-DAILY-

SATURDAY....DECEMBER 2, 1899

HELP YOURSELF. Wheat today delivered by the rail roads at the cheap port of Astoria, right on the seacost, and from three to seven days closer sail to the markets of Europe and the Orient, would bring 60 to 65 cents a bushel. With the great free port of Astoria established as a common point, the quantity of wheat deliverd here in the course of a few years, perhaps one year, would make Astoria the greatest wheat mar ket on the Pacific coast. The publication abroad of the fact, long looked for by foreign ship-owners and masters that wheat can be obtained at the mouth of the Columbia river, where vessels may be unloaded unvexed by towage and port charges; where no delays need occur; where the hatches may be battened down and the ship reach the open sea to take advantage of the most favorable weather within one hour after loading is completed, would bring such a fleet to the Columbia every year that natural competition would reduce charter rates to perhaps as low a figure as on the Atlantic coast: from all the principal ports of which wheat is carried would do this, and we believe it is just Liverpool for \$1.65 a ton. the thing that is needed here.

Then why do not the wheat produc ers of the interior force the railroad to give them the option of shipping their wheat to Astoria at the same rate charged to the more distant and expensive ports on Puget Sound? Why do not the newspapers of the show the facts as to the discrimination of the transportation companies, and the reasons for it, to their farmer

readers?-Daily Astorian. Since the Astorian has been so fr to ask questions of the up country press, we desire to ask some questions of it. Suppose the producers of the interior were to force the railroads to give the same rate on their wheat to Astoria as given to the Sound or even to Portlaud, what would they do with it after they go it there? Would they pile it on the beach to be exposed to the elements until some ship came along to carry it away? What facilities has Astoria for storing wheat? there capable of taking in 1,000,000 bushels of wheat? Are there any facilities whatever for handling the grain output of the Inland Empire amounting to some 15,000,000 to 20, 000,000 bushels? Does Astoria expect the farmers of the interior to go there with their wheat and furnish storage facilities too? Does it expect up country papers to advise farmers to ship their products to a port where there are no facilities for handling

the best harbor on the coast outside of San Francisco, but it also has a lot of mossbacks that appear to want the people of the interior to do for them what they should do themselves Since the Astorian has seen fit to tell us what we should do, we consider it would not be illadvised to tell the Astorian what to do, or at least to ask it a few more questions. First of all when you gave Mr. Hammond your railroad to Seaside and donated him a liberal portion of your water front, why did you not stipulate as a part of the consideration that his railroad should make connections with other roads whereby Astoria would be made a common point? Why, when you were giving so much away didn't you get something in return? Why didn't you display a little business sense when it was in your power to secure concessions? And now that you have neglected to help yourself when you had an opportunity, why don't you advise your people to erect docks, warehouses and elevators capable of handling the wheat of the Inland Empire if it were offered you? After this is accomplished why don't you induce wheat buyers to make Astoria their headquarters and send represtatives out over the interior to purchase grain direct from the farmers and pay a few cents more a bushel for wheat in and Sound buyers? Why don't you demonstrate that there is truth in what you state about Astoria being the highest wheat market on the North Pacific coast? In short, why don't you quit grumbling at others and do something for yourself?

Astoria will have an opportunity to handle the wheat of the Inland Empire" next year, without consulting railroads or securing "common point" rates from them. The Columbia river at the scheme are entitled to no will be open to navigation, that is a sympathy. portage road will be constructed around the only obstruction between Priest Rapids on the Columbia and Lewiston on the Snake river to the sea. More than half the wheat raised in the Ipland Empire is within reach of those rivers and will find its way to Astoria if better prices prevail there than elsewhere and there are facilities provided for handling it after it reaches that port. Astoria has an opportunity to become the greatest wheat market in the Northwest, but it cannot accomplish this by grumbling at its would be patrons. It can help its cause by encouraging the building of more boats on the river give them free dockage, and then build warehouses so that it can handle the grain. If Astoria will help itself, it will amount to something.

WHAT WE NEED. People of The Dalles are displaying ommendable enterprise in prosecut ing coal prospects and in the effort being put forth to build a railroad into the interior, but while they are thus engaged in starting enterprises that will certainly result beneficially to the town, they should not overlook the advantage to be gained from the starting of manufacturing industries The needs of manufacturing in The Dalles, and the stimulus concerns employing large numbers of operatives would be to business in the city have frequently been referred to in these columns, and it has been our hope to woolen factories than any other place production of that metal.

n the Northwest, because it is the greatest wool market in the country and besides it has every other natural advantage in the way of cheap fuel, favorable sites for factories, and low living expenses.

To give the people of The Dalles an des of what advantages a woolen mill would be to the place, we have ascersained from one of the mills that i operating in this state figures as to the number of hards employed and the daily expenses of a three-set mill. This mill is employing 125 hands, and the average daily wages and expenses are \$200, that is the milling company pays out to laborers and for wood and naterial \$200 every working day of the year. Further estimates of the expenses of a six-set mill are that the daily expenses would be about \$425. It should require no argument to convince Dalles property owners and ousiness men of the stimulus such an establishment would be to trade, for \$127,500 paid out annually here for sup-

plies and in wages to 250 laboring people would make a vast difference in business some may argue that woolen mill is not advantageous because the wages paid operatives are ow. This, however, is a mistaken Men and women who are em ployed in such concerns at low wages pend the greater portion of their alaries for the necessaries of life, therefore \$200 people working at \$1 to \$1.50 a day are more benefit to a place than 50 persons drawing wages that in the aggregate would amount to the wages of 200. It, of course, is desirable that industries be started here that will pay high wages, but they are not absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the town. An industry that will employ 200 or 250 people at an average rage of \$1 a day would be a great penefit to every business enterprise in The Dalles A two-set woolen mill

FOOLS WILL BITE

The desire of the human race to get something for nothing enables professional gamblers to live, makes it pos- of the mines owned by English capitalsible for "bucket shops" to exist, is ists. This consisted in giving one firm, interior take up this question and the incentive that causes bonest old who submitted to a heavy tax imposed least suspected of so doing. farmers to buy "gold" brick and leads by the government control of the people to invest their savings in such | dy amite trade in the republic. Briefly oncerns as White's bureau, a "getrich-quick" institution that has just into the field 70,000 of her best soldiers gone to pieces in New York and simply to further the interests of a few victimized credulous depositors to the amount of \$200,000. After the failure of the Franklin aundicate a similar concern that swindled its customers out of large sums of money, it would seem that people would have been suspicious of the new venture when it issued flashing advertisements insuring immense profits to depositors. But there were plenty of fools to bite at

the flashy scheme for making money. Like the Franklin syndicate it managed its business without any inquiries being made by the police. It had ac counts in several down-town banks, and drafts from its customers passed through the banks without any questions being asked, except in the instance of one bank. Like the Franklin syndicate, it paid out "dividends" to depositers, presumably from the money placed on deposit. Finally, like the Franklin syndicate, its backers took alarm and disappeared with a large quantity of other people's money.

A MOST VICIOUS MEASURE. White's bureau was operated by two The financial bill prepared by th young men who went under the name of Hynman. One of them gave the republican caucus, which met at At name of H. C. Hynman, and he is unlantic City, and which will be one of derstood to have been the "C. H. the first to be introduced in congress White," whose bureau the concern is the most vicious financial legislation purported to be. The bureau began that has ever been proposed in this pusiness in the latter part of Septemcountry. It not only fastens the gold ber. It sublet two rooms from anstandard irrevocably upon the nation other tenant on the first floor. The but places the power of making money scarce or plentiful in the hands of offices are very handsomely furnished and are partitioned offsinto smaller national banks, and empowers the rooms. Many typewriters were emsecretary of the treasury to go into the ployed, and when the business was markets wherever he sees fit and buy first established an enormous quantity | gold on interest bearing bonds. of letters and circulars was sent forth.

This abominable measure provides The firm inserted advertisements in first that the standard unit of value newspapers all over the country, promshall be the dollar consisting of 25.8 ising that White's bureau would make grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or 23.22 money for anybody who would send grains of pure gold. It then provides his cash to New York. The advertiss- that all interest-bearing obligations ment was as alluring as [green-goeds of the United States now existing or circulars. These circulars and ad- hereafter to be entered into, and all vertisements soon began to have the United States notes and treasury usual effect. Letters began to come notes issued under the law of July 14. in from all over the country. The 1890, shall be deemed and held to be mail of the bureau grew to such propayable in gold coin of the United portions that the suspicions of the su-States. Not satisfied with making perintendent of the Cotton Exchange government obligations payable in building became aroused and he says nothing but gold coin it provides that he made an investigation. He could the payment of all private obligations, not find out anything about the busy no matter what the contract shall be young man except that he professed to in gold by saying "and all other oblibe doing a general investment busi- gations, public and private, for the ness, so they were permitted to re- payment of money, shall be performed main. The bureau went on, and the in conformity with the standard estabsuspicions of nobody seemed likely to lished in this act."

cause trouble. But finally New York Section 4 of the bill provides for the banks who were receiving White's operation of the "endless chain" and drafts became suspicious, and an in- the forced issue of interest-bearing vestigation was made. This resulted bonds whenever money holders shall in the thedisappearnce of manager find it more profitable to loan their with the funds of the concers, and the money to the government than to indeluded depositors were short the vest it in private enterprise. It says: amount of their investments, and they "It shall be the duty of the secreare scattered from one corper of the tary of the treasury to maintain the country to the other. The loss is the gold, reserve fund taken up on the result of the desire to get something | books of the division of issue and refor nothing, and the victims who bit demption, as herein provided, and for this purpose he may from time to time transfer to such fund any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated or may exchange any of the funds in

of said reserve fund, bonds of the

United States bearing interest at a

rate not exceeding 3 per cent per an-

num, payable in gold coin at the end

of 20 years, but redeemable in gold

coin at the option of the United States

after one year." It then goes on to

sa : "That all United States notes

issued under the act of July 14, 1890,

presented for redemption shall be re-

That portion of the bill referring to

it entirely in the hands of national

banks. secured by interest bearing ing. If we hold the islands with an

THANKSGIVING. division of issue and redemption for other funds which may be in the general fund of the treasury, and in addition thereto is hereby authorized to issue and sell, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to the maintenance

It is certainly well that all people lay saide their business cares for one day, and devote 24 hours to giving hanks to an all wise and benevolent Providence for the bounties with which bev are blessed. This custom is not reperally observed throughout the world, but in this great republic it has een practiced in a general way ever since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. and for the past quarter of a century Thanksgiving has been universally observed throughout the United States. By some it is observed only as a holiday, when business is suspended and temporal affairs are discarded, while by others it is given over to religious remonies and the returning of thanks to the Creator. Perhaps the most appropriate observance of the day is that racticed by the charitable people who levote it to deeds of kindness and ministering to the wants of the needy, by bestowing charity upon those who are unfortunate and upon whom bounties are not layished. On Thanksgiving day in this broad land of plenty there should be no want or hunger. Everybody should be fed, and it should be the aim of charitable people to see in power will take no chances on the mean, inhuman fights it has made on that at least one good meal be served to every man, women and child in the

land. By so doing they merit commendation, and will give the needy position can get control of the senate, cause to be thankful. The creation of such a large volume of six years. The gold standard party down to the mammon-worshiping, see the people of the town, who own of trust securities to represent proper- has a majority in the house favorable sycophantic, toad-eating crew of pennyproperty, offer inducements that would by that formerly made no demands upbring capital here to invest in manu. on the money market may test the passed with but little opposition, and names in big letters on its pages, in facturing. It has ever been our belief gold standard severely at no distant in the senate republicans who are not in anyway worthy to blacken the shoes the more pensive lines of fruition in

ENGLAND'S DETERMINATION, bill becomes a law early in the session | the publishers are now "embarrassed" For a century past Great Britain has seen looked upon as the master of the such men as Pierpont Morgan and his ea and land. Not since the American otonies declared their independence

has one of her dependencies success

fully combatted her iron determina

ion or been able to resist her ambition

once sets out to subdue a people it gen-

the Boers cannot be doubted by the

army she has ever mobilized? Simply

to ride rough shod over a people who

diamond fields of the Orange Free state.

and that English determination will

summed up Great Britain is putting

WHEAT AND TARIFF.

standard level of 37 cents in the wheat

will have to wear overalls on Sunday.

They will not be new overalls, as here-

tofore, on account of the beautiful

the free list under the Wilson bill.

foreign markets, is "protected" twenty-

five cents a bushel. He knows such

"protection" is valueless, and was put

ceive him. It is different though

with the sacks. They must pay the

lowed. Our tariff and gold standard

laws were not made for the benefit of

the farmers.-Eugene Guard.

Wheat has dropped to the

avaricious mining syndicates,

fighting men.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The output of gold from the Cariboo listrict, in British Columbia, this

year is estimated at \$1,000,000. to subdue. The iron will of the English is unbending, and when the nation "Gold is to be made the master and everything else the slave."-Wm. Mc-Kinley, 1892. And he might have aderally accomplishes its end. That it will be successful in the present war against ded, "I am the man that will make it

most enthusiastic friend of the South Thanksgiving was a quiet day in African republics. However Great The Dalles. Stores were closed and Britian is putting into this war the business men generally spent the day argest army she has ever sent abroad, at home with their families, enjoying which is evidenc : that the governmen good dinners and entertaining friends. recognizes that the Boers are the most Heigh ho, the bankers are in the stubborn opponents with which it has saddle, and silver is to receive its had to contend. At Waterloo the Britdeath blow, greenbacks are to be reish forces numbered only 24,000, and tired, bonds are to be issued on dein the Crimean war her army was 26,000 mand, bank notes and gold are to be strong. In the Egyptian campaign the only money, and the devil will be Great Britian mustered an army of to pay! The people should get the 30,000 and in the Penensula war she

pitch red hot by next November. had a similar number. But when A coal mine, a railroad leading into General Buller's army has assembled the interior and a woolen mill are in South Africa it will number 70,000 three possibilities for The Dalles within the next twelve months. When This vast army is sent against the we get these the city will begin to wo little South African republics, grow and prosper, every house will Transvaal and Orange Free State, with have a tenant, and everybody will a combined population of less than be doing a good business. Let all who 1.000.000. And for what purpose is have luterests here work for these Great Britain waging this war and

sending forth the most magnificent three possibilities. Some poor idiots declare that Mark Hanna is about to retire from politics. asked only to be left alone and to be Just as well think the millenium is permitted to manage their own affairs. at hand. Marcus and Brother Abner She has determined to possess the are making a fat thing out of politics. gold mines of the Transvaal and the They are fleecing the nation, and so long as this is possible Hunna will stay in politics. He will be the chairnot be thwarted. She offers as an ex- man of the republican national comcuse that her subjects were not fairly mittee next year if he lives.

treated by the Boers, in that they The gold combination is not much were not granted the right of suffrage disturbed over the result of the recent without renouncing their allegiance to elections. It fears Bryan's candidacy the British crown. She further coma and has again become active in demoplained that the Transvaal government cratic politics. The friends of the imposed a heavy tax on dynamite, a Chicago platform and Bryan must be commodity necessary in the working on the alert everywhere, as the gold combination may try to get in its work in places where they would be

That house given Admiral Dewey causing him more sorrow than anything he ever had. Because he gave it to his wife and she in turn gave it to his son George, the donors raised a howl and now Dewey wishes that he had stuck to his determination to refuse the gift. However, since some of the c' ors object to the disposition he has -- n fit to make of the home, the producing country, and the farmers admiral announces that he will refund the amount any one subscribed in called upon to do so.

The Pendleton Tribune and La tariff on jute. The sacks cost 9 cents Grande Advocate are the only papers now, instead of 5 cents. Jute was on that have come under our observation that undertake to justify Governor affair. They insist it would be beneath the governor's dignity to deny the accusation that he bargained to sell an in the tariff bill with the intent to de- appointment. It's the first time we had known that the governor was too dignified to repell an attack upon his duty before entry to the country is al- good name. We are glad the uccountry papers have enlightened us.

It is not to be wondered at that Albert M. Dewey, special agent of the government department of labor, is favorable to trusts. He is the appointe of a trust administration and is a socialist besides, and since socialism in its theory is nothing but a great, big trust, he could not very consistently condemn the industrial combines. It is probable, however, that Mr. Dewey is sent out disguised as a labor representative, while he is in fact working in the interests of the trusts. It would be a relief if those who contributed to the Dewey home fund would cease their howl about the disposition he has made of the property. While Dewey did not raise himself in the estimation of the public when he accepted the gift, and he was indiscrete in giving it away as he did.

the people who forced it upon him are

the last ones who should complain-

They did a foolish thing in giving him

the home, but they made the donation and he was at liberty to dispose of it The Salem Sentinel is wrong in asserting that H. R. Plummer, who claims to have paid Governor T. T. Geer \$1,000 for appointment as superintendent of the penitentiary, should bring suit for the office. Plummer also asserts that he released the governor from the contract upon receipt of \$2,000. If Plummer lies, Governor Geer should prosecute him criminally, if he tells the truth, and there seems to be no denial. Mr. Geer should step

down and out, and the state house

should be fumigated. One cannot but feel pity for the ignorance displayed by some of the epublican editors who are pointing to the Ohio election as a great victory and gloating over the fact that Nash carried the state by 50,000 plurality, and citing this as a rebuke to democracy. The fact is Nash's total vote is less than any republican candidate for governor has received since 1890. He received 50,000 fewer votes than did Governor Bushnell in 1897. If some republican editors would study election returns a little closer they would not make such errors.

The Philippine insurrection as it is called, but in reality a struggle for independence, is virtually crushed, for Aguinaldo and his followers cannot much longer hold out against overwhelming forces. The Filipinos are ducer. whipped in Luzon, but there are thousands of other islands to subdue, and the present administration will end long before peace throughout the archipelago is established. The little army of 65,000 men we have down there, that is costing us half a million definitely we will find it necessary to ready for cutting the whole year garrison all of them with blue coats. the issuance of credit currency places and the army we have there now will be found inadequate to the undertak-

government bonds, and permits the army of less than \$100,000 men we will secretary of the treasury to redeem or | do exceedingly well. accept such notes. The tax on bank There never was in the United circulation reduced to one-tenth of one States a more vindictive, parrow-That this bill will be rushed through lication than Harper's Weekly, as talking." congress is quite evident, for the party testified in the low, contemptible, election of 1900 which may deprive such distinguished Americans as them of a president, and if once this Horace Greeley, General Hancock, measure is placed upon the statue James G. Blaine and Wm. J. Bryan. books it will stay there until the op- There never was a man connected with the sheet from its puritanical pubwhich cannot be accomplished inside lishers and the "man-milliner" Curtis that The Dalles was better located for day, notwithstanding the increased avorable to it will be whipped into of the strong, virile, manly Americans women's faces both find their special line. It will not be surprising if this it has slandered and reviled. Well, admirers.

and that the country will have fastened to the tune of \$5,500,000, of which the upon it a financial system dictated by sum of \$3,500,000 is due to the stockjobbing, bond manipulating old pirate, J. Pierpont Morgan. The

devil has indeed come by his own! Occasionally some advocate of a arge standing army for this country obbs up with the awful supposition that if we should find ourselves confronted with a war with some powerul European nation we would be unlar army is so smal. Such alarmists hould observe the difficulty Great Britain is meeting with in mobilizing an army of 70,000 men in South Africa and then contemplate how long it would take her to get an army of 200,-000 or 300,000 men across the Atlantic to invade the United States. In such an event we would certainly have plenty of time to organize a volunteer army that would bid defiance to the world. The alarmist who clamors for big standing army coes .not fear European invasion, but wants it for the purpose of coercing Americans to put on the yoke of corporate greed as represented by Hanna and his followers. The advocate of an immense

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken in ernally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this rescribed by one of the observations of the observation of the best tonies known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting distinct with the best blood purifiers. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best,

bayonet.

WANTED TOO MUCH. A Servant Girl Who Did Not Car Fill the Place of

a Wife. The hired girl out of a job cast her eagle eye over the want notices of the newspaper. "Wanted, wanted, wanted," she read in one or two line ads straight down the column, shaking her head at intervals, as if disappointed in her search. Finally her face lightened as she saw a leaded notice in another column of more pretensions than its fellows, says the Washington Star. She turned to it and read it eagerly. Then she threw the paper from her. "What's the matter?" asked the girl

with her. "Read that," and she gathered up the sheet and handed it over to the other one, who read this notice:

"Wanted-A young and strong woman of good disposition and habits, obedient and knowing her place, willing and ready, active and efficient, to cook, wash and iron, do general housework and take care of children; evenings and with references, etc., etc." "Well?" said the reader.

"It's not well, at all," responded the one looking for work. "That man, whoever he is, is advertising for a wife. I should say from the advertisement, and I'm not looking for that kind of a job. Just a plain bired girl's place

THE PEANUT ROASTER.

An Invention That Is Used Everywhere and Thousands of Them Are Sold Annually. The peanut roasters of black iron

such as are commonly seen in the city streets, are likely to have a capacity of 20 quarts. Such roasters are sold in sizes ranging from ten to twenty-eight quarts. Peanut roasters are made to hold three bushels, which makes a roaster as big as a barrel. Such a peanut roaster would be set up at a public resort at the seashore, or perhaps at

fairs, says the New York Sun. There are combined peanut roasters and warmers made in various sizes, the warmer having glass sides and a hot water reservoir below. Separate peanut warmers are made of various materials or combinations of materials, including tin, iron, steel and copper, and they are made in a variety of shapes and sizes, and equipped for heating by charcoal or oil.

There is an automatic roaster of which the cylinder is turned by a small steam engine attached to the crank which serves to attract attention, and is oftenest seen at the seashore and other places of resort. The most elaborate and costly peanut outfit is the peanut wagon, which is equipped with a roaster and a warmer and is drawn by There are more peanut roasters sold

now than ever. Indeed, thousands are sold annually. They are used all over the country, and in other countries too, for people eat peanuts pretty much everywhere nowadays.

COSTA RICA BANANAS.

Indian Island-Crops the Whole Year Round.

"The best bananas grown in the world come from Port Limon, Costa Rica," said a New Orleans man to a Washington Post reporter.

"They are shipped from Port Limon and the country grower gets about 30 cents per bunch in gold. He is notified by wire from the seaport when to cut, and has two days in which to gather and deliver to the railway. Trains com posed of well-ventilated cars take the fruit to a fast steamer, which is waiting to convey it abroad. The bunches each hand has from 17 to 18 bananas. When the bunch gets to New Orleans or New York they are worth about four dollars each, a tremendous advance over the price paid the Costa Rican pro-

"The planter, however, is surer of a safe profit than any other person handling the fruit. Jamaica negroes do all the labor attendant on the planting. culture and cutting, being better adapted to the work than the native peon. Jamaica bananas often make a finer appearance, but are not so prolific as the dollars a day, will find plenty of work | Port Limon product. The best plantato do befere all the islanders bend the tions of Costa Rica are subject to overkeee to American supremacy. In fact flow and the waters deposit a silt that deemed in accordance with existing if we propose to hold the island in greatly enriches the soil. Crops are

> Bismarck's Sins. Of the neuralgic pains in his face. which were so severe that he sometimes had to press the points of his fingers to secure a little relief, Bismarck was reported as saying: "This is quite natural. I have sinned in my life the most minded, pharisecical, hypocritical pub- with my mouth, in cating, drinking and

Refreshments in Scotland. In the course of the arguments before the house of lords in a case in which the necessity for additional refreshment accommodation at Oban Station arose, Lord Watson, himself a Scotsman, interposed and remarked that refreshments in that part of Scotland had only one meaning, and that-whisky.

Lucky That Tastes Vary. A lucky thing that tastes vary; that lemons as well as oranges are in demand; that the curves of youth or

CHOOSING BRIDESMAIDS.

rospective Brides Should Select Girls Who Walk Well with Gracefully-Poised Heads.

"In selecting bridesmaids," said she of the emerald and diamond ring to the New York Commercial Advertiser writer, "it is not beauty that counts so much as style and carriage. Most brides take a great deal of pride in flieir bridesmaids' costumes and want them to show to the best advantage. prepared to meet it because our regu- It is very important that a bridesmaid should walk well. The vedding marches are more suited to grand opera stages than church aisles, and while Elsa's or Lucia's attendants can walk in gracefully to such music, the most graceful of girls is apt to sway and falter trying to keep time and step with the same strains. I've watched bridal processions and I've seen radiantly pretty girls lose all effect of their good ooks by a hobbling walk. A bridesmaid should glide, not limp or hop. The beauty of a faultless frock and the stateliness of a picture hat vanish when the wearer is awkward and obviously ill at ease. The bride herself is helped by her long train, her drooping head and the leaning on her father's arm before and on her husband's after the ceremony, but the bridesmaid wears a short gown, carries her head erect, standing army in this country is a tool walks up and down beside another of the power that would oppress the girl, and so has her own grace alone common people at the point of the o depend upon. A girl who walks well, whose head is well-poised on her shoulders and whose hair arranges well makes a good appearance as a bridesnaid, and—well, all mine are like that."

COWARDLY SPANIARDS.

The Dispicable Conduct of the Vis-caya's Crew at the Battle of Santingo.

The contrast between the two nations tands out very clearly in connection with the Vizcaya, says Ira Nelson Hollis in the Atlantic. The torpedo boat Ericsson ran close alongside of her, and sent a small boat to take off all that were alive of her crew. A few boats from the Iowa assisted. The Vizcaya was on fire fore and aft; the ammunition on board was exploding, and the guns that had been left loaded were going off one after another in the intense heat, to say nothing of the proximity of the shore. The osition of the little craft has been de scribed as perilous in the extreme. Our men risked their lives repeatedly to help their fallen enemy; but no sooner were the Spaniards transferred to the deck of the Ericsson than they urged immediate withdrawal without regard to their comrades who had been left behind. To the honor of our navv Lieut. Ushur remained until every liv ing being had been rescued from the burning ship. A similar scene was en-acted around the two torpedo boat destroyers. It was a case of mad panic on the one side, and of perfect coolness on the other. One officer of the Vizcaya afterward stated on board the Iowa that they were obliged to close the gun ports on the disengaged side of the ship, to prevent the men from jumping overboard rather than face the American gun fire.

CRIMES OF COOLIES The Low-Lived Mongols Are as Cun ning as Foxes and as Cowardly as Wolves.

They are a queer crowd, these coolies whether on land or sea, says the Ludgate Magazine. Cunning as foxes and owardly as wolves, they resemble the pariah dogs of their own cities in point of inability to hunt any prey save in packs. I heard of an instance where gang of them, employed as navvies in the cutting of a railway, killed their overseer with shovels and fled into the bush. Nobody was ever hanged for the crime, because some 40 of them were in it-and that would have been rather a large consignment to condemn, even in the far east, where human life is so

There are 250,000 Chinese in Bangkok alone, and they do not appeal to one's cordial emotions-very much the contrary. And should this catch the eye of any intending visitor to the far east, I would urge upon him the unwisdom of venturing to spend a night on a Chinese junk without so much as a revolver to defend himself with. Occasionally a Eur pean is discovered by the marine police floating on the water with his throat cut. In such a case it is highly probable that he had been foolhardy, as I was. But different people are born to different ends, and the Chinese contempt of the European is frequently justified by facts.

CALIFORNIA JACK RABBITS. Those of the Southern Part of State Are the Largest in Existence.

The jack rabbits of southern California are the biggest rabbits in existence. They are as fleet as the wind, and one will sit still on its form or by the roadside until you have almost grabbed it by its mule-like ears, but before you can close your fingers on it there will be no rabbit there. If you look, say 40 yards ahead, you will see what you think is another rabbit, humped up in a fluffy bunch, waiting for you in the same way. But it won't be another rabbit. It will be the same one, it having covered all that distance and settled down again before you have hardly missed it from where

it sat first. These big rabbits are as swift and sudden as the fleas that swarm on them as soon as summer comes. The rabbits are fat then, but these fleas are so thick on them, and are so ravenous that they actually reduce the long-eared four-footed jumper to a skeleton by the time the fall rain sets in. If it wasn't for those regular fall rains the fleas would be of great service to us in destroying the rabbit pest, for the rabbits could not withstand the assaults of their insatiable parasites many days longer. But the rains are certain, and they are fatal to the fleas. The water kills the fleas, and the rabbits pitch in again on our vineyards and orchards and grain with sharpened appetites. Notwithstanding the thousands of jack rabbits we slaughter in the spring, enough escape to keep the supply big enough to make it necessary the slaughter of other thousand the next spring. It is simply impossible to exterminate them, they are such sure and persistent breeders. So we may expect to have the fun of lack rabbit round-ups every year as long as we raise fruit in Fresno county and parts adjacent.

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 fellow townsman, Gen. Joseph Hawley, who was a candidate for reelection to the United States senate. he said, in the course of a droll ad-"Gen. Hawley deserves your support, although he has about as much influence in purifying the senate 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

-Chicago Evening News.

Journal. Concrete Meanness. Mr. Spinkum-Ah, this reminds me of the pie my dear mother used to Mrs. Spinkum-Oh, Alfred, you don't know how glad I am to hear you say

"It's so different, you know, dear."

To-day

we commence a

General Clearance Sale of Shoes.

> men The condition of the weather today prompts us

RAIN-PROOF COATS. Mackintosh Rubber and Slicker touts. "It's policy to wear a rain-proof coat insuch weather "4 ! is-and enjoy comfort and good health. They don't cost much; for instance: This double-breasted, stylish fitting, rain-proof, covert box coat. is only \$3.50.

Others at \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$10.00 A.M. Willims & Co.

GOV. ADAMS' RAILROAD PASS. D lles, Warm Spring and Prineville That Dignitary Had an Ence with Revenue Stamps and Was Worsted.

"Gov. Adams' acquaintance with the conductors on the Rio Grande railroad saved him from paying fare or walking into Denver the other day from Sedalia," said a fellow passenger. He had entered the coach at the station and when the conductor came along produced the pass he carries all the time, says the Denver Times. "You do not have to attach rev- Proprietors-R. H. BLUE,

enue stamps to railroad passes,' ventured the collector of fares. "'I know that,' retorted the chief executive of the state. 'What makes you suggest that I have attached stamps to my pass?'

the conductor. "I guess not,' answered the governor; 'I know better than that.' "Then look here. Who has had your pass?' and with this statement the conductor handed it back to the

"The face of the pass was covered with revenue stamps. They were stick-ing to it, having been attached by the dampness gathered in a sweaty pocket-

"The cigars are on me,' jocularly asserted the chief executive as he looked at the pasteboard. "'It's all right, anyway,' said the conductor, because I know you and know that this is your pass and have its number. Were you a stranger, how-

ever, I could not accept it.' "His excellency expressed gratification at the accommodating train employe and promised himself that he would soak the stamps off the face of The Dalles, the pass when he reached his home."

ILL-ADVISED CHARITIES. Misdirected Effort Means a Constant Loss to Those Needing Ald-

Some Instances. What takes much away from the strength of charitable work followed by the leisure classes is the woeful misunderstanding of the needs of the people whom they would help. For instance, recently a body of intelligent give its patrons the New York women formed themselves into an association "to give practical help to farmers' wives in isolated places." The idea was, of course, an excellent one: the field exists for beneffeial work, but what were the means of "practice nelp" devised? To "furnish looms, spinning-wheels and knitting-needles, with proper instructions," to farmers' wives so that they might learn how to make "lovely embroidery," which would "command high prices in the large cities!" Almost on the same day a company of wealthy Ohio women formed an organization for "the better understanding of the higher moral laws by the domestics in our homes!" A Chicago organization, just formed, declares for its purpose the providing of "clean and elevating evening amusements for the girls and sales-women of our large stores." All these charities are seriously entered upon, are well-intentioned, but they show a pitiable ignorance of needed reforms. Our farmers' wives are not sitting up nights looking for something to d God knows they need no further burdens, no more "industries;" their need is for more rest, for more forms of Gives choice of two favorite routes, via recreation, which means cessation the Union Pacific Fast Mail Line, or from labor. Our servants do not stand | the Rio Grande Scenic Lines. in need of a higher morality as much as they do of more practical knowledge of their work and more consideration at the hands of their mistresses. Our shopgirls and saleswomen are not clamoring for "clean and elevating evening amusements" so much as that women shall shop a little more intelligently and systematically.-Edward W. Bok, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Puerto Rico Custom. William E. Curtis, who has been good deal of a globe trotter, writes from Washington to the Chicago Record: "I observed phenomena at San Juan, and the same at Ponce de Leon. for which I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory explanation. The old negresses who sit around the market place and the shady street corners selling dulces from large baskets are habitually smoking long black eigars, and they put the lighted ends in their

The statement having been made Adm as a bunch of flowers would have in that the bittern is one of the lost birds sweetening a glue factory. But he's in England, a correspondent writes to a DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE the Daily News that so far from being exterminated, they are still so abundant in one locality that sleep is lard for strangers because of the loud noise they make, like a bull bellowing, and that in this region they are shot my residence in The Dalles, Oregon, with months from the distance of Edward Rehrin deceased porsons having claims against said esta hereby not fled to present the same to my residence in The Dalles, Oregon, with months from the distance of this notice.

the Chinaman is greater than that of any other race on the globe except the

Ignorant Spanish. It is said that two-thirds of Spain's population can neither read nor write. Stage Line.

Stages leave The Dalles daily excep S. nday, with first class cocvevances.

Fare to Prineville, \$7.50. Freight rates very reasonable. Prompt delivery.

Wapinetia E. C. CAMPBELL. Warm Spring.

"Because you have done so,' replied The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation Co.



Daily (except Sunday) between Hood River, Cascade Locks.

Vancouver and Portland Touching at Way Points on

Both of the above steamers have been rebuilt, and are in excellent shape for the season of 1899. The

Pleasure travel by the steamers of the Regulator Line. Regulator leaves The Dalles at 8 A

, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Dalles City leaves at 6:30 A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Inland Flyer leaves at 8 A, M, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Oak St. Dock. Court Street. W. C. ALLAWAY,

Montana, Utah, Colorado and all Eastern Points.

LOOK AT THE TIME. 14 Days to SALT LAKE

24 Days to DENVER 34 Days to CHICAGO 41 Days to NEW YORK Free Reclining Chair Cars. Uphon

stered Tourist , Sleeping Cars, and Pullman Palace Sleepers, operated on all trains. For further information apply-to JAS. IRELAND. Agent O. R. & N. Co., The Dalles, Oregon. O. TERRY. W. E. COMAN Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Agent 124 Third St., Portland, Or

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

and they put the lighted ends in their mouths. Why they do so and how they can endure it are mysteries that could not be solved, but it is nevertheless a fact and a custom that is unique in Puerto Rico."

The English Bittern.

The statement having been made.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Hon. County court of the State of Orreon for Wasco County, administrator of the Estate of Antone Jerome, deceased, All persons having claims against and deceased or his estate are hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to me at my office in Dalles City. Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 31st day of August 1899.

E. F. GIBBONS, administrator of the estate of August 1899.

and eaten.

Chinamen's Brains Are Heavy.

The average weight of the brain of

Rehria, Deceased.

my residence in The Dalles, Oregon, within a months from the d to of this notice.

Dat d this 25st day of November, 1899.

GEORGE A. LIEBE.

Administrator of the estate of Edward with the control of the contro

SHERIFF'S SALE. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASCO COUNTY. A. M. WILLIAMS and

A. M. WILLIAMS, ED. M. WILLIAMS, Plaintiffs, ALEXANDER B. MOTT, AMANDA M. MOTT. and R. F. GIBONS and JOHN MARDEN, Co-partners as GIBONS & MARDEN, and W. KERRON, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, decree and order of sate, duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the lounty of Wasco, to me directed and dated the 28th day of November, 1899. upon a decree for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, and judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 25th day of November, 1899, in the above entitled cause, in favor of the Plaintiffs and against the Defendants Alexander B. Mott, Amanda M. Mott, R. F. Gibons and John Marden, and W. Kerron as judgment debtors, in W. Kerron as judgment debtors, in the sum of Seven Hundred Sixty-five and 10-100 (\$765.10) dollars, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, at the rate of 10 per cent per anoum, and the further sum of Seventy five (\$75.00) dollars, as attorney's fees, and the further sum of Twenty and 55-100 (\$20.55) dollars, costs, and the costs of and upon this Writ, and commanding me to make sale of the real property embraced in such decree of foreclosure and hereinafter described, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1900, at the hour of 2 o'of January, 1900, at the hour of 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, and
at the front door of the County Court
House is Dalles City, Wasco County,
Oregon, seit at public auction to the
highest bidder forcash in hand, all the
right, title and interest which the
Defendants.

Alexander B. Mott Amanda M.

Mott, R F. Giuons, John Marden and W Kerron of citter of them had on the 23d day of December, 1888, the date of the mortgage foreclosed herein, or which such Defendants or any of the Defendants herein, have since acquired, or now have in and to the following described real property, situate and being in Wasco County, Oregon,

The southwest quarter of section 18 in towns, is one (1) south of range 13 east, w. M. in Wasco County, Oregon, containing (160) acres together with all and singular the appurtenances hereditaments and tenemants thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or so much of said property as will satisfy said judgment and decree, with costs and accruing costs.

Said property will be sold subject to confirmation and redemption as by law

provided: Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, thir 29th day of November, 1899. ROBERT KELLY, Sheriff, Wasco County, Oregon

SHERIFF'S SALE. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASCO COUNTY OF ORBUST, J. E. BARNETT, Plaintiff, VR.

GEO. O. RICH, Defendant, BY VIRTUE of an execution, decree and or-der of sale, duly issued out of and under the scal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasso, to me directed and dated the 28th day of November. 1899, upon a decree for the foreclosure of a cartain matter. and judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 13th day of November, 1899, in the above entitled cause, in favor of the Plaintiff and against the Defendant Geo. O. Rich as judgment debtor, in the sum of Seven Hundred Eighty Four and 15-100 (\$734.15) dollars, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and the further sum of Eighty (880) dollars, as attorney's fees, and the further sum of Fifteen and 60-100 (\$15.60) dollars, c.sts, and the costs of and upon this Writ, and commanding me to make saie of the real property embraced in such decree of forcelosure and hereinafter described, I will, on the 4th day of January 1900, at the hour of I o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, and at the front door of the County Court flouse in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, sell at public suction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the Defendant Geo. O. Rich or either of them had on the 31st day of August, 1898, the date of the mortgage forcelosed herein, or which such Defendant or any of the Defendant to the following described real property, situate and being in Wasco County, Oregon, towit:

Lots ten (10) and "G," the north haif of Lot nine (9) and Lots "A," "B," C," "D," E," and "F," except eighty (80) feet off of the east side thereof, all of said Lots being in the Town of Belmont in Wasco County, Oregon, as shown by the recorded plat of said town and containing twenty (20) acres, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, or so much of said property as will satisfy said judgment and decree, with costs and accruting costs.

Said property will be sold subject to confirmation and redemption as by law provided.

Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, this 29th day of November, 1869.

ation and redemption as by law provided.

Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, this 29th day

SHERIFF'S SALE, N THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASCO COUNTY. E. B. DUFUR and N. H. GATES, Plaintiffs,

Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, decree and order of sale, duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, to me directed and flated the 28th day of November, 1899, upon a decree for the forelosure of a certain mortgage, and judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 21st day of November, 1899, in the above entitled esuse, in favor of the Pisin tims and against the Defendant C. C. Butler, as judgment debtor, in the sum of Four Hundred Fifty five and 0-100 (\$455.00) dollars, with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and the further sum of Fifty (\$50.00) collars, as attorney's fees, and the further sum of Eleven and 50-140 (\$11.50) dollars, costs, and the costs of and upon this Wrt, and commanding me to make sale of the real property embraced in such decree of foreclosure and hereimster described, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock, in the strengen of said day, and at the front door of the County Court House in Dalles City. Wasco County, Orogon, soil alpublic auction to the highest b daer for cash In hand, all the right, title and interest which the Defendant C. C. Butler and on the 17th day of June 1899, the date of the mortgage foreclosed herein, or which sum Defendant has since acquired, or now has in and to the following described real property, situate and being in Wasco County, Oregon, to with C. C. BUTLER. Defendant.

herein or which such Defendant has since acquired, or now has in and to the following described real property, situate and being in Wasso County, Oregon, to wit.

All of the east half of Block No. five (5) in the Second Addition to the Town of Dufur, in Wasso County, Oregon, to ether with all and ingular the penemant here staments and appurtenances theres, a percentage or in any wise appertaining, or a mich at said property as will satisfy said here and decree, with costs and accruing coass.

Said property will be said subject to confirmation and redemptio and subject to confirmation and redemption. Oregon, this 29th day of November, 1899.

CITATION. In the county court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco, In the matter of the estate of Citation To Amos Richardson, Mrs. J. E. Hays, Mrs.

said deceased, greeting:

I THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the county court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco at the county count thereof at The Dalles in the County of Wasco on Tuesday, the Ind do of Judgary, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to show cause if any there be why an order should not be made by the above entitled Court directing J. S. Ferguson, the administrator of said estate to well the following described real estate to well the following described real estate to sell the state of said estate. asco county, Oregon: also that certain piece parcel of land particularly bounded and sorribed as follows: Ligammening 34 rods and 54 feet W of the SE count of SW 14 of sec. 3

Witness: The Hon. Robert Mays, judge of the County of Wasso, with ing seal of said court affixed this isth day of November, A. B. | Seal | By S. BOLTON, A M KKELSAY,

> NOTICE OF FINAL SET. TLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the partnership estate of John Brookhouse, deceased, and J. J. Brookhouse, has filed in the county court of Wasco county, state of Oregon, his fin I account as such administrator of said estate, and that Monday, the 6th day of November. A. D. 1899, at the hour of 2 F. M., has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing objections to said report, and the settlement thereof B. J. GORMAN,