command me."

Warning:—Persons who suffer from coughs and colds should heed the warnings of danger and save themselves suffering and fatal results by using One Minute Cough cure. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles Snipes, Kinersly Drug Co.

Claims Were Compromized.

VICTORIA, Nov. 25.—Owners of the schooners Willie MacGowan and Ariel, seized by the Russian cruiser Zabika off Cooper islands in 1891, received word today that the Russian government has offered $40,000 for compensation. They will accept it. The schooners were seized for being within the prohibited zone, but it afterwards turned out that the commander of the Zabika was insane. The owners claimed $60,000 for the loss of the schooners and consequential damages.

For Use in Alaska.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 25.—The Northern Pacific has arranged to ship two cars of dogs to Seattle, where they will be put in service for transportation purposes in Alaska. The dogs were gathered up in Wisconsin and other states. There are a number of packs of dogs and each pack is in charge of several men.

The Northern Pacific has also arranged for a shipment of reindeer designed for Alaska transportation. They were procured by the government in Lapland, and will arrive in New York in a few days. From there they will pass through St. Paul to Seattle, and thence will be sent to Alaska.

Catholic Buildings Burned.

OAKLAND, Nov. 25.—A fire which broke out shortly before 12 o'clock last night at Temescal, a suburb of this city, completely destroyed the church and school of the Sacred Heart, the clergy-house and all the adjoining outbuildings. Father Serda, the pastor, had a narrow escape from death while trying to save some of the school furniture.

A Phenomenal Rainfall.

The most phenomenal rainfall recorded in the annals of Ohio took place on the 12th day of August, 1861. Mr. S. B. McMillan, who gives an account of this remarkable downpour, says that it extended over an area of at least 100 square miles. The total amount of water which fell during the 11 hours of precipitation was 8¼ inches, and of that quantity 4.3 inches fell in 4½ hours. What is meant by a fall of 8¼ inches of rain in so short a space of time will be better understood when the reader is informed that one inch of rain means 22,000 gallons to the acre. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons!

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

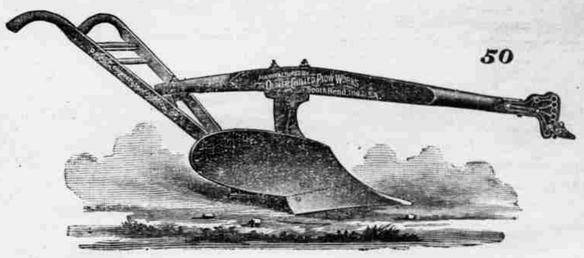
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Progress in Bacteriology.

No science, unless it be that of the electrician, can boast such a wonderful growth in the past quarter century as that of bacteriology, which has developed with remarkable rapidity since Pasteur made his initial investigations. It is now known and conceded by all branches and schools of the medical profession that nine-tenths (and probably even a larger per cent.) of all the diseases of both man and animals are due to the presence of certain of the bacterial species, and, insignificant as they are in size, their presence may rapidly bring about wonderful structural changes, this owing to the amazing rapidity with which certain of the species propagate—twenty minutes in some instances sufficing for the complete lifetime of a generation of millions.

OLIVER

CHILLED PLOWS



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Beware of imitation plows and extras claiming to be the genuine Oliver or equally good. . . . . .

THE GENUINE PLOWS AND REPAIRS, direct from the factory, ARE FOR SALE IN THE DALLES ONLY BY PEASE & MAYS.

So great is the popularity of these famous plows that unscrupulous parties are seeking to trade upon their good name by offering for sale "bogus" plows and parts as genuine. . . . . .

. . . A Full Carload of Walking, Riding and Gang Plows . . .

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Of Any Kind

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They are GUARANTEED to work successfully any where.

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In buying these goods you can ALWAYS GET EXTRAS for them at reasonable prices, which is a big item to farmers.

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The Dalles, Oregon

Her Health Restored

THE misery of sleeplessness can only be realized by those who have experienced it. Nervousness, sleeplessness, headaches, neuralgia and that miserable feeling of unrest, can surely be cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. So certain is Dr. Miles of this fact that all druggists are authorized to refund price paid for the first bottle tried, providing it does not benefit.

Mrs. Henry Bruns, wife of the well known blacksmith at Grand Junction, Iowa, says: "I was troubled with sleeplessness, nervousness, headache and irregular menstruation; suffering untold misery for years. I used various advertised remedies for female complaints besides being under the care of local physicians, without help. I noticed in Dr. Miles' advertisement the testimonial of a lady cured of ailments similar to mine, and I shall never cease to thank that lady. Her testimonial induced me to use Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills, which restored me to health. I cannot say enough for Dr. Miles' Remedies."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.