

# A Chance for Everybody to Buy Good Clothing.

Having intended to start a Branch of the  
→ White House Clothing Store, of Portland, ←

And having been disappointed in securing the store room which we figured on, rather than to re-ship our Stock back, we will therefore offer the entire stock at less than manufacturer's prices, as the

## Entire Stock Must be Closed Out in 30 Days

Call and Examine Goods and Prices, and you will be Convinced that we Mean Business.

Stock consisting of

### Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps for Men and Boys

Remember the name and place

#### No. 116 SECOND STREET, W. A. Johnston's Old Stand

## All Right Clothing At Prices That are All Right For You....



Clothing that in Fashion, Material, Make, Cut and fit could not be better and in Price could not be lower and give you what a gentleman ought to have. A visit to our Clothing Department will show you three counters piled high with bargains.

#### Counter No. 1 at \$3.85 a Suit.

Shows men's suits. This particular suit sells for a lot more money in the regular course of trade, but we want to clean them out. Don't let the low price stand against it.

#### Counter No. 2 at \$6.85 a Suit.

Carries this season's goods which we considered splendid values at \$8 and \$9. To close them out we have made a price of \$6.85. Large range of patterns to choose from.

#### Counter No. 3 at \$7.85 a Suit.

Here are the best values in men's clothing ever offered in this city. Suits that should retail for \$10, \$12.50 and \$14 are in this lot. A few minutes spent in looking these goods over may save you many dollars.

#### Everything Men Wear.

Everything Right--or Your Money Back.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

## PEASE & MAYS

### Times-Mountaineer.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY  
A. L. DOUTHITT, Publisher.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
—DAILY—  
Per Annum, by mail, \$5.00  
Per Month, by mail, \$1.00  
—WEEKLY—  
Per Annum, by mail, \$1.50  
Per Month, by mail, \$0.25

#### "EXPANSION" AND "DESTINY"

"It has doubtless been noticed that the longer President McKinley has been in the West, the stronger are his expressions on territorial expansion. A most blessed country we have, he remarked, in his address at the Merchants Exchange at St. Louis, and resting upon us, and upon all of us, is the duty of maintaining it unimpairment while carrying forward the great trust of civilization that has been committed to us. We must gather the just fruits of victory. These are words of wisdom. To gather the just fruits of victory, we must among other things, take the whole of the Philippine archipelago under our control."

The above is an outburst of admiration from one of those zealous supporters of Mr. McKinley known as a strictly administration organ. One of the papers that can never see fault in an official of its partisan faith. And, as a matter of fact, it is not only true, but it is a fact that we must gather up all of the Philippines to "gather the just fruits of victory." The highwayman of today pursues the same course. He holds up a train and then gobbles up everything in sight that he may "gather the just fruits of wisdom." In past centuries, the times we refer to as the dark ages, nations went to war with each other, and "to gather the just fruits of victory" they confiscated the lands and property of the vanquished. They did this under the plea of "expansion." "Destiny" to them had said, "because you are strong you are entitled to the spoils of conquest."

"Expansion" and "destiny" are becoming two pretty big words with the administration, and they are held to be "words of wisdom" by its admirers. In his speech at Chicago, the other day, Mr. McKinley said: "My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them? These are some more 'words of wisdom' that call for the following comment from the N. Y. World: "Chops and tomato sauce, gentlemen of the jury!" said Sergeant Buford in the voice of one whose soul is moved to its depths. "And don't forget the warning-pan!" And the "gentlemen of the jury" unable to resist such eloquence, such logic, such soul-stirring sentiment, brought in a verdict against Pickwick.

Mr. McKinley has received from that wonderful deity to whom he and Hanna and Alger and Crocker, Abner and the sons and nephews and cousins of somebodys are always appealing a new recipe for political salvation—the word "destiny."

What does it mean? Nobody knows. Nobody knows, Mr. McKinley probably least of all. But when Mr. McKinley stands up with his hand upon his heart and says "destiny" in his most sonorous and sanctimonious voice the American people are expected to imitate the old woman who said she was "transmigrated" when the pastor pronounced the word "Mesopotamia."

#### TO ALGER'S RESCUE.

As the whitewashing of Alger progresses, first one and then another of those who are very close to the administration come to his rescue, and each adds his testimony in favor of the president's "financial" secretary of war. The latest one to bob up is Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans. In Chicago the other day he sought an interview where he could give his testimony to the public, in which among other things he said: "Up to September 30 the war with Spain had caused the loss of the lives of 2906 American soldiers and sailors."

#### FIFTY CENT WHEAT.

The republican speakers in the state of Washington are making strenuous appeals to the voters of that state for support because of the fine price of wheat last year, and the consequent prosperity of the grain farmers. But they ignore the fact that last year's price of 80 to 90 cents a bushel was only brought about by the most unusual conditions of famine and threatening war in foreign lands.

It took all these things under the gold standard system to bring wheat to a fair price. Eighty-five and ninety cents is no more than a fair figure for wheat. It ought to average that one year with another. But now, although last year's surplus entirely exhausted the usual surplus, and left no surplus on hand, the present crop is worth only 50 cents a bushel.

And yet the republican orators and harangues insult the farmers by the assertion that this is an amply sufficient price, and tell them that such a price brings real prosperity. It is false. It may be possible that on large farms and under most favorable circumstances wheat can be raised for 50 cents a bushel, or even less. But to the small farmer who must raise 1000 bushels to realize \$500, and out of that must pay for his seed and feed, his plowing and sowing, his cutting and threshing, his stacking and hauling to market, and then keep his farm and machinery to repair and pay his taxes, before he has anything left for the living of his family, it does not mean prosperity. It means only a bare living while everything goes well, but when overtaken by sickness or ill luck it means a return to the morgue, and impoverished conditions that existed before the short crop in foreign lands gave us temporary prosperity last year.

This is what the gold standard has to offer—all it has to offer—the rocks, low prices and low times. Again the republican oration dishonors itself. It is said that last year's good price of wheat brought plenty of money and consequent prosperity. Then after all, it is the plentifulness of money which creates prosperity. This is the view of the people who have always contended and gold standard advocates denied. Again, it is not clear, that if a fair price of one commodity like wheat, for a single year, will bring short lived prosperity to a whole nation, then why not wheat, bringing a fair price for all products would bring general and permanent prosperity.

"The total number of American soldiers that have died in camps from disease is 800,000 and 2520 private, or an aggregate of 2906. This is remarkable in view of the terrible climatic disadvantages." When one studies all conditions connected with the volunteer army he cannot agree with Commissioner Evans that it is remarkable that there were not more deaths. Had the men not been bunched together in perfect death traps there would have been scarcely any loss from disease. The loss from sickness cannot be 1 to September 30, I find that the total number of deaths as a result of the war with Spain was 2906. Of this number were officers. At Santiago the loss of life was 22 officers and 222 men.

#### SACRIFICED TO POLITICS.

The early history of our struggle with Spain was an inspiring chapter when partnership, for the time being, was swept away by an awakened love of country, and the people of all classes and of all parties stood together, sacrificing all personal and political interests for the higher good of our beloved country. But time removed this spirit, and selfish impulses and motives have their way.

The rewarding of personal friends and the promotion of political parties and their relatives and hangers-on has taken the place of the merit rule, and the advancement of political interests is made to prevail over the good of the common country. Our noble boys, who have risked their lives for their country, are permitted to starve, suffer and die in foreign lands until almost every helmet in the land wears a badge of mourning. In order that personal and political pets—the "Algers," the "Astors," and a host of other incompetents may reach honor and hold high official positions. We have witnessed an unusual struggle between the high officers of the army and the politicians as to who shall carry off the honors and receive the substantial rewards of victory.

And more serious than all these seems to be a disposition to use the final settlement with Spain as a sort of political capital, and to advance or retard it as may seem best to serve the interests of the party in power. In the meantime smooth tongued orators are going over the country attempting to use the unsettled condition of affairs as an argument why the people should

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The most important legislation that will come before congress this winter is that connected with the Nicaragua canal, and before the session closes, there will be some definite action taken that will insure the early construction of this great work, in which the people of this coast are so deeply interested.

Eight of the government engineers who have been engaged on the preliminary survey of the Nicaragua canal have arrived at Washington, and will soon make their report. They remained at Nicaragua to complete the work after Admiral Walker and other members of the commission were recalled to take part in the late war with Spain.

The preliminary work was finished before the party left the field and a vast amount of data, the result of surveys, borings and soundings, has been brought back and will be included in the official reports, which will be placed before congress at its coming session.

The reduction in cost is due to a change in the location of the Ochoa dam and other modifications of the old route. The Ludlow commission estimated the cost of the canal at \$132,000,000. Admiral Walker named \$125,000,000 as the aggregate cost. The report of the engineers will place the estimate at less than \$100,000,000. By changing the location of the dam from Ochoa to a point 14 miles lower down, the building of the San Juan basin and its costly embankment can be avoided and a saving of \$10,000,000 made.

While Mr. Ebeus Wheeler and other members of the returning party declined to be quoted at any length in reference to the canal work, they say their reports will show the canal is a project containing no serious difficulty, and that it can be quickly and cheaply built. It is two years now since any actual work has been done on the canal by the company of which Warner Miller is the head. The concession obtained from the Nicaraguan government by Perry Heath, first assistant postmaster general, when he said, in a published interview: "It is absolutely untrue that the civil service laws that forbid a postmaster or any other government official, from participating in conventions, making political speeches or exercising any of the rights that belong to him as a private individual. For my own part I have never been able to see why the mere fact that a man holds an office should make it impossible for him to exercise his privileges as an American citizen or to identify himself with the party to which he owes allegiance."

This is truly an age of invention, and there is no telling how soon we may arrive at that state pictured by different writers where physical energy will no longer be a necessity, where the simple pressing of a button will accomplish all the strenuous tasks of everyday life. The first practical step in this direction has already been made. A man named Kelly, who perfected the pneumatic dispatch tube now used by the postal authorities at Washington, announces that before long he will have ready for operation a system of 8-inch tubes by which the tollers in great cities can have their lunches dispatched from their restaurants or from their homes to their place of business, with a speed equal almost to that of a telegraph message.

#### GOLD IS A JEALOUS COIN.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, referring to the infamous monetary bill introduced in Congress by Overstreet, of Indiana, said: "It is a mischievous bill and should be thoroughly discussed now that the voters may know of its iniquity. It attacks the money of the people and contemplates the slavery of the masses. If the measure obtains the net result can be thus summarized: 1. Restore \$246,000,000 of greenbacks. 2. Stop coinage of silver dollars. 3. Make \$500,000,000 of silver redeemable in gold. 4. Make debt contracts, public and private, payable in gold. 5. Turn over to banks all power to issue paper currency. 6. Secure bank currency by assets only. 7. Leave depositors without protection. 8. Enable banks to contract or expand their currency at will. 9. Create a bank monopoly. 10. Leave honest bankers the mercy of dishonest ones. 11. Make legitimate banking hazardous. 12. Increase the value of our debt obligations, national and private, many hundred millions of dollars. 13. Open an avenue for wild cat banking. 14. Provide a twelve-year board to control currency. 15. Make money the master everything else the servant."

What is the matter with the wheat and wool markets this year? Under a protective tariff and a gold standard, we thought wheat and wool growers were to be overburdened with high prices, but wool is a drop on the market and wheat is worth only 50 cents a bushel here. If the other factors were held there would have been found out where the matter lies, and will vote accordingly.

The matter of an open river from Lewiston to the sea is one of greater importance to Eastern Washington than almost any other at present. The people of that section have little hope of getting an appropriation for this purpose, so long as Senator Wilson represents the state at the national capital. They will therefore see to it that legislators pledged to him will be left to home. They want the state to support the Northern Pacific railroad, represented.

Wm. McKinley is by no means so able and versatile a speaker as Benjamin Harrison. President Harrison's off-hand speeches, when he was passing through the country, had a variety, appropriateness and force that were remarkable. None of our presidents has equalled him in this accomplishment or gift; and the speeches of McKinley are quite this poor and jejune in comparison with those of President Harrison—Oregonian.

The order of President McKinley removing 7,000 government employes from the classified list and turning them over to the spoilsmen to be parceled out as political rewards is a high handed act. The merit system in the civil service was intended to put competent people into the service, and under Mr. Cleveland's administration had that effect. But under the present administration merit does not appear to be considered, when party strikers are to be cared for. This act alone will lead to the resignation of party thousands of votes all over the country.

The Republican papers prate about the largest possible use of silver as money. There can be no increase in the use of silver as money excepting by its free coinage. Men of the stamp of Mark Hanna and Secretary Gage do not propose that there shall ever be an issue of \$200,000,000 of more under McKinley on the pretext of a war issue, when the treasury is bursting with gold. The plutocrats are in the saddle and the people will be burdened with a bond issue that can never be paid. That is the issue. Silver absolutely crucified and the bond of the people burdened with interest bearing bonds. The stentorian of the Walla Walla Union is respectfully called to the above plain statement of facts.

#### THE LION AND BEAR ARE ANGRY OVER EUROPE.

War Between England and Russia Is Probable.

There has been an increase during the past year of nearly \$100,000,000 in bank note circulation. To the extent that this has increased the volume of money, it has aided in better prices.

Secretary Long is in favor of increasing the permanent strength of the navy to 20,000 enlisted men. "Trade follows the flag," and 20,000 Yankee sailors, scattered over the seas, will not be an excessive number.

A Baltimore genius claims to have hit upon an easy process of extracting gold from seawater. Instead of criticizing the administration and howling calamity any man can prosper nowadays who will say nothing and keep on sawing wood.

The money in the national treasury is to be applied under the gold bug system in paying-off and retiring the greenbacks—or non-interest bearing liabilities. In the meantime any excuse is to be seized that will increase the issue of bonds—or the interest bearing indebtedness. The gold bug system of financing is the marvel of the age.

Secretary Alger is so well satisfied with the work of the soldiers in the war that he will recommend an standing army of 75,000 men. While recommending he had as well suggest the appointment of a new secretary of war to preside over the destinies of the large army he would have organized. With him at the head it would require recruitment every year or two, for Alger would start such an army to death every year.

#### PEACE SETTLES.

Difference Between England and France About Settled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post, cables that a general and satisfactory arrangement has been effected between Great Britain and France on the Fashoda question.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An official note issued this evening says: "There is good reason to hope the political situation is ameliorating. It can be confidently stated that when the cause of irritation which unfortunately recently existed between France and Great Britain on the Upper Nile is removed, it is expected soon to be the case, the door will be again open for the resumption of those friendly negotiations which have characterized the normal state of relations between the two countries."

FRANCE AT ANY PRICE. French Newspapers Are Openly Advocating such a Policy. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: France is regarding England with anxious eyes. Everything indicates the warlike spirit prevailing across the channel. All the journals record the British naval preparations with pessimistic comments. Nobody here desires war. In the first place, Fashoda is not worth it. In the second, France is not ready. If force is resorted to, it will be England that insists upon it.

THE TEMPS EVEN ADVOCATES THE avoidance of a contest at any cost. "France," it urges, "ought to consider her interests and those of civilization, both of which forbid an appeal to arms. She ought to preserve her dignity by improving a new character to her relations with the United Kingdom. Some victories, either diplomatic or otherwise, are dearly purchased. By abusing the momentary advantage, the risk is run of determining the general direction of international politics in a way quite opposite to her real interest of the country, which seems to triumph."

MAY REMAIN IN CUBA. Spain Offers Some of Her Soldiers That Option. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The Spanish government has decided on the terms under which the soldiers desirous of staying in Cuba will be allowed to remain. If they have served three years in full they will be given their discharge and paid a small part of their salary, distributed pro rata, receiving notes for the balance. Those soldiers who have served less than three years will be taken back to Spain. This rule concerning discharge applies to the order publicos also, and it is believed that the majority of them will take the opportunity to secure free transportation to Spain.

#### TEST FOR GERMAN CREDIT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Standard, in its city article, says that between now and the end of the year many millions of pounds sterling borrowed in London and Paris for use in sustaining German industrial operations may have to be paid back. This will put a severe pressure on all German credit institutions. There may not be a breakdown, but the end of the year will be a trying time for Germany.

ENVELOPE TRUST FORMED. CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Evidence that the long-threatened trust among manufacturers of envelopes has become a fact, has reached the paper stationery trade in the shape of circulars quoting an advance averaging 25 per cent in all grades of envelopes. The trust is said to control 90 per cent of the production. The \$5,000,000 Vivar camera take the largest picture of any \$5,000 on the market, for sale by Clarke & Falk.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE PROMISED. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Nov. 3.—There has been no further trouble among the colored soldiers. Anticipating another outbreak on the part of the Sixth Virginia, the commandant at Pollard kept three regiments under arms all night. The Sixth Virginia, however, drilled today under the new officers.

AFTER STOWAWAYS. Wives of Soldiers Ordered to Be Taken off a Troopship. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The mail steamer Doric and the transport Ohio, now on their way across the Pacific, carry orders from General Merriam directing that the troopship Indiana be arrested at Honolulu and her commander, Colonel Funston, be ordered to land several stowaways, wives of volunteer officers of the army.

TWO OF THESE ARE SAID TO BE MENTIONED specifically in the order, and both are brides of Kansas officers. They are Mrs. J. G. Schlemmer, wife of the chaplain, and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, wife of the captain, who sailed on the Senator in command of the Oregon recruits. The Ohio is not expected to overtake the Indiana, but the Doric may do so. In such case the ladies may proceed on that vessel to Hong Kong and from there go to Manila to join their husbands.

THE BAKER CITY REPUBLICAN makes the announcement that it will place a copy of our issue tomorrow evening in every loyal citizen's home in Baker.