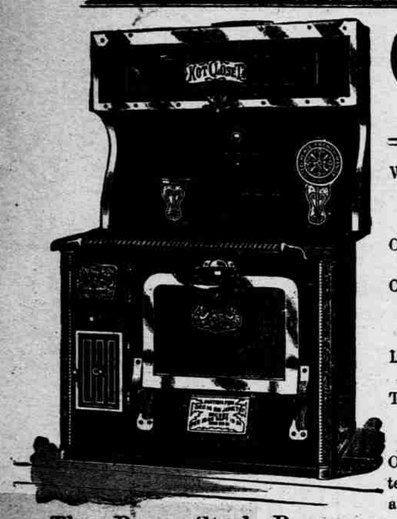

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East End, Opposite Fred Fisher's Grocery Store.

We have the largest and best selected stock of

Cast Iron Stoves and Ranges,
Crockery, Glassware,
a fine selection of all kinds of
Lamps, Graniteware, Tinware,
Table Cutlery, &c, &c.

—:o:—

Our prices we guarantee are the same as any house of Portland.

This **No. 8,** Eastern Make Reservoir Cook Stove, large oven, fine baker, only **$15.50.** We have them as low as $6.25.

We are Leaders in

Air Tight Heaters

Prices from $3 up.

.....OUR.....

Palace Air Tight Heaters

is the best constructed of any on the market. Has best iron top and cast iron supported bottoms, upper and lower draft, nickel plated base, nickel plated foot rest, nickel plated top rim.

The PALACE is the **only**

....Air Tight....

The Palace Air Tight Heaters

No. 23, 21-inch wood, - - **$8.75**
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...The Born Steel Range...

Leads wherever exhibited. Medals and diplomas at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; awarded the first prize at the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., 1889. We have them in differnt styles and sizes, with and without reservoirs, prices

FROM $27.50 TO $50.00

They are guaranteed or money refunded.

THE BEST STEEL RANGE IN THE MARKET.

WE carry everything in the line of Home Furnishing Goods. People wanting to fit their Home with anything in the Line of Furniture, Carpets, Window Shades, &c, &c, &c, will do well to visit our Mammoth Store and look through the Different Lines we carry. It will be to your interest to come and see us. We can save you money on anything in our line we carry. Do not forget that our place of business is on **Second Street near the Obarr Hotel,** and Opp. Fred Fisher's Grocery Store.

Great Northern Furniture Store.

In Wardrobe and Combination Book Cases we have a grand selection to pick from.

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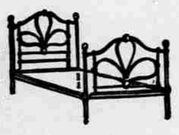
We take the lead in prices and styles. They are heavily enameled, well made. We have them from $4.00 up.



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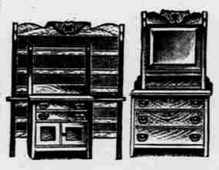
A carload from Chicago markets, of the finest line of Bed Room Sets ever shown in The Dalles.

We have them in Hard Wood from $11.25 up; Solid Oak, French Plate Bevel Glass, $20.00 up.



Great varieties in Willow Rattaned Rockers, Upholstered Seat Rockers, Cohler Rockers, Cane Seat Rockers, Cane Seat and Back Rockers, Wood Seat Rockers, Sewing Rockers, and Nurse Rockers.

You Know a Good Thing

When you see it—almost every one does.
The different styles of . . . . . .

UNDERWEAR

We are Displaying in Our Furnishing Goods' Window

are each and every one a good thing. Just a matter of choice for the different tastes. The assortment includes all kinds, from camel's hair to wool, and the prices range from

50 cents to $2.25 per Garment.

We particularly call your attention to that all wool combination suit for men at $3.00.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

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ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
—BY—
A. J. DOUTHIT, Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
—DAILY—

Six months by mail	$6.00
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Times-Mountaineer.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1898

ONLY A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

The Cubans are not treating their old and vanquished enemies with much respect and are not pulling off their hats to them when ever they meet. A Key West dispatch says: "Disturbances in public places between Cubans and Spaniards are becoming frequent. The Cubans are assuming an insolent and abusive manner in their treatment of the Spaniards, whom they lose no opportunity of openly referring to as vanquished. Many of them wear miniature Cuban flags, the lone star of which acts upon Spanish officers as does a red flag upon a bull.

Last night a serious disturbance occurred in a cafe on San Lazare street, where several Cubans, adorned with these emblems, entered. The saloon was filled with Spanish officers, some in uniform and some in civilian dress. The Cubans at once began abusing and insulting the Spaniards, comparing their quiet behavior to the cowardice of a whipped cur. Their remarks were resented by several of the officers present, who administered a sound thrashing to the indiscreet Cubans."

This should create no surprise. It is only natural that a people who have been ground down for years by Spanish oppression, should, when the bands that once held them in subjection are broken, not have the kindliest feeling for their oppressors. Had the tables been turned, had the Cubans again been whipped into sujection, they would have fared much worse at the hands of the Spaniards. It is doubtful if many of the leaders would have escaped with their lives. Spaniards in Cuba certainly have not much grounds to complain if they are not treated with the courtesies that were extended to them when in power. They taught the Cubans cruelty, and it is a natural consequence that they are now humiliated.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The bankers' Convention in San Francisco declared in favor of the single gold standard. During the meetings, though, there was one man who boldly spoke in favor of bimetalism. Francis G. Newlands in his remarks said:

"Most of the disturbance since 1893 has been caused by the elimination of silver from the money of the country. This reached its culmination in 1893, when England closed her mints in India and this country passed its limited coinage bill. I do not wish to discuss the silver question, but I wish to remark in passing that paper money, so called, is not money; it is merely evidence of indebtedness, whether of the government or a bank. Basic money requires no redemption, and the only basic money is gold and silver."

Mr. Newlands then discussed the Gage bill and the various other measures proposed by the gold bugs. He said:

"Real monetary reform should be addressed to the expansion of basic money and not the expansion of debts. Bankers say we have not yet expanded the credit system sufficiently. I have told you that the bank deposits are about three thousand millions, and that the reserve is only six hundred millions—that is, in a ratio of 5 to 1. The savings banks and trust companies have most of their money in the commercial banks, and so the deposits actually amount to about six thousand millions, with only the same reserve—or one-tenth. How much greater expansion of credit do the banks need? The banks contemplate adding one billion of banknotes and when we ask who is to meet this obligation, they say increased production of gold. This they must know is absurd. Of the two hundred millions of gold annually produced, but 40 per cent becomes coin; 60 per cent goes in to the arts. When it was proposed to establish a gold standard in India the Bank of England, the very people who lead the one standard fight, raised a huge protest that it would require one hundred millions in gold, and they could not possibly stand such a drain. Now if England cannot stand this, how can we increase the stock of cash gold to sustain obligations of four billions, of which three billions are existing obligations and the fourth to be created by this bill?"

Mr. Newlands combatted the proposition of expansion of credit, and said the welfare of the nation lay in the expansion of money. Values depend, he said, on the quality of money. Diminution in quantity reduces the quantity of reserves in the banks and in the pockets of the people.

MINORITY'S OPPORTUNITY.

No legislature ever convened in Oregon that had a better opportunity to render the state good service than the one now in session at the state capital. There is work to be done, and those who compose the present senate and house are expected to do it. Whether they will or not remains to be seen. People throughout the state are suffering from the burdens of taxation, and are looking to the legislature for relief. They are compelled to support a hord of useless officials who render no beneficial service in return for the salaries they draw, and are demanding of the legislature that such affairs be abolished. They are paying 8 per cent interest on over half a million outstanding state warrants, while the money to pay them lies idly in the hands of the state treasurer, because of the failure of the last legislature to organize and pass a general appropriation bill. The people loudly demand relief from these burdens. Will their demands be heeded? Not likely until the senatorial contest is disposed of.

Then it becomes the duty of the majority party in the legislature to, at the earliest possible date, reach an agreement as to whom shall be elected United States senator and elect him. They owe it to the people of the state to lay aside factional strife, break the bonds of their bosses' collars and consider the rights of their constituents, who should be their masters. If the majority fails to agree, then it becomes the duty of the minority to make it possible for the people to ce relieved, by settling the controversy over the senator. The minority is composed of men elected on platforms pledging them to economy and reform. They should not go into legislative halls as hidebound politicians, but as men with the interest of the people uppermost in their minds. The people who elected them look to them for enactment of wholesome laws, for relief from burdensome and unjust taxation. It devolves upon these then, if the majority is unable to remove the barrier to wholesome legislation, to remove that barrier as a last resort. Let them do this and they will probably be censured by those who hold party above patriotism, but they will deserve the commendation of the taxpayers of Oregon. First, the majority in the legislature has an opportunity to crown its party with glory by exhibiting a reasonable degree of common sense, then if it fails, the minority has an opportunity to do good work for the people.

LET IT BE HONEST.

The Portland Dispatch, which would pose as the only democratic paper in the state, but which, if not in fact, is in action, an adjunct to the Simon wing of the republican party, denounces a few of us who supported the union movement last June, and who now ask that a senator be elected so as to allow some legislation enacted, as republicans. What a consistent old fossil the Dispatch is! Does it expect to fool the people forever? It pretends to favor silver, yet last June lent its influence to defeat the silver candidates. It pretends to be democratic in politics, but would boost Mr. Corbett into the senate. It stands as the friend of the people, yet would have another hold up in the legislature, rather than have a democratic member get out of the middle of the road. It is time for the Dispatch to throw off its mask, and come out openly and acknowledge that rather than see Mr. Corbett defeated, it would have them taxed to pay interest on the floating debt, because of the legislature failing to pass the general appropriation bill. Let the Dispatch come out openly and acknowledge its master. It has masqueraded long enough.

MUTTERINGS OF DISCONTENT.

All is not peace and harmony with the brethren under the whiplash of the Corbett-Simon-Scott clique. The Roseburg Plaindealer voices the sentiment of a large faction of the republicans in the following somewhat vicious editorial:

"The friends of H. W. Corbett affirm that he will easily win in the senatorial race, almost without opposition. This may be true, but it is a sad commentary on the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Oregon, that it is so. No one claims that Mr. Corbett has any special fitness or qualification for the position, other than that he is a wealthy banker, who has poured out his money like water, in order to secure the election, during the last campaign, of members of the legislature, who were friendly to his election as United States senator. It is a notable fact, that in counties where the republican candidates for the legislature were supposed to be favorable to the election of Mr. Corbett, the state central committee, which was organized and run in his interests, was ready to spend any amount of money for the success of the republican ticket, but that in counties where the republican candidates were supposed not to be friendly to Mr. Corbett, no help could be obtained either in the way of money or speakers. The reason given being the alleged fact that the money for campaign purposes was furnished almost entirely by Mr. Corbett and must be used where his managers directed. This may work for a time but the people, either through the republican party or in some other way, will be heard in the end, and then such unscrupulous combinations will get their just dues."

BACKBONE OF OUR NATION

"It is from the farm and the country districts that the great brain power of the country has come, is coming today and must come in the future," writes Edward Bok, in the October Ladies Home Journal. "Instead of depreciating country life, and saying that 'to live in the country means to live out of the world,' intelligent people know that the free, untrammeled life of the country unquestionably gives broader views. The human mind always grows to suit its outward surroundings. Originality and a development for great things has naught to check its growth where one can look with earnest eyes from nature up to nature's God. To speak of 'the ignorance of rural regions' is to stamp one's self as an ignoramus; not the country people. There is a soundness of core and an intelligence in the back country of this nation of of ours that people who live in cities and think themselves wise never suspect. We can talk all we like of social revolutions, and kindred evils that are supposed to threaten this nation. When they do threaten our institutions the danger signal will not come from the back country. Such thoughts are born and fed amid the foul atmosphere of the cities. In the clear country air of the farm nothing threatens this country, and when anything in the shape of socialistic, anarchist revolution does menace this land the true voice which will stamp it out will come from the country. The backbone of this land rests in the country and on the farm."

A POPULISTIC VIEW.

Fusion with Silver Democrats or Silver Republicans never worked injury to the people's party. It was our internal quarrels over the subject of fusion that divided us. It would be as sensible to charge that our failure to fuse with other parties is the cause of our party differences as to take the other horn of the dilemma. It was the acrimonious discussions in our party conventions on the subject of fusion that divided our forces, and not fusion itself. If, when a majority of the party in convention assembled, decided to accept or reject fusion the minority had acceded to the will of the majority there would be perfect party harmony in our ranks to-day, regardless of whether we fused with any other party or not. For this division and threatened disruption over the question of fusion, we can blame neither the democrats nor silver republicans. We can blame ourselves. The struggle has been fought out in our own ranks and in our own party conventions and all the ill-will of one element toward another has been engendered in the bitterness and hatred exposed in our own councils. We have turned our hands against ourselves and created a prejudice which aided by the corporate press will require years to overcome. Nevertheless, the cause of reform will progress and if a new alignment of the forces is necessary to the overthrow of plutocracy in America, let it come. We welcome it.—Idaho State Tribune.

STARTLING POSSIBILITIES.

Pioneers who have been in the Pacific northwest for 40 to 50 years, and have seen the country develop from a vast, lonely and oppressive wilderness to its present conditions, are apt to imagine that the surprises have been exhausted—that Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho have almost reached their maximum capabilities in the support of population.

A special correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who has been traveling through this section for the past fortnight, presents some suggestions in that paper of September 17, which is startling.

"Oregon alone," says the writer, "if as thickly populated as Germany, would contain 22,000,000 people; as France, 18,000,000; as Denmark, 12,000,000; and as Belgium, 40,000,000. When the state is as well filled up as Illinois, it will have 8,000,000 people; as Massachusetts, 26,000,000. The six New England states, with substantially no minerals, except marble and building stones, and not the best agricultural lands, with forests almost swept away, and general resources worn by 200 years of cultivation, support nearly 5,000,000 people on about 67,000 square miles of territory. Washington alone has 69,000 square miles and Oregon 96,000."

It is probable almost to a point of certainty that the next quarter century will bring astonishing growth to this section and its cities. Younger arrivals are wont to lament that the opportunities presented to the pioneers who came here 20, 30 or 40 years ago are not now spread before them. In truth, opportunities are now spread before the present population which excel those presented to the pioneers.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP

It is expected that the Oregon legislature, which convened yesterday in special session, says the Spokesman-Review, will elect H. W. Corbett, a Portland banker, to the state's vacant seat in the United States senate. The Spokesman-Review has no approval for that spirit which would shut the door of public preferment against any honest class of American citizenship. The circumstance that Mr. Corbett is a banker and a man of great wealth, is of itself no objection to his admission to the senate of the United States, provided he were the possessor of qualities of statesmanship which ought to be required of every member of that distinguished body. Notoriously Mr Corbett is lacking in these qualities. In his case it is conspicuously his money which makes the political mare go. If he were shorn of his wealth, he would not be a senatorial possibility.

Mr. Corbett's election would immediately level Oregon to the plane of those states which put their able men in political retirement in order to advance the ambition of a mere money grubber. It is entirely fitting, however, that the republican party of Oregon, whose surrender to the money power has been conspicuous and unconditional, should bring forward as its highest type of senatorial material a condidate whose life and action are so replete in the dominating spirit of the party.

A leading paper of England impudently remarks that the United States "is not a nation." Not content with this simple statement, it goes on to say in polysyllable fashion that the states are "an aggroupment fortuitous and colossal, established on a semi-continent of fabulous natural wealth, without historic roots, without traditions, without internal resistances or external obstacles which developed beyond measure with all the exuberance of elementary organisms." The "aggroupment" seems to be doing well all things considered.

The Japanese are becoming civilized quite rapidly. The Japanese government has discovered that its expenses largely exceeds its revenues and increased taxation is necessary. Since Japan adopted the single gold standard she has lost a great amount of business which came to her as a silver consuming country.

THE REFORM RECORD

The Portland Oregonian asserts that the pending campaign in this state "will be a fight to redeem the good name and fame of the state of Washington, says the Spokesman-Review.

The Oregonian is mistaken; is two years behind the times. The campaign of 1896 was a fight to redeem the good name and fame of the state of Washington," and they have been splendidly redeemed.

Under the woeful mismanagement and downright dishonesty of the republican organization, Washington had been loaded to the guards with debt. For eight years the republican administration had carried the state into debt at the rate of $800 daily. When Washington came into the union its debt was only $164,339, but after eight years of increasing extravagance, the republican administration went out of power leaving the enormous debt of $2,309,763.

Then the reform forces came into responsibility, and the results are before the voters. For more than eighteen months the reform administration has been lifting the state out of debt at the rate of $1,000 a day. On July 1, 1898, it had reduced the state debt to $1,722,492.

As a result the state's credit has been redeemed. State warrants, which had fallen to 90 cents under republican rule, and were going lower right along, have long since been advanced to a premium.

Here is an argument which appeals even to the security buyers on Wall street. They may cry "populist disgrace," but it is noticeable that they bid up promptly for the state's warrents at a premium.

So the state has been redeemed from a wrecked public credit, and it has been redeemed in other ways. The Oregonian knows, if it know aught of affairs in this state, that the present reform administration has been the cleanest, most honorable and efficient in the state's history; remarkably free from errors, and wholly free from scandals.

The record lies open before the voters. It cannot be obscured by vapid generalization about "the patriotic and moral spirit of the state," "respectability in public affairs," and "the disgrace and injury of the populistic victory of two years ago."

SLIPPERY TURK AT BAY.

His most serene highness, the sultan of Turkey, is about to be bothered by the same old clique. Rome advices purport to believe that the Cretan question is to be settled for good and all, even though the fleets of the allied powers anchor under the shadow of the mosques of Constantinople.

On an average of once a year these same threats are made and there is the usual stir among the salaried liars and evasionists of Turkey. Rarely is it possible to corner the slippery Turk, more seldom is it recorded that he fulfills his promises. This time, however, a fair opportunity presents itself to the European powers. The bluff has been made that Turkish troops must leave Crete. England has taken the initiative, France and Russia have consented. Warships are at hand and troops within easy call. If Turkey is permitted to wiggle out of this trouble Europe may as well abandon all hope of regulating such affairs in future.

A GOOD BILL.

Representative Hill, of Multnomah county, has introduced in the house a bill providing for a registration law that is worthy of the consideration of the legislature, and we trust that before the special session adjourns it will be placed upon the statute books. The main features of the bill are as follows:

Judges and clerks of election are to meet at the usual place of voting on the first Monday in May preceeding each general election for the purpose of registering votes, and shall sit for two days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. It is made the duty of each elector to apply for registration in the precinct where he shall reside. Judges shall require proof of citizenship and other qualifications, and failure to supply it will disqualify the applicant for registration. The county clerk shall copy the names registered in the precincts into a county register, and any person rejected by the precinct judges may apply to the county judge or circuit judge for redress. Provision is made for the voting of qualified electors who may not be on the registration lists. Punishment by heavy fine and imprisonment is provided for fraudulent registration. All general and special elections are to be held under this act.

While it is true that Colonel Bryan desires his regiment mustered out, as the war is over, the Salem Statesman and Eugene Register will please note that neither he nor any of his men will desert like the cowardly skunk that Mark Hanna's puppet made secretary of war.

The grip Uncle Sam has on the Philippines is something like the hold Pat had on the billy goat. There is no convenient place to let go without getting hurt.

Indications are quite strong that it will be W. H. Corbett for United States senator or nobody. Corbett has paid for the honor in hard cash, and he will not be likely to consent to any one else having it if he cannot be elected himself.

The Statesman heads an article "The Portland Hog," because the writer claims the metropolis has injured its wheat market. Salem ought to enjoin Portland. The world ought to wag at the will of the state-house town or be stopped by legal process.

One measure of economy has been instituted in the legislature—a resolution has been introduced allowing only one clerk to each of the house committees. It is to be hoped the resolution will become the rule of the house and senate too.

The democrats of New York have nominated Mayor Van Wyck for governor, and he will be elected. His opponent, Col. Roosvelt, has only his record in Cuba as a recommendation, and this will not be sufficient to seat him in the gubernational chair.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the well known democratic statesman and former ambassador to England, is dead. He passed away on the 28th at Karlstein, Mass, at the summer residence of his daughter. Mr. Bayard was indeed a great man, and one of the foremost politicians of the nation.

The opposition to Mr. Corbett are displaying very poor tactics in their effort to beat him. Their candidate, Judge M. C. George, never made any record in congress that would recommend him as a strong man for senator. Had they championed Mr. Hermann's cause, they might have met with success, but with George they will likely assist Corbett in his aspirations.

Gold bug Judge Hanna of Jackson county has reduced the taxation of the Southern Pacific railroad company from an assessment of $10,000 per mile to $4,500. Jackson county was the only one in the state where an earnest effort had been made to assess the railroad company at something like the rate made in California—but of course a gold bug judge came to the aid of the corporation. That is what they are for.

When a man is in office he imagines that office is very necessary to the people. General Compson is a railroad commissoner, and thinks if the commission were abolished, the railroads of the state would go to wreck and ruin and thousands of people might be killed through the neglect of the companies owning the roads. General Compson wants to hold onto his job.

In 20 years the republican vote o Vermont has fallen only twice to the low figures of the recent election in that state. The republican vote in Maine at the election held on the 12th inst. was 43,440. This is the lowest republican vote the state has cast since the civil war by 17,782. The vote is 36,000 below the republican vote in the state in 1896. The republicans stayed away from the polls in both states for some reason.

The New York World says the banks of the west and south usually at this season borrow heavily from New York, and the shipments of currency to the interior has frequently exceeded $30,000,000, but this year "a paltry $3,000,000 has been sent to move the crops." This tells the tale, the farmer was made somewhat independent by the short crops in Europe last year and he doesn't propose to borrow if he can help it.—East Oregonian.

All over the United States there have been murders shrouded in mystery, back in Bridgeport Conn., a young woman cut to pieces and thrown in the water, some where else a man hacked up and hid, and here in Oregon a citizen of the commonwealth foully slain and anchored to the bottom of the river. Horrible affairs, showing depravity. Murder will out though and it is quite probable that in each case the villians will be traced to their hiding places and recieve the punishment they deserve, though justice is very slow sometimes, like the messenger boy of many years ago.

A novel plan for elevating Georgia morals has been formulated by a well-known citizen of Atlanta. He proposes that each county shall decide by vote on January 1, of each year who the worst man in the county is, and that the man receiving the highest number of votes shall, on the ensuing February 1, be hanged. It is claimed for the plan it will induce bad mento emigrate, and that the "complimentary vote" received by those who had just begun to be bad, but were not generally recognized as such, would tend to create a desire within them to be enrolled among the well-behaved. The plan, at first thought, seems to have some merit.

The Sultan evidently thinks he is strong enough to defy the powers. Since his victory over the Greeks, he has felt his oats exceedingly. At first he flatly refused to withdraw his troops from Crete and charged upon the British the responsibility for the out break at Candia. This generation is reaping the fruits of England's intervention in Crimea. The best thing that England can do will be to use her great fleet to wipe out the Turk, and thus atone for her crime against humanity in having protected him. As we also have a little account for the destruction of the property of our missionaries, perhaps we might lend our fleets to help out in the benevolent work.

The advocates of extending the suffrage of women just now have a strong force exerted on their side of the question by the action of the supreme court of Idaho. Speaking of this the Albany Law Journal says that the advocates of women suffrage will doubtless be greatly encouraged by the official opinion of the full bench of the supreme court of Idaho that the experiment with such suffrage in that state is a decided success, that it is more popular among the people than when first adopted, and that none of the evils predicted of it by its opponents have come to pass. Moreover, it is the opinion of the court that if the question were re-submitted to the people of the state it would be adopted by a vote almost unanimous.

AN UNEVENTUAL DAY.

Little Business of Interest Transpires at Salem.

SALEM, Sept. 29.—This was rather an uneventful day about the state house. A number of bills were introduced, but none of any great importance. The amended Portland charter bill, introduced by Hazletine in the senate, was of most importance, since it will take up a good deal of the attention of both houses during the session.

Fulton's resolution urging the Oregon delegation in congress to do all in its power to secure the retention of the Philippines islands will probably be passed.

The Corbett and anti-Corbett men are very active in their canvass of both houses, but there is no apparent change in the situation.

Republic of the Philippines

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says that at Malo Los tomorrow Aguinaldo will formally inaugurate the republic of the Philippines by a great celebration. Invitations have been extended to the principal army officers and newspaper correspondents here. A thousand natives will attend. "The dictator" will review his army and will probably issue proclamations to the nations of the world setting forth the intentions of his government.

Kincaid Submits A Report.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Or., Sept. 29—Secretary of State Kincaid submitted to the senate and house of representatives this morning a report of the transactions of his office and of the fiscal concerns of the state so far as relates to the appropriations necessary to pay the expenses of the state for the years 1897 and 1898, for which no appropriations have been made, the claims disallowed and reasons therefor, and other matters connected therewith. The document is a very voluminous one.

Notice.

All outstanding warrants against school district No. 12, Wasco county, Oregon, will be paid on presentation to the school clerk, C. L. Schmidt. Interest on warrants will cease on and after this date.

The Dalles, Sept. 13, 1898.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS AT WORK

American and Spanish Representatives in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The United States peace commission held another session this morning, after which accompanied by ambassador Horace Porter, they drove to the foreign office, where the commissioners met and breakfasted with the Spanish commissioners.

French newspapers continue their comments. Gil Blas says:

"The Spanish government has given the commissioners very precise instructions. They are to do their utmost to have it admitted that there can be no question of disputing the rights of Spanish sovereignty over Manila, the island of Luzon and the rest of the archipelago outside of the naval stations which Spain will cede at the Ladrone islands.

"On the other side, the American commission has very precise instructions from which the commissioners cannot depart. The following is the text of their instructions:

"First—Spain cedes absolute sovereignty over the whole of the island of Luzon.

"Second—The other islands of the archipelago will be replaced under the dominion of Spain on condition that a liberal government is accorded to the inhabitants.

"Third—Complete separation of church and state in the Philipines.

"Fourth—Spain cannot cede any other islands in the group to any foreign power without American's consent.

"Fifth—The United States shall enjoy for all time the commercial privileges of the most favored nation not excepting Spain herself."

VAN WYCK FOR GOVERNOR.

The Mayor of New York Nominated by the Democrats.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—Temporary Chairman Palmer called the democratic convention to order at 12:44 and the names of Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of New York; James K. McGuire, of Syracuse; John B. Stanchfield and Judge Robert C. Titus, were presented for nomination for candidates for governor. The vote resulted as follows:

Van Wyck, 350; Titus, 41; McGuire, 21; Stanchfield, 306.

Elliott Danforth was unamiously nominated for lieutenant-governor, and O. W. Batten, of Niagara county, was named by acclamation for secretary of state. Mention of the name of William J. Bryan produced the greatest demonstration of the convention.

Edwary Atwater was named by acclamation for controller, E. B. Norris, of Wayne county, was named for state treasurer by acclamation. Thomas F. Conway was named by acclamation for attorney-general. Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer, was named by acclamation for state engineer.

POACHERS HARD AT IT.

Seal Herds of the North Waters Are Being Rapidly Exterminated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—An authentic report regarding the pelagic sealing fleet has just been received in this city. Among the poachers that have made the largest catches were the following: Enterprise 553; Minnie 400; San Diego, 573; Theresa, 320, and Otto 722. These skins being excluded from the United States, are shipped to England, where they are disposed of at reduced rates.

In consequence of the persistent work of the poachers, who are fast exterminating the seals, the North American Commercial Company's catch this season is only 18,000 against 100,000 annually for 20 years up to within the last eight years, when pelagic sealing commenced. The same inroads have been made in the seal herd on the Japenese side of the ocean where the rookeries on Commander island, leased to the Russian Sealskins Company, are located. This company has taken this year 76,000 seals, as against an average of 50,000 seals annually for 20 consecutive years up to the time of the beginning of pelagic sealing.

AN AGED QUEEN DEAD.

Louise of Denmark Passed Quietly Away.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—The queen of Denmark died at 5:40 this morning: Queen Louise of Denmark, was born September 7, 1817. She was a daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, and was married May 26, 1842, to Christian, first son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonterburg. Christian was appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. He succeeded to the throne as Christian IX on the death of King Frederick VI, on November 5, 1863.

For the last 30 years of her life, the queen exercised such influence on the politics of Europe that she was some times called the mother-in-law of the continent. Another title which was sometimes given her was the "Royal match-maker."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Senatorship, Nicaragua Canal and Other Matters.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Or., Sept. 27.—The following is a synopsis of the governor's message read Tuesday after noon:

Our country has reached a critical period in history. The next few years will mark an advance or retrograde movement in its destiny. Momentous issues have grown out of the Spanish war. The construction of the Nicaraguan canal has become imperative, and the disposition of the Philippines Cuba and Porto Rico is a question demanding the best brains and wisest statesmanship.

The Pacific coast is vitally interested, and Oregon needs a senator at Washington of experience, capacity and courage. These matters will probably be passed upon this winter, so the election of a senator should not wait until the regular session.

The failure of the legislature to organize in 1997 left the state without appropriations, and forced it to run on credit. Consequently many warrants were drawn, vouchers issued and claims filed. This business should be disposed of, and not left for the regular session, when two appropriation bills would afford a chance to raid the treasury with dickering and jobbery.

The business of the supreme court has grown so rapidly that the docket is behind two years. A commissoner's court is recommended.

Attention is called to the invitation of the French republic to participate in the world's fair in 1900.

The governor states that a contract was made in 1895 with J. Loewenberg and the Northwestern Stove Foundry, for the sale of convict labor and lease of the state stove foundry, but Loewenberg has defaulted in payments, and immediate attention is necessary to secure the large amounts due. With these various matters out of the way, the regular session will have an opportunity to pass the remedial legislation promised in the party platforms and necessary to the welfare of the state.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

Theresa Rees, plaintiff,
vs.
Frederick A. Rees defendant.

To Frederick A. Rees, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above entitled Court, to-wit, on or before Monday the 14th day of November, 1898, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of the above entitled Court to the effect that the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and said plaintiff be forever annulled, set aside and held for naught, that plaintiff be awarded the custody and control of plaintiff's and defendant's minor children and that the defendant be forever enjoined from interfering with plaintiff or said minor children.

This summons is served upon you, the said Frederick A. Rees, by publication thereof for six consecutive weeks in THE TIMES-MOUNTAINEER, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the above entitled Court, which order is dated at Chambers in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, the 27th day of September, 1898.

DUFUR & MENEFEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

For Sale.

Sixty head of stock cattle from yearlings up to six years old. For further information see Dad Butts.