## Times-Mountaineer.

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-DAILY--WEEKLY-

MKINLEY TO CONGRESS.

The message which President Mc-Kinley submitted on the reconvening of the 55th congress, is a voluminous paper, containing about 60,000 words, and is devoted principally to the war with Spain and its results, though it. makes only slight recommendations concerning the final settlement with Spain or the methods to be pursued

for the government of the new termitory that shall be, or has been acquired The president begins his message with the statement that "notwithstanding the added burdens rendered bad management, continued wars with necessary by the war, our people re- its colonies, and keeping up an exjoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity. evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Every manu- ation seems to be the only possible facture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant ation for interest charges and current returns, labor in the fields of industry expenses is heavier now that the is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has in- and whenever a large block of the creased the treasury's receipts to the nation's bonds fall due and payment amount estimated by its authors, the is demanded it cannot be met, for finances of the government have been | Spain no longer has anything on successfully administered and its eredit advanced to the first rank: while its currency has been maintained

at the world's highest standard" He then goes into detail in reviewing the efforts of this government for a year to bring about a peaceful settlemeut of the troubles between Spain and Cuba, and the failure of Spain to consider the friendly offices of the United States to bring about a settlement that would prove satisfactory to the mother country and the colonies. The Maine incident is referred to briefly, though it is given as one of the causes that led up to the declaration of war by congress on April 19th, and the an increase of \$250,000,000 in five suspension of diplomatic relations, by the retirement of the Spanish minister from Washington and the withdrawal nothing to \$40,000,000. Altogether of the American minister at Madrid. . Spain's burden is about \$1,900,000,000. The president then goes into a de- Obviously Spain will not be able to tailed statement of the incidents of the war from the first battle at Manils on the revenue derived from Cuba and August 15th.

mendations as to the form of govern- France will be the chief sufferer. sitions, only saying: "I do not discuss some \$600,000,000 of that kind of "sepeace shall be ratified. In the mean- with ease. But bad mauagement soon time, and until congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military government which has existed since our occupation and Cuba nor the Philippines were a give their people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficial rule."

In reference to Cuba he is equally non committal. Referring to its future government he says: "As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to this people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character, and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the Island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of

the Cuban people." The Nicaragus canal is quite fully discussed, and the president urges congress to take some definite action to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practicle waterway. In a cursory way he refers to the possible dismemberment of China, our trade relations with France and Germany, the friendship of Great Britain, the annexation of Hawaii, and finally renews his recommendation of December 1, 1897, to congress with reference to the retirement of greeenbacks holding that they should be paid out for no other purpose than the purchase of

with reference to "currency reform", is no doubt disappointing to many. "It is not to be inferred," says the message, "that legislation relating to the present [generation may not live our currency is not required. On the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure permanence to our future money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized. The companion | proposition, that our domestic currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs, is taken in fact, confiscated though in- have been widely quoted and read. a proposition scarcely less important. The subject in all its parts is commended to the wise consideration of congress."

In conclusion he recommends that the president be authorized to increase system any more than those from the standing army to 100,000 at least | whom the wealth has been drawn and | early in December with his family for in the judgment of the chief executive | who are the victims of the system. that number of men shall be required. Mr. Carnegie only took what others

Taken as a whole the message is would have taken if they had his opabout on an average with such papers though it is lacking in the firmness law that granted special privileges, that has been shown in the messages not with the man that takes advanwhich former presidents have sub- tage of it. The American-people will mitted in their messages. It contains | never be really free and safe in their a multitude of mild suggestions, leaving congress and the people to guess at his policy, and putting all wealth upon a class and make the responsibility of action upon congres. dollar self accamulative, through the

## THE NEW ARMY.

Secretary Alger, in his annual report, recommends increasing the army moved away from Salem," says the of the domination of the Oregonian to 100,000 men, and if we are to under. Statesman. Possibly not, but if 1 over the republican party. take to hold the Philippines and Porto remains in Salem it will do so withou Rico, and exercise a protectorate over the \$5,000 annual appropriation. The Cubs, the recommendation is not un- people have become tired of feeding reasonable. During times of pcace, this incubes, and will not sanction the an army of 25,000 men has been found appropriation of money by the legisto be scarcely enough to do garrison lature for its benefit. duty. But since this duty is to be none too many. In fact it is doubtful if it will be sufficient to garrison the new possessions. If the Filipinos prove rebellious, which now appears to be almost certain, 150,000 soldiers to be almost certain, 150,000 soldiers solves they will apply to be annexed subject of our warships:

"It is gratifying to state the doubtful for the will of the majority, but they recognize that to congsess in the last annual message al debt was increased \$16,000,000 fore they could be got to the aquarium by him to that body in December, and in this city. The alternative with the greatest of care, have use to congsess in the last annual message al debt was increased for the could be got to the aquarium by him to that body in December, and in this city. The alternative for the handy, bony gar, of subject of our warships:

"It is gratifying to state that our tion with misleading statements." Y. Sun. will prove inadequate to keep the 9,000, selves they will apply to be annexed subject of our warships:

900 people of those islands in subject just as Hawaii did.

"It is gratifying to selves they will apply to be annexed subject of our warships:

tion. Then for a time, 20,000 or 25, NATIONAL BANKS. 000 soldiers will be required in Cuba nd from 8,000 to 10,000 in Porto Rico.

ny in the word, for we will be sudden

ly transformed from a peaceful com-

mercial nation to a warlike power.

No small army of 100,000 men will

partment. Either our ambition will

require pressing down or our new

army will have to be composed of a

SPAIN'S BIG DEBT.

quarter of a million men.

which to secure a loan .

cent on their investiment, along with

some \$1,100,000,000. There is besides

a debt to the Bank of Spain of \$330,-

grown in that time virtually from

000,000 a year, and the Cuban war has

"thrown the fat in the fire." Neither

source of net revenue to Spain; each

cost more than it came to. Spain will

be better off without them. But there

is a bad quarter of an hour coming for

THE WAR TAX

However burdensome the war tax

nay be to the people, they cannot look

orward to a speedy relief. The war is

over it is true, but the needs of the

government are nearly as great now

s when hostlittes existed. An im-

mense army has to be maintained both

in the Philippines and the West

Indies, that cost nearly as much as

though they were in the field under-

Besides, so soon as the United States

ssumes full control over the islands

there will be a great expense incurred

on account of the civil service. There

will be an army of civil officers who

will be placed on high salaries and

this will be a drain upon the national

treasury for some time, for little

revenue will be derived from the is

lands inside of a year. In the mean

time-the standing army will most

likely be increased to 100,000, increas-

ing the expense of that department

With these enormous expenses that

are certain to fall upon the govern-

ment it would be utterly out of the

question to expect congress at this

session to replace the war tax or even

modify it to any great extent. Since

the tariff law scarcely produces

enough revenue to meet ordinary ex-

penses, the extraordinary expenses

must be met by an extraordinary tax.

This tax is on the people to stay for

the time, and it is not improbable that

long enough to see it done away with

THE SYSTEM IS WRONG.

Andrew Carnegie will build a new

ome in New York city. In speaking

"plain comfortable house," which will

cost only \$1,000,000 and stand on

ground worth another million. The

fortable" in a \$2,000,000 home. Mr.

Carnegie should not be blamed for be-

portunity. The wrong lies with the

rights until they change their tax-

ation system so that it will not confer

bond and mortgage with the soil as

"The state fair is not going to be

security.-East Oregonian.

ing the beneficiary of such a taxation stricted field on the coast. He will

of his plars he says he is to have a

fully four fold.

entirely.

going active engagement.

holders of Spanish bonds.

In his report for 1898, the comp. factured elsewhere, and that such troller of the currency says "one of notable reductions have been made in It would seem that the secretary has rather under estimated than over es- the most important reforms needed in their cost, as to justify the statement timated the requirements of his de- the present national banking law is a that quite a number of yessels are now proper provision limiting the amount being constructed at rates as low as which can be loaned to any one in those that now prevail in European greater magnitude than his contracted dividual or corporation in order to 'in- shippards." ideas are capable of conceiving. The United States, having started on an sure a general distribution of loans, and to prevent an improper concenexpedition of expansion, either for ime at least, become a great military

Section 5200 of the revised statutes power. If it is to adopt a colonial policy, which seems to be inevitable at national bank to any person, company present, it must have an army equal to corporation or firm "shall at no time of the capital stock of such association actually paid in." But the comptroller makes the startling statement that suffice to back up our ambitions, nor will a harrow-gauge secretary of war the law because no specific penalty is be capable of administering the deprovided which the comptroller can such violations do not affect the solvency of the bank, nor justify the appointment of a receiver.

The comptroller adds: "On September 20, 1898, the date of the last call by the comptroller for statements of so hopelessly in debt as Spain. By conditions of national banks, constituting nearly one-third of the entire number of banks in this system, pensive royal family it has puta burden reported loans in excess of the limit upon the nation that the 17,500,000 allowed by section 5200, revised people cannot long endure. Repudistatutes of the United States."

Congress ought to take quick cognizoutcome for the country, for the taxance of this official call for reform. A large proportion of the banks which failed in the panic year of 1893 were resources of the country will stand. wrecked by violation of this safeguard. Here in Spokane, says the Spokesman-Review, it was notorious that bank loans went largely by cliques and personal favor. It is not apprehended that these conditions exist here now, In November, 1896, Spanish bonds but the comptroller's report shows that they exist in large degree elsewere quoted at 73: they are now about 40. The difference shows the injury where, and they might recur in Spo-Spanish credit has suffered in two years. Those who buy Spanish bonds

at present prices get nearly ten per more thorough examination of nationat banks by the examiners sent out by a good deal of uncertainty as to what the comptroller of the currency. In they will get hereafter. Spain's conthis connection the comptroller says: solidated debt, home and foreign, is extended over the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore 000,000. The Cuban debt is variously the systems of semi-annual visitations stated, but the New York Journal of by examiners in force in all other Commerce estimates it at \$500,000,000 sections of the country. He has utilized, with some benefit, the examiners years. The Philippines debt has in investigations into the credit of heavy debtors of banks, where such indebtedness constituted a menance to the safety of the banks, and where, despite the criticisms of the comptrolpay interest on this vast amount after ier and the efforts of the bank officials no material reductions in the amount May 1st to the surrender of Manila on the Philippines is cut off. The debt of the indebtedness could be had. The will have to be scaled down, after an necessity for such investigation someinterval of nonpayment of interest. times arises, and wherever it has been made, the result has been most benetended investigation than is possible at this time the government or the curities," and get between \$25,000,000 in the ordinary examination of a bank, in determing the course of the compbrought fresh deficits of about \$100,troller in closing a bank or allowing

MILLIONS FOR A FRANCHISE.

it to remain open."

Terms have been agreed upon between the street railway corporation of Milwaukee and the city by which the company agrees to pay the largest price ever given for a street railway franchise, in this country. The lifetime of the franchise is to be 25 years, and within that period the company is to pay the city nearly \$3,000,000.

treasury on the first of January next \$50,000; on the succeeding new year \$60,000; in 1901, \$70,000; in 1902 \$80,000; in 1903, \$90,000, and in 1904 \$100,000. The latter rate is to continue each year thereafter until such time as the business of the company pays to the stockholders & per cent, when the company shall pay to the city in addition to the \$100,000 one third of the profits earned by the com-

pany after its dividend of 6 per cent. This is brought about by educated public sentiment operating on an inelligent and honest city government. At Milwaukee the old theory, of the public contributing free use of its highways, paying all fares, and giving the streetcar company all the profits, has been exploded. Instead, the principal has been established of rental for public land as well as for

private realty. Use of the streets is quite as es sential to a street rallway company as its tracks and cars. It pays for the tracks, and it pays for the cars. Why should it have free use of the streets?

THE NEW PAPER.

Geo. L. Hutchin has sold out the Bloomington, Ill., Sunday Illustrated Eye to Archie C. Bowen, and with the issue of the 20th retired from that paper. In speaking of the sale, the publication of a new daily in Portland, Oregon, of which previous mention has been manifest on every page of labor of hundreds of men has been the paper and his talented writings direct pernicious taxation to make His departure from the local news-Andrew Carnegie and his family "com- paper field will be regretted by the fraternity and also his friends outside. all will wish him well in his less re-

> the west." Mr. Hutchin is expected to arrive in Portland soon and possibly will begin the publication of his new paper about the first of the new year. That he has selected a good field for operations is beyond question. Portland is large enough to support another realy good daily paper-one that will give the news and will voice the sentiment of the people, not tie its faith to the interests of corporations. The new paper will be democratic in politics, as is promised, he will become and will be welcomed not only by people of that political faith but also

close up his affairs here and depart

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDERS.

by many republicans who have tired

ships and their outilts are believed to be equal to the best that can be manu-

that utterance that former Secretary good or for bad, is destined to, for a tration of a bank's funds in the hands of the Navy Whitney, during the first found the development of skill and provides that the total loans by a ability in warship building in the United States sufficient to justify the Issuance of an order that thereafter all exceed one-tenth part of the amount designs of ships must be our own, and that the materials entered into them must be of American make in every case. Nobody accuses either Mr. he can not enforce this provision of Whitney or Mr. Cleveland of being protectionists-their leanings were quite the other way; and yet they saw apply for violations of this sections in that it was highly desirable, and at the the making of excessive loans, where earliest moment possible, too, that we should be able to design and build, out of our own materials, the warships of the nation. It was that order more

> ships that did splendld service for the nation in its war with Spain, during the present year. But there is more to the story: the order requiring that our warships should be designed at home, built at home and of home material, imposed upon our shigbuilders the necessity of securing the most costly tools, then as now necessary to efficient war ship building, and the possession of these fine tools, and the complete equipment cheapening of merchant ship construction. The result is, as a consequence of such modern and complete shipyards, and the rapid reductions that

American shipbuilding plants that

have occurred in the price of steel manufactures, and which are almost exclusively employed in modern shipbuilding, both for war and commerce we are now ready to build merchant "During the year the comptroller has ships quite as cheaply as they can be built anywhere else in the world, just as we were two years ago, able to build

It was not that the ability to build war or merchant ships grew naturally -it was forced. The exclusive de mand which was created in the United the incentive as well as the justification for the establishment of such costly plants as that at Newport News, Virginia for example, on which Collis P. Huntington has spent and is spending a total of about nine millions of dollars. The demand on the part of the United States still exists for needed warships, and our own people ment to be provided for the new acqui- French holders of Spanish bonds have ficial. The verification, by more ex- can build them as cheaply and as good as they could be built anywhere else. We could build the merchant ships as future of the new possessions which and \$30,000,000 of interest on them. of the ex parte statements of interestd cheap, too, but we lack the demand ment or guarantee of the bonds. will come to us as the result of the war There was a "conversion" in 1881-82, ed officials, as to the safety of large for them. What will induce our with Spain. Such a discussion will after which it was hoped that Spain permanent and unreducible loans, people to buy the ships our builders sometimes becomes of vital importance | can build as cheaply as they could be built for elsewhere?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The white washing committee appointed to investigate Algers adminis tration of the war department has cost the nation \$50,000 already and no telling what it will cost before it quits inbill to pay in order to give Alger s good reputation. The world produced 14 per cent

more gold in 1897, the latest full year reported, than in 1896, and the world The terms agreed upon by the city | will produce in 1898 more gold than it and the corporation, explains the produced gold and silver both in 1888. Chicago Times-Herald, provide that This shows that an increased demand the corporation shall may into the city for anything, even gold, is met with an increased supply. There will be a lively time in the

senate when the treaty with Spain comes up for ratification. There is a strong sentiment among the senators against giving Spain anything for the Philippines, it being held that they were acquired by conquest, therefor should not cost America anything. It is the best evidence in the world

of good sense on England's part that she is always in a state of preparedness for war. It is owing to this fact largely that people all over the world are very careful about insulting the Union Jack. Nations are much like individuals-they are not likely to provoke a contest with any other nation or individual that is always ready to do battle. Within a few weeks the Oregon

legislature will again be in session, and the lawmakers will be busy amending old laws and enacting new ones. In the mean time legislators would to doubt be pleased if their constituents would notify them in advance what legislation they especially want. It would relieve legislators if the people would make their wants known before the session convenes.

There was a mother's convention held not long since in New York. Among the other subjects considered by the materfamilies was that Dally Bolletin of that city says: "Mr. of "Spanking as a Lost Art." It is to Hutchin, who retires to engage in the be hoped that the art is not realy a lost one, for there are a lot ol youngsters in various localities who would has been made, parts with the Eye derive great benefit-albeit some regretfully. His magnetic personality pain- from the time-honored application of this form of domestic discip-

For many years the city of Salem has suffered from an extravagant, partisan administration, and of late was going behind at the rate of from \$8.000 to \$10,000 a year. As a result the people rose up in their wrath last Monday and rebuked the party that had been burdening them during past years. They elected the entire independent ticket with the exception of one alderman. The voters completely snowed the republican party under in

"Teddy" Roosvelt, late colonel of the rough riders, and recently elected governor of New York, is today one of the most prominent men in the United States. If as governor of New York he gives such an administration formidable candidate for president in 1900. He is a fearless, outspoken man and is one who appeals strongly to the sympathies of the people. He is today siderable numbers in these waters in the most logical candidate for president in the republican ranks.

In his annual message to congress President McKinley congragulates With warships being constructed in the nation on the fact that the revenue several American shippards for foreign laws now in force are sufficient to pay ble when captured to do injury in the governments, and unquestionably the current expenses. Evidently the net either to the tip of the long jaws or equal if not the superlors of any that president had not seen the report of to some part of its slender body. It is greatly increased, 100,000 men will be The Cubans feel confident that they can be constructed in any other nation. the secretary of the treasury before none too many. In fact it is doubtful will not be annexed to the United and at prices at least as low, it is worth to penned his message, for the section opposition to the will of the recalling what Grover Cleveland said retary's report shows that the nation with the greatest of care, have died be-

FINISHED

Coaling Station in the Carolines.

PARIS, Dec. 8 .- The peace treaty is finished. The Spainlards have declined to grant most of the requests of the United States which were unsettled at the beginning of today's session. They refused to cede a coaling station in the Carolines.

Day sald today: "We have settled all points on which we can agree. It only remains to engross and sign the treaty. This will be done in two or than anything else, and the condition that resulted, which led to the estabthree days.' lighment of the several most complete The American commissions entered

were not then in existence, but which yous frame of mind. They evidently have since turned out some of the had reasons to believe that the possibility existed that even at this late hour there might be a rupture. This feeling of the apprehension was based on the temper of the Spaniards have displayed lately. This week the commissioners of Spain do not conceal the fles us." fact that, having failed to gain all important points, they are indifferent as to whether or not the conference refor building warships, accelerated the sults in the settlement of peace by the signing of the treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. Miscarriage of the negotiations would leave political prestige at home no worse, if not in better condition than if they signed

Several polute upon which they were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations.

as one of the results of the treaty a and the United States, which will make an important chapter in history States for the nation's warships was The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds, and it is believed France will declare for repudiation of the bonds as the result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed on Spain. They argue that the treaty responsibility has been shifted upon America, and that therefore the French government will endeavor to exact some pledge for pay-

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The Cuban General, Emilio Nunez, has returned from a trip to Sagua La Grande, Cienfuegos, and Santa Clara. where he has been visiting as a com mittee of one, appointed by the Santa vestigating. This is a pretty heavy Cruz assembly to facilitate the disarming of the Cuban troops and establish the men in peaceful avocations.

He reports that the Cuban army in in the country districts is disappearing rapidly. Already 1500 men, formerly in Generals Robaus' and Monteaguedos' commands, are working at agricultural pursuits in Santa Clara prov-

"A country lawyer" is at present serving with distinction and success as | posed Tuesday next. president of the United States, and he is not the first one to reach the chief magistracy of the nation. The two twin idols of democracy, Jefferson and Jackson, were among his predecessors, | Gage's report. The Westminister of the treaty in the senate. and the greatest American of the Gazzette remarks on the subject are a century-Abraham Lincoln-was one of the humblest members of the legal in. It says: profession in a truly rural locality. So it is plain to be seen that "a country lawyer" is likely to amount to some thing when given an opportunity.

TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRES. Insurance Patrol Works for the Poor

as Well as the Insured. At fires in the homes of the poor these detachments of the patrol work just as earnestly and conscientiously to save property as they would in the expen-sively furnished mansions of the rich. At tenement house fires they are of great service. First they ald in getting the people out; then, gathering the goods together, the patrolmen protect them from water with tarpaulin covers. The majority of these fires break out in the basements or cellars; then, following the air and light shafts to the top floor, they spread, and do the greatest damage in the upper stories. To extinguish these fires, the other floors be low have to be flooded, and were it not for the fire patrol in many cases the poor families would lose everything

marked: "Why, it would do your heart good if you could hear how profuse these poor people are in their thanks. and the blessings they shower on us when they find we've saved their things. They go running around, wringing their hands and crying: 'Everything's lost! Everything's lost!' and then, when the fire is out, we lead them back and show them their things, as dry as a chip under the covers, and-well, saythere isn't anything they wouldn't do for us! Half the time they're not insured, and it isn't our business to protect people who are not; but we're not supposed to know everything and our orders are to protect property first and and out whether it is insured afterwards; and it is not our fault if we save the little all of a lot of poor creatures who half the time haven't a change of clothes to their back. You bet, we get to work just as quick in a teneme house fire as in a big house on Fifth avenue, and we do the same work in both places, no matter whether it's for the rich or the poor."-Charles T. Hill

The Silver Gar. There are fishes comparatively comnon that it is almost impossible to keep alive in captivity, or even to make captive without injury. Among these is the silver gar. This fish is found in consummer; in southern waters it is com mon. It attains a length of two feet, is form, and its head and jaws are pretty nearly a quarter of its length, the jaws tapering almost to a point. It is lineconstomed to swimming near the surface, in well-acrated water. Silver gar taken in Gravesend bay, though handled

SUITS THE CUBANS

It was only ten years previously to Spain Refuses to Grant a They Have No Complaint to Make at Its Provisions.

> NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says.

President McKinley's message has given the greatest satisfaction to all declaration of the policy of the United the president of the Cuban assembly,

"The message is most satisfactory to Cuban aspiration and will have an excellent effect here. It proves beyond further cavil and dispute the presithe joint conference today in a ner-America and have been suspicious of British steamer Vedamore. her intentions and it will enable those, like myself, who have believed and HOW IT WAS EXPENDED

Fund Went.

WASBINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The manurgency deficiency bill.

ment got the largest amount, viz., \$29,-Diplomatic circles in Paris predict diplomatic contest between France ment received \$393,000 from the emergency fund. Of this, \$100,000 has een transferred to bankers, for this department at London, for the use of the commission at Paris, and \$30,000 for the commission prior to its depart- continuance of the war tax of a dollar ure ofor Paris.

of \$10,000 for investigating the admin- were present. Istration of civil affairs in Porto Rico have been made to this department. to the disbursing

A BANK WRECKERS PLEA. G. W. Marsh Tells Something Keystone Bank

PHILADELPHIA, Eec. 8 .- Gideon W. Marsh, who was president of the Key- private bank of Taylor & McClure was stone National bank, which failed in last night entered by robbers, who 1891, today pleaded gullty to indict- secured \$4000 worth of negotiable ments charging misapplication of paper and escaped. funds of the institution and making false reports to the controller of the Bank of Antiochville, Ill., has been Marsh's counsel presented a state-

ment alleging that when Marsh took charge of the bank the found a shortage of over \$1,000,000. He merely tried to cover the deficiency, and when Raleigh, now with Admiral Dewey's he fled from the city in 1891, forfeiting fleet, has been ordered home. She \$20,000 bail, he had not a dollar of the will come via Suez canal. bank's money. Sentence will be im-

LONDON. Dec. 7 - Afternoon papers take a gloomy view of Secretary that they will oppose the confirmation fair sample of the comment indulged

Britain, for it cut away practical grounds for co-operation of colonial enterprise between the two countries where territory has been annexed and limits any joint effort in Cuba and the Philippines where the American

status is undertermined. Is About Completed.

PARIS, Dec. 7 .-- There was no joint as the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the American answer to their proposals in regard to the status of Spanish subjects in annexed terri-

As cabled last evening, the eight principal articles of the treaty are settled, and all that remains for the commission to attend to is the settlement of minor points of the treaty. Cubans, who look upon it as a definite | The latter will probably be signed Saturday next, for the Spaniards are States toward Cuba. Rafael Portuldo, as anxious as the Americans to finish the work in hand.

> GONE TO THE BOTTOM. Steamer Loudonian Lost and Twenty

Five Men Drowned. ROSTON Dec. 8 -A dispatch receiv ed at the office of the Furness Steamdent's honest intentions toward Cuba. ship Company from Baltimore an-It will quiet many of our violent asso- nounces that Captain Lee and 24 of ciates, who have talked loudly about the crew of the Londonian were lost. and 45 survivors rescued by the

PHI ADELPHIA, Dec. 8.-The British steamer Vedamore, from Liverpool trusted in her. to co-operate more Nov. 22, for Baltimore, passed in Cape fully with her officials in their work. Henry last night and reported that she of the steamer Londonian. The Londonian sailed from Boston, Nov. 15, for London. She has undoubtedly A) Statement of Where the National gone to the bottom of the ocean.

Deficiency Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The Cans ner in which all war funds were dis- dian high commission occupied seats posed of is told in detail, for the first in the gallery of the house today, the time, in letters sent from all depart- guests of Representative Dingley. ments and bureaus to the house com- The house went into committee mittee on appropriations and made of the whole immediately after the public as a part of the report on the reading of the journal to consider the urgency deficiency bill for support of Of the emergency national defense the military establishment during the fund of \$50,000,000, the navy depart- six months beginning January 1, 1890. The urgent deficiency bill gave rise ditures of the emergency fund amount- size of the army and muster-out of ed to \$13,951,303. The state depart- volunteers. The bill was finally

Want the Beer Tax Abolished. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- About 300 brewers from all parts of the country was advanced to the disbursing officer met here today to protest against the barrel on beer, and to formulate Assistant Secretary Spaulding writes measures to secure its abolishment. concerning the treasury's expenditures Representatives of all the largest of the emergency fund: "Allotments brewing concerns in the United States

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 7 .- The post An allotment of \$75,000 for the ex- office at Clifton, a station on the San penses of the commission on inquiry Josquin Valley railroad, 20 miles into the conduct of the war, has also south of here, was robbed last night been made to the treasury department by two masked men, who held up A. of which \$20,000 have been advanced T. Wilkinson, the postmaster, and secured everything of value in the place The robbers made their escape. The amount of their booty is not believed to be large.

> ARROWSMITH, Ill. Dec. 8.-The CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .-- A safe in the

blown up by dynamite. The loss is \$5000 cash and valuable papers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The cruiser

ators Hoar, Frey and Edmunds are openly opposed to the expansion policy of the administration. It is probable

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973,274. The war department expent to a long debate on the increase in the Sole agents for the celebrated Gambrinus Beer. Wines, Liquors. and Cigars. Also Sandwiches of all kinds. FOUTS & JOHANNSEN, Proprietors

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