Times-Mountaineer.

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RATHER PRESUMPTUOUS.

In a recent issue of the Atlanta Journal, owned and edited by Hoke Smith, late secretary of the interior under president Cleveland, appeared rather a remarkable article on the "duty of the democratic party as a whole," in which the editor advises the healing of all factions and the settling down to such harmonious conduct as will result in victory in 1900, also claiming that the recent victorias in New York, Kentucky and Nebraska, and the cutting down of the republican vote in other states, were achieved in the absence of any reference to the Chicago platform, free coinage of silver, or other radical propositions. The article then appeals to the democratic party to dump the Chicago platform, and declares in effect that the gold standard democrats cannot go back to the regular organization until that creed is abandoned. The article concludes its appeal with the remark that "there are two ways before the old party. One way leads to safety, and honor, and triumph; the other leads to madness, dispute and ruin."

This appeal is touching, but it is unlikely that it will have any effect upon the rank and file of the party. It is presumptuous for Mr. Smith to suppose that the little handful of gold standard democrats will be able to dictate the policy of the party in the future. The tail cannot wag the dog, however respectable the tail may be. It isn't big enough. The 6,502,952 men who accepted the Chicago platform and voted for Bryan last fall, will not be dictated to by the 133,148 gold standard democrats who voted for Palmer. If the Chicago platform must be dumped in order to win back the Palmer democrats, they must forever flock to themselves or go with the republican party. Minority rule is undemocratic, and will never prevail in a national convention. Six millions of men will not surrender their rights and principles to one hundred thousand. The price which Mr. Smith and the other gold standard democrats demand is too great. They are not worth what they ask.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF LAND

There is nothing which threatens the free institutions of America more than the acquirement of large tracts of realty by non residents. Gradually the ownership of land, both in the cities and rural districts, is passing into the hands of people who reside across the ocean, and if this shall keep up another half century as it has in the past 50 years, this will become a nation of landlordism worse than exists today in England. Every acre the title to which passes into the hands of an alien corporation or individual brings us just that much nearer to a condition of tenants and landlords. If there is not a check it will be only a comparatively few years when the land of free America will be owned in England, Germany and France, while the people who live here and should be the real landlords, will be a lot of tenants, living at the mercy of foreigners.

It is time indeed that this threatened danger be checked. America can offer a home to the thrifty foreigner who desires to come here and become a citizen. It is well to invite honest and law abiding people from all nations to cast their lot with American freemen, but it is not right to permit an alien to acquire title to our land. It should never be permitted to pass to any one except a native or naturalized citizen. Laws should be passed making deeds executed hereafter to aliens invalid. An alien desiring to acquire title to land by purchase or otherwise should be required to become a citizen or at least take out his first citizenship papers, and no corporation not incorporated under the laws of some state or territory and having its principle office somewhere in the United States, should be permitted to acquire title to reality. To protect American freedom and American homes alien ownership of land must be prohibited.

WHO IS RIGHT?

Sunday's Oregonian contained the following editorial squib:

"It may be worth while to note that the thirteen nations that threatened retaliatory measures in case the Dingley bill became a law are still buying our goods. More than this, their purchases from us have exceeded by 20 per cent the sales made by them in the corresponding months of last year, while from them the United States bought 25 per cent less."

It is the generally accepted idea among a great many that the enactment of the Dingley law has cut down importations from most countries; but if reports are true we are still importing largely from some of the thirteen countries which objected to the Dingley law. In the same issue of the Oregonian in which the above appeared, there was a Berlin dispatch, giving an account of comments upon the proposition to institute a tariff war against the United States, and one paragraph is as follows:

"United States Consul-General Goldsmith says the personal exports to the United States show an unmistakable increase. From October 10 to November 10 the exports in his district amounted to 2,118,858 marks, as against 1,845,682 marks for the same period of 1896, an increase of 15 per cent. Reports from other consular districts show, with few exceptions, similar increases."

Either the Oregonian is mistaken about the imports from foreign countries having fallen off 25 per cent, or Consul-General Goldsmith, who is in Germany and his facilities for securing data as to the exports from that country to the United States, is a terrible falsifier.

A BRUTE CONVICTED.

The court-marshal that tried Capt. Leonard Lovering, of Fort Sheridan, at Chicago has rendered a decision that he is guilty as charged in the specifications. Lovering was charged with having caused Private Charles Hammond to be dragged before the drumhead court, and while he was being conveyed to have kicked and beat him and prodded him with his sword. It was argued in Lovering's defense that he was enforcing discipline, but his style of enforcement was too brutal to meet the approval of a court-martial composed of men trained in rigid army discipline. Lovering has shown himself to be a brute, devoid of human feeling, and should be drummed out of the army, for he is a disgrace to the name of American soldier, still he will receive only a mild reprimand. He has shown himself utterly unfit to command freemen, and the only position for which he is fitted or where he would be appreciated is in the Spanish army. The court-martial should have fixed as his punishment that he be forced to enlist under Marshal Blanco.

LOSS FROM BANK FAILURES

It is impossible to tell with accuracy the amount of money lost to the American people every year as the result of bank failures. For national banks the statistics kept by the comptroller of the currency are sufficiently satisfactory. The same official has tried from time to time to compile information relating to insolvency of other banking institutions, Comptroller Eckels gave special attention to the subject in his report for 1896, having made use of the fifty-eight national bank examiners as agencies for collecting material in relation to failed banks of all kinds and the Chicago Record makes an analysis of them after the following fashion. The figures thus collected, however, necessarily were not in all cases complete but they serve to throw much light on the subject. Comparisons indicate that the institutions under national supervision are much safer places of deposit than are the state and private banks, as is shown by the following table from Comptroller Eckels' report gives failures for the year:

Class.	No. in existence, Oct. 31, 1896.	Failures No	Failures Per ct
National banks	3,679	27	.73
State banks and trust co's.	4,944	50	1.01
Savings banks	764	9	1.18
Private banks	3,552	42	1.18
Totals	12,939	137	1.06

The percentage of failures of national banks, which for the most part are for the exclusive use of the larger depositors, is seen to be considerably smaller than for any other class. The percentage of failures is highest for savings and private banks, the class of institutions with which persons of small means are most likely to come in contact. These figures, therefore, give direct force to the statement commonly heard that the government does more for the rich than it does for the poor.

The figures as to percentage of failures, however, do not tell the whole story. Since 1863, 330 national banks, or about 6½ per cent of all created, have failed. The average percentage of dividends paid to creditors of national banks whose affairs are entirely closed is about 75 per cent. The reports of state banks failed since 1863, so far as information concerning them could be secured by the comptroller, show that 192 such insolvent banks paid dividends to creditors of less than 25 per cent and over, but less than 50 per cent; 184 paid 50 per cent and over, but less than 75 per cent; 128 paid 75 per cent and over, but less than 100 per cent, and 158 banks paid 100 per cent. While the average dividend payment of insolvent national banks, therefore, was 75 per cent, nearly as many insolvent state banks paid less than 50 per cent dividends as paid that amount or over. The dividend payment of insolvent private banking institutions are smaller yet, but the figures cannot be given with accuracy. In many such cases the creditors have received nothing whatever. Not only, therefore, are there fewer failures of national banks than of other banking institutions, but the percentage of loss to creditors is smaller in the case of insolvency of state or private banks.

Workingmen ought to be provided with some safer place of deposit for their small savings than banks of which more than one in the hundred, on the average is likely to fail every year, especially when the class of banks with which workingmen have dealings are wont to fail so disastrously when they do succcumb. By establishing postal savings banks the government could provide for all persons of small means an absolutely safe place of deposits, so that hereafter bank failures need not be a source of terror to small depositors.

Of the 330 national banks that have failed since the beginning of the system the accounts of 142 had been closed on October 31, 1896, for which the comptroller of the currency gives the following figures:

Total claims proved. $41,593,669; total dividends paid, $30,933,664; total losses, $10,659,969. At the same ratio the total losses for the entire 330 national banks failed between 1863 and 1896 probably would approximate $25,000,000.

It is difficult to estimate what may have been the losses from failures of other than national banks for the same period, but the amount very greatly exceeds the losses by national bank failures. For the year closed Aug. 31, 1896, there were failures of 110 state banks and trust companies, savings banks and private banks, with the assets of $7,447,546 and liabilities of $9,174,102. On the face of the figures this statement shows a loss for the single year of nearly $2,000,000, which in reality will be greater, as the assets probably will shrink before final settlement is made. For the panic year of 1893 the number of failures reported to the comptroller was 261 banks with nominal assets of $54,828,690, and liabilities of $46,766,818, upon which dividends had been paid in 1896 to the amount of $17,912,290. The most attractive feature of the postal savings bank system is that panic years, like others, would pass without loss to depositors.

In his report for 1896 Comptroller Eckels publishes figures giving failures as reported to him for the years 1864-96, of which the totals are as follows: Number of failures, 1,234; nominal assets $214,312,190; liabilities, $220,629,988; dividends paid at time of making reports, $100,088,726.

It is inevitable that there should be some bank failures. But every consideration of prudence and statesmanship demands the strictest government supervision in order to make the losses from such failures as small as possible. for the savings of the poor the government should make provision for absolute safety by establishing postal banks. The small depositor is entitled to better protection than the record of failures shows he has received during the last thirty years.

Should there be any attempt to retire the greenbacks at the coming session of congress it is evident the democrats and their silver allies in the senate will interpose a vigorous objection.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Congress will convene in regular session next Monday, and as both houses are fully organized, there should be no delay in getting down to business. Legislation should, under these circumstances, be disposed of with alacrity, and whatever remedial measures that demand immediate attention will be disposed of at an early date.

Before this session will come some of the most important measures that any congress has had to contend with in many years. The annexation of Hawaii will no doubt receive the first attention of the senate, and will be vigorously opposed by a certain few who do not favor the policy of the United States extending its territory beyond the mainland. But there is probably enough senators who take a broad view of the matter, and realize that it is a question of the United States or some foreign power acquiring title to the islands, to insure the ratification of the islands. Hawaii is recognized as a necessary adjunct to the United States in case of war with any Asiatic nation, and should it fall into the hands of some foreign power might prove very embarrassing to this government. Hence it is reasonable to believe the senate will ratify the treaty.

Cuba, too, will come up for early consideration; and while the administration prefers the pursuance of a pacific policy toward Spain and leaving to that nation the settlement of the Cuban question, it is questionable if the sentiment in favor of according to Cuba belligerent rights can be checked. The fact of hundreds of thousands of concentradoes starving, and the inability of Spain to end the war except by exterminating the insurgents, has aroused such indignation throughout this nation that it is not probable the influence of the administration will be sufficient to check the demand for interference on the part of America. Should congress neglect to institute a vigorous policy toward Cuba it would arouse such a clamor that no party could withstand.

The deficiency in the revenues of the country will cause considerable worry on the party of the majority in both branches of congress, but it is not expected that any measure will be introduced to create more revenue, as it will no doubt be the policy of the party in power to give the present tariff law a more extended trial before undertaking a change. And the proposed reform of the currency will come in to cause worry and vexation. The plan that will be suggested in the president's message and that offered by Secretary Gage will meet with hearty responses in the house, but in the senate a strong opposition will be raised to any attempt to retire the greenbacks or increase the interest bearing debt. It is almost a foregone conclusion that no measure having these ends in view can pass the upper house.

Outside of river and harbor improvements and a few public building appropriations, the question that will come before this session, in which the Pacific coast is most directly interested is the Nicaragua canal. The people of the coast demand that they have equal privileges with those of the Atlantic coast for conducting their commerce with Europe, and are almost a unit in favor of national aid being extended towards the Nicaragua canal. They will vigorously oppose joint ownership of the canal with any European power, and a measure that carries with it a proposition short of absolute ownership either by the United States or a corporation incorporated within this nation will meet their disapproval.

HARMONIZING.

The truth of the old adage that "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," has been to some extent, verified by the political action of a democratic party minority which resulted in the Indianapolis convention and the success of the republican party ticket in 1896. One of the benefits derived from that action of a minority has been to awaken thought to the fact that individual views of personal conviction of party policy stubbornly adhered to is not democracy. A cheerful submission to the views of a majority is the leading principle of democratic government and concert of action upon an agreed policy reached by this means is the only way of securing it. But that action, which prolonged the date at which the evils of republican party government can be corrected, has also furnished a test of democracy by which the party and the country will be greatly benefited. The tendency to harmonize on majority leadership has been shown by many followers of the Indianapolis faction and many active in the leadership of that movement have confessed their error and subscribed to the domination of party majority. The conclusion, therefore, now seems to be justified that all of the bolting faction who were properly in the democratic party, that is, all those whose affiliations were from principle and as a political means of securing the greatest good to the greatest number of our countrymen, will return to the democratic fold. But notice should be served at once that the leaders of that faction must take their places with Henry Watterson in the ranks. Their future faithful work in party lines for party ends as determined by the party majority will be evidence of their sincerity.

THE CASE OF CORBETT.

That Mr Corbett's vote is needed by the republicans is quite evident, and that a strong effort will be made to seat him is beyond question, but the success with which it will meet is another thing. Precedent is against him, but precedents go for little when party ascendency is at stake, and if by any hook or crook Mr. Corbett can be seated past experience and future results will not hinder. This is quite evident from the following expression of the New York Commercial advertiser, which no doubt speaks authoritatively:

Control of the next senate may easily turn upon the filling of the vacancy from Oregon. With a sound-money republican admitted, the republicans will have 45 dependable votes, and can carry party measures by the casting vote of the vice-president. There is a popular notion that the claim of ex-Senator Corbett, appointed by the governor, after the failure of the legislature to elect, rests on the same basis as former cases, in which the senate refused to admit an appointed member on the ground that the legislature had the opportunity to elect and the state was unrepresented by its own neglect.

On the contrary, the Oregon case is without precedent, in that organization of the legislature was prevented by a deadlock, made possible by a peculiar provision of the constitution requiring a quorum of two-thirds to organize. So the legislature, never having been in actual session, had no opportunity to elect. Moreover, the temporary organization adjourned by constitutional limitation before March 4, so that even it was not in session when the vacancy to which the governor appointed actually occurred.

Both these considerations take this case out of the jurisdiction of the precedents quoted against Senator Corbett. This is well understood in the committee on elections, where his case has been considered favorable, and it is believed a report will be made early in the session. Ex-Senator Corbett is not unknown to contemporary public men, and his personal standing as a man of large affairs and sane convictions, well abreast of the soundest republican doctrine upon vital current issues, will make for him a serious and sympathetic consideration of his case. The most serious opposition to him will come from the free-silver senators, who will fight him, not as a republican, but as a sound-money man.

Senator Allison had his prophetic eye open when he said the other day there would be no currency legislation enacted at the next session of congress. The currency reform promised can never be enacted without the senate personnel being changed.

The historian who writes the biography of The Dalles will not record it as a great manufacturing center unless the people who reside and own property in the city begin early to establish manufacturing industries. Other less favored localities are securing all the new industries while we are waiting for them to come to us.

Truly this is an age of trusts and combines. Hardly an industry of importance that can be controlled by a trust, but has been gathered together under some sort of a combine. We have the oil trust, the sugar trust, the iron trust, the coal trust, etc., and now the wire manufacturers are preparing to organize a trust with a capital of $60,000,000, backed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

The most gracious thing congress could do when it convenes would be to pass the senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, or better still its independence. Such action might cost a few lives and perhaps a few million dollars, but this would be better than permitting thousands of women and children to starve under our very noses.

A man named Brice in Chicago has erected a factory and put in machinery for the purpose of manufacturing gold from base metals. He claims the yellow metal is simply a combination of lead and antimony and to produce it requires only proper relationship of the two. If his theory proves correct the "gold bug's" occupation will be gone.

Even the comparative barriers of the Dingley law have not prevented importations of foreign goods, and our money is going abroad at an alarming rate to pay for them. This is no doubt on account of the light purchases that were made during dull times, and because the American people have money this year, that was received for their cereals, with which to purchase some of the luxuries.

The receipts from customs so far this fiscal year undoubtedly will fall considerably short of the estimates made by the managers of the tariff bill during its pendency in congress. At that time it was estimated that customs would yield about $180,000,000 during the first year. The indications now are said to be that the receipts from this source will not aggregate more than $165,000,000.

President McKinley's forthcoming message to congress will certainly not meet public demands unless he advises a vigorous policy being pursued towards Cuba. Americans are tired of seeing people murdered and starved, and demand that this government discard its "friendly offices" policy. They still have a spark of humanity in their souls, and are ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the suffering Cubans.

Representative Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, insists that legislation to reform the currency will be impossible at the coming session, because the senate will refuse to sanction any measure that may be passed by the house. He also objects to any attempt at increasing revenue as he believes the Dinley bill will eventually produce enough to pay ordinary expenses.

The tribute paid to the memory of Dr. Marcus Whitman at Walla Walla last Monday was indeed fitting. He was one of the great men of the age in which he lived—a typical pioneer and patriot—and to his energies and bravery we who live in Oregon and Washington are indebted for the privilege of being American citizens, for had he not pushed out into the Western wilderness it is probable this would have been British territory.

The Goldendale Sentinel compliments the Dingley tariff law because it will create about $5,000,000 month revenue from the duty on sugar. This in the aggregate will be $60,000,000 a year tax on sugar. Last year there were something over 14,900,000 votes cast in the United States, so this will be a tax of a little more than $4 a piece on every voter in the nation on the sugar that is consumed. But it is a fulfillment of the principle of protection to tax consumption instead of property.

The deficit under the Dingley law from the time it went into effect up to the third week in November was a little less than $45,000,000. This deficit will cause thinking congressmen to wonder if they did not jump out of the frying pan into the fire when they set aside the old law for the new. Devising means for increasing the revenue or cutting down expenditures will be one of the most serious questions with which the congress which meets next Monday will have to contend.

The strongest argument the Oregonian has yet brought against the establishing of postal savings banks is that this nation has no permanent debt in which the accumulations of depositors may be invested. There need be no fears on this line, for after the next congress gets a lick at the people, the national debt will be permanent and large enough to meet all requirements for investment, besides there is over a billion dollars of municipal and school district bonds that would furnish safe investments. Evidently there is plenty of debt. In fact, it is the bane of this age.

Some sentimental people hold up their hands in horror whenever a negro is lynched "down south," and declare that section of the nation is only semi-civilized else such summary punishment would not be practiced. But if they would consider the crimes for which the negroes are lynched they would conclude it is the negro who is not civilized, hence he brings retribution upon himself. For instance, the dispatches announce that last Saturday eight negroes dragged a cotton picker, who had some money, out of his house and murdered him, then ravished his wife. Nothing but lynching or burning at the stake would be just and full punishment for such brutes.

William R. Cremer has come to the United States from England bringing with him a petition signed by 2,750,000 British workingmen, begging for an arbitration treaty between England and America. This petition of course will have some bearing upon congress, but it is hardly likely it will cause a serious consideration of the matter. Congress has begun to realize what a farce an arbitration treaty would be. Whenever there is anything to arbitrate then is the time to prepare for the arbitrators, but it is a good plan in the meantime to keep up a formidable navy and good vigorous foreign policy, and there is little likelihood of questions to arbitrate arising.

The Spokesman-Review calls attention to the consumption of eastern eggs in Oregon and Washington. This paper says that one commission firm in Spokane has imported five carloads of eastern eggs, at an average cost per car of $1825, since the first of October. It takes 2,800 bushels of 65 cent wheat to pay for one carload of eggs. Now the question is, cannot some people throughout this section turn their attention to egg production and earn more than they do now from raising wheat year in and year out? At least those who have nothing much to do and cannot secure land on which to grow wheat can add to the thrift and prosperity of Eastern Oregon at least by encouraging the industrious hen to lay enough eggs right here at home to supply the nearby markets.—East Oregonian.

Because the Ada Reban silver statue at the world's fair was so greatly admired and attracted such wide spread attention, some Western millionaires have conceived a plan to make a life size gold statue of President McKinley and put it on exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1900, and the sculpture Higby has been delegated to go to Washington and gain the president's consent to pose for the figure. It is certainly to be hoped his mission will meet with failure. Mr. McKinley should have too much respect for himself and the nation to permit of such works of todyism. Every loyal citizen respects the office and the man who fills it, but American citizens are not so vain that they would wish to see their president's figure wrought in gold, or silver either, placed on exhibition at home or abroad.

The Southern Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the opinion of the administration the time is now ripe for a renewal of the practice of having the United States navy represented in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. For several years past, save an occasional cruiser sent with all haste on her way to or from the South Atlantic station, not a vessel of the navy has been beyond the waters of Florida, for the reason that the presence of United States war vessels in the neighborhood of the Spanish Antilles might have served to create an erroneous impression as to the attitude of the United States toward the Cuban insurgents and tended to complicate the relations between the United States and Spain at a time when it was desirable that no outside influences should be brought into play.

Now, however, with the improvement in conditions in Cuba and the continued existence of good relations between the two governments, the navy department is about to let some of the smaller vessels of the navy go into West Indian waters during the present winter season. The Marblehead, now at Annapolis, will start southward as soon as she has concluded her work in connection with the trial of the torpedo boat Winslow.

While engaged in this inspection, the Marblehead will make her headquarters at Port au Prince, on the west coast of Hayti, and will be charged with the protection of American interests generally in that section of the West Indies.

This statement which comes from the secretary of state, is taken to mean that her commander will see that our interests do not suffer in the event that the German government proceeds forcibly to punish Hayti for the arrest of Lueders.

The Wilmington is also to be sent southward, but will first be docked and overhauled. The gunboat Annapolis now transformed into a training ship, is slated for the trip into the gulf during the winter with a number of naval apprentices aboard.

Germany Backs Down.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The German government has abandoned its intention of sending the warship Geffon to Hayti to enforce its demands. The Geffon instead will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in the Chinese waters. Baron von Bulow, the German minister of foreign affairs, today gave United States Ambassador White a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intentions toward Hayti.

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.

ASKED TO INTERVIEW

Hayti Wants Aid in Settling With Germany.

DIED IN ITS INCIPIENCY

The First Plot to Undermine Blanco in Cuba Proves a Failure.

How Blanco Keeps Faith—A Wreck on The Santa Fe—Germany Backs Down—Eugene Mope Resentenced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The Haytian government has asked the United States to use its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States, they will be tendered.

The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but state department officials do not deny that this government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy of Haytian territory.

For the purpose of giving adequate protection to American interests in Hayti, and show Germany that this government is alert to its own interests, Secretary Long, after consultation with the president, has directed the crusier Marblehead to make a cruise in the West Indies, stopping at Hayti.

Ambassador White's dispatch to the state department does not indicate that the Berlin authorities have any further purpose in view than to secure full reparation for the reported outrage on Lueders, the primary object being to give Hayti a wholesome object lesson which will compel better treatment of German subjects in the future.

DIED IN ITS INCIPENCY.

First Plot to Undermine Blanco in Cuba a failure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Captain-General Blanco crushed in the bud the first overt act of hostility against the establishment of autonomy on the part of the Intransigents led by Weyler partisans, says the correspondent of the Herald at Havana. The government has for some days been aware that a demonstration was about to be made.

It was discovered yesterday that it would take the form of a secret circular, calling on radical Spaniards to thwart the plans of the present administration. The police raided the printing office of El Commercio and seized a large number of printed circulars. They were headed "Viva Weyler," and contained a glorification of Weyler and a verulent attack upon the United States and General Blanco. The circulars were signed by many Spaniards, and bore the date "Santa Clara, November 23." These circulars have been distributed through the mails in black-edged envelopes purporting to contain funeral notices.

The discovery was followed immediately by the arrest of Eva Canel, a well-known newspaper woman, who is notorious as one of the most active of Weyler's partisans; Joe Hermida, the mayor's secretary, and three other employes of the printing office.

Brakes Would Not Work.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Nov. 30.—Word comes of a wreck on the Santa Fe near Williams, in which three men lost their lives and much valuable property was destroyed. After the first section of train No. 33 had pulled out of Williams the air that controls the brakes gave out and the train dashed down the steep grade with rapidly increasing velocity. The hand brakes were unavailing to check the speed, and when a point about 10 miles west was reached the train left the track. Two engines were coupled to the train, which was a very heavy one. Engineers Newton and Watson, and Fireman Berry were pinned under their respective engines and lost their lives, it is said, by being burned to death.

[Says He is Dead in Law.

OMAHA, Nov. 30.—A novel petition has been filed in the district court by Joseph Bartley, ex-state treasurer, now under a 20-year sentence for looting the treasury of $500,000. The petition is an answer to the state's suit in which Bartley is made co-defendent with his bondsmen.

The petition declares that Bartley cannot be sued since he is dead, having been sentenced to the penitentiary. His attorneys declare that under the state law no convict can be sued. If this contention be sustained, the suit against the bondsmen cannot be maintained, since the principal must be sued with or before the sureties are sued in Nebraska.

New President of the U. P.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Tribune says: Well-defined rumors are in circulation here that Receiver Clark has positively declined to accept the presidency of the Union Pacific on account of ill health. It has been practically decided to put E. W. Winter, late president of the Northern Pacific, in the place heretofore held by Clark. The actual head of the corporation, it is said, will be Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern, who is to become chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific.

The Pacific Squadron.

VALLEJO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The United States steamer Wheeling, which recently arrived here from Honolulu, will soon be under sailing orders to proceed to Sitka to relieve the Marietta, which will arrive in San Francisco in a few days. The monitors Monterey and Monadnock are being coaled, and an officer who knows says that the Monterey will leave for San Francisco on Monday next, to be followed as soon as possible by the Monadnock.

Banker Spaulding Sentenced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Charles Spaulding, ex-president of the Globe Savings bank, was today sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary. He was charged with embezzling the funds of the university of Illinois, of which he was treasurer.

How Blanco Keeps Faith.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: As evidence of good faith toward repentant rebels, the government will appoint Jesus and Adolfo Cuervo, who recently surrendered, with 100 men, to superintendencies of customs at Cienfuegos and Sagua. They will have important posts.

Spanish officials say that 300 more men of the Cuervos command will surrender. Clothing and $5 will be given to each of them.

IN BEHALF OF STARVING CUBA.

President McKinley to Appeal to the American People for Charity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—President McKinley is considering the best method of placing before the charitable citizens of the United States an appeal for food to relieve destitution in Cuba. According to the Washington correspondent of the World the Spanish minister has informally conveyed the information to this government that any contributions which will be made will be welcomed. In view of this it is expected that within a few days Consul-General Lee will be authorized to take charge of the supplies donated by citizens of the United States.

The administration hopes a general relief movement will be started in this country. In such an event steps will be taken to have the supplies admitted without the payment of duty.

Arms and Specie for Colombia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Large shipments of arms and specie have recently been sent from this port to the republic of Colombia. The Atlas line steamer Alenie carried on her last two trips 97 cases of specie and a quantity of arms. The presidential election in Colombia will take place December 5. It is presumed that the Colombian government is making preparations to cope with a possible rebellion.

Eugene Mope Resentenced.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 30.—Eugene Mope, ex-auditor of the state, was resentenced by Judge Cornish today to eight years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of insurance moneys.

Locomotives for Japan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The government of Japan has sent an order to locomotive builders in Jersey City for 15 locomotives for use on heavy trains. Work on the locomotives will be begun at once.

SMALLPOX IN SAN DOMINGO.

Thousands of Concentrados Stricken by the Dread Disease.

HAVANA, via Key West, Dec. 2.—The deplorable condition of the country grows more and more apparent. Refugees and reconcentrados are growing more and more miserable.

According to reports from San Domingo, smallpox is making terrible ravages among the concentrados. Since April last more than 4000 have died in the city alone, to say nothing of the suburban towns, which are likewise affected.

The local authorities take no steps whatever to check the mortality. The streets of the city are thronged with famine-stricken wretches, who succumb to disease under perhaps some lonely porch, and sometimes fall dead in the gutter, where they remain.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CONFIRMS PREVIOUS REPORTS.

Another Letter from Dawson Telling of the Scarcity of Food.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Edgar L. Strauss, of this city, a member of the Pacific stock exchange, has received a letter from his brother-in-law, James W. Morrison, who is now at Dawson City, which confirms the news of the scarcity of food on the klondike. He says:

"The steamer Bella arrived, bringing about 80 tons of provisions, but still that will not be sufficient. The authorities have posted notices advising all persons not supplied with a year's provisions to go to Circle City or Fort Yukon, where provisions are to be had. The stores are closed. The cargo of the Bella won't begin to fill half the orders."

The amount of provisions taken to Dawson on the Weare is placed at only 68 tons.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

THE PRESIDENT AND WOLCOTT.

The Latter's Friend Declares Their Relations are Amicable.

DENVER, Dec. 2.—Frank W. Hobart, collector of internal revenue, and a confidential friend of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, has just returned to this city from a visit to Washington. Speaking of the relations of Senator Wolcott with the administration in Washington, Mr. Hobart said:

"Senator Wolcott has not lost anything in the estimation of his party through the failure of the trip to Europe. From what I can learn, there is no man in the senate who is more thought of by the administration than Senator Wolcott. President McKinley is in most hearty accord with him on financial matters, as will be seen in a few days, when the president's message is published.

"As to the silver question, I can say that Senator Wolcott is very sanguine of success, and has not given up any of his beliefs that he will succeed, and succeed through the republican party."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

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

Fierce Storms in England.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Fierce storms again broke out over the coasts of England last night, and the scenes recorded during the early part of the week are recurring. Heavy hail, snow and rain storms accompanied the gales. The Dover and Calais channel service is temporarily suspended. Several vessels are reported to have been wrecked on Goodwin sands. A number of vessels were wrecked off the Norfolk coast, and the fury of the storm on the Kentish seaboard was unexempled. Heavy snows have fallen in several parts of France.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Stricken With Paralysis.

CANTON, O., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the president, was stricken with paralysis this morning, and it is feared that her death is only a question of a short time. The paralysis at present is of but a mild form, but owing to her extreme age, nearly 89 years, Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, can give but little hope to the family.

Colored Women's Home Burned.

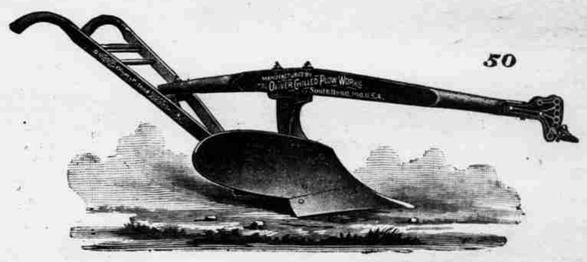
CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Fire destroyed the home for aged and infirm colored women on Indiana avenue today. Several of the most helpless inmates were suffocated by smoke before being rescued.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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 . . .

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

PEASE & MAYS

Do you Want a Gang

WALKING PLOW OR HARROW . .

Of Any Kind

If So, Try the Canton Clippers

They are GUARANTEED to work successfully any where. They are GUARANTEED TO BE STRONGER BUILT, LIGHTER DRAFT, and EASIER HANDLED than any others. . . . Don't take our word, but try one, as thousands of good farmers have done, and be convinced. . . . .

The New Superior Drills and Seeders

HAVE NO EQUAL

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

Call and see these goods at

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The Dalles, Oregon