pouthit, Publisher SUBSCRIPTION RATES. -DAILY--WEEKLY-

THE AMERICA OF 1899.

In many important particulars the America which the world sees at the beginning of 1899 is widely different from that which it saw at the opening of 1898. The difference is moral as well as physical. Not only do its boundries stretch over many more parallels and meridians, but its poin of view and the attitude held toward i by the rest of the nations have been essentially changed. Its flag floats over territory several hundreds of miles further south and several thou sands of miles farther west than any point which it touched twelve months ago. Races and peoples are part of its population now whom nobody expect ed, either in or out of the United States, to become, at this or any other time, a part of the country's inhabit ants. The circle of the nations's interests and activities has been immen sely broadened. By over 160,000 square miles the country's area and by over 10,000,000 the country's inhabit ants have been increased since a year

The moral and social changes which 1898 brought to the United States how ever, are in a certain sense even more important than the material transformation which it produced. The country's ideals and activities are no longer confined to the region which they formerly covered. Even as it existed at the begining of 1898 the country's boundaries were large and s scope was furnished for its activitie which appeared to meet the ambition of all its citizens. But by a series of events which it is unnecessary now to enumerate, the nation's whole field of vision and aspiration was materially and permanently broadened. With this extension of the circle of its interests came a swift and sweeping enlargement in the scope of its obligations which nobody could have antici pated when last year began.

Perhaps, after all, the changes which the year just ended brought to the United States may be equaled or exceeded by the transformations which the year just opening may usher in. The future is hidden from us now as it was then. The chances are, indeed, that changes will come quicker hereafter than they did ordinarially in the past. We fill a larger place on the map than we eyer did before, and touch the great nations of the outside number of points. Forced into the complications that frustrate the nations of the old world-that of controlling territory remote from our borderswho knows what the outcome may be? It may be the broadening of the

American republic, or it may be the beginning of its downfall. At all events the expansion of our territory must of necessity change our systems. for our laws and rules are applicable only to the government of home people -true patriotic people-who gave their consent to the system of government. But now we have another class to deal with, especially in the Philippines, a people who do not consent to our supremacy as their governors. If we must govern them at the mouth of a cannon-as now seems probable, we undertake a task that has proven the dowdfall of other nations in the past. May it not prove the downfall of ours? At all events, this nation is placed in the most trying time of its history, and while not desiring to appear as an alarmist, we cannot but feel concerned as to what the year 1899 may have in

FUNDING COUNTY DEBTS.

Two measures are before the legislature for funding county debts at a lower rate of interest than that now allowed by law. One proposed by Representative Moody provides that bonds shall be issued by the county court in denominations of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, which period than twenty years, interest payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at any banking house in the city of New York City which the purchasers may designate. The bonds shall not be sold for less than their face value, and the proceeds shall be applied only in the redemption of outstanding county warrants. No provision is made for advertising the bonds at public sale, the county court being clothed with authority to make private contract for the sale

tor Haines, of Washington county, and is as follows:

"Section 1. When any county in this state shall have any valid outstanding indebtedness, the county court of such county may borrow money for the purpose of paying such indebtedness and issue county orders for the amount of such money as borrowed whenever said money can be borrowed at a lower rate of interest than said outstanding indebtedness then bears.

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of any county court desiring to avail itself of the provisions of this act to publish notice thereof for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in such county and to borrow said money from the person or persons who will accept the lowest rate of interest."

Of the two bills the latter appears to possess the greater merit. While by the issuing of bonds to run a stated length of time with interest payable semi-annualy, counties would no doubt he enabled to borrow money at a lower rate than on warrants with accumulative interest, yet to meet the bond payments at specified times would necessitate the creation of a sinking fund that would necessarily lie idle from year to year until the date of the payment, which in the long run would be a greater expense than the saving in the rate of interest. Another argument in favor of the Haines bill ithat the greater portion of the debi would, by its operation, be carried by local capitalists, whereas the bonds the election of A. J. Beyeridge as the war department in the interest of would mostly go abroad, necessitating senator from Indiana. Beveridge those intimately connected with the

necessary, inasmuch as many of them necessary, inasmuch as many of them succed Mr. Turple as United States enough to save Alger and shield him succed Mr. Turple as United States enough to save Alger and shield him for their maintenance be stopped. shey are paying 8 per cent, whereas senator.

they could be refunded at less than the present rate of 6 per cent. county warrants being desirable securities and are sought after by capitalists on ecount of the certainty of the security and the fact that they are non-taxable.

A NATIONAL NEED.

America has an immense foreign rade, amounting to about \$1,850,000,000 annually, but a large part of the profits arising therefrom are consumed in the payment of freight to foreign countries. In the carrying of our commerce ships earn over \$300,000 a year, and less than 10 per cent of this goes to American ship owners. This amount paid out annually to foreign corporations is a drain ipon the wealth of the country that cannot always be borne. It will be a source of sapping up our wealth until eventually it will all be gone unless ckecked by the building of American

Last year the balance of trade in our favor was \$616,000,000, that is we exported that much more than we imported, but half this enormous trade salance was consumed in settling our ransportation account with foreigners. Of course all the freight payments d d not leave the country, for some of the money was expended here while the ships were in port, but it is safe to calculate that \$200,000,000 of it was carried abroad by the owners of ships who did our carrying. Thus the actual trade balance in our favor was only \$400,000,000 at most.

What to do to check this drain upon the wealth of the country is a subject worthy the attention of the national government. It, however, is a ques tion no one has yet satisfactorily solved, yet the Spokane Chonicle suggests au idea that might be beneficial.

If a member of the cabinet, one of the constitutional advisers of the president, was concerned, all the time, in promoting the expansion of our forreign commerce, equally concerned in seeing to it that nothing prevented the employment of American shipping in the carriage of that commerce watching for and pointing out new opportunities for trade and profit for shipping, keeping the subject of our commerce and our shipping constantly before the administration, and before the eyes and in the minds of congress need we doubt that the people would soon realize the importance of the sub ject of expanding our foreign commerce and promoting and conserving a great national merchant marine of our own? There are objectionable features

about the proposition to refund county debts that should be taken into consideration by the legislature before either of the bills now pending are acted upon. One of the most objectionable features about the proposition is that, should the debts be refunded and taken up, the counties would be compelled to pay interest on the accrued interests on warrants that have been standing for a long low rate of interest as to make a saving possible, therefore it is probably as well that authority be not given to counties to refund their debts.

Senator Daly's bill to amend and revise the school laws is the most voluminous measure before the legislature, except, perhaps, a few city incorporatiod bills. It covers 36 pages, and from a casual examination seems principally for the purpose of increasing the salary of the state superintendent and creating offices for five faith ful men to be known as the textbook commission, whose duties shall be to select a uniform system of books for the schools of the state. The bill is one of those which had about as well ay over until the next session. While It pretends to be a measure to prevent the granting of a monoply to any firm of school book publishers, it has some

suspicious features along this line. More roberies and lawlessness is recorded by the Portland press of late than for several years past. There are robberies of the most daring nature that would ladicate the exstence of an organized gang of thugs n the city, yet few arrests are reported About a year ago there were similar occurrences, but not so frequent, and the city government was severely roasted by the Oregonian and Telegram for its inefficiency. Now neither of these papers has any censure to offer the government. Possibly it is because Pennoyer was mayor then and Mason is mayor now. It makes a difference sometimes with the metropolitan press who is in power.

The usual war on fish wheels and traps is being waged in the legislature by the Clateop county delegation, a bill having been introduced abolishing them. It is simply an effort on the part of the Astoria fishermen to secure monopoly of the salmon industry on the Columbia, knowing full well that fishing cannot be successfully conducted above the mouth of the Willamette except with wheels. The scheme is so glarring that it cannot but be discovered by the members of the

A bill is before the legislature to mend the fish and game law that should be considered by the legislators from Eastern Oregon before they give t their support. One section prevents the catching of trout during the months of November, December, Janu ary, February, March and April. As April is one of the best months for trout fishing in Eastern Oregon, it weuld be well to have the close season begin in October and close with the last of March.

Commissary-General Egan tried the other day to justify his department of the army by calling General Miles a liar and everythiny but a gentleman, when giving his testimony before the Alger-white washing committee, because General Miles had questioned the quality of beef supplied the army by Egan. It is pretty good evidence of guilt on the part of the commissarygeneral when he has to resort to such

That there is a future in store for the sending of the interest outside the | when a youth did chores on a farm for | secretary of war. his board, then he went to the city sure to relieve counties and sold papers on the streets until he to save Egan from disgrace and retain

SLOW TO LEARN.

In default of specific figures on of tin-plate by fruit canneries, the Oregonian recently estimated the loss to Pacific coast interests by reason of recent advance in tin-plate, at \$350,000 to \$400,000 the advance being made by the tin-plate trust, and made possible by the favoring tariff. An estimate since received from Fontana & Co, of San Francisco, makes it probable that the consumption of tin-plate in fruit and vegetable canning is less than we estimated, but that the loss by reason of the tariff is greater than we estimated. Fontana & Co. say:

"Our estimate of the consumption of tin-plate in fruit and vegetable canneries on the Pacific coast is 213,000 boxes for the 1898 pack. The average cost of domestic is \$3.40 per box; of foreign, 35 per cent higher; tariff, \$1.50 per 100 pounds; about 20 per cent total pack exported."

If foreign tin-plate is quoted at 35 per cent higher than domestic, at an average cost for the domestic of \$3.40 box, the foreign can be sold here for \$4.59, duty paid; and as 100 pounds is fair average for the weight of a box to tinplate, the foreign plate must pay duty of \$1.50 a box. It would be deivered, free of duty, therefore, at \$3 09. But the trust has now advanced the price of tin-plate to \$3.65 a box. Here is a "pick-up" for the trust of 56 cents a box on 213,000 boxes, or \$119,280, raised through the jump of the trust price, taken from fruit and vegetable products of the Pacific coast. It is perfectly plain, also, inasmuch as we iready export tin plate, and inasmuch s we now have cheaper iron and steel than England has, that tin-plate can be made and sold here for \$1.50 a box ess than it now is-that is, cheaper by

contributes on this coast alone, \$319,-

000 more than is fair and just to the tinplate trust annually. The salmon pack of the Pacific coast n 1897 was, according to Taylor, Young & Co., 3,097,633 cases. This requires 334,644 boxes of tin-plate. The ecent advance to \$3.65, or 56 cents bove what foreign plate is quoted at, taxes the salmon industry of the coast \$187,344. And if the tin-plate trust could sell its product cheaper than it does by the amount of the duty, the tariff enables them to collect an annual tax from our salmon industry of \$501.816. For all the canning industries combined the tax is \$821,316; and for the consumption of the whole country, estimated at 8,000,000 boxes. the taxes \$12,000,000. This will help the trust pay its promised 7 per cent dividends on \$50,000,000 worth of stock, based on plants which could be duplicated for \$7.500,000. There is nothing more important and necessary to be done by congress than abolishment of tariff protection to every one of these colossal trusts which is now protected.

-Oregonian. length of time, whereas, under the orators and press have been declaring ed a bill, which, if it becomes a law, umulative. For instance, if a county a protective tariff built up and fostered has an indebtedness say of \$50,000 on trusts to the detriment of conwhich there is due \$10,000 interest, it sumers, but never before was a clearer would be necessary to borrow \$60,000 demonstration of its effect made than to meet the debt, and the county would in the above. Such radical protection be compelled to pay interest on \$60,000 journals as the Oregonian, New York instead of \$50,000. It would hardly be Tribune and American Economist possible to borrow money at such a have been slow to see the truth of the argument of the democrats, but experience teaches them the facts, for trust after trust is formed in the intive tariff, while trusts are not successful in industries the products of which are on the free list, they must oncede that protection engenders trusts and makes them not only possible but certain of organization.

TOO MANY BILLS.

umber of bills introduced. Already for dollar. the record has been broken in the number of bills introduced, over 300 having been presented.

n their teeth and appear to be runthat department is "snowed under"

That a large number of the bills inroduced are frivolous and useless will h cily be denied by even the men who ntroduce them. No one imagines that we need 300 new laws, or that our statutes are so defective as to require such wholesale amending. But all these proposed new laws must run the gauntlat of committees, and few of them will see the light of final action, for they will never be reported back to the house in which they were introduced, so the state statutes will not be encumbered with them.

Still the good judgement of legislators should dictate that they practice greater economy in the introduction of bills: that nothing be proposed that does not possess merit, for it is a waste of time and money to pile up a lot of ter today in the senate was as follows: and stand no show of passing. Had Huff 1, Charles E. Smith 1, G. W. the legislature followed Governor Geer's advice, and attempted less legisbeen finished inside the constitutional tering 22. limit of time, but now there is little probability that half the necessary work will be finished.

The second year of President Mo Kinley's administration is drawing to a close, yet there is no financial legislation enacted, and there will be none at this session of congress, it having been announced that action on the McCleary bill had been abandoned No wonder some of the radical gold standard people are getting dis-

WHAT ABOUT ALGER?

Commissary-General Egan mus stand court-martial, and will be made to not only answer for the vulgar and coarse language applied to a superior officer, but to defend the administration of his office and explain how it happened that the soldiers were not upplied with wholesome rations. But what about Alger, the man whose of ficial duties demanded that all officers under him performed their duties well?

ome mitigating circumstances con nected with his supplying improper any boy who has brains and energy. rations for the army, since he was only no matter how poor, is evidenced by a subordinate in the scheme to "farm"

Alger may not be powerful enough from dismissal, for he appointed the States senator.

commission that is investigating his ects, and there is no likelihood that its report will be such as to compell the president to dismiss his secretary hold on till the end of the present ad- rotten as the beef was. ministration, notwithstanding he is

nation. The corporate interests are holding ast to their grip on the United States senate. Chauncey M. Depew, the railroad magnate, has been selected by the republican caucus of New York for

Mr. Morton, one of our joint repre sentatives, has introduced a bill in the legislature making it a misdemeanor unishable by a fine of \$5 to \$20, for one man to treat another in a saloon Mr. Morton is somewhat of a joker

The representative or senator who oots the state house at the expira tion of his term will hear from the people in the future. We expect our law makers to be honest, and not carry away the state's property when the ssion closes.

The members of the present legisla ture are a pretty respectable, high minded set of men, who would not be guilty of any little, dishonest act in private business transactions, and it s expected they will be 'scrupulously honest in conducting public affairs. and that they will guard the peoples terests as they would their own.

The Philadelphia Press advises Col. Watterson, editor of the Courier Journal, to come over into the repub lican party where he can say what he pleases, and still have nobody question his motives. We might add, and do what he pleases, and still be respected if we judge of the republican standard the amount of the duty. Our fruit and of morals from the success of Matt vegetable canning industry, therefore | Quay and Mark Hanna.

> AFTER SLOT MACHINES. enator Procestel Would Have The

SALEM, Jan. 19.-The bill introduced by Senator Proebstel for the suppression of the nickel-in-the-slot

machines provides as follows: "Section 1-Each and every person who shall conduct, maintain or oper ate either as owner, proprietor, lessee or employe, or who shall play or use any nickel-in-the-slot machine or other device of like character, wherein are used cards, dice or any substitute therefor, or wherein there enters any lement of chance, whether the same e played or operated for money. hecks, credits or any other thing or representative of value, shat! be guilty off a misdemeanor, and, npon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not ess than \$5 nor more than \$50."

ACAINST "BUCKET SHOPS" uced in the House of the Ru Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kan. Jan .- In the house Here is exactly what the democratic Representative Benefiel has introduc-

> Any one, according to this measure who shall buy, sell or exchange or in any other way deal in options on grain, stocks, bonds, securities or provisions, shall be liable to trial and imprisonmout for from one to five years.

The owner of a "bucket shop" and his employes, when convicted, are to penitentiary. The bill further makes dustries that are affected by a protectit a penitentiary offense to rent a building for such purpose.

EMPORIA, Kan. 18 .- William Martindahe, vice-president of the First National bank of Emporia, which failed last November, owing depositors a half million dollars, has turned his holdings over to Major Calvin Hood, The legislature is not heeding the on a deed of trust. Hood will settle dmonition of Governor Geer with with the depositors for Martindale's placing a reasonable limit upon the the property so that it will pay dollar

When the bank failed, its president, Charles Cross, shot and killed himself at his famous "Sunny Slope" Herford The legislators have taken the bits farm near Emporia. Cross left a confession saying he falseified his reports ning away with legislation, piling up to the comptroller, and exonerating bills in the state printing office until Vice-President Martindale and the

other bank officers. Railroads to Pool Issues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- The Times avs: The announcement of the settween the Great Northern and the not what they were after. Northern Pacific railroads proved to be one of the most interesting statements Wall street has lately had to consider and enthuse over. In Northern Pacific common stock there is reason to believe that a pool has been formed, including in its membership the strongest financiers of Wall street. among others, friends of J. P. Morgan, Governor Flower and John D. Rocke-

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17 .- The result of the ballot for United States Sens-Stone 1.

The vote in the house was: Quay

First Vote at Olympia OLYMPIA, Jan. 17 .- The first ballot for United States senator was taken today. In the senate the vote was as follows: Humes 5, Foster 6, Wilson 4, Lewis 19, and lin the house,

Wilson 21, Foster 20, Humes 17, Ankeny 8, Lewis 8, Allen 2. Depew Gets the Plum. ALBANY, Jan. 17 .- The senate and assembly in their respective chambers today voted for United States sepator. in the assembly Chauncy M. Depew

(rep.) received 84 votes and Edward Murphy (dem.) 60. In the senate Depew received 27 and Murphy 23. McCleary Bill Abandoned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The hous committee on banking and currency definitely decided today to make no further effort at this session to urge the measure for currency and banking revision known as the McCleary bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- The senate and assembly in joint session today Quay Still Lacks a Few. HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.-The sens-

Depew Declared Elected.

torial yote in joint session resulted as follows: Quay 112, Jenks (dem.) 85, Daizell (rep.) 15; others scattering. Necessary to choice, 125. HARTFORD, Coun., Jan. 18 .- The EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gen. Miles is firmly of the belie that the morals of some of the army of war. Egan may have to go, but officers who have testified strongly in Alger, the guiltier one of the two, will favor of that "embalmed" beef are as

Despite the fact that Matthew the most generally hated man in the Quay is under indictment on the serious charge of conspiring to rob the state of Pennsylvania, 112 legislators of that state voted to return him to the United States senate. Bossism certainly holds full sway in the Keystone state.

> The legislators who have been cortured by incompetent barbers will take kindly to Representative Davis' bill providing that all barbers shall erve an apprenticeship and pass an examination before being permitted to practice upon the whiskers of an aprotected public. The death of Representative Dingley

emoves from the halls of congress one of the brainlest men in the lower house, and creates a vacancy that will not be easily filled. Dingley was a great man though his mind did not run exactly in the right channel to make him use ful to the masses. The unanimity of the confederate veterans in protesting against the absurd idea of the United States pen-

sioning them does credit to their honor They fought to destroy the Union, bu are now loval citizens, but to accept pensions for their wrongful acts would be throwing discredit upon their lovalty. It was promised that this should be an economical legislature, but with 275 bills introduced the first four days of ession it begins to cause some to lose

confidence in the promises. However, it is to be hoped the flood gate will soon be closed, and the members will amuse themselves some other way than by introducing bills. If the legislators did not have passes over railroads they would probably stay closer at work and would not adjourn Friday afternoons to the follow-

ing Monday. But it costs them nothing to travel, and it is a very nice thing for them to run home every Saturday to look after private business while their salaries go along. Ex-Secretary Kincaid is in a position to tell Al Holman and the others who are accusing him of malfesance in

ce, for those who are innocent to cast the first stone. Those who have been about the state house for a few years all live in glass houses. Kıncaid may have "farmed" his office, but there are others. Agoncillo, representative of the alleged Philippine government, is re-

fused an audience with the president because he is "too fresh." He seems to be more likely to get thrown into jail than to see the president, bowever this would be pretty rough treatment for the administration to inflict upon one of our new-found citizens. During the first week of the session

there were 91 bills introduced in the led that will make "bucket shops" illegal in senate and 184 in the house, Of this importance and will never reach a noon. third reading, nevertheless the state will have to pay for printing them, and considerable time of the legislature will be consumed in their con-

Representative Curtis has introduced a bill licensing all stores doing business be punished by terms in the state in the state. It is patterned after the Illinois law and is intended to regulate department stores, or rather to place a tax on them that will prevent them doing business in the state. Under its provisions department stores shall pay an annual license of \$250, and \$100

additional for every line carried. The supreme court is so far behind with its work that some relief is a necessity. If it is found that the constitution prohibits the addition of two justices, then the suggestions of Governor Lord to appoint a commission to eference to expiditing business by debts, and it is believed he can handle aid in the work, and to prevent civil cases in which the amount involved does not exceed \$500 being appealed to the supreme court should be adopt-

ed by the legislature. One notable fact of the "thorough ness" of the investigation that has been made by the war investigating committee is that they have called few, if any, private soldiers as witnesses. If they had wanted to arrive at the real facts as to the treatment of soldiers during the war, it is strange they did not get the testimony of the soldiers

themselves. Possibly the truth was The customary bickering over the senatorial contest is going on at Olympia. Senator Wilson is there with an army of federal officeholders at his back, while other aspirants are thronging the Washington capital with their henchmen. Before the contest is over a scandal or two will likely develop. If the people of Washington had chosen their senator at the

last general election this would not The annual edition of the Oregonian is indeed a credit to the state, as it is by far the most valuable publication of posed new laws that are not needed Quay 27, Jenks 12, Dalzell 3, Cowan 1, the kind ever issued in the Northwest It consists of 36 pages of the ordinary paper with 24 pages of illus trations printed on enameled paper. lation, the term's work might have 85, Jenks 70, Stone 9. [Dalzell 13, scat- Twelve pages of the edition are de voted to a description of the different counties, their resources and products and the remainder to general infor-

mation. It deserves a very wide circulation The charges that are piling up against ex-Secretary of State Kincaid of malfeasance in office are of such a serious nature that if he is an honest man he will ask the legislature to apyears, and not resort to explaining the the secretary and preserving \$500 to charges away through the medium of the governor as at present. The the press. If he was honest in his amendments were adopted. dealings with the state a thorough .investigation is what he should court, the mining laws so as to require the for the thruth cannot hurt him, but if not honest what he may say over his own signature will do him no good.

His explanation in the Oregonian of

Sunday was uncalled for and displayed Many of the "infant industries" that have grown into giants through the stimulus of protection are now de. monstrating the fact that they no 1:15 this morning a dam under the while Egan's gross attacks upon the senior major-general of the army cannot be excused, there probably are not be excused.

COURT MARTIAL

for His Abuse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- President McKinley announced to the cabinet at the regular meeting today that he has determined to court-martial Commissary general Eagan. Alger was not at the cabinet meeting, but with adjutant-General Corbin was at the White House in conference with the president on the subject just prior to the cabinet session. An order for the court-martial probably will be made

Just prior to the cabinet meeting General Miles made a rather unusual call upon two of the members of the cabinet. Hay and Long. He had just returned to the city from New York, and when spoken to with reference to the Eagan case, adhered to his original leclaration this was not the time for him to act, if at all, leaving the implication that if the commission or the administration did not act it would then be time for him to take some

WOPK OF THE LAWMAKERS.

SALEM, Jan. 18 .- In the house this morning bills were passed incorporating the town of Adams, creating the office of state biologist without salary and regulating the fees of county coroners.

Thirty-three bills were read a secnd time and referred to their proper committees, and 10 new bill were introduced. The bills introduced were mostly of

a local nature. Among them were the following: By Hall, to provide for registration by county clerk of deaths and births. By Blackaby, to provide for submission to the people in 1900 of proposed constitutional amendments, relative to municipal indebtedness, udiciary, irrigation and repealing. By Stanley, to authorize the appointment of corporations to act as administrators, executors and guardians. By Freeland, to repeal the act of requiring the publication of county

ourt proceedings in official papers. In the senate this morning Looney introduced a bill to authorize trustees of Jefferson institute to sell the entire property to the school district, which finally passed under suspension of the

The house bill to increase the numper of supreme court judges was read second time and referred to the judiciary committee, which has the senate bill for the same purpose. Twenty-one new bills were number probably 74 per cent are of no duced in the senate during the fore-

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 19 .- The house disposed of a miscellaneous lot of business this morning. Thirteen bills were read the second time and refer-

bills were reported on favorably by committees and two unfavorably. The judiciary committee repoated unfavorable upon the bill of Hawson, o provide for the recovery of costs by the prevailing party to a suit in justice courts, and the bill of Farrell to make unrecorded conveyances void as to

Rills were introduced as follows: Roberts, to change the name of the the Southern Oregon State Normal trol, and appropriate \$15,000 for its maintenance.

Hobkirk, to exempt honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the operation of the peddlers' license law, and to exempt state products from the provisions of the law.

Ross, to fix responsibilities of ware house owners and storers of goods. Curtis, limiting the compensation of sheriffs in conveying convicts to the penitentiasy to the actual expenses. Gregg, to incorporate the town

Dallas: passed. Stillman, to create a state library commission and a system of traveling libraries, and appropriate \$5000 for maintenance the first year and \$3000 annually therafter.

Myers secured the passage of state to give each member of the house a copy of the session laws of ports and other state reports.

A feature of the senate proceedings this morning was the report of Chairman Fulton, of the judiciary comto the supreme court bench. It con-sisted of about 2000 words, and is regarded as a masterly summing up of 56 Dearborn St., Chicago. Im constitutional objections, concluding with an adverse recommendation. Two hundred and forty copies wer ordered printed, and the bill was made s special order for Monday, at 2 o'clock. Michell dissented, but made no mi-

nority report. Josephi's bill to reform the administration of the insane asylum was reported from the committee with amendments to make the governor a point a committee for the purpose of member of the asylum trustees, and making a thorough investigation of have three instead of five appointive his official acts during the past four members and dropping the salary of O. R. & N. arriving at Chicago the

> Smith introduced an amendment to assessment of placer claims as well as quartz, and advanced it through the second reading.

FLOODED WITH WATER.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 19 .- About

and in places 25 to 30 feet deep liberal appropriations—the state uni- The break in the dam has allowed CHICAGO. versity and normal schools for instance | torrents of water to pour down on the -do the same thing? They have flats below it. The property loss is grown from infants to giants at the siready large, and if the entire dam expense of the people, now why can- gives way, which seems inevitable, it not they live without state aid? They will be enormous. Along the line are for the benefit of only the limited whence the flood must flow are the big few, and having for years been fostered plants of the Standard Oil Company, that are heavily involved is quite earned enough to pay his expenses him at the head of the commissary dependences and declared General be supported by those who can derive slaughter-house and other manufactur-

these were all warned, and have sought safety on higher ground.

The cause of the flood is the recen heavy rains, the melting snow from the hillsides and a pond of several acres overflowing. Streams for several miles up the gulley have added their grota of water. At 3 o'clock the right pier of the

He Will Have to Answer bridge fell. The Wilson-avenue bridge is a structure 700 feet long, and has been built but a few months. I cost \$350,000.

SAMOANS ARE

A Civil Rebellion in Progress on the Island

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 .- A cable ram to the Call from Auckland, New Cealand, under date of January 17,

When the steamship Alameda left

Apia, January 12 a revolution had proken out on the Samoan islands and was being waged with much bloodshed and great destruction of property. The warships Falke and Porpoise, the or against it than upon the merits of latter in command of Captain Sturdee, the bill. were then at the islands and were taking part in suppressing the rising. On December 31 Chief Justice Cham bers decided in favor of Malietoa Tanu, lative battle only from principle.

claiming Mataafa was barred by the treaty of Berlin, January 1. Five thousand of Mataafa's followers rose in rebellion and defeated 3,000 of Malietoa's forces, ambushing them, killing 13 natives and wounding many. The rebels have burned 400 houses

and razed towns on Upolu. Bread fruit trees have been cut down in many places. Foreigners are injured. The crew of the Porpoise is guarding the mission, which is a refuge for

The three consuls have signed proc lamations recognizing Mataafa's party as the provisional government pending instructions from the powers, with President Raffell as executive head. On the 6th Raffell proclaimed the enpreme court closed, and took possession, declaring himself chief justice. He asked Mataafa for 500 men and was refused

The British and American consuls united in a strong protest against the president of the municipal council. The Porpoise cleared for action and landed a force of Marines. This force was unopposed. It took possession of the court, and Chambers was reinstalled and the British and American flags hoisted over Champers' house and the courthouse. The provisional government wrote Sturdee on the 12th that it would seize Malietos and take Tamasee off the Porpoise by force if necessary to deprive them of their title ing on the Porpoise. The Falke is inactive. The British and American consuls have protested against any infringement of the Berlin treaty. Brit ish residents have taken refuge in the consulate, and the American citizens have taken refuge in the mission.

BADLY MIXED AT SAMOA. American and British War Ships Being

Eent to the Islande. red to the proper committees. Fifteen AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, Jan. 19 .-Further particulars regarding the disturbances at Samoa show that Mataafa's followers numbered about 5,000 men and the adherents of Malietos Tanus only about 1,000. There was two hours fighting between the rival forces, during which several of the warriors were decapitated. The American consul issued a proclamation claiming the Berlin treaty had the same force as a law of congress, and Ashland college and normal school to that an insult to the supreme court of Samoa is therefor equivalent to an inschool and place it under state con- sult to the government at Washing-

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan.19. -It is reported that owing to the rouble in Samoa three British warships will proceed there, and one American wrrship will start for the islands

from Honolulu. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The navy department has issued orders to the cruiser Philadelphia to proceed to Samos at once.

Active solcitors wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the was department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honoresolution directing the secretary of Julu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguisaldo, on the deck of 1893 and 1898, the history of the early the Olympia with Dewey, and in the Indian wars, the supreme court re- roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book, Low prices, Big profits. mittee, on the bill to add two judges Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all

Elegant new Pullman palace sleepers between Portland and Chicago have been placed in service via the O. R. & N., Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern Railways daily every day in the year. Cars are of the very latest pattern, in fact being the most improved up-todate sleeping cars turned out by the Pullman Company.

These new palaces will leave Portmorning of the fourth day and running through without change via Granger and Omaha. SOLICITORS WANTED-LADIES OR

GENTLEmen, for our complete set of Juvenile Books for the holidays. Each set has four books graded for little ones to grown up folks. Each book charm ing, delightful, captivating. Prices range from 50c to \$2,50. Large books each overflowing with happy illustra-tions, Tremendous sellers. Nothing like them. Four months golden har-vest for energetic workers. Credit given, Freight paid. Biggest com-missions. Outfit with samples of all four books free. Send twelve 2 cent

Bismarck's Iron Nerve Was the result of his splendid health Indomitable will and tremendous order. If you want those qualities and the success they bring, use Dr King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cents at Blakeley & Houghton's drug

by Them.

SALEM, Jan. 19 .- Familiar faces of

many professional lobbyists are ap-

pearing about the capitol building,

will be quite a respectable third house,

from a numerical standpoint, on the

ground before the close of the session.

There are a number of bills that need

nursing and careful grooming to in-

sure their passage, and there are others

The professional lobbyist, providing

he is not retained bafore he reacher

here, is willing to take any side of a

that will require some effective work

perhaps, to encompass their defeat.

offers no temptation to them.

legislation.

pilotage bill.

in-the-slot and loan and trust company

The Columbia river pilots have

been represented here by Capt. James

Gray since the opening of the session.

Their object is to defeat the Mackay

T. B. McDevitt has been looking

after some insurance legislation, and

W. P. Keady is charged with being

here in the interest of railroad com-

panies. Representative Whalley is

supposed to look after the interest of

loan and trust societies, and George

A. Steel is presumed to be here doing

some wirepulling in the interest

reapportionment legislation.

Legislators Find Themselves Surrounded

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee of the estate of O. M. Bourland, an insolvent debtor, has filed his final account and report in said estate, and that the same will be called up for bearing in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, at the regula February term of said Court, on Monday the 20th day of February, 1859, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard by said Court. Court.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear on or before said date and show cause. If any there be, why said report should not in all things, be allowed, ratified and approved, and an order be made by said Court disc arging said assignee and exonersting his bondsmen from further I ability thereunder.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

GEORGE A. LIEBE.

Assignee of the estate of O. M. Bourland an insolvent debtor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF FINAL

SETTLEMENT

TOM TWOHIG

pearing about the capitol building, and from present indications there will be quite a respectable third house.

For a first-class pair of shoes or boots, with a perfect fit call on Tom and have your mensure taken. Prices are reason-

Union Street, Between Main and REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE

question if he is paid for his services. His position upon a measure pending Are pefore the legislature more frequently depends upon the weight of financial You support that may be enlisted either for There are some lobbyists, however. who are above mercenary motives, and who appear in the arena of legiswho are above mercenary motives, This class of lobbyists includes those What who have pet hobbies that they have been endeavoring to ride into legislative enactment for years. Money to Perhaps the most lobbying will be done in the interest of pilotage, liquor, burnee, railroad, schoolbook, nickel-

An elegant line of Lazell and Lundborg's Perfumes and imported cut-glass bottles and attomizers. Also a full line of Cyclone Cameras, that make a very appropriate present for a child or grown person. Going like hot cakes. Come early. We take especial pleasure in showing you our goods, whether

M. Z. DONNELL

DR. O. C. HOLLISTER, Ph. sician and Surgeon. Rooms 19 and 20, the Vogt Block Office hours—10 A. M. to 12, and 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. to 4 P. M. Residence west end of Third street. DUFUR & MENEFEE, Attorneys at Lav Booms 25 and 27, Vogt Block.

Did You Ever

Stop to think that this is the time of year that a merchant wants to sell off all his heavy goods. Well that is the case with me, Come in before the assortment is broken and get your choice of the stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Furnishing Goods.

C. F. STEPHENS.

Chas. J. Stubling,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Beer.

The Celebrated Val Blatz Beer, Anheuser-Busch Nutrine, a non-alchoholic beverage, unequaled as a tonic.

173 Second street. . . The Dalles, Oregon.

After the Holidays.

Our Holiday trade was excellent, still we have left a large stock of Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, etc., that we

selling at popular prices.

Our stock of Stationery and Books is complete.

Jacobsen Book & Music Co., 170 Second St., The Dalles, Or.

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HARRY C. LIEBE, Watchmaker and Jeweler

--- DEALER IN-WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE AND DIAMONDS All Work Warranted Fine Repairing a Specialty.

I have reopened this well known Bakery, and am

now prepared to supply everybody with JUVENILE DEPT., BREAD, PIES and CAKE

..... Also, all kinds of

energy are not found where Stomach. STAPLE and FANGY GROCERIES

GEO. FUCH. Pioneer Grocer.

THE DALLES, ORECON VOGT BLOCK. Pioneer Bakery.....