Times-Mountaineer.

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SATURDAY..NOVEMBER 11, 1899

IS THERE NO LIMIT?

There apparently is no limit to the greed of a people who once start out on a tour of "beneyolent assimilation" with the view to conquering and subduing the earth. Spain started out on such an expedition several centuries ago, and the consequence is told in the present condition of that principality. France, too, embarked on a similar expedition, but it learned in time that it could not subdue the world, and for a century past has not undertaken to spread its expansive wings over the universe, and has confined itself to a few minor possessions outside its natural territory. Great Britain has been the only government that has made a success of expansion, but if the costs were counted, it would be shown by the lives and money that have been sacrificed, in carrying the British flag to every corner of the globe, that government has paid very dearly for what it has accomplished. Such lessons, however, do not serve to cool the ardor of those recent converts to imperialism who have sprouted up in this country. There seems to be no limit to their desire to expand. They have conceived an idea that it is the mission of the American people, given them by a Divine Providence, to subdue all people who are not up to their ideal standard of civilization, or who do not conduct their governments in accordance with the most improved and accepted ideas. They advance the idea that because we are most enlightened or more advanced we are justified in assuming control of our less fortunate brothers throughout the world. They justify the war against the Filipinos on these grounds and of late some are beginning to show their hands and insist that we extend the war of conquest to other countries and against other people. Among thir class is the Portland Oregonian, which in a recent editorial said:

"Activity in Asia and Africa obscures for the time a phenomenon in our own hemisphere which would otherwise enchain the attention of the civilized world, perhaps pre-eminently. This is the persistent state of revolution in numerous republics south of Mexico. If civilization were not busy elsewhere it may seriously be doubted whether the turbulent and almost anarchic conditions ruling almost everywhere in Central and South America could be longer tolerated."

It then at some length commented upon the "deplorable" state of affairs that exist in the Central and South American republics, recited the frequent insurrections and rebellions, and concluded by saying:

"This is a shocking record of incompetency and unrest. Its end is only a question of time, and will come most likely, whenever settlement and industry become considerable enough to make a mighty appeal for protection. Latin America lacks the quality of self-government. Racial conditions, concerning whose particulars it is probably useless to speculate, forbid it. Industry must be conserved there, business must be done, life and property must be made safe. Who is to answer to the call, when it comes, admits of no doubt. We cannot suffer Europe there. We must go ourselves. That is the next great task that confronts the American nation. Its work in the West Indies and the Philippines is only preparatory for the policing of a hemisphere."

This explains the objects and desires of the rank imperialists of this country. It explains why the present administration refuses to accept any terms of peace from the Filipinos except unconditional surrender. The object is to display or military strength against those people, whip them into absolute subjection and establish full control over their institutions. This accomplished they would have the government provoke a quarrel with some of the weaker republics to the south, raise an immense army, invade its territory, and make the people "subjects" of this country. They would involve the nation in an endless war of conquest, for there is no limit to their greed, and the expense and sufferings that war entails are as nothing to them. Continuous war would serve them two purposes. It gives them opportunity to "expand" their business of fleecing the government and at the same time enables them to reduce the people to abject poverty through taxation for the purpose of prosecuting the war. This greed has no limit and it can only be checked by the people rising in their might and taking the reins of government from them at the next general election.

COST OF MILITARISM.

General Corbin has made his annual report and sums up the military forces of the nation as being, regular army 64,586, volunteers 34,574, making a total of 99,160 men in the service. Of these 34,229 are in the United States, 3,363 in Porto Rico, 11,187 in Cuba, 32,315 in the Philippines, 17,099 en route to the islands, 499 in Alaska, and 466 in Hawaii. In his report General Corbin adds that by December 1st there will be a force of 2117 officers and 63,608 enlisted men in the Philippines. In short his report shows that the United States now has a standing army of aproximately 100,000.

The cost of maintaining this organization bids fair to be one of the heaviest burdens the people will be called upon to bear. The salaries of a single regiment for a year amount to $244,500, and the provisoning and clothing an equal amount, while the equipping and arming amounts to some $100,000, thus making the cost of maintaining a single regiment about $600,000 per annum. In a full regiment there are 1,000 enlisted men, whose pay for a year amounts to $156,000, one colonel at $3,500, one lieutenant-colonel at $3,000, two majors at $2,500, ten captains at $1,800, ten first lieutenants at $1,500 and ten second lieutenants at $1,400, making a total of $68,500 for regiment officers salaries. In addition to this there is an expense of about $20,000 a year connected with the commissary, adjutant's and medical departments of each regiment, for a single regiment. These estimates are for a peace basis, but General Corbin makes this recommendation as to the pay of officers who are located away from home:

"The pay of all officers below the grade of brigadier-general should be increased at least 33 1-3 per cent. while on duty in Cuba or our new possessions. Most of these gentlemen have families that they are unable to have with them, and, therefore, are compelled to maintain two establishments. Also, that provision be made that all officers below the grade of major-general, who retire by reason of age or wounds received in action, shall do so on the next grade above the rank held by them in the regular army on the date of their retirement."

This will no doubt be accepted by congress, and the salaries of the officers of a single regiment serving abroad will be $115,000 a year, this added to the pay of the enlisted men will make $271,000 a year that salaries of a regiment cost the country, and for the 100 regiments the cost to the government will be over $27,000,000 a year. And add to this the cost of supplies, which will be more than double the salaries, then our army, under the present system of militarism will be an expense of not less than $75,000,000 upon the people. Then there is the navy to keep up, which has in the past few years been greater expense than the army, hence we can expect our militarism to cost us in the neighborhood of $150,000,000 a year. This is what imperialism and expansion will cost the country, and if anybody can figure out that we will derive that much clear cash benefit from them, we may say that the systems are advantageous to the nation from a financial point of view.

THE EASTERN ELECTIONS.

The result of Tuesday's elections will have considerable bearing upon shaping the policies of the two parties in the campaign of 1900. The republicans of Ohio having been able to retain their normal majority in the state will aid McKinley's chances for renomination next year, for the campaign was conducted upon lines intended to endorse his administration. While the endorsement was perhaps not so emphatic as his friends would have desired, yet it was sufficient to encourage them to force his nomination upon the republican national convention. On the other hand, in Nebraska, the issue was made the endorsement or rejection of the principles advocated by Bryan, and the election having resulted in an endorsement of the great democratic leader, his nomination is now almost assured.

In other states, except Kentucky, the result was by no means discouraging to democrats. The republicans have not been able to increase their majorities, and in several places they have been cut down. This cannot be considered as an emphatic endorsement of the republican administration nor so severe a rebuke as the democrats would have desired.

The result in Kentucky was a just rebuke to Goebel and his methods. He forced his nomination upon the democratic convention, and divided the party strength, causing an independent ticket to come into the field. While Goebel's defeat is to some extent a repulse to democracy, it does not signify that Kentucky can hereafter be considered a republican state. The republican gains in New Jersey were expected, for the reason that New Jersey is the hotbed of trusts, and that influence went a long way toward assisting the republican ticket. Maryland has been redeemed to the democrats, which was a victory republicans did not expect.

Tuesday's elections may be said to have been significant as they have made certain whom the nominees will be in 1900, and have pretty clearly defined what the platform declarations will be.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

In his Thanksgiving proclamation the president has correctly enumerated many of the blessings of the past year for which the American people should be devoutly thankful to Almighty God.

It is in this new direction indicated by Mr. McKinley as the legitmate channel for the overflow of American gratitude that the president's proclamation differs radically from the speeches so freely delivered during his recent campaign tour through the West.

In those speeches President McKinley displayed no inclination to resign to the Almighty credit for the manifold blessings bestowed upon the American people of late. Quite to the contrary, indeed. He distinctly claimed that each and every one of those blessing arose from the beneficent policy of the McKinley administration and the wisdom and goodness of the republican national organization. If God had a hand in the matter it was not then visible to the president.

And, very likely, having now as a matter of mere form and ceremony intimated that it might be just as well to thank the Creator instead of the McKinley administration on the next Thanksgiving day, the president will again revert to his original position. From now until after the presidential election of 1900 it is not probable that God Almighty will be credited with any achievement that would serve to increase the administration prestige. Thanksgiving day is as much as the president can spare as things now stand.—St. Louis Republic.

ASTORIA'S AMBITION.

The Astorian makes us weary. It insists that Astoria be made a terminal point by the various railroad lines. In other words, after one of the great railroad companies has hauled grain and other products to Portland, where the same can be shipped to any port in the world, then the transportation line should pay the freight over the Astoria railroad to Astoria. This is pure, rampant idiocy. No business man would ever entertain such a proposition.

Astoria can obtain her desire to be made a terminal point only in one way. And that is to make it to the interests of the various railroads to grant the privilege. If Astoria can charter a vessel for a less rate than Portland, let her do it. She can get millions of bushels of wheat from The Dalles shipped down the Columbia; she can tap the Willamette valley by boats as far south as Eugene,—always to Salem and Albany. Let her get the vessels to load and the facilities for handling grain, and the firms to buy it, and in one season—if her claims of superiority to Portland are demonstrated—the railroad companies will be forced to make her a terminal point, or else lose a large share of their business. Give a patient but tired people a rest.

ENGLAND'S STRENGHT.

The average strenght of the British army—the regular army—in 1898, according to a blue book just issued, was 225,027, of whom 122,825 were serving abroad. As to nationality, 165,038 noncommissioned officers and men were English, 17,285 were Scotch, 28,538 were Irish, 10,015 were born in India or the colonies. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, Ireland supplies more men to the British army than England does. The strenght of each arm was as follows: Household cavalry, 1305; cavalry of the lines, 18,848; horse artillery, 3669; field artillery, 14,932; mountain artillery 1383; garrison artillery, 18,327; engineers, 7860; guards, 9958; infantry of the line, 148,033; colonial corps, 6312; service corps. 3613; medical corps, 2835; ordnance corps, 1373; pay corps, 580.

Within the year there was an increase of 9980 noncommissioned officers and men, so that on January 7, 1899, the total strength of the regular army was 231,851 of all ranks. As now strengthened during the present month, by calling up some 20,000 reservists—men who have served recently in the regular army—the army numbers about 250,000. The enrolled strength of the reserve was 78,798 before the recent call. In the militia there were 113 439, in the yeomanry 10,207, in the volunteers 230,678. The government has recently taken authority for the calling forth of such part of the militia and yeomanry as may be required to replace the troops sent to South Africa, and probably 75,000 will be kept in service till the war is ended, making the total force receiving full pay about 325,000 men. A force of some 275,000 more or less efficient would remain to be called upon for home defense in case of emergency.

With such a military force at its command it would seem that England should be able to crush the two little Boer republics in a very short time. But influences may be brought to bear that will stop the war before the Boers have been annihilated, though no one can dispute England's ability to carry on a war that would bring the South African repubtics into the British domain.

THE NATION'S MONEY.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report to Secretary Gage, sums up the operations of the last fiscal year by saying that "a notable activity was exhibited in all kinds of currency, with a marked increase in the use of gold coin, and in a less degree of silver coin, while the prosperity of the country has at no time left any part of the government notes in the treasury above the demands of daily business in its several offices.

"The effect of the new revenue law is shown in the receipts of the year, in which there was an increase in 1898 of $56,553,199, from customs and $102,536,220 from internal revenue. The collections of internal revenue were larger than those for any previous year, with the exception only of 1866, and the total ordinary receipts, which amounted to $515,960,620, were also the largest on record, with the same exception. The net ordinary expenses were a little over $605,000,000, an amount exceeded only twice—in 1863 and in 1864. There was a deficiency of $89,111,559 in ordinary revenues. Inclusive of loans and the issues of notes and certificates, the total receipts on all accounts by warrants were $1,038,451,340, and the total disbursements $946,122,148. With the addition of the proceeds from the new 3 per cents to the ordinary revenues there was a fiscal surplus of $100,791,521 for the year. The receipts from the loan represented every part of the country. Of the total of nearly $200,000,000, upwards of $125,000,000 came to the office in Washington in the form of checks on banks in every part of the country. Nearly $29,000,000 was paid in gold, upwards of $25,000,000 in United States notes, and the rest in other kinds of money."

The report then deals with the volume of money in circulation on June 30 last which was: "'United States notes, $319547,349; treasury notes, $92,605,192; silver certificates, $401,689,343, and national bank notes, $237,832,594. The paper in circulation was thus increased during the year by $42,828,386; gold coin in circulation $646,561,185."

LOOKING FOR A MAN.

The republican press of the country is beginning to cast about for a running mate for President McKinley. They want a man who can contribute liberally to the campaign fund, and the Portland Telegram thinks it has found the right individual for the place. It says:

Since Vice-President Hobart is conceded to be hopelessly ill, considerable speculation is indulged in as to who will be the next republican nominee for the office he holds. Doubtless Mr. McKinley would like to press Admiral Dewey into second place, but Dewey won't be thus tempted. Next the president would desire Roosevelt. But that tremendous young egotist will say nay; he has higher aspirations, and no inclination to bury himself in the vice-presidential office. General Grant has been mentioned, and as he is always ready for an office, and is the son of his father, and has made a creditable military record, he would do. Secretary Root would be a strong man, but it is doubtful if he would accept. None of these men are extremely rich, though either could contribute very liberally to Mr. Hanna's sack; in choosing either of them availability, popularity, would be the main object. But failing in these, and considering a candidate's financial resources as the main qualification, several names suggest themselves. Possibly Dr. Depew might consider the proposition, but this is not probable. If it comes to a pinch, how would "Gas" Addicks, of Delaware, do? He has been trying for years with his gas made millions to break into the senate, and would doubtless jump at the chance of paying a million dollars for the office. Considering this administration from a certain point of view, Addicks is just the man. He would suit Brother Abner to a T.

A DENIAL NECESSARY.

H. R. Plummer, of Polk county, makes a most serious charge against Governor Geer that should be refuted by the governor. It is that he (Plummer) prior to the last election gave Geer $1000 in consideration of which Mr. Geer, if elected governor, was to appoint Plummer superintendent of the penitentiary. Plummer is giving the transaction considerable publicity, and says that not receiving the appointment he demanded his money back together with $1000 damages, and received both. Plummer further exhibits, and has allowed published in the Salem Sentinel, a receipt which reads as follows and is said to bear the signature, "T. T. Geer:"

"SALEM, Or., April 28, 1898.

In consideration of $1000 to me paid the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge, I agree, if elected governor, to appoint H. R. Plummer superintendent of the Oregon state penitiary for a period of four years."

The good name of the governor and the good name of the state require a public refutation of this charge from the governor, if he can make it, and the prosecution of Plummer if he cannot prove the genuineness of his statement. It is a serious charge to accuse the governor of any state of having sold appointments to office. However obscure the party may be who makes the charge, when he exhibits a receipt purporting to be signed by the governor and agreeing, for the considera tion of $1000, to make an appointment, the matter deserves something more than a passing denial; if not true, it demands the prosecution of the party circulating it.

The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER has little in common with Governor Geer; it looks upon him as a demagogue, but it is not ready to believe that he is so corrupt as the charges made by Plummer would indicate. Yet it believes he owes it to the state that something more than a passing denial of the accusation be made. Since he is governor of the state, he owes it to the people thereof to refute anything that reflects upon his honor or integrity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dalles must go forward or backward. Not to progress means retrogression.

Why complain about business being dull in The Dalles? Better get out and do something to make it better.

"The way to resume is to resume," said good, old Horace Greeley. And the way to build factories is to build them.

Our citizens should begin to devise plans to make 1900 a notable year in the history of the progress of The Dalles.

The Dalles needs factories that will give employment to more workingmen. Every enterprise of this character would redound to the benefit of all.

Keep the fact constantly in mind that the year 1900 should be made a record breaker in the progress of The Dalles. A good, strong pull all along the line is needed.

England should not complain too bitterly of the treatment of her miners in the Transvaal so long as her dependency, Canada, enforces such arbitrary rules in the Klondike.

William J. Bryan has a big mouth and he opens it freely and often, but he never puts his foot in it, as do many statesmen, who do not use their mouths anything like as much.—East Oregonian.

Wheat and silver are getting pretty close together again. Wheat seems to be selling on a normal market, that is one not affected by heavy failures abroad. If it falls much lower an ounce of silver at the commercial price will buy a bushel of it.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has appropriated $50 per month to advertise the section tributary to that city in the farm journals of the East. This is another evidence of the enterprise of Spokane, and her citizens deserve the prosperity that has come to them.

The Illinois flag law, which prohibits the use of the flag for advertising purposes, has been declared unconstitutional by the courts of that state. The constitution should be amended. Our flag has another and a higher use than an emblem of trades or merchandise.

Last year nearly everything produced on the farm commanded a good price. As a result everybody was prosperous up to the time of this year's harvest. This is an evidence that the real wealth producers are the tillers of the soil and that our prosperity depends upon them.

Congressman Tongue has announced his willingness to head a petition to the president urging him to use his good offices to end the war between England and the Transvaal. It would be more like the thing for him to urge the president to cease his own war of "criminal aggression."

We could build the Nicaragua canal with the money expended in one year in a war of criminal aggression in the Philippine Islands. The former would be a triumph of civilization that would bring lasting benefits to our people, while the other is the barbarous work of conquest and spoliation.

The law of Washington that allows convicts to be paroled works well. The prisoner is allowed his liberty on good behavior. If he is not a good citizen or attempts to leave the state, he is remanded. This principle is employed in the east and could be extended to this state with profit.—Eugene Guard.

The Times-Mountaineer has a ticket to suggest for 1900. It is William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and James D. Phelan, mayor of San Francisco. It is a ticket that would appeal to the people, because of the honesty and ability of those who composeit. Besides it is time the country was looking to the far west for its statesmen and leaders.

The Oregonian says the British navy, man for man and ship for ship, would be a match for the combined navies of the world. Isn't that a patriotic utterance for an alleged American, when the British navy has not met in conflict a first-class sea power in fifty years, and whenever they have met the Americans it has been to surrender?

The debt of Douglas county was reduced over $18,000 during the past year by an honest, economical and business like administration of affairs. Douglas county elected the reform ticket last time, there being a perfect fusion of the democrats, populists and silver republicans, and every pledge given the people has been faithfully kept.

This season hop raisers are told the price of hops is low because they have taken a fall in London and Liverpool. A few years ago they were told low prices were the result of importations of cheap hops from Europe. A tariff was imposed to prevent these importations, but still the price is regulated in Europe. There must be something wrong.

Our republican friends can take but little comfort to themselves because of the result of last Tuesday's election Ohio, where their main force was expended, and where an unlimited campaign fund was used, was saved to their nominee for governor, while they have lost the legislature and possibly the lieutenant-governor. Had Jones been out of the way, no doubt Nash would have been defeated, for the vote on lieutenant-governor shows Jones with his 100,000 votes got a support that would have gone to McLean, when the result of the election is fully analyzed there is little comfort in it for the administration.

It is conceded in the Associated Press dispatches that Jones in Ohio drew more strength from McLean than he did from Nash. This is reasonable, for Jones' support came largely from laboring men and people opposed to imperialism. Had Jones been out of the way, the endorsement of President McKinley in Ohio would have been less emphatic.

A wool scouring plant should be established in The Dalles during 1900. This is the only way to retain for our city its present position as the leading wool market of the state. With a united pull, it can be obtained. Otherwise as transportation lines are extended, a vast region hitherto and at present tributary to The Dalles will be cut off, and our city lose a chief source of income.

According to Commissioner Hermann's report there are over 900,000,000 acres of public lands unreserved and unappropriated in the United States. So long as this is true, it hardly seems necessary to try to gobble up the islands of the Pacific, that are already more densely populated than any section of this country, in order to give our enterprising people an opportunity to expand.

It is alleged that France, Germany and Russia will offer the United States a slice of China if this government will consent to the partition of the celestial empire. This is reported as satisfactory to the government at Washington, which will demand its existing rights to an "open door" policy" in all treaty ports. What the European governments will do about this demand remains to be seen.

The result of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight will revive interest in puglistic encounters in this country. There will have to be another battle, because the backers of each will not be convinced but their man is the best until one has been whipped. This brutish "sport" has gained a hold upon the American people, that will not abate until prize fighters all die off or find their way into penitentiaries. It however is no credit to the boasted civilization of the country.

Now that the elections in the east are over the public will have a rest until the campaign opens up in Oregon next spring. Oregon being the first state to hold an election next year, although there are only two congressmen and a supreme judge, besides county officers, to elect, will attract national attention, and the big guns of both parties will be sent here to round-up the voters. There will be a "rag town" time in this state from the firs of May until election day.

It is true that wages have been raised in nearly all the manufacturing centers within the past two years, and it is also true that living expenses have advanced in greater proportion than wages, so the laborer cannot see exactly where he has been benefitted. And in the past year wheat, corn and hops, three principal product of the farm, have fallen 25 per cent, while what the farmer has to buy has advanced from 10 to 300 per cent. Where is the farmer's share of prosperity coming in this year?

The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER recognizes the fact that the citizens of The Dalles must take advantage of all the natural resources that surround our city to make it the great, prosperous business center it should be. We intend to urge unison of action along progressive lines until success crowns our efforts. Scouring mills, woolen mills, fruit canneries, additional flouring mills and other factories are becoming absolutely necessary to retain the trade that has been the mainstay of The Dalles in the past.

It is announced by President McKinley, after consulting with his cabinet, that he will urge upon congress the passage of a joint resolution declaring it to be the intention of this government to retain the Philippine islands, to suppress insurrection and to grant the broadest kind of local self-government to the islanders, under such forms as may be determined as expedient. This sounds well, but when carried into effect will mean an officialism in the Philippines where carpet bag politicians will abound. It will mean the awarding of politicians regardless of the benefit the natives may derive.

"Trusts are experiments," says Mr. Hanna. Yes they seem to be experiments to see how much can be wrung out of the people, when every trust produced article has risen in price all the way from 10 to 300 per cent It would seem those who made the experiment knew pretty well what the effects would be. Now the next experimental stage will be to see how long the people will stand the abuse until they rise and crush the monster. It will probably be on the first Tuesday in next November.

A large standing army is a menace to republican institutions and a needless expense. Soldiers unless engaged in active warfare are drones. They produce nothing but they consume much of the substance of those who do prodnce. They are a burden upon taxpayers. More than enough to garrison our forts and coast defenses are not needed in this country, for a volunteer army can always be raised on short notice when it is required to defend the country's honor. But at next session of congress an effort will be made to increase the standing army to 100,000 men. It should be opposed by all lovers of liberty and economical government.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and ever case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advertised Letter.

Following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Dalles postoffice Thursday, Nov. 9, 1899. Persons calling for the same will please give the date on which they were advertised:

Anderson, Mrs L	Cale, Mrs J C
Collins, Mrs Chas	Garrison, Mrs M
Jennings, Mrs W	Johns, Mrs Nellie
Johnston, Mrs C	Kelsay, Mrs Dan
Karleson, Mrs A	Norman, Mrs Carry
Thompson, Mrs A	Snyder, Miss M
Rogers, Mrs Belle	Baily, Martin
Banlett, William	Burkhart, W C
Conelly, Henry	Cholmes, D
Dermined, John M	Deins, Jake
Fredrick, Paul	Gust, Fred
Hume, Eld V F	Jones, U J
Jones, Clyde,	Jones, C P
Jones, Wm J	Krows, H
Kramer, C	Kamp, L (3)
Kohler, Frank	Kohler, Chas
Kely, David	Keller, Ed
Kelsay, Danie	Lyle, A R
Mordaunt, Wall	Marsher, Gus
Mohony, E C	Myers, F H
Myers, Sam	Marsh, Mr
Norton, Fred A	Orton, Edward
Roof, A W	Stine, L V
Senford Bros	Seggeling Potes
Sherer, A	Robinson Bros.
Rath, John	Ryos, A O
Turner, F L	Turner, Albert
Thomrs, J W	Terrile, Geo
Thomas, L J	Taylor, Loren
Taylor, Arthur	Taylor, Wm
Weattle, Clem	Stone, Frank.

R. H. RIDDELL, P. M.

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 14,723]

"I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries.

"I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine.

"The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—MRS. B. J. GOODEN, ACKLEY, IA.

It pays to trade in The Dalles,--and when trading in The Dalles it pays to visit

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

WE were never better prepared to save you money than the Fall and Winter Season of 1899 finds us. It is our ambition to finish the century with the greatest record of sales in our history, and to effect this end we will spare no efforts to make it worth your while to deal with us. Bargains abound everywhere in this great store. Every department is filled with goods—and goods of a quality that enable us to safely say: "Your money back if you're not satisfied."

28-inch **Outing Flannels** 3c. per yard.

medium and dark stripes and checks, value 5c per yard. We know of stores who sell them for 6 1-4c.

Calicos.

Indigo blue calicos, turkey red calicos, mourning calicos, fancy figured calicos, 25 inches wide, per yard... 4c

Muslins.

In spite of the advance quoted everywhere on cottons this fall we continue to sell cottons as cheap—no, cheaper—than ever before.

LL unbleached muslin, 36 inches wide, per yard	4½c
36-inch bleached muslin	5c

Percales.

32-inches wide, dark and light patterns; other stores get 8 and 10c for no better percales; our price..... 5c

Our Blanket Department.

Is good and ready for the rush that is sure to follow this announcement:

Next Friday and Saturday Nov. 16 and 17, we will offer our entire stock of white and Colored Blankets at Special Sale Prices.

Those who have attended our blanket sales in the past will fully appreciate this coming event, and will take advantage of it. Winter is here and blankets you must have.

10-4 Gray Cotton Blankets per pair, 41c.

Sold at other stores at 50 and 60 cents.

Linen Sale. An annual occurence with us. This year we differ somewhat, however, in having a larger display of Table Linen by the yard, Linen Table Spreads and Linen Napkins. The last invoice of these snowy beauties has arrived and—now we are ready.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 16 and 17,

We will offer our entire stock of linens for the table at the following special prices:

58-inch bleached linen damask, clear patterns, per yard	19c
57-inch bleached linen damask, good quality, per yard	29c
57-inch bleached linen damask, good quality, per yard	31c
57-inch half-bleached linen damask, good quality, per yard	37c
57-inch bleached linen damask, good quality, per yard	39c

Extra special—Half bleached all-linen German damask, 60-in. wide, per yd....43c

64-inch bleached pure linen damask, per yard	45c
72-inch unbleached pure linen damask, per yard	69c
70-inch bleached clover-leaf damask	79c
72-inch bleached satin finished double damask	98c
74-inch bleached satin finished double damask	$1.10
74-inch bleached satin finished double damask	$1.38

Damask Napkins, special prices, 50c to $5.00 per dozen.
Fringed Doylies from 25c to 75c.

Clothing Department.

On certain counters in our clothing department we have piled good, desirable winter suits for men and boys, and have marked them to close at

HALF PRICE.

This is another instance where our way of doing business differs from the ordinary merchants. When a line of suits is sold down to only one or two, we take these and on the bargain counter they go. They never fail to sell. And that's how we keep our stock free from "back numbers"

Mens' pants, also a counter full of them at Half the regular price.

Ladies' Cloak Department.

We will not try to tell you in detail about this magnificent stock of Capes, Jackets, Furs, Suits and Skirts. We will, however, extend a cordial invitation to every lady who reads this ad to come in and look around. This is fashion's center of all that is new and stylish in women's wear, and it costs nothing whatever to see the show.

A 16-inch **Circular Plush Cape**

Storm collar, edged with angoro fur, for only $1.95.

Odds and ends in Childrens Wool Underwear at

Half Price.

It's a way we have of getting rid of the balance of lines in Underwear. Those who know come here when they want children's underwear and look over our odd-lot counters.

50c garments now	25c
25c garments now	13c
20c garments now	10c
10c garments now	5c

Ladies Union Suits.

Silver gray, fleeced back, cotton ribbed union suits, open across the bust; all sizes, from 32 to 42, per suit 50c

Ladies vests and pants, same weight, quality and finish as the union suits, each..... 25c

Our stock of Ladies' and Children's winter wade wear, both in wool and cotton, is full of good things. Come and see.

Shoe Department.

The same here as in other departments. Every odd line is marked down to close at prices that appeal to every man or woman who wears shoes.

Boys' veal calf lace shoes, sizes 11 to 5½, special	$1.00
Men's felt boots and one-buckle overs; per set	$2.00

A LOYAL AMERICAN

Gladly Gave the Flowers from Her Hat to Remind the Boys of Home and Mother.

When the soldier boys left for the south there was one bright-looking girl standing on the depot platform, says the Denver Times. She wore one of the fashionable hats which appear like a garden of flowers. As she stood there, with the tears coursing down her cheeks, she saw the other girls burying the brave boys in literal forests of flowers One of the soldiers stepping up to her asked:

"Please, may I have one of those flowers on your hat?"

She took his hand, and in a voice most womanly said: "Yes, sir, and may God bless you."

Then she told them all to come and select a flower from her hat. The boys, with hands grim and bronzed from camp life, carefully culled them from the straw frame until they were all gone. Then she put on what was left of it, and, stepping back toward the car, said with emotion:

"Boys, I wish there were more. I hope you will come back again, and that those flowers will remind you of the pleasant scenes of home, and guide you as your dear old mother would have taught you to go."

There were several girls standing close by who whispered: "I wouldn't ruin my hat that way," but the wiser heads remarked: "There is a loyal American woman — God bless her." — Denver Times.

FUNERALS IN ARABIA.

Their Extreme Dolefulness a Marked Characteristic—Wailing Extends to the Dogs.

"One of the strangest and most affecting sights in an Arab town," says a Tunis corrrespondent of London Sketch, "is that of the funerals, which may be met at any street corner. The corpse is merely wrapped in a mat of esparto grass and carried either on a bier or on men's shoulders. The mourners lounge along, some in front and some behind, crooning verses of the Koran in melancholy tones, which haunt one for days afterward.

"This wailing is, however, nothing to that which goes on in the house of the deceased. When I was staying in the country near Tunis I heard it kept up during a whole night in a neighboring village, and I can conceive nothing more desperately depressing than these strains of lamentation wafted through the darkness by the breeze. My dog stood it even less well than I did and felt constrained to join in the doleful chorus until I was half-tempted to put a bullet through his head. Perhaps the strangest of all the funerals I saw was at Bizerta. It was that of a baby, which was being carried to its grave in an esparto basket."

JUMBLING THE SERVICE.

Blunders in the Marriage Vows Made by Both Bride and Groom.

A Hampshire clergyman recently related some of the blunders he has heard made in the marriage service by persons of the class who have to pick up the words as best they can from hearing them repeated by others, says the Weekly Telegraph. He said that in his own parish it was quite the fashion for the man, when giving the ring, to say to the woman:

"With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods, I, thee, and thou."

He said the women were generally better up in this part of the service than the men.

One day, however, a bride startled him by promising, in what she supposed to be the language of the prayer book, to take her husband "to 'ave and to 'old from this day fortni't for betterer horse, for richerer power, in siggerness health, to love cherries, and to bay."

What meaning this extraordinary vow conveyed to the woman's own mind, the incumbent said, it baffled him to conjecture.

Odd Curative Treatment.

A Transvaal doctor is credited with the discovery of a new curative treatment. He asserts that he can cure persons of smallpox, fevers, diphtheria and many other maladies by simply wrapping them in milk sheets. The patient is laid on a mattress covered with blankets, and is packed in a sheet just large enough to envelop the body. The sheet has been saturated in a pint and a half of warm milk, and is applied to the body without wringing. After lying still for an hour thus swathed, the patient is sponged with warm water, or put into a warm bath for a few moments to remove the milk. The treatment is based on the germ-absorbing power of milk, and the idea of it is said to have been suggested by the fact that milk absorbs poisonous germs from a bucket in which it has been standing.

NOT A REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

The Kentucky Legislature Is Democratic.

Democrats Claim Goebel Is Elected Governor by Two Thousand Plurality.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Republican are claiming the election of Taylor by from 6000 to 10,000, while the democrats insist that Goebel has carried the state by 2000. The official count will probably be required to determine the result. Chairman Blackburn says when the official count is made it will show Gobel's majority to be very nearly 4000. The democrats will have a majority 30 on joint ballot in the legislature, insuring the election of a democratic senator. The senate will be composed of 27 democrats and 11 republicans, house 57 democrats and 43 republicans.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Incomplete returns from the state show the assembly will be composed of 93 republicans and 57 democrats. The city went democratic by 50,000, while republican gains are reported from the northern counties.

IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—In the legislature the republicans have gained 17 votes on joint ballot. The republican majority in the state is very close to 60,000.

SLIGHT GAINS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 9.—Incomplete returns show that the republican majority in South Dakota is approximately 4,000.

BIG MAJORITY IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Nov. 9.—It is now given up at republican headquarters that Holcomb's majority is 14,000.

PHELAN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Complete returns show Mayor Phelan's majority over Davis to be 7,756.

MARYLAND SAFELY DEMOCRATIC.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The democrats have a majority of 45 on joint ballot in the legislature, and their state ticket is elected by 12,000 majority, a democratic gain of 19,000 since 1897, and of 44,000 since 1896.

NOT BAD IN OHIO.

CINCINNATTI, Nov. 9.—The Western Union estimates that Nash's plurality in the state will be 40,000, and put Jones vote at 100,000. Complete returns may change these figures slightly.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Nov. 9.—Comparatively complete returns from the entire state show the democratic majorty to be 30,000

NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRATIC.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The democratic majority in the city is 6700, about the customary majority in off years.

Mark Twain as a Stump Speaker.

Once in awhile Mark has taken a hand in politics. On one occasion, being invited to speak in the interest of his fellow townsman, Gen. Joseph Hawley, who was a candidate for reelection to the United States senate, he said, in the course of a droll address: "Gen. Hawley deserves your support, although he has about as much influence in purifying the senate as a bunch of flowers would have in sweetening a glue factory. But he's all right; he never would turn any poor beggar away from his door empty-handed. He always gives them something—almost without exception a letter of introduction to me, urging me to help them."—Ladies' Home Journal.

An Immune.

"You say you're an immune," suggested the kind lady, "and yet you are here instead of on your way to Cuba with the army of occupation. What are you immune from?"

"Fightin' an' work," answered the tramp as he backed away toward the gate.—Chicago Post.

CRANKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Some Are Harmless, But Others Are Violently Insane.

The white house was beset with the usual number of cranks while the president was in town lately. These gentry came from every part of the civilized world and for every conceivable purpose. Some of them are mild and some wildly insane. The harmless ones are sent on their way, while those who are really insane are placed in the hands of the authorities, and eventually go to some asylum, says the St. Louis Republic.

Women are not lacking among the poor creatures who come to see the president, and occasionally one appears with a baby in her arms, which she wishes to lay in the president's bed for good luck or which she wishes him to touch or kiss, or to look at, believing that contact with the president will bring success to the child.

The most persistent crank which has called recently at the executive mansion is a man