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THE BEEF WAS PRIME.

That is the verdict of the commission appointed to investicate the charges made by General Miles. The most important features of the report, which was made public last Sunday are:

That the charge of General Miles that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long continued field ration; censure of General Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary general (then General Eagan) for the too extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Colonel Maus, of General Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault, and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings will be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances some individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the properties which dignified military laws command; but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement of official facts developed meets the end of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

The objects of the court have evidently been fulfilled. The evidence of a dozen or so men who testified that the meat was all right, has outweighed that of several hundred who swore that it was improper food, that it was nauseating to the soldiers and produced sickness. But the findings could not have been otherwise. The beef had to be pronounced good, for it never would have done to have said officially that the soldiers of this nation were fed on unwholesome food. It would have enraged the public, and when the general reckoning is had in 1900 would have caused some who are holding high places in the nation to lose their jobs. Since the court has said the beef was prime it must be so.

COOLIES INSTEAD OF MULES.

As a result of reports received at the war department from the chief quartermaster and commissary officers in the field in the Philippines, it has been decided by the Washington authorities not to send for the present any shipment of horses and mules to Manila. Instructions have been forwarded to the chief quartermaster officer approving of the employment of Chinese coolies and the proposal to organize a coolie corps.

The idea of the coolie corps is not a new one. The British in their recent operations above Hong Kong, employed Chinese carriers and, according to the leading British officers had coolie corps been organized for the Abassinia, Ashantee and Nile campaigns hundreds of thousands of pounds would have been saved.

In the limited capacity in which Chinese have been employed to date in General Otis' army the quartermaster officers find that a Chinaman will carry about half a mule's load. The cost of feeding the Chinaman is less bulky. Furthermore, not only is the cost of getting the Chinaman to the scene of operations small compared with that of a mule, but the Chinaman can be easily replaced and his loss represents no pecuniary damage.

The quartermaster officers report under the approval of General Otis, that in their opinion the proposed coolie corps will not be kept recruited to its full strength. There are large numbers of Chinese in the Philippines even now, and in the recent fighting Chinese coolies have attended to the wants of the wounded and in many ways have proved of valuable assistance.

It is estimated that a coolie corps numbering 3000 men will meet all the requirements demanded by the present campaign. The organization of the corps and its control will be left to the quartermaster department. As that department is not over abundantly supplied with officers, details will have to be made from the line. A limited number of officers of the rank of captain and first lieutenant in the line will, it is said, be delegated to duty with the coolie corps.

LET US LEARN FROM OTHERS

Experience is said to be the best teacher, and this is unquestionably true, therefore The Dalles can certainly profit by taking lessons from the experience of other cities that have advanced their interests through a display of a reasonable amount of enterprise.

Only a few years ago Pendleton was a place of only 2000 or 3000 inhabitants. It had the disadvantage of being located far interior and was not reached by competing transportation lines therefore, it had no advantages of low freight rates. However it was surrounded by a productive country, and had within its confines some men who were thoroughly enterprising and determined to build up the town for all it was worth. They got together with this end in view, offered every inducement within their reach to encourage the investment of outside and local capital in manufacturing industries. The result was that several important industries were established and today Pendleton is a thriving city of some 5000 inhabitants, all its business houses are occuppied and dwelling houses to rent are an unknow quantity. Wheat may be low, wool a poor price and live stock a drug on the market, yet business goes right along in Pendleton because it has a monthly pay roll of several thousand dollars from its manufacturing industries.

La Grande is another town from whose experience we may profit. It has no particular natural advantages except being surrounded by fertile soil and a good climate, yet La Grande is forging ahead with its beet sugar factory and other enterprises that have been secured through the get up and rustle of its citizens.

Other places might be cited that have worked against adverse circumstances and yet accomplished much, but further comparison is not necessary to arouse the enterprising citizens of The Dalles. They are convinced they have the best location in the Northwest and they know that by a little effort on their part they can make this the best town in Oregon. We have every advantage that could be offered to the manufacturer but we have been content with our superior commercial advantages. Now let us learn a lesson in enterprise from our neighboring towns and forge to the front as a manufacturing city. Let everyone who has an interest in the welfare of The Dalles attend the club meeting Saturday night, and help demonstrate that we are awake, that we are enterprising, and that we are willing to put up money to advance the town.

A WRONG IDEA.

General Merriam, who is in command of the U S. forces in the Cour d'Alene district recommends as a safeguard against the repetition of outbreaks similar to the destruction of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill, that the state of Idaho enact a law preventing the organization of labor unions in the state.

General Merriam's long service in the army where the strictest discipline is required hardly fits him to be an impartial judge in such cases as the one now agitating public sentiment in Idaho, hence the severity of his suggestions. After the riot at Wardner he no doubt looks upon union miners all as criminals and is incapable of discriminating between the good and the bad. He like too many others recognizes the powerful only as the ones entitled to consideration, while he would have the wage earner placed in a position that he would have no rights except to do the bidding of his master, and accept whatever wages the employer might be generous enough to give. Evidently this is his belief from the fact that he has called a meeting of the mine owners at Spokane to consider the labor question and arrange details for self protection.

For Idaho to pass such a law as General Merriam suggests would be to encroach upon the rights of laborers and place them at the mercy of the employers. It would leave them without means to organize for self advancement or the means of repelling any oppressions employers might desire to impose. The recent riot at Wardner was an affair that roused law abiding people with indignation, but in their excitement they should not hasten to inflict injustice upon those who are not responsible for violations of the law. What is needed to prevent a recurrence of such outrages is for the civil authorities of Idaho, assisted by the government troops, to hunt down the leaders of the Wardner riot, convict them of murder and hang them the same as any other murderers would be dealt with. This done, and in the future even miners' unions will not be ready to venture headlong into violence for the purpose of rectifying misunderstandings between themselves and mine owners.

A GRAFT CUT OFF.

By the rendition of an opinion by Attorney General Blackburn, at the request of Secretary of State Dunbar, it appears that the state will be saved quite a large amount of annual expenditures. General Blackburne was asked for advice relative to the secretary of state's duty in auditing claims which have been presented and which may yet be presented for printing done by the state printer for several different public institutions of the state, and for boards which have been created by the legislative assembly, and advice as to whether or not the claims should be audited and allowed by him, and if so, against what funds the warrants should be drawn. He holds that the printing bills of the state board of dental examiners, state board of medical examiners, state board of barbers' examiners, and state board of pharmacy must be paid by the boards out of the fees which they are authorized to collect and not by the state out of the general fund appropriated by the legislature for state printing. The printing bills of the state food and dairy commissioner, state game and forestry warden, Soldier's Home at Roseburg, state fish commissioner, penitentiary, insane asylum, reform school, blind school and deaf mute school, it is held, must be paid out of the appropriations made for their office and general expense.

DID SOME GOOD.

Nobody expects the repors of the beef court of inquiry to have the desired effect of removing Alger from the head of the war department, but the investigations that have been made will have at least one good effect, that of having the army ration adjusted so as to be adapted to the tropical climate and furnish the soldiers in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philipines with food suited to those countries. The investigation has caused the following order to be issued from the war department to the commanders of the army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines:

"To better enable the president to determine what alterations, if any, in the established ration would be conducive to the better health of the troops serving in tropical climates, the acting secretary of war directs you to institute a board of three officers to fully examine into the subject of desired changes in rations for troops and that you submit the substance of the report by cable. Particularly should experienced officers and enlisted men of long service in the tropics receive full consideration."

It has been demonstrated that the ration of bread, coffee, bacon and beans that is supplied the army here is unsuited to the tropics; something less heating is required in the hot climate and the investigation that has been ordered will no doubt result in the soldiers being supplied with food better adapted to their use.

American people are beginning to realize what imperialism really means. There are more than 30,000 soldiers in the Philippines who have been fighting the insurgents for three months on the island of Luzon, and while victories have been won, the Filipinos are no nearer whipped than they were when the first gun was fired. General Otis informs the war department that more troops are needed, so we can rest assured if we ever hold the 9,000,000 Filipinos in subjection we must have an army of 100,000 men. To maintain them in the field will be the cost of imperialism.

UNDEMOCRATIC IDEAS.

Professor Bernard Moses, of the California State university, is perhaps one of the most radical imperialists that appears before the public as a lecturer on the subject of imperialism, and he takes hold of the question in real Johnny Bull style, though his reasoning, however faulty, is admirable for its boldness. Recently he delivered a lecture in Los Angeles from which the following extract is taken:

"As regards our principles, the war has effected a revolution so fundamental that as yet we are unwilling to acknowledge it. We are not willing to say that it has set aside in our minds the doctrine that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' At the same time, when we face the problem of controlling certain populations that have been brought under our authority, we are fully resolved to set up and maintain a government whether the governed consent or not; and in this we are changing in some measure, the basis of political philosophy. We are coming to recognize that if a government secures the well being of the governed, in the most perfect attainable form, it has in that fact the ground and justification of its existence. This is the basis on which will rest the government we shall set up in the West Indias and the Philippines. This change in our point of view is the immediate and necessary result of the war. When we see Havana, Manila or Santiago wisely and economically governed under the strong hand of appointed authority, we shall be disposed to ask ourselves again if results are not, after all, a good criterion on which to estimate the work of a government. And if we get better results in these island cities than in San Francisco or New York, as it will be easy to do, this fact itself will call in question the policy of a strictly democratic rule in our great centers of population."

When Prof. Moses assumes to state that opinions have changed as to "governments deriving their power from the consent of the governed," he assumes to speak for a limited number only, and certainly not for the whole people, for if such a change has taken place then we are no longer fit to maintain a democracy, but are ready to become a monarchy. The foundation of our government rests upon that principle, and if we have discarded it then the foundation of the republic has fallen. This we are not ready to admit.

Again Prof. Moses has the wrong idea of our duties toward the people who occupy the islands formerly held by Spain. We are not their keeper. Whether we can better their condition is not a question to be considered. This government is not a world-wide philanthropist, that it must start on a tour of conquest around the globe, and whenever a government is found that is not so good as ours, take possession of it and make it a dependency of the United States. Spain, France and Great Britain undertook that some 250 years ago, and they were considered tyrants. If Prof. Morse is right, that we are justified in taking charge of the Philippines because we can give them a better government than they can give themselves, then we would be excusable for landing our armies in China and taking charge of national affairs. And since we have the best government on earth, we should continue our expansion until we had gobbled up all the nations of both hemispheres. Imperialism is undemocratic; it is foreign to American principles, and cannot be justified except upon the plea that we are mighty and able to govern other people, therefore we should.

ALL ARE INTERESTED.

The opening of the Columbia to navigation from Astoria to the head of navigable water is a matter in which every section of the Inland Empire is directly interested, for when this is accomplished all of Eastern Oregon and Washington, also the northern part of Idaho, will be in closer touch with the outside world through the operations of a freight rate that will place them nearer on an equality with the producers in more favored localities. At present the most serious obstruction to navigation is the rapids between The Dalles and Celilo, and when this is overcome the products of much of the Inland Empire will float down the river or be carried by rail at a reduction of 50 per cent from present rates.

How or when this obstruction is to be overcome is a matter yet to be determined. That the boat railway will not be built is a foregone conclusion, and it is a proposition that never should have been considered because of its impracticability, but now that it has been discarded, the only means possible is by canal and locks or a portage road. To construct the former, judging from the time consumed in the building of the canal and locks at Cascades, it would afford little relief to the present generation to consider such an improvement. Then the most feasible plan is to ask the government to construct a portage road. Such an improvement could be built within a year and would afford the relief which the farmers miners, stockraisers and merchants of the upper country desire.

In the construction of such an improvement The Dalles in common with all places to the east of here is interested, for whatever helps the adjacent country helps this place. Portland is alike interested in the opening of the Columbia to navigation, for the cheaper rates that are made down the river the more trade will come to that place. With so much to be gained to the upper country through the opening of the river it seems incredible that it should have been so long delayed, and it will certainly be an easy matter to interest the congressmen from this state, those of Idaho, and at least one of the Washington representatives in the matter of getting an appropriation for a portage road.

SHALL THE DALLES GROW?

This is a question that will be placed before the citizens of The Dalles at the meeting to be held in the club rooms Saturday night. To every property owner and every business man it is a question of vital importance at this particular time, and is one that should be answered with a great, big "yes" backed up by a liberal amount of cash. Every phase of how to make The Dalles prosper will be discussed, and the proposition will be made to raise a bonus to be offered to encourage manufacturing, and that it will be cheerfully met we firmly believe. We all recognize the fact that The Dalles is the best commercial point in Eastern Oregon; that we have the best stores, largest warehouses, most substantial banks, and most convenient facilities for doing a commercial business to be found east of the Cascade mountains; but in building up our commercial interests we have neglected an important factor—that of keeping up the growth of the town commensurate with our commercial importance. We have overlooked the fact that we have not enough people, that we have not a population in keeping with our other interests. Therefore we need industries that will attract more people. We need to offer employment to wage earners, to persons who will become consumers and customers of our various business houses, who will eventually become property owners and permanent residents.

How shall this be accomplished? is a question that now confronts us. It is believed that manufacturing industries will solve the problem; that they will offer employment to more people, and that they will aid materially in the growth of the city. How to secure such industries then becomes the question for us to solve. If it can be done by offering liberal cash inducements, we believe the people of The Dalles stand ready to offer them. Our people are too enterprising to let an opportunity go by of bettering their condition, and when they assemble in conference at the club rooms they will say emphatically that The Dalles must grow, that it will not be for the want of cash if manufacturing industries are not created here.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

In Portland labor unions are more active than they have been for many years, and an assembly of federated trades in that city seems to be assured. The Portland labor unions seem to be going about the organization in a systematic and business like way that bespeaks success, and their efforts, if carried out on the plans they have outlined, will have a salutary effect. They propose to devise for submitting all difficulties between employers and employes to arbitration by clear-headed, uninterested parties, thus, if possible, preventing strikes and settling difficulties fairly to both parties.

Labor leaders recognize more than ever that there is little to be gained by strikes, which result only in depriving them of employment for the time and also loss to employers which the laboring man usually makes good after the strike is settled and work resumed, therefore it is most important that strikes be prevented if reasonable wages may be maintained without them, since they cause enforced idleness and result in little good.

Labor unions are advantageous in every line of industry, if they are conducted for good ends, but like all beneficial institutions may be abused when they are used to further selfish or unlawful purposes. A union in any line of industry tends to enhance the efficiency of the workman, for he must attain a certain degree of profficiency before he can become a member, and as a rule the employer gets better service from the union artisan than from the non-union man, therefore it is to the interest of the employer as well as the employe that unions be maintained. Another beneficial result is the keeping up of a uniform scale of wages which is alike of advantage to the laborer and the one who employs labor. The organization of labor unions is elevating to the membership so long as they are conducted for good purposes, and they should be maintained in all places where wage earners are sufficiently numerous to make them practicable.

A good many bad things are said about the United States senate, and justly too, for that body is becoming a congregation of autocrats, but the harshest thing lately uttered comes from the lips of Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, when he said: "Most of us (meaning the senators) sympathize with Quay on account of the persecutions to which he has been subjected both in the senate and private life, and we would like very much to have him with us once again." Then he goes on to say, because of this sympathy, he believes Quay will be seated. The New Hampshire senator would thus make it appear that the action of the senate will not be actuated by law, justice or precedent, but by sympathy, and that for a man like Quay. If the senate has come to this it had as well be abolished, for it has outlived its usefulness.

The last Oregon legislature passed a strict law for the purpose of abolishing slot machines, but it is being ignored. There is also a strict gambling law on the statute books, making it a misdemeanor to gamble or even to rent a building in which gambling is permitted, yet it is seldom enforced. In fact it cannot be enforced successfully. Then why should such laws exist? That gambling is an evil every one admits, but since it is not supressed by the enforcement of laws, why should it not be licensed and made pay for supporting local governmen? If a heavy license were placed on gambling houses and gambling devices there would be fewer of them, and what remained would help pay for the trouble they create.

The people of Massachusetts have come to a conclusion that the telephone business is a public service that ought to be regulated by the public and not by a monopoly. A bill has been introduced into the legislature of that state giving the state gas and electric commission the right to supervise it and fix telephone charges. The result is the beneficiaries of the monopoly are crying out that Massachusetts is becomming as "populistic" as Kansas. The people are simply awakening to their rights in all parts of the country, recalling the Jeffersonian principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.—East Oregonian.

There is no suspension of hostilities in the Philipines, notwithstanding the Filipinos have sued for a suspension of fighting while they can assemble their people and learn if they want to accept the terms of peace proposed by the commission. What does the administration propose to do with those people anyway? Will it go on killing them like dogs, just because it has bought them from Spain? It begins to look as if we were more cruel masters than were the Spaniards.

A guilty conscience and fear of punishment has driven the leaders of the Wardner riot out of the state of Idaho. The fact of their getting away is evidence against them and should encourage the authorities to be that much more diligent in hunting them down. Their crime is an unexcusaple one and until they are brought to justice there will be a blot on the name of Idaho that will drive law abiding citizens away.

WILL THEY EYPLAIN?

The silly, imbecilic writer of editorials in the Oregonian imagines that he has propounded a series of questions to anti-imperialists that are unanswerable, and that will forever hush those who are opposed to the idea of expanding the government of the United States over the entire universe. His questions are as follows:

"Will some anti-imperialist kindly explain why American ascendency is right in the Caribbean sea and wrong in the Malay archipelago? Why will conquest be harmless in Porto Rico and suicidal in Luzon? Why is the flag an emblem of right and order in Cuba and of oppression and iniquity in the Philippines? Why is it constitutional to capture and hold San Juan with army and navy, and unconstitutional to capture and hold Manila? Why does the consent of the governed apply to naked savages in Luzon and not to the civilized Christians of Porto Rico?"

Such questions as these are so utterly absurd, that did not they come from a paper having the standing of the Oregonian they would be unworthy of consideration, but coming from a journal of such wide circulation and one that at least assumes to be creditable, they are entitled to a passing notice.

The first interrogation, "Will some anti-imperialist explain why American ascendency is right in the Caribbean sea and wrong in the Malay archipelago?" almost answers itself, for no anti-imperialist has ever held that "American ascendancy in the Caribbean sea" is right, except by the consent of the people inhabiting the islands of that sea. But conceding that it is right under present conditions (though as to Cuba, even President McKinley, the chief of imperialists, does not insist that American ascendency is to be pushed beyond assisting the Cubans to establish a government for themselves) this case is not analogous to that in the Philippines. Before we went to war with Spain, Cuba had plead with the United States to recognize her independence, and invited American intervention. Cubans were willing then and are willing now to recognize American ascendancy to the extent that they will turn their governmental affairs over to the United States until such a time as they can govern themselves, and, too, there is a very large number of Cubans who at this time favor annexation. The Filipinos never asked us for help, never signified a willingness to accept our good offices in driving the Spanish army out of their country. We swooped down upon them unawares, destroyed the Spanish fleet, then made them our allies to help take Manila. After this was accomplished, without consulting their wishes we undertook to bring them under our subjection.

The other questions are alike absurd. In Porto Rico there is no war of conquest. The Porto Ricans are willing and even anxious to become citizens of the United States, while the Filipinos are not. The flag is an emblem of light in Cuba because it was with the consent and invitation of the Cubans that it was raised over them; it is an emblem of oppression in the Philippines because the people there have refused to pledge it allegiance, and never invited us to raise it over them or their country. The consent of the governed is just as necessary in "Christian Porto Rico" as it is in "Savage Luzon," and the fact that this "consent" was willingly given by the Porto Ricans and refused by the Filipinos makes the spreading of the authority of the United States right in the former and wrong in the latter instance.

Now will the Oregonian or some other imperialist explain why, when the Filipinos were fighting against Spanish oppression, they were patriots, and when they opposed American domination they suddenly became rebels? Why they were made allies and were armed when we needed their assistance to drive the Spanish army out of Manila, and then were made our enemies as soon as the Spaniards were subdued? Why it was patriotism to oppose Spanish oppression in the Philippines and is rebellion to resent American tyranny? And last, will they explain what business the United States has had in the Philippines at any time after the surrender of Manila?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Free silver may be too small an issue to make Bryan president, but anti-imperialism and opposition to the trusts is not. Bryan on a good, strong platform cannot be beaten in 1900.

Alger is plotting to be elected Senator from Michigan. He has no doubt made enough out of the deals for rotten beef to buy his way into the senate, hence his election is within the range of possibilities.

The authorities at Wardner have done a wise thing in arresting Sheriff Young of Shoshone county as one of the conspirators in the recent riot. Indications point to the fact that he is one of the ring leaders.

Oregon cannot but take pride in the fact that Owen Summers, colonel of the Second Oregon, has been selected to lead a brigade in the Philippines. It is more evidence that Oregonians will come to the front no matter where their lot is cast.

There is a suggestion to reproduce the battle of Manila at Portland on July 4th. If it is done the committee in charge had better get Dewey to come over and conduct the fight, for amateurs might make a bad job of it, and blow up the city.

Mr. Alger says "if some of the beef was spoiled what of it?" That illustrates what kind of a man is at the head of the war department. He is very like our governor who is willing to sacrifice the lives of all the volunteers to maintain the administration's imperialism.

And now it is announced that Col. Fred Grant's daughter is to be wedded to a Russian nobleman. It would seem that the Grant family had had enough of foreign noblemen. The young lady should take warning from the sorrows of her aunt Nellie's marriage to a title.

The president is debating the advisability of convening congress in special session next October, for the purpose of disposing of the currency measures. In this he is taking most desperate chances for if congress starts in to monkey with the currency it will be on lines that will likely send the president to his official grave.

The fact that The Dalles is losing some trade because of new trading points springing up in the interior should stimulate property owners and merchants to help along every move that will advance the interests of the city. Manufacturing will do this, and money offered as inducements to foreign capital to invest in such enterprises will be the best investment they ever made.

The Dalles cannot afford to go backward, but must keep going ahead. It can be kept on the move if every property owner will back up the club in its commendable efforts to encourage manufacturing. Let factional strifes be forgotten, and everybody get right into the harness to labor for the upbuilding of a common interest.

During the war with Spain Commissary-General Eagan bought 6,357,114 pounds of canned roast beef for the army. It must have been profitable for somebody to invest so heavily in this experimental ration. Wonder how much of a "rake off" Alger and Eagan got out of the deal? Probably the president will appoint a court of inquiry to find out.

To Marconi, an Italian, is due the credit of the introduction of a practical system of wireless telegraphy, and while Great Britain has the honor of having first made an extensive use of it, there is a strong pobability that the ingenious Yankees will be the first to develop it and make it a widespread utility. Already enthusiastic experiments in this country promise much in this direction.

In San Francisco the other day Olin M. Welborn, ex-collector of internal revenue, was arrested. He was with a Texas regiment, having enlisted as a private soldier, but in that role he could not escape detection. He is an embezzler to the amount of $40,000 which he stole while in office. His capture is renewed evidence of the fact that crime cannot be concealed, and that criminals will be brought to justice sooner or later.

Shoe manufacturers in the United States announce that they can save $40,000,000 a year by going into a trust, but if they do the wearers of shoes will not get any of it, for the price of shoes will not come down. More likely the price will be raised so as to double the savings by combination. The tariff on shoes give the manufacturers a monopoly of the market, and when they have gone into a combine they may be relied upon to put the price up to all the tariff will stand.

A manufacturing industry that would employ 150 men in The Dalles would make a demand for at least 75 more houses to rent; it would bring 500 more people here to be fed; it would make a pay roll of $3,000 a month; it would furnish a home market for more farm produce; it would put more money in circulation; and in time it would be followed by more like industries. For whenever manufacturing is begun here it will be found that this is the most favored location for manufacturing on the coast. People who own ground to sell, have buildings to rent or merchandise to sell, will make a good investment by offering cash inducements for manufacturing industries.

TOLL OR FREE ROADS

There is a considerable demand on the part of people for free roads and the doing away with toll roads throughout the country, and in this demand is included the toll road leading from Long Hollow beyond Bakeoven, known as Shearer road, many insisting that this road should be owned and maintained by the county.

While the principle of all roads being free is correct, there are exceptions, and the Shearer road is certainly one of them. Deschutes canyon is a most difficult country over which to build a road, and to keep it in repair requires a considerable outlay of money each year. The expense of keeping it up would be a heavy tax upon the county, and were it undertaken, it is not unlikely that the road would be impassable in a short time. So long as that thoroughfare is a toll road it will be kept in good repair, but should it become public property the chances are favorable that it would ere long become of little use. It would be a fortunate thing to the traveling public if all roads were free, but where one is so expensive to keep up as this road is, it is better that it remain in the possession of private parties, for they will keep in good repair because it is a source of revenue, and since it is maintained at the expense of those who use it, there is no great injustice so long as tolls are reasonable.

The trusts that are protected by tariff duties could be shaken up badly, no doubt, by the withdrawal of that protection. They are numerous. The trust that controls steel rails and billets is one. It enjoys heavy protection against outside competition. Pig iron is another protected article that has been made the subject of a trust. Tin plate, plate glass, wire nails, leather, pulp, paper and many other products are in the same position. Under the higher protection given them by the Dingley tariff, prices have been materially raised and combinations have been formed to defeat competition at home, regulate production and reduce employment. The tendency of prices continues upward. Senator Pettigrew offered an amendment to the Dingley oill providing for the cessation of the duty on any manufacture that should enter into a combine, but it was voted down. Since then the trusts have multiplied.—Astoria Budget.

If the imperialist policy of the administration is to be carried out and the Phillipine islands brought into subjection, why does not President McKinley call for the additional 35,000 troops authorized by the last congress, send them to the Philippines and strike a quick and decisive blow? The bushwhacking warfare that is being kept up in the archipelago is becoming tiresome. If the Filipinos must be whipped it should be done up in a hurry. At the rate soldiers are being sent there, it is only about enough to recruit the ranks and take the place of the men who are killed, wounded or become disabled by disease. There is no sense in making child's play of the war. It ought to be done well or not at all.

Dewey's Route Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Mayor Phelan last night sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey:

"San Francisco, To Admiral Dewey, Manila: On behalf of our citizens, we, the mayors of western cities, cordially invite you to return by way of San Francisco across the great ocean which was the scene of your victory and which you have opened to American influence and trade. Pacific coast cities feel especially grateful for the protection afforded them. The Olympia was built in our yards, and the volunteers who answered your call are from Western homes. We are all eager to show our appreciation of your patriotic services, and would be honored by your acceptance."

MADE A BOLD ADVANCE

Oregon Boys in a Fierce Skirmish.

MANILA, May 9.—6:35 P. M.—A reconnoitering party from Lawton's command, consisting of two companies of the Minnesota regiment and two companies of the Oregon regiment, under command of Major Diggles, of the Minnesota regiment, advanced yesterday to a point near San Miguel, 12 miles north of Balignag. The Americans were met with a volley from a force of rebels behind a trench. Major Diggles was wounded in the head, and a private, together with 10 typhoid patients, were brought by special train to Manila today.

The Don Jose, the last of the missing steamers under the American flag which were detained by the insurgents since the beginning of the war, was found by the gunboat Manila at Batangas, arrived here today.

MARTIAL LAW IN IDAHO.

Union Miners Cannot be Employed at Wardner.

WARDNER, Idaho, May 9.—The proclamation given to the press last night was formally issued today with some modifications by Governor Stuenberg's representative, State Auditor Sinclair, with the approval of General Merriam.

This is the most radical blow yet aimed at the criminal organizations of this region, and all loyal citizens are hopeful that it will prove an absolute remedy. It is directed to the mineowners of this country, and denies their employment of men belonging to organizations proven to be criminal during the continuance of martial law.

All miners applying for work will be required to get a permit from the state, first denying their participation in the recent riots, and secondly denouncing membership of any society which has approved of said riots, mineowners refusing to comply with those conditions will be required to close down their mines.

The state is building a pen 150 by 120 feet in size, with four rows of bunks around it.

The inquest is still progressing, and may last several weeks yet.

HE WANTS A REST.

Carnegie Says That is Why He Sold His Property.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Andrew Carnegie, asked to give his reasons for selling his vast interests in the manufacture of iron and steel, referred with indorsement to an interview with him printed in a London paper today. In this interview Mr. Carnegie was asked if he had sold from fear or dislike of the trusts, and was quoted as replying:

"The trusts have never frightened me, and the Carnegie Steel Company has no occasion to be afraid of them, as it is the greatest property of its kind the world has ever seen or probably ever will see. I did not sell out because business was not prosperous; nor was its prospects ever so good. I sold in pursuance of a policy deterined upon long ago not to spend my old age in business, struggling for more dollars. I believe in developing a dignified and unselfish life after 60."

Mr. Carnegie's attention was called to a paragraph in a London paper which referred to his famous declaration, "That to be rich is to die disgraced," and he was asked what he was going to do with the $100,000,000 he had amassed. "Tell that editor," replied Mr. Carnegie, "to watch and see. I hope I shall not justify the definition, sometimes deserved, of a philanthropist, as a man with a great deal of money, but very little sense."

THREE IMMENSE TRUSTS.

The Combines Continue to Grow and Flourish.

MUNICH, Ind May 9.—The statement is now positively made that the mammoth window glass combine will be completed during the next few days. Glass men now regard the thing as settled, and the American window Glass Association, which goes out of existence May 30, will be supplanted promptly by the big concern. The new trust will be capitalized at $30,000,000, and will control absolutely more than 90 per cent of the country's window glass production.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Representatives of more than a score of the leading plow manufacturing concers of the United States met today and virtually completed organization into which it is proposed ultimately to take all manufacturers of Agricultural implements. The capitalization of the new combination is placed at over $65,000,000.

CAICAGO, May 9.—The Post today says: A gigantic combination, gathering in all the flour milling corporations at the head of the lakes, New York City, Buffalo and Syracuse, has been effected, and tomorrow the score or more of mills embraced in the deal will be turned over to the new management. The consolidation is capitalized at $40,000,000.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS COMBINE

They Will Form a Trust, With a Capital of $50,000,000

NEW YORK, May 10.—It is reported that negotiations are in progress with an excellent prospect of soon reaching a successful conclusion, for a combination of manufacturers of all grades of carpets, in a corporation which will be known as the National Carpet Company, and will be capitalized at between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. The consolidation is being promoted by New York and Boston capitalists. It is said the National Carpet Company will buy a manufacturers' plant and business for a sum agreed upon paying one-half cash, to represent the investment in real estate and machinery, and one-half in common stock of the new company. It will also pay cash for material on hand, manufactured and unmanufactured. In particular cases, the book accounts will also be purchased if guaranteed. The cash to make these purchases will be raised by the sale of a 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, which will be offered to the concerns going into the movement. This carries a bonus of one share of common stock for each two shares of preferred, so that each concern can become an underwriter. There are no commissions to be paid to any underwriting syndicate.

For Sale.

A farm of 160 acres, partially improved, located seven miles from The Dalles, price $800, on easy terms. Inquire of proprietor of Columbia hotel.
april 29-1m

CANNOT COME HOME NOW

Volunteers in the Philippines Must Wait.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—In reply to the cable of Adjutant-General Corbin last night in regard to the return of volunteers, General Otis cabled this morning:

"MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant-General, Washington: The volunteers first to return are now at Negros, and 45 miles from Manila, at the front. It is expected that transports now arriving will take the returning volunteers.

"The volunteers understood that they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of this month, but they know the importance of their presence here at this time, and accept the sacrifice, which the United States' interests make imperative. The Hancock is now entering the harbor. Transports returning this week carry sick and wounded men. The Pennsylvania and St. Paul are not longer needed in southern waters, where they have been retained, hence I dispatch transports. The Nelson and Cleveland brought freight and returned without cargo. OTIS."

The Hancock, which General Otis reports as entering the harbor, sailed from San Frandisco April 18, carrying the Twenty-first infantry, and light battery E, First artillery, in all 34 officers and 1451 enlisted men. Colonel Jacob Cline, Twenty-First infantry, commanding.

A later dispatch from General Otis says:

"MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant-General, Washington: The health conditions of the troops that arrived on the Hancock are excellent, there being but two deaths en route, those of Privates Dieo E. Jones and Elmer H. Chevalier, companies L and E Twenty-first infantry, April 24 and 26.

OTIS."

Will Visit This Coast.

CAICAGO, May 11.—A special to the Times Herald from Washington says: President McKinley proposes to make a tour of the west during his summer vacation. Arrangements for the trip have not been perfected, but it is understood he will go to San Francisco by the Southern Pacific route, and return to this city on board a special train on the Northern Pacific, stopping en route at the Yellowstone Park and other points of interest. He will leave about the middle of July and be gone probably six weeks.

A Filipino Bluff.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: "In an interview, printed in Spanish, Senor Mabini, who is at the head of Aguinaldo's cabinet, says the insurgents are very hopeful. They will continue fighting, relying upon European intervention. The insurgents in the province of Cavite are preparing to make a desperate resistance to the Americans."

A Frenchman Assassinated.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Manila says: The insurgents have assassinated M. Dumarals, a Frenchman who has crossed their lines under a flag of truce. He was negotiating with the Filipinos for the release of Spanish prisoners. This action may cause a demonstration by France.

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AN ATTACK ON SAN FERNANDO

Filipinos Were Repulsed as Usual.

MANILA, May 10.—The Filipino General Mascardo's army, inspired by wine taken from the storehouse of Bacolor and by the general's oratory on Monday evening, attacked San Fernando. There was tremendous yelling and great expenditure of cartridges by the rebels, but very little result. General Mascardo holds the outskirts of Bacolor west of the railroad. In front of his position are the Kansas and Montana regiments which occupy trenches that the Filipinos built in anticipation of an attack from the sea. During the afternoon of Monday, General Mascardo with a large retinue of officers, rode along the lines, frequently stopping to harangue his warriors. At dusk a detachment of rebels rushed toward the outposts of the Montana regiment, but were met by a hot fire from the line. Insurgents from the trenches nearly three miles long responded. After an hour's fighting, during which one private soldier of the Montana regiment was wounded, the insurgents subsided. Prisoners who were brought into the American lines said that Mascardo distributed barrels of wine among the soldiers, telling them he expected to capture the city of San Fernando.

General Luna is massing his army east of the railway, bringing up troops by trainloads in sight of the American lines. The country between San Fernando and Calumpit is filling up with natives, who profess great friendship towards the Americans, but who are suspected of sympathy with the insurgents.

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