

### The Celebrated Golden Rule Steel Range

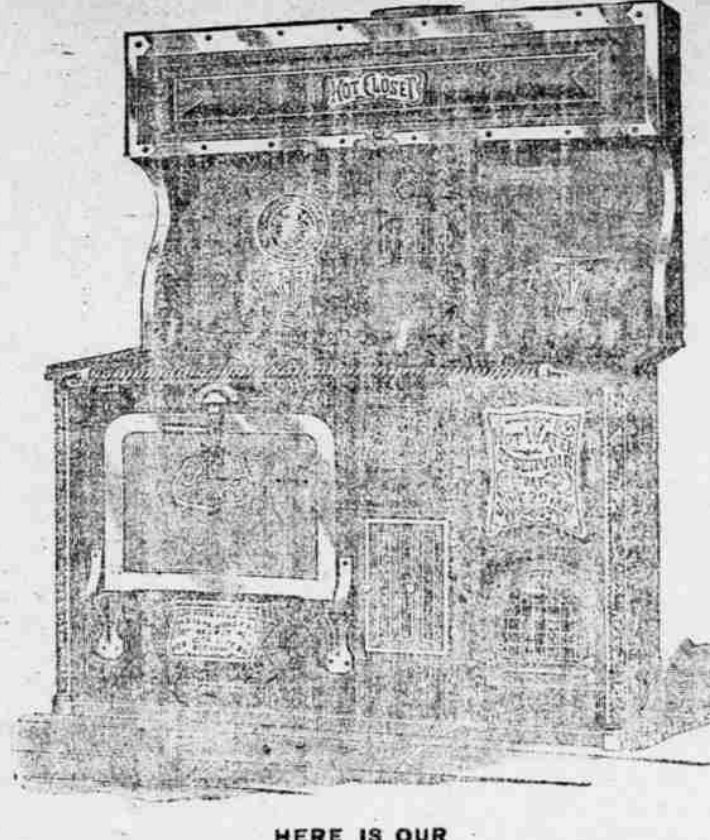
Guaranteed against fire cracks, the finest baker in the country. Nothing but the best pig iron is used in the make up of the Celebrated Golden Rule Ranges. Only a few sizes left. If you are in need of a Cook Stove or Range buy no others but the Golden Rule make, manufactured in Hannibal, Mo., by Duffy, Throckmold, Stove Mfg. Co. Their guarantee is a safeguard. Their make of Stoves and Ranges are sold on a guarantee. Also their fire back is guaranteed for 20 years.

The only house east of the Cascade Mountains where you can furnish your home from basement to garret. Our prices are one and the same as the lowest price house in Portland. Do not fail to call on us and look through our different lines.



We have only a few left of the Palace Air Tight Heater. They are the best constructed Air Tight Heater made.

The different lines we carry in great varieties. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Window Shades and Mattings, Portiers, Rugs, Stoves and Ranges, Crockery, Glassware, Granite-ware and Tinware, Hardware, &c. &c.



### Born Steel Range for \$47.50

High and Low Closet with Reservoir. We have them as low as \$27.50. Each one guaranteed or money refunded. The Born Steel Range wherever exhibited, medals and diplomas at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Awarded the first prize at the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., 1889.



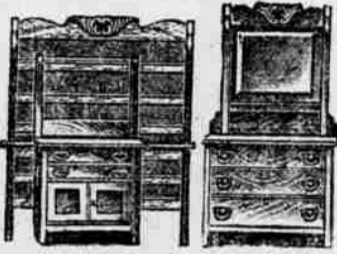
Hardwood Extension Tables from \$4.25 up.

## GREAT NORTHERN Furniture Store,

41, 43, 45 SECOND STREET.

East End, opp. the O'Bar Hotel.

Bed Room Sets from \$1.50 up.



Rockers from \$1.00 up.

### Times-Mountaineer.

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BY  
A. DOUTHITT, Publisher.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
—DAILY—  
Per Year, by mail, \$5.00  
Per Month, by mail, \$0.50  
—WEEKLY—  
Per Year, by mail, \$1.50  
Per Month, by mail, \$0.15

### THE TELEPHONE.

There is no invention of the 19th century that has become more of a necessity than the telephone. When first introduced it was a luxury, but now it has become a necessity. First it made its appearance in the city and connected business houses that had close relations. From this it found its way into all business houses and into many residences, and now has branched out into the smaller towns and hamlets, until it has become a necessity in almost every point in the United States.

For a long time one company had a monopoly of telephones, and as a natural result, after the contrivance became a necessity, the company holding the monopoly increased rates until the telephone became a burden. Advances of 50 per cent in charges were made in many places, and in New York the phone that first cost the customer less than \$100 a year was increased to \$240.

This abuse brought new competition into the field, and as a result through the beneficial effects of competition, customers are getting telephone service at tolerably reasonable rates. That is, only such charges are made as will pay operating expenses and a fair rate of interest on the investment.

The Dallas, like every other city, has had its experience with telephones, and as a result of competition is today using more telephones than almost any other city of its size in the country. As a result of high charges, a local company several years ago initiated a service here, and at present is arranging to extend its lines into the interior. It is certainly to the interest of the Dallas that it should. If there is profit in conducting long distance telephones it is well that profit should be retained in the Dallas.

### STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

Wherever the mail must be carried in vehicles to outlying districts there has been serious delays and trouble because of a number of Eastern people who have never seen the routes and know nothing of the service, bidding upon the same. These bidders generally secure the contracts at very low rates, the accepted bidders or their agents often using deceit and misinformation in securing subcontracts with poor and ignorant men as principals and sureties. The subcontractors, if complaining of greater requirements than they understood, are threatened with the penalties by the contractors, or if the subcontractors attempt service with inadequate equipment, fines are imposed upon them. Finally, if the subcontractors abandon the routes, or the department is compelled to remove them and employ temporary service, the cost of which is charged to the contractors, the latter in turn take action against the subcontractors, who may thus lose the little property they have.

### MORE BONDS.

The republican machine politicians are never happy unless there is a bond issue in sight. The gold-bug Sunday Welcome waits busily over the Portland site.

"Now the city is to be saddled with \$400,000 in bonds, making over five and a half million dollars altogether. There seems no help for it there is no other way of clearing up the floating debts; but isn't this his limit enough? We must begin to cut down expenses and pay off this huge debt, if people are to live and do business in this town."

### SOME TRAITORS LIVE.

The Oregonian has been most severe in its criticism of the management of the war department, yet it draws the line on any one but a republican indulging in this time. Any body else who dares to criticize the methods pursued by Secretary Alger, is in the opinion of the Oregonian, a traitor, or enemy to the government and a foe to the army. In a recent editorial it said: "The American army has been sacrificed in the Spanish war by maladministration due to incompetent officers, chiefly incompetent because chosen through political influence rather than for ascertained fitness. And there are two well-defined sources of criticism of this fault."

"Wherever fusion candidates in the state of Washington go, they encounter a feeling of resentment against their attacks on the administration, on the army and on the war. It is not hard to see why this is so. The treatment of the army is to be examined and depicted, let it be done by friends of the army. Let us not have professed solitude for a cause and offer of remedies from those who are its open and avowed enemies. Let us call in a physician who will heal the patient, if he can; not one who will take the first opportunity to poison him."

Thus the Oregonian acknowledges a great injustice has been done the army through incompetency, but it brands those who criticize this incompetency, unless they are of its own political faith, as though they were enemies, yet it fails to point out any hope that the party in power will right the wrong or prevent the sacrifice of brave soldiers. In not the Oregonian the traitor, instead of those who point out wrongs and propose a remedy? It would "call a physician who will cure the patient," but this "physician" is the same old machine that created the disease. These are the methods of a real enemy would propose. No friends of the government or the army would trust the one who created the disease to cure them. They would turn the case over to new doctors.

Further on in the same article the Oregonian says: "The army needs generous treatment in the matter of supplies, food and medicines. And the proposal is to put in cover a party which notoriously grudgets every cent the army gets."

"The army needs, as much as any other organization, a scientific military basis, such as long ago be given to the military organization of regiments and battalions in first-class nations. The democrats love the army, but they resist this reform. It takes money and a democrat will fight any time rather than a dollar for improvement of the army."

Yes, the army needs generous treatment, but not such "generous" treatment as it has received at the hands of McKinley's secretary that has resulted in thousands of the soldiers dying for want of proper nourishment and care. Alger has starved our soldiers through its generosity; then where are the soldiers to look for generosity? Certainly not again to Alger. And the army needs "reorganization," but shall it be reorganized by the party who put such incompetents as young Captain Blaine in charge of the commissary department at Manila, and that made political pull the chief test for appointments of field and line officers? Did the democrats in congress exhibit their enmity to the army when they voted \$50,000,000 for its support? Can not the democrats be trusted to maintain an army that they showed a desire to create? Will they not cheerfully put men in command because they are sons, nephews or cousins of somebodys, as the republican party has done? Then, who are the traitors? Who are the real enemies of the brave men who enlisted in the army? One at least existed in the nation's defense, the man who defended the rights of the soldiers, but in reality is their worst enemy, for it would still keep the army under the control of the same element that is responsible for the death of a large proportion of the men who enlisted in the nation's defense during the past six months. Some traitors live, but they exert a considerable energy in hiding their identity.

### STOP AND CONSIDER.

The financial currency situation in the United States is now and has been for a considerable time a financial and significant. The treasury's cash balance stands at \$300,000,000 of which all but \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 is in gold. The effect of this accumulation of money in the treasury is to withdraw funds from circulation, to prevent a formidable army from and strength to the world even in a time of war, and to put before the session of congress about to assemble grave temptations to extravagant appropriations. It is not desirable to maintain so large a surplus in the treasury, and if the war is not renewed some way must be found to reduce it. War expenditures and outlays for administration of our new dependencies will not restore the surplus to a desirable figure. We must provide for its disappearance in advantageous ways, or we must reduce the revenues which are now being collected. It is evident that people more than government has any proper use for. Probably we shall do both, for it is easily conceivable that the new dependencies under judicious administration, may yield revenues nearly sufficient for expenditures on their account. As far as can now be foreseen, the cash balance of \$300,000,000 will be with us at the close of the fiscal year June 30, if it is not materially increased.—Oregonian.

### THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

Perhaps no other republicans in New York could have been elected governor but Theodore Roosevelt. When the majority of 288,469 in 1896 was cut down to barely 20,000 this year, it is evident that New York is by no means a certain republican state. It is evident that republicanism is repudiated in New York, and that the personal popularity of Colonel Roosevelt carried him through. He is a typical American, and his capability for adapting himself to all conditions endears him to the people. The national administration, through Alger, desired to annihilate the dashing leader of the Rough Riders, but he would not be downed. Platt supported him only because of a force of circumstances, because he recognized in Roosevelt a greater man than himself. Roosevelt's election is by no means an endorsement of the national administration, for had it been connected he would never have been the nominee of the New York republicans.

### A REBUKE TO HONESTY.

When the voters of Washington last Tuesday rejected the fusion nominees they rebuked the best and most honest administration the state has ever known. Under territorial and state government for years the republican party had full sway in Washington. In consequence public debt was built up to an alarming figure and the people were burdened with excessive taxation. Two years ago the people rose in their might, and discarded the former regime.

In consequence they were given an honest, economical administration. Their public debt was being reduced; their states credit was restored. As a reward to such honesty in public management the people of Washington would have supported the polls last Tuesday the nominees of the party now in power. But they appear to have not appreciated honesty, and rebuked the party that has rebuked them from the clutches of corruption, and put back into power the party that despoiled them in the past.

### ERRORS WILL BE RECTIFIED.

Viewed from a political standpoint, democrats have little to complain of, concerning the result of Tuesday's elections, but from a patriotic standpoint it cannot but be viewed with grave apprehensions.

Given full control of the national government, both in the legislative and executive branches, the republicans will proceed to put into effect their theories of finance and paternal government.

A currency measure similar to the Gage bill will be enacted into law.

### A CASE OF JEALOUSY.

While the United States may not be justified in demanding that the Philippines be ceded to this country as a spoil of the recent war, Germany has no excuse for lashing itself into a rage over the "greed of America," for it would speedily seize upon the islands if opportunity offered. The trouble is, Germany is jealous of the opportunity the United States has to expand its territory. It fears the competition of the American republic, commercially if its territory is spread over the islands of the sea.

Germany, however, is somewhat of a land-grabber itself, and at present the official representative of the Kaiser in Samoa is intriguing and squabbling to obtain possession of those islands, contrary to the agreement between the countries which now exercise a joint protectorate. Germany has not been slow to seize territory in any part of the globe where it found nations too weak to resist. It has islands in Samoa, and when called upon two years hence to decide what policies shall prevail in the nation, will have discovered their error, and will demand a change in administration.

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When the government of Cuba shall have been settled the production of sugar will be greatly stimulated, and the output of the island will probably be doubled within a few years. The Philippines are capable of producing an immense amount of sugar, and held by the United States, that industry will grow rapidly, for under a better form of government, the products to which the soil and climate of the island are best adapted will develop most rapidly. Then the annexation of Hawaii will also stimulate the sugar business there, for American capital and enterprise will more readily take hold of the sugar plantations than when the government of Hawaii was unstable.

With all these changes in the situation, it appears that beet sugar production in this country must suffer a setback, and it is not an encouragement to people with capital to invest to engage in this enterprise.

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### THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The outlook for the building up of a great beet sugar industry in the United States is not as flattering as it was a year ago. The result of the war with Spain has put an entirely new feature upon that growing industry, and from present appearances will crush it out of existence, except in localities far interior, where freight rates will act as a protection to domestic producers.

When the government of Cuba shall have been settled the production of sugar will be greatly stimulated, and the output of the island will probably be doubled within a few years. The Philippines are capable of producing an immense amount of sugar, and held by the United States, that industry will grow rapidly, for under a better form of government, the products to which the soil and climate of the island are best adapted will develop most rapidly. Then the annexation of Hawaii will also stimulate the sugar business there, for American capital and enterprise will more readily take hold of the sugar plantations than when the government of Hawaii was unstable.

With all these changes in the situation, it appears that beet sugar production in this country must suffer a setback, and it is not an encouragement to people with capital to invest to engage in this enterprise.

The first marine to die from disease since the beginning of the Spanish-American war was buried a few days ago. His name was George Self. But 2,500 soldiers of the Spanish-American war died from disease. What made this difference? The answer is easy. The navy was in the hands of men whose lives were spent in the naval service, and scheming politicians did not have influence enough to get into place over experienced men. The reverse was true of the war department. The war department used the offices within its gift to reward political strikers, some-of-the-fathers favor of scheming and political manipulators. The result of these widely differing policies are shown in the death lists. One marine died of disease contracted during service in the Spanish-American war. More than 2,500 soldiers died of disease while in the service of the government during the Spanish-American war.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

From reports of the election received to date it is almost certain that the re-

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