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Times-Mountaineer.
SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898

ACTUATED BY JEALOUSY.

It is plain to all that the leading spirit in France, Germany and Austria do not like the United States, and what sympathies they have for the present contest between the two countries are with Spain. And it is not difficult to ascertain why they are more friendly to their immediate neighbor than they are to the great republic on the side of the Atlantic. They have nothing to fear from Spain, as a competitor in the commercial world, but in the United States they see a mighty rival that is growing stronger each year—one that threatens to ere long encroach upon their business and industries, and take from them trade that has made them rich. They are jealous of our advancement as a commercial, manufacturing and producing nation, hence they would prefer to see us worsted in the present controversy, not that they have any particular love for Spain or Spanish institutions, but because the progress of their greatest commercial rival would be checked.

The grounds for their jealousy are well founded. They see our artisans building ships for Russia and Japan; our rolling mills sending steel rails to the countries of the world; our locomotives working sending engines by the hundreds to foreign countries; our agricultural machinery superseding theirs among the half-civilized nations; they mark that even now with a war on hand, the industries of the country are unchecked; our bread is feeding a hungry world; our cotton is supplying the world's looms.

They expect, too, that the exigencies of the present war will give us great commercial fleets on the world's oceans; that henceforth our nation's ships will carry the nation's freights. They mark the balance in our favor of \$600,000,000 for last year's trade, and the figures appal them. They measure in thought our agricultural possibilities; they note that in metals and minerals we about balance the rest of the world; how year by year our artisans are encroaching upon the fields that they thought were their own, how in the production of gold and silver and iron and steel we stand first among nations, and that their several countries would be reckoned on this side as merely states, larger than some of ours and smaller than others. They see \$50,000,000 voted for the president to use as he might please, and there was not a dissenting vote, and the thought in their minds is, what if this giant begins to assert itself in the outside world's affairs? They know, too, that every citizen has absolute personal and political liberty to do as they please in this country, and he does not trench upon the rights of his fellow men. They see an imperial power, and see it governed with the full consent of the governed, and they are worried.

DEMOCRACY ALL RIGHT.

The signs of the times point to a great democratic victory next November in the states east of the Rocky mountains. The republican party in Oregon will have burst into bubbles in the next four or five months, for by that time the real inequities of republican legislation will have dawned upon the people, and they will turn to their old friend, the democratic party, for relief. They will come to a realization of the fact that the party that pledges the greatest good to the greatest number is the one on which they must pin their faith.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION SINCE MARCH 4, 1897.

Republican legislation since March 4, 1897, has been disappointing to the people, and the more they see of it, the more they will be convinced that they erred in 1896 by placing that party in power. The Dingley bill was a very peaceful, quiet, exceedingly pacific application of the earnings of labor, and the product of land for the benefit of the clustered group of monopolies who dictated its rates and schedules. It afforded its beneficiaries unlimited resources for profit and pillage, but it yielded a return of revenue so scant as to be insufficient even in time of peace. Its authors, in their care for trust, forgot the treasury. Realizing the inefficiency of this measure as a revenue producer, especially in the time of war, the majority in congress enacted the "wage measure," which is a tax on the products of labor, and will become obnoxious to the people ere many months, and is certain to be repudiated.

The unwise method resorted to by the republican party to provide revenue we can and shall change and reform by an appeal to the people, and in defiance and pride of the American people. All the political signs for the times indicate that we shall elect, in November next, a house of representatives in favor of a measure that shall bring adequate revenue for the purposes of war, and in favor of a supply of currency that shall add no interest or principal to our national bonded debt, and in favor of a coinage law that shall make no discrimination against either gold or silver as standard money of the United States.

OUR WAR OF MERCY.

When war was declared against Spain two months ago, it was not to avenge the lives of the Maine victims, or to collect damages sustained by Americans in Cuba, neither was it to acquire Spanish territory, but to apply force of mercy, to relieve the Cubans from the galling yoke of Spain. The object was a commendable one, but to a layman it seems to be poorly executed, and it is doubtful if our "mercy" to the Cubans is not more severe than Spanish tyranny.

For two months we have blockaded Havana, Matanzas and a number of other principal Cuban ports, cutting off not only the Spaniards but the Cubans from supplies which they must import or starve. Reports come from Havana that our "mercy" to the Cubans is having a telling effect, and that women and children are dying for want of food. This is only the inevitable result, for when there is a famine the animal nature predominates in man, and conditions assume that of a

PRAISE FOR OUR ARMY.

A volunteer army should be the pride of any nation, for the men of whom it is composed enter the service, actuated solely by patriotic principles, and that spirit is always to be commended. The United States has today a volunteer army. The field of which every loyal citizen is justly proud, and it is pleasing to note that the boys in blue are complimented by people of foreign countries. The following complimentary article that appeared in the Manila Star the day after the first Manila expedition reached Honolulu, is especially pleasing to Oregonians, since nearly half of that expedition was composed of Oregon soldiers:

THAT'S EVER THUS.

From the earliest history of taxation to the present, the burden of maintaining government has fallen heaviest upon those least able to pay and having the fewest favors to ask from the state, and that will probably ever be so, until when revenues are created by indirect taxation. The first revenue bill passed by the United States was a tax on the poor while to a great extent avoided the rich, and the last one, just passed by congress a few days since, known as the "war revenue bill," contains this objectionable feature of indirect taxation. Louis F. Post, in a recent comment on the bill, gives the following clear criticism of its workings:

The war revenue bill, which has now become a law, is a bill for the war by borrowing from the rich and confiscating from the poor. The details of the bill marshal themselves in two grand divisions, which may be briefly entitled "taxes for the rich" and "taxes for the poor." True, the bonds are offered in small amounts as a "popular" loan, which is supposed to redeem them from the charge of being altogether for the benefit of the rich. But it is well known that the masses of the poor—the working class which lives by daily labor—cannot invest in bonds. They cannot invest in anything, being already so plundered through monopoly laws that they have little or nothing left. The middle class are not much better off. After-while, therefore, we are likely to be told that "popular loans" are unpopular, and to see the bulk of the bonds turned over to banks and millionaires in accordance with the original and unadvised intention. As regards the tax feature of the bill, the true purpose of that, too, is thinly veiled, there is a pretense that the taxes are to be paid by the rich.

MUST HAVE A LESSON.

Spain seems to have not arrived at a true realization of what an undertaking she has encountered in combatting the United States, and it seems that she must be taught a lesson that will bring her to her senses. That this lesson will be administered is now a certainty.

The war and navy departments, by their increase in activity, give great evidence of the aggressive efforts to be immediately exerted against Spain growing out of the decision reached by the cabinet at the termination of the war can only be secured by bringing home the discomforts as well as the horrors of conflict to the greatest number of Spanish subjects in the shortest length of time. The wide extension of the Cuban blockade, the announced intention of harrying 25,000 additional soldiers into Cuba; the proclaimed closure of San Juan de Puerto Rico, together with the decision to dispatch Commodore Watson's fleet to European waters, all have an important bearing on the energy displayed at military and naval headquarters, resulting in a rush and bustle which had not been equaled since the week in April that was made historical by the president's ultimatum, the proclamation of the Cuban blockade, the withdrawal of volunteers and the actual beginning of hostilities.

HAS HE CHANGED?

In his inaugural address on March 4, 1897, President McKinley said: "We want no war with the United States, and we do not intend to tempt the temptation of territorial aggression." Within the brief space of a year and a half there seems to have been a radical change in the policy of the president. Arrangements are being made to set up a government in the Philippines, and the only way to do this is by a "war of conquest."

The president was right at the time he was inaugurated when he spoke the words above quoted, and if right then, he is wrong now. The United States cannot afford to be a pirate, and wage war against another nation for the purpose of acquiring title to its territory. There possibly can be no reasonable objection raised to extending our territory on certain lines, but there is no excuse for our extending it by conquest. It is right to annex the Hawaiian Islands. They comprise an independent government, and ask to be permitted to enter the Union. Should Cuba gain its independence, and ask to be annexed, there would be no reasonable excuse for not accepting the invitation. Should the insurgents of the Philippines after becoming free people, knock at our door for admission, we cannot upon Spain and attempt to take her territory away from her by main force, we become pirates.

THE DISPATCHING OF CAMARA'S FLEET.

The dispatching of Camara's fleet to the Philippines need cause no alarm to Dewey, who will be able to take care of the Spanish ships. However it is not likely Camara's fleet will ever reach Manila. Spain has no desire to have all her fleet wiped off the ocean.

When the present war is over, the geography of the world will be somewhat changed. The price of peace which the United States will demand will be that Spain surrender Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. If they are not annexed to this country they will set up independent governments under the protection of America.

HAWAII UNDER A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

Hawaii would be a valuable acquisition to the United States, but it is not absolutely a necessity, since Captain Foster has offered to donate his possessions in the Pacific, Marcus of Weeks island, to the government for a coaling and naval station. It is situated 2700 miles west of Honolulu and little more than 3000 miles east of the Philippines

marked the beginning of the overthrow of tyrants and the abolition of the entire right of kings that is being carried into effect on July 4, 1898.

The United States is becoming more and more a commercial nation. The exports for May were valued at \$110,239,265.

The expenses of Uncle Sam at present are about \$3,000,000 a day. This looks like a big pile of money but it is less than five cents a day for every individual of the nation.

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WASHINGTON, June 29.—Morro castle, the most formidable defense about Santiago harbor, is reported on excellent authority, has been abandoned by the Spaniards.

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We shall Mark It
By a Gift to Each Lady Customer in Our Dry Goods Department

Each and every lady making a purchase in our Dry Goods Department on Saturday, July 2d, will be presented with one Child's Parasol. The parasols will be given away from 10 o'clock A. M., and as long as they last. They positively will not be given to children unaccompanied. We have lots of them, but it's just as well to make your purchases early in the day.

SPECIALS FOR THE FOURTH

Shirt Waists.....75c
Our celebrated 2 clasp Handy Glove.....95c

The special prices on Ladies Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts will be continued for the balance of this week.

Clothing for Those Who Wish To Be Well Dressed

Our H. S. & M. line of GUARANTEED CLOTHING is too well known to require any extended notice and we will simply make this announcement—

For this week we will sell any Ten Dollar Suit in our stock for \$7.85.

This does not represent cost to us, but as our loss is your gain the benefit is all yours. Come early and make your selection before the line is broken. A full line to select from now.

PEASE & MAYS

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

Headquarters for the Fourth.

In addition to our other business we are manufacturing light carbonated beverages, and we apply the very best systems and machinery in our bottling shop. We guarantee our goods to be the cleanest because we use no wire or metallic stoppers, but a new crown for every bottle (the only crown stopper used in the Dales). We guarantee our goods to be the best because we make our soda or carbonated water with natural gas and use no sulphuric acid (the only soda made by this system in the Dales). All we ask of customers is to make an investigation and see our goods with other brands. The Dales Crystal Ice Co.

JOE FOLCO, Manager.

Regulator Line.

Fourth of July rates, round trip. The D. P. & A. N. Co. will sell tickets on Saturday, July 2d as follows: Bet. Portland and The Dales.....\$2.00 Bet. The Dales, White Salmon and Hood River.....50 Tickets between Portland and The Dales will be limited from date of sale (Saturday, July 24) until Wednesday, July 6th; between The Dales, White Salmon and tuermedales points from date of sale until Tuesday, July 6th.

W. C. GILBERT, Agent.

On Sunday July 3d the D. P. & A. N. Co. will sell round trip excursions to tickets at the depot or Umatilla House ticket office from The Dales to Hood River, Cascade Locks, Bonneville and Multnomah Falls for \$1.00. Light refreshments will be served at Bonneville at popular prices. This will be an excellent opportunity for small excursion parties to visit any of the above places. Tickets will be sold for trains No. 1 leaving at 3:20 P. M. and No. 3 at 5:55 A. M. and will be honored for return passage on trains Nos. 4 and 2 on date of sale.

COINCIDENTAL CAREERS.

The Queer Story Related of Two Congressmen.

Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, representative in congress from New York, and Hon. Richard Bartholdt, representative from Missouri, used to be fellow-copiers in the same office in New York. Hendrix represented the New York Sun and Bartholdt the Brooklyn Free Press. The latter, in the course of a recent visit to New York, to be a prominent figure in local politics in St. Louis, where he now edits an influential German paper. Hendrix stayed in New York, but in a general way experienced the same disposition of a benevolent providence as his former colleague of the press. They turned up in Washington about the same time and there was a cordial greeting as they shook hands.

"When you were doing in Washington?" asked Hendrix.

"That's a fair question," said Bartholdt, "but suppose you tell me what you are doing here?"

"Why, I'm a member of congress," said Hendrix.

"So am I," said Bartholdt. "How did you get into politics?"

"Oh, said Hendrix, "I was elected a member of the school board."

"So was I," said Bartholdt.

"When I was elected president of the school board," said Hendrix.

"So was I," said Bartholdt.

"Then I was elected to congress," continued Hendrix.

"And so was I," exclaimed Bartholdt.

"When a year or two later the same conjunction of planets."

Both had reached congress by precisely the same lines, after separating in the reporters' ranks in the Brooklyn city hall building, and after a term of years in which they had completely lost trace of each other.

Have You Seen Our Lady's 'IVANHOE'?

Up-to-date in every respect. Adjustable Steel Handle Bars. Celebrated G. & J. Detachable Tires. A beauty and the price only \$35.00. It's a CORKER. Take a look at it.

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East End STOCK YARDS,

WILL PAY THE Highest Cash Price for Hay and Grain.

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What Dr. E. A. Satter says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gents:—From personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from consumption. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton, The Dales, Ore.

THE CURE CONSTITUTION WEEVES.

The Cures Candy Cathartic. He or she who fails to cure, druggists refund money.