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PROSPERITY IN BIG CHUNKS

That the country is prosperous we cannot deny, for we are told by such undeniable authority as the Oregonian, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and hundreds of other like truthful journals, that it is, and they give "facts and figures" to prove their assertions, but that the prosperity is not equally distributed among all is quite certain. Some manufacturing concerns that are controlled by trusts are extremely prosperous, the railroads generally are enjoying a wave of prosperity, and office-holders are not going hungry, but the farming communities, the merchants and trades peopje generally are not enjoying the thrift that they would desire. There are reasons for this that may be found in the following list of prices that prevailed in Milwaukee on November 13 of this year and compared with those prevailing a year ago by Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee:

NOVEMBER 13, 1898:	
Wheat spring, bushel	68
Barley, bushel	44
Oats, bushel	27
Corn, bushel	32¼
2-inch iron pipe, foot	5½
Sucker rods, foot	7½
Rope and twine, pound	8
Nails, 100 pounds	$1·85
Fence wire	$2.15
Lumber, 1,000 feet	$12.00

NOVEMBER 13, 1899:	
Wheat, spring, bu	59
Barley, bushel	44½
Oats, bushels	25½
Corn, bushel	32½
2-inch iron pipe, foot	25
Sucker rods foot	11½
Rope and twine, pound	17
Nails, 100 pounds	$3.40
Fence wire	$4.50
Lumber. 1.000 feet	$18.00

The prices of farm produce are taken from the market report of the Milwaukee Sentinel, of November 14, 1899, the rest are obtained from business men. They may vary somewhat in different stores and different localities, but they are a fair average.

Mr. Schilling goes on to make these comparisons, addressing himself to the farmers:

"When you wanted 100 pounds of nails a year ago you could buy them with three bushels of wheat, now you must give five and a half beshels to get them.

"A year ago, you could buy 100 pounds of nails for less than four bushels of barley, this year you must pay oyer seven bushels.

"Or you could buy the nails with seven bushels of oats a year ago, now you will have to give nearly fourteen bushels. Last year you could buy them for five and three-fourths bushels of corn, but this year the trust makes you pay over ten bushels for the same weight of nails."

With these advanced prices in manufactured products it cannot be denied that the manufacturers have prosperity thrust upon them in great, big, chunks. And with his products reduced in price and everything he has to buy advanced it is not difficult to see why the farmer is not prosperous. The merchant, too, suffers from this inequality of distribution of "good times." He is placed at a disadvantage by having to invest nearly double the amount of capital in the stocks he carries, and although he may make the same per cent of profit on every dollar invested that he did a year ago, his trade is diminished by the inability of his customers to buy of him. Therefore the farmer and the merchant are being sacrificed alike for the benefit of the manufacturers who are in the trusts.

Another cause of prosperity that has been forced upon a certain class during the past year is the increese in taxation. This has benefited the office-holders and government contractors, but it is a burden on all others. Taxes have been enormously increased during the past year, while the incomes of at least one half the taxpayers have decreased. According to the reports of the secretary of the treasury, the total customs and internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30, 1898, were $320,475,703 and for the year ending June 30, 1899, they were $479,089,839, an increase of $129,089,939, or very nearly $10 for each of the thirteen million voters in the country and a totaal tax of $37 per voter.

When taxes have thus increased and the prices of farm products diminished it is a difficult matter to believe the assertions of our contemporaries that all the people are prosperous, and the country enjoying an unprecedented amount of thrift.

ONESIDED FINANCIERING.

The currency bill that has passed the house and will be adopted with perhaps a few amendments by the senate, is more onesided than any financial legislation that has ever been attempted in America. It is all in favor of the creditor class and opposed to the debtor in that it makes all obligations, both public and private, payable in one class of money, and it gives to a certain class the privilege of making money plentiful or scarce, whenever it is beneficial to them to do so. According to the provisions of the bill there is no real money except gold, and no token money but national bank notes. That there is not enough gold in circulation to meet the demands of trade all will agree, and since there can be no credit money issued except national bank notes, the volume of money will be placed solely in the hands of the banks. If it is advantageous to them for money to be scarce, they will so regulate their issue as to govern the supply. This is a most dangerous proposition for it places the people in a position where they must pay double interest upon whatever money there may be in circulation outside of gold. First they pay interest on the bonds on which the circulation is based, and then in order to get the money out of the banks they must again pay interest to the banker.

Another most pernicious feature of the bill is that provision which makes all money besides national bank notes redeemable in gold at the United States treasury and providing that no credit currency shall be raised except in payment for gold. Under this provision there is nothing to hinder every dollar of silver, greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates being locked up in the treasury and interest-bearing bonds issued in their stead. Whenever bond buyers and financiers deem it advantageous to themselves to force a bond issue all they need do is present a few million dollars at the treasury and demand gold therefor. If the goldis not in the treasury, the treasury must purchase it in the markets by the issuance of bonds. That they will find this of advantage is certain, for by taking credit money out of circulation will make their gold more valuable, because it will increase the demand for it. When the law goes into effect it will be found to operate solely in the interest of a few and to the detriment of the many.

ENGLAND IS ALARMED.

The British government is today in very much the position of a big bully who has pounced upon a pigmy, and finding his adversary more dangerous than he anticipated, is praying for somebody to come and pull him off and make the little fellow quit. She rushed into war with the Transvaal republic expecting to annihilate it in a month and without counting the cost or contemplating what complications might arise. Now she realizes that she is not only pitted against a powerful foe, but that the empire is threatened. If she fails to conquer the Boers she realizes that her power over her colonies will be weakened. Further than this she realizes the danger of withdrawing her troops from different dependencies, lest uprisings may occur, and she needs more men in South Africa, but knows not where they are to come from. The London Times, commenting on the situation, states some questions that confront the English government which are, to say the least, serious. It says:

"Neither the Crimean war nor the Indian mutiny gave rise to greater dangers to the empire than that with which we are now menaced, nor at either of those critical periods was Great Britain so isolated politically or regarded with such dislike and suspicion as are now almost everywhere apparent. Unless the calmness which impresses the foreign observer proceed only from apathy or a want of sufficient imagination to realize the imminent danger to the whole fabric of our empire, the great efforts now urgently required will surely be made before it is too late to relieve the situation. We are fighting not merely for supremacy in South Afrca but for our position as a great power. We know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are resolved to make that miscalculation good."

NO NEED OF HASTE.

Washington dispatches state that Senator McBride and Congressman Moody favor a boat railway as the best and speediest method of removing the obstructions to navigation of the Columbia river at the dalles. While this method has been recommended by some government engineers it is condemned by others, and the best that can be said for it, itis largely experimental. It is indeed questionable if river boats can be taken out of the water and transported over a railroad without serious damage. To operate a boat railway would be a continuous expense, and with the probable damage to vessels passing over it, it is questionable if such an improvement would be of any benefit to the country, for so long as the expense of putting boats over the road would be great there could be but little reduction in freight rates, hence the object to be desired would be thwarted. We trust the Oregon delegation will oppose the boat railway scheme, and will hold out for a canal and locks. for that is the improvement that is needed. Should an appropriation be secured and a beat railway constructed, and afterward it should prove inexpedient, it would delay for many years the securing of an order for the construction of canal and locks. Since a portage road will be built as a ptivate enterprise, and probably be in operation within six or eight months, there is no immediate need of hurrying along other schemes. The delegation had better even wait until the next session of congress and get an improvement ordered that is known to be practicable than to rush along an experimental proposition that bids fair to only delay the plan that is really needed for opening the river.

IN POWER OF RAILROADS.

Chicago is placed in a peculiar situation and is in a way to suffer from excessive freight rates that will seriously curtail its business. However it is in the the power of the railroads, and while it will suffer, the entire northwest, including the agricultural districts will also be loosers, for increased freight rates mean lower prices for their products and higher prices for every thing they have to buy. The Chicago Chronicle says concerning the proposed raise:

"One of the most radical and general advances ever made in freight rates will go into effect on all the railroads east and west of Chicago January 1. Thousands of articles of every description will be effected, and the increase will average 35 and 40 per cent, the jump on many classes reaching 50 per cent. The contemplated action has aroused the shipping interests of the country.

The shippers say that if the carrying charges are increased to the extent announced by the railroads it will have the effect of increasing retail prices in every line of trade. Sugar, soap, coffee, flour, coal and farm implements are a few of the articles to be affected. Of these, as well as on hundreds of other articles, the increase will run from 20 to 40 per cent. The rate on coal, for example, west of Chicago, will be pushed up 25 cents on the ton. Rates on cattle will be advanced to 28 cents per 100 pounds, and hogs and sheep will go up from 25 to 30 cents and dressed meats to 40 cents per 100 pounds. Hay is another article that will feel the advance severely. The tariff on this will be increased $1.10 per ton."

Congress will soon be called upon to admit a forty-sixth state, and it will be the state of Oklahoma. Governor Barnes announces that Oklahoma now has a population of 365,000 which represents an enormous increase since 1890, when the census returns showed 60,000 people in that territory. It has been suggested that Oklahoma and Indian territory be united and admitted as a single state. This would give a large but conglormerate population, for while there are 300,000 so-called whites in Indian territory, they are very much mixed up with Indians and negroes. If the two territories should be admitted as a single state, it would have between 600,000, and 700,000 population, and, therefore would out rank more than a dozen of the states now in the Union.

TIME FOR INTERVENTION.

Two months ago Great Britain would have disdained the offer of any friendly nation to become mediator between her and the Transvaal republic to settle the difficulties existing between her and the Boers; but now she would probably give such an offer more cordial consideration. The repulse of General Methuen at Modder river, that of General Gatacre at Stromburg and the recent drubbing which General Buller got at Tugela river have caused the English to realize the enormity of the war in which they have engaged. Ladysmith and Kimberley are in danger, in fact they cannot hold out much longer unless relief can reach them, which at present seems impossible. When these shall have fallen, it is likely that England will be more favorable to arbitration. She has already lost in the neighborhood of 5,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and realize, the fact that the army of 80,000 men she now has in South Africa will have to be doubled before Pretoria is reached. Buller, in one engagement lost more guns than Wellington did in all his campaign against Napoleon, and British arms have met wish greater reverses than they have suffered since the war with the United States in 1812. Such reverses cannot but sting the British pride and make Englishmen thirst for revenge, but upon a sober thought and the counting of the money and lives it will cost to longer prosecute the war, the more conservative minds of the nation could not well refuse the friendly offers of a nation like the United States or Germany to make peace. The time for intervention is at hand. Further bloodshed is unnecessary.

DANGERS OF MILITARISM.

Before the fifty sixth congress is many months older a strong effort will be made to increase the regular army to 100,000 and perhaps 200,000 men. That there is no excuse for a material increase in the regular army is evident to almost every right thinking mind. America has never wanted for soldiers when a necessity for them has been presented. There has ever been a readiness to volunteer when the nation was involved in war, and the American volunteer army has proven itself equal in every emergency to the veterans of other countries. Hence we insist that there is no need, in time of peace, for increasing the standing army to more than its present number as provided by law. But there are dangers from a large standing army which threaten the very foundation of republics. Empires require large military forces to keep the turbulent and liberty-loving subjects in subjection, but in a republic, where every man is the peer of his fellow, bayonets and cannon are not needed to enforce loyalty.

The American republic, the French republic, indeed every republic experiments with aggregated standing armies only at peril of its own existence. Democracies, by the very character of their institutions, are unfitted for safe maintainance of a multiplied military. It was the "grand armee" that was the instrument of Bonaparte in establishing his empire on the ruins of the democracy given France by the revolution of 1789. It was by the same means that Napolean III transformed himself from president of France to emporer of France in 1853. It was by the same means that Caesar overthrew the old Roman republic, the purest democracy that ever existed, and opened the way for Augustus to be crowned emperor of the Romans. History overflows with instances of the overthrow of republics by their own armies led by crafty men, and history repeats itself. Men of today in ambitions, desires and methods do not differ from the men of 50, 110 or 1000 years ago.

May not a large standing army become a menace to American freedom or result in the downfall of the republic as it did of the Roman and French republics? May not an ambitious "Caesar" or "Napoleon" spring up in this country, gain control of the army, when it has become sufficiently powerful to crush the people, and overthrow the government? With the reins of government rapidly drifting into the hands of corporations, combines and trusts, and with a large standing army at their disposal, is there anything to prevent those who lose patriotism in self interest turning the army against those whom they would oppress, deprive them of their rights as citizens and declare this country an empire? With hired soldiers, men who make army life a profession, such a result is possible, but with a volunteer army, composed of men who discard civil pursuits to take up guns in defense of the nation's honor, such a result could never occur. Volunteers can always be depended upon to uphold government, but never to oppress its citizens. Therefore a congress that will attempt to increase the regular army beyond immediate needs will undertake to throttle the rights of citizenship and possibly overthrow the republic.

The failure of a number of large banks in the East right on the eve of the passage of the currency bill by the house is not a very flattering result. It shows that confidence has not been restored to a very alarming extent. Of course goldites will say the passage of the bill had nothing to do with the bank failures, but had it been a free coinage bill there would have been a mighty howl go up.

THE CANAL MUST WAIT.

We are told by the dispatches that there is little likelihood of the Nicaragua canal bill passing this session of congress, because another commission has been appointed to investigate the different proposed routes and report thereon, which it is claimed will cause a delay of another year. Senator Mason and Representative Hepburn, who have charge of the bill in the senate and house respectively, do not consider further investigation necessary, but are willing to proceed upon the reports of the commissions that have already investigated the routes. However, there is an influence that craves further investigation, not for the purpose of securing a better route or fuller information, but for the purpose of delay. This influence is the great transcontinental railroads, in whose interest too many congressmen and senators are elected. The building of a canal that would open water communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts would be detrimental to the great railroad systems that do the carrying trade across the continent, and for this reason congress will be estopped from taking action on the canal bill this session. It will continue to be delayed until the people shall elect a congress composed not too largely of attorneys for railroads and corporations that are bleeding the people of their substance by depriving them of their natural rights to secure transportation by the cheapest and best methods.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The United States has lost a brave man in the death of General Lawton. He was a fearless soldier, as were hundreds of the private soldiers who have been killed in the Phillipines, sacrificed on the altar of imperialism.

The sheriff of Multnomah county is traveling over the country buying calvary horses for the government, and we presume at the same time drawing his salary as sheriff. Are not the taxpayers of Multnomah paying for a service they do not get? And is not Mr. Frazier rather "double shooting the turn?"

Were not the United States engaged in a war of acquisition the administration would call upon England to stop its inexcusable war in South Africa. But the president is in no position to stay the hand of aggression while engaged in a scheme to acquire territory by the sword. An oppressor cannot be the friend of the oppressed.

England is threatened with a more serious trouble than the war against the Boers. The emperor of Abysinia believes this a good time to repell the invasion of his empire by invading some British territory. The difficulties into which England's greed for territory has got her should be a warning to the United States.

The postmasters at Provo City and Logan, Utah, appointed by President McKinley, are polygamists, so is the sultan of sulu, whom President McKinley has subsidized to become an American citizen. The president seems to stand in pretty well with the polygamists, and to be consistent ought to welcome Mr. Roberts and his three wives to the national capital.

Republican leaders are now so confident that McKinley will lead their party in the next campaign that they are now talking about making the nomination by acclamination, and they also think of putting Secretary Root up for vice-president without opposition. The bosses have the party so well in hand that they can do this, but the people will see to it that their ticket is not elected by acclamation.

The New York World gives a list of 24 senators who are reputed to be worth over a million dollars each. Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, is credited with $50,000,000, and our Senator Simon is put down for $1,000,000. Mr. Simon is not paying taxes on a million in Multnomuh county, and if the World's figures are correct it will pay the assessor of that county to look into his private affairs.

In San Francisco there is a preacher named F. B. Cherington, who thinks congress would be justified in depriving Utah of statehood by reducing her to the condition of a territory. If Rev. Cherington can describe the constitutional process by which this may be effected, he is able to do something which no lawyer was ever able to do. But, then, many of the preachers of the land are able to settle off hand, when speaking from their pulpits, problems over which all other men stumble. They are especially strong in law and economics—these clergymen of Mr. Cherington's kind.

After having surveyed himself in a glass, Senator Depew is moved to remark that there is no falling off in the high intellectuality of the United States senate. "There are," he says, men in the senate in no respect inferior to Henry Clay or Daniel Webster." Of course it is modesty which moves Mr. Depew to use the plural. He really means that there is "a man" in the upper house who could give Clay and the modern Daniel cards and spades and perhaps little casino and still make them look like 30 cents and even a smaller amount. Modesty is Mr. Depew's most charming characteristic, as he demonstrated in 1882, when he shirkingly declined the solicitations of the bribery investigation committee to come and see it at Albany.—Astoria Budget.

VOTERS MUST REGISTER.

Books Will Be Opened for That Purpose on January 1.

Every voter who casts a ballot at the general election next June must be able to convince election officers that he has registered. The law was passed at the recent session of the legislature, and at the next election will be operative for the first time. The purpose of the registration law is to prevent illegal voting, and it promises to shut out "colonizing" in cities and make it impossible for trancients to vote more than once at any election.

County Clerk Kelsay has received the books and blanks to be used in registration and will at once supply justice of the peace and notaries public throught the country with the blanks and records for their use. The records comprise one large blank book to be kept in the clerk's office, and a smaller blank book for use in each precinct on election day. In each of these books the voter registers name, age, occupation and place of residence. In the last particular if the voter lives in the country it is necessary for him to specify the township, section and range, in which his home is located. If he lives in town the number of his block, lot, and the name of his street must be given. If he has no home of his own, he must specify the room he occupies in the house at which he lodges. The larger register is kept as a record in the clerk's office at the court house. The precinct register is furnished the judges with other election supplies, shortly before the election, and is in their hands for use on election day. If any person proposes to vote whose name cannot be found by the judges in the precinct register, the privilege of suffrage will be denied him.

According to the provisions of the law, registration will begin on January 1st and continue until May 15th, after which time the books will be closed and registration cease. Not counting Sundays there will be 150 days in which to register. At last general election there were 2293 votes cast for governor in this county, and the total vote is perhaps 2500, hence there will have to be a registration of an average of about 17 voters daily until the time for registering shall close.

BORN.

LANE—In this city, on Monday, Dec. 18. to Mr. and Mrs. James Lane, a 12 pound girl.

RICE—On Fifteen Mile, Dec. 20, to Mr. and Mrs A. C. Rice, a son.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PROBABLY FROZE TO DEATH.

Body of Jonathan Jackson Found Near Celilo.

The body of the dead man found near Celilo by Indian George last Tuesday evening, proved to be Jonathan Jackson, who owns a stock farm near Deschutes bridge, and it is probable he died from exposure, that is froze to death. For several months Mr. Jackson had been drinking very heavily, and when under the influence of liquor was not accountable for what he did. It is supposed that he was wandering about aimlessly, and becoming sleepy, took off his clothes and supposing he was going to bed, laid down on the ground, where he went to sleep and never awoke. This supposition is based upon his former acts, when in town and was drinking he would frequently go to a livery stable and ask to be put to bed, thinking he was in a hotel. When found his body was about 150 feet from where he had taken off his coat, vest, hat and shoes, which he had apparently laid away as carefully as if he were retiring in a room

Mr. Jackson was an Englishman by birth, and had resided in this section for about ten years, having been engaged in sheep raising on Deschutes, where he owns a farm of 160 acres. Last spring he sold his sheep, and since that time has been in The Dalles a good portion of the time. When sober he was an energetic, enterprising man, but imbibed too freely at times, and when drinking was devoid of reason, though was never quarrelsome or bolstrous.

The body was brought here by Coroner Butts, who summoned a jury composed of J. Doherty, C. F. Stephens, C. A. Borders, Paul Paulsen, Jas. W. Fisher and Ned Gates, who inquired into the cause of the death and returned the following verdict:

In the matter of the inquest held over the body of Jonathan Jackson.

We, the jury empaneled by W. H. Butts, coroner of Wasco dounty, state of Oregon, to enquire into the cause of the death of the body now before us, after due and careful consideration and deliberation, and from evidence presented in the case find the following facts:

That the name of the deceased is Jonathan Jackson, whose age is about forty years old, that his residence is on the Deschutes river, six miles below Sherar's Bridge, in Wasco county, Oregon, and that he came to his death, on or about the 14th day of December, 1899, so far as we are able to ascertain from the evidence, about nine miles from Dalles City, and about 200 feet north of the O. R. & N. Co.'s railroad track, and that he came to his death on said date, while suffering from a temporary aberration of his mind. The exact nature and cause of his death is to this jury unknown, but this jury from a careful examination of his body can not find any evidence of foul play, or evidence of injury to the body of the deceased.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, this 20th day of December. 1899.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Will Be Held in Salem in the Near Future.

The meeting of the Oregon State Teachers' Association and Department of Superintedance will be held at Salem, Oregon on December 27, 28 and 29.

A splendid program has been arranged for each session, in which Hon. T. T. Geer, State Superintendent Ackerman, Hon. Claud Gatch, R. F. Robbins, principal of the Central school, Portland, Frank Righer, city superintendent of the Portland scools and many of the principals and county superintendents will take part so that it is plain that the program will be all that could be desired.

The program deals with subjects that are believed to be of vital importance to the school system of the state. It is therefore, hoped that all superintendents and principals will be present and participate in the discussions.

Return tickets will be honored by the O. R. & N. Co. within three days; and by the Southern Pacific within forty-eight hours after the close of the session. Tickets may be purchased as many days previous to the meeting as they are placed on sale at the several offices.

Grazing on the Reserve.

A letter received in North Yakima from Congressman W. L. Jones, by one of his friends, says:

I have just had a long talk with the secretary of the interior upon the matter of grazing on the forest reserves. I find that this is not a simple question as to sheepgrazing, but is a question whether either sheep or cattle will be allowed to graze on the reserves. Protests have come in to the secretary, and certain reports from officers that have led him to believe that grazing of any kind there is a great injury to our country in the destruction of our forest, of the range and of the water supply." He, however, talks fairly in the matter and is free to change his views.

"It will be necessary for our people who are most vitally interested in this subject to get together in some way, for if they destroy not only the sheep indnstry, but the cattle industry of our country it will be a very great blow to our people. I am sure, however, that if our people get together in this matter and work together, the secretary will not shut the sheepmen and cattlemen entirely out of the reservations, but will allow them to go in under certain restrictions. Those interested should agree upon a line of action and should send the delegation such facts and data as will warrant the secretary in opening the reserves under strict regulations."

Tried to Suicide.

J. R. Willard, under arrest at Salem for the murder of G. D. Perry, and confied in the county jail, tried to commit suicide last Tuesday night. In some manner he had secured a knife, and when everybody had retired he plunged it into his breast just below the heart, inflicting only a slight wound. Then he tried to sever the arteries of both arms below the elbow, but did not succeed further than to make two gashes. His wounds bled freely, and when found by Sheriff Durbin's deputies he was very weak. He will be all right in a few days.

Willard has been confined in the county jail since the latter part of October.

The only reason that Willard could give for his act was despondency. He had been suffering from insomnia for nearly a week, and often passed a night without closing his eyes. There is no indication of insanity, as was at first supposed.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

NEED MORE TRAINING VESSELS.

Two Will Be Asked for by the Navy Department.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The navy department purposes to ask congress for $1,000,000 to build two first-class training ships of 3000 tons displacement each, the vessels to be sheathed and provided with military sail power as well as steam propulsion. Such ships are declared to be indispensable to maintaining a force of skilled seamen to work the warships now in fleet.

It is estimated that the two projected vessels cannot be completed within two years, and by that time the Essex, the Alliance and the Lancaster, which are now utilized for the training purposes, will be condemned and laid up in Rotten Row. It is regarded as extremely important that vessels adapted to the duty shall be ready to take their places, and in the opinion of the chief of navigation, who is in charge of the matter, the only solution of the question is to build special ships fitted for the service.

The suggestion to utilize the regular cruisers and battle ships for drilling green men and giving them experience by mixing them into the regular crews is met by the objection that such methods have been repeatedly tried with the result of demoralizing the skilled crew, and that its poor economy to place novices on expensive ships, where every man, from the captain down, must be an expert in his particular line. Even a fireman from the best merchant ship or the largest establishment ashore is considered an unsafe man in the hold of a warship.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS.

He Sees in the Transvaal War the Turning Point in British Power.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: General du Baril, former minister of war, says:

"I hope that England will be forced to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs. She deserves it. I shall be glad to see poetic justice accomplished. For years Europe has bowed before the prestige of British arms and has been cowed and overcome by English threats. Every modern state has suffered at England's hands.

"Now, at least, we see that the cat has not such fearful claws after all. Every fresh British defeat makes fools of us all. Personally, I believe that Boers will bring England to terms in short order.

"Her recent discomfitures are not ordinary ones. They disclose fearful incompetency on the part of the British generals who have not faced a civilized foe for nearly half century. In a word, the turning point of British power has been reached."

CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

Had a Majority of Forty in the House—Eleven Democrats Supported It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The currency bill, which was debated all last week, was passed yesterday, by the house by a vote of 190 to 150. It had the United support of every republican in the house, and of 11 democrats—Clayton, Driggs, Fitzgerald, Levy, Huppert, scudder, Underhill and Wilson of New York, McAleer, of Pennsylvania, Denny, of Maryland, and Thayer of Massachusetts. All the other democrats voted against the measure or were paired against it, except John Walker Smith, Governor-elect from Maryland, Stallings of Alabama, and General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama. Stallings has not been present in the house this session on account of illness, and one of his colleagues announced that if present he would have voted in the negative. General Wheeler is serving in the Philippines.

Irish Sympathy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—"So far as I have been able to observe, the Irishmen in the different parts of this country are in entire sympathy with the Boers in the war with England. This sympathy they have chosen—and I think the movement will not go farther than this—to manifest, by passing resolutions and providing money for the equipment for hospital, ambulance and surgical department."

This is the statement of J. T. Keating, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernian and cosupicuous among the Irish-Americans in this city and elsewhere. The action taken by the local order in Chicago and that of St. Louis has not ended the movement in the matter. The united societies of this city have determined to hold a mass meeting on January 5, at which time there will be speech-making and a general expression of the feeling of the Irishmen of Chicago toward the people of the Transvaal.

Another Boston Bank Quits.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Dillway & Starr, bankers and brokers, of this city, have assigned. The assets and liabilities have not been computed. The firm is one of the most prominent of the kind in the city, and is composed of Charles W. Dillaway, George H. Flint and A. W. Lawrence. The firm, it is understood, with two other houses, carried a large quantity of mining stocks. The embarrassment of the Globe National bank and the subsequent flurry in the stock market is said to be the reason for the assignment, as the firm was a heavy loser. Assignee Hoovery, at noon said no statement would be given out today.

Austria May Mix In.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The Berliner Tageblatt is informed that the Austrian government is inclined to offer its mediation in the conflict in South Africa. It is considered that the diplomatists of Europe who only a few months ago signed the protocol of the peace congress cannot admit that the present loss of life, which only can end in favor of the black population, should continue.

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, considers that mediations would be premature. Germany, at least for the moment, has no intention of taking part in any steps of the sort.

A Thunder Shower in Winter.

Thunder storms are supposed to belong only to summer months, when the elements get overheated and produce electrical convulsions that result in thunder and lightning and causing heavy downpours of rain, but occasionally this section breaks over all well defined rules and produces a phenomena that would puzzle the profoundest scientist. Such was the case Wednesday night. About 9:45 several claps of thunder were heard and the heavens were illuminated with an electrical display that was grand, the whole northwestern heavens being lighted. This was followed by a heavy rain storm that lasted until near midnight, and the down-pour was equal to a thunder shower in summer. The occurrence is one which is worthy of consideration by scientists who make a studs of the freaks of the elements.

FLURRY IN MONEY MARKET.

New York Financiers in a Whirl-Wind of Excitement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—All roads lead to Wall street this morning. Curiosity-seekers of all conditions and both sexes thronged the financial districts Some had interest at stake, but the majority were present simply as sightseers. Measures already taken for relief of the money market, and other measures projected, had effect in allaying apprehension. The sharp recovery of American shares in London this morning contributed to the same effect.

The feeling was nevertheless feverish and apprehensive. The advance in the imperial bank of Germany's rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent, and the 8 per cent discount rate in Berlin caused uneasiness, not only on their own account, but because they probably foreshadowed further advances in the Bank of England's rate, and resulting pressure on New York. The brokers on the floor were in a state of wild excitment and turmoil, and as the signal sounded for the opening it was indescribable.

The course of the market ebbed and flowed many times in the course of the first hour, and became wildly irregular at times. Powerful financial interests whose efforts were to sustain and advance prices, found important assistance from investment buying on a large scale. The avalanche of selling orders was so steadily absorbed that the standard railroad stocks began to offer resistence to the decline.

Sympathy For Beors.

DENVER, Dec. 19.—By a vote of nine to five the board of aldermen of Denver adopted a joint resolution expressing sympathy for the Transvaal republic in its fight with Great Britain and hope for the success of the Boer arms. The resolution was introduced by Alderman Keily and was supported by every democrat but one on the board.

Pension for Lawton's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Fairbanks has introduced a bill granting a pension of $2,000 yearly to the widow of General Lawton.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, introduced a similar bill in the house.

Salvation Army Christmas.

The following is the program which will be rendered at the Salvation Army Christmas, Tuesday evening, Dec. 26.

Opening song, "Jesus the Name"
Prayer. ....
Scripture reading.....
Misses Ziegenhagen and Collins Song, "Joy to the World".....
Home Chat—A dialogue.....
"When Thou Passeth Through the Waters.....Miss Olive Stroud
"Wanted".....Johnie Collins
"At Bethelem"....Elma Ziegenhagen
Select Reading.....Miss Ida Ward
"If".....Elmer White
Two Pictures.....Belle Collins
"What Makes Me Happy" .....
.....Errold Murry
"Poor House Man".....
.....Miss Stone
Instrumental Duet.....
.....Violin and Mandolin
The Christ Child.....May Barzee
"Stitch at a Time".....Roy Wolsey
Song....."Christ was Born".....
"Christmas Message" ....Olive Steel
"Where is He".....Hettie Wolsey
"Christmas".....Maud Robertson
"Recitation".....Master Murry
"The Bankers Charity".....
.....Bertha Ziegenhagen
"So Long to Wait".....
.....Johnie Ziegenhagen
"Take the Safe Path"....Clara Barzee
"Passing Under the Rod".....
.....Miss Tony
"Tom Gray's Dream,"..Miss O. Stroud
"Christmas Flowers".....
.....Lieutenant Jasper

Distribution of presents.

Reader, what will you give to help brighten the homes of at least twenty-five families in this city? If you have not yet given your offering of money, eatables, clothing, books, toys, picture cards, etc., if not called for, please leave them at the Salvation Army barracks not later than 10 p. m. Saturday evening. Dec. 23. Then come yourself, and enjoy the entertainment. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas. Believe us to be your humble servants in the interest of those for whom Christ was born and crucified.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Up Against the Marshal.

This morning an individual who had spent all his surplus cash for drink, and from appearances had secured a pretty good load, was wandering about the streets begging for the "price of a meal." He had solicited from a number of pedestrians, but had met with poor success, and finally accosted Marshal Hughes, whose star was under his coat front and did not show, with "Say, Mister, can's you help a fellow to a meal?" "Certainly" answered Mr. Hughes. "come with me and you shall have something to eat." The fellow was delighted until the marshal stopped in front of the city jail, and informed him this was the place he would feed him in. The fellow remonstrated, but it was no use. Mr. Hughes threw him in and he will have to serve a sentence for begging on the streets.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in The Dalles postoffice Friday, Dec. 22, 1899. Persons calling for the same will please give the date on which they were advertised:

GENTLEMEN	LADIES
Adams, Harry	Allen, Mrs Nellie
Brown, Wm F	Bennett, Mrs Jim
Brown, Lem	Brown, Mrs Ella
Balden, Henry	Clark, Mrs M E
Boltz, W V	Euland, Miss Lola
Cameron, A	Hamilton, Agnes
Compton, J N	McKinon, Lulu
Darling, C L	McNulty, Margrret
Foster, Chas F	Springer, Mrs Mat
Gobeen, N L	Wilson, Mrs Nellie,
Gilbert, Will	Williams, Mrs F N
___l Medicine Co	
Harvey, Jack	
Joyce, J	
Jones, J	
Keys, Ralph	
Daniels' Land Agency	
Merkey, Lewey	
McGee, T	
Smith, W S	
Smith, J J	

H. H. RIDDELL, P. M.

Your Liver
Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Clark & Falk's flavoring extracts are fresh and pure. Ask your grocer for them.

GOING TO JAIL IN STYLE.

The Unique Way They Have of Surrendering to the Law in Germany.

Mark Twain has described the students' prison in German universities and the police constable or beadle who addresses his captive thus: "When will it be convenient for you to be locked up?" Then the student consults his engagement list and names the day. But this spirit of quiet resignation to the needs of the law seems to be a feature of the German generally, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Witness thereto is a scene which lately took place before the gates of the Rummelsburg prison near Berlin. A bicycle party rode up at full speed and halted before the iron-sheeted doors. There were three gentlemen and three laides; they had ridden up in pairs, and when they dismounted they rested their bicycles against the prison walls. Then they grouped themselves in a picturesque circle before the gate, and champagne bottles and glasses appeared in the gentlemen's hands. They drank a toast to their next meeting and sang "When Mortals Part" and prison walls intervene. Then, having taken the pledge of fidelity in the form of a kiss (they would probably have objected to taking the pledge in any other form), the bridegrooms separated from the brides. The former vanished, man and machine, within the prison walls; the ladies mounted and rode resignedly away. The criminals had been guilty of rioting and reveling on New Year's night. They and their bikes had only a few days to serve.

LURE THE ALLIGATORS.

Hunters Imitate the Grunts of the Mother and Attract the Young.

The alligator is said to be in such request that it is rapidly disappearing from the settled parts of Florida, and even becoming scarcer in such remote regions as the Everglades. A constant war is waged against it by the taxidermists and the dealers in curiosities.

A writer in Popular Science News says that the young are frequently lured from their lurking places by a poor imitation of the grunts of the mother, and men expert in mimicry sometimes capture large numbers in a day. The little creatures respond promptly to the calls, and pour out of the cavities in hot haste to see the caller.

The most expert "'gator callers" the writer ever knew were swamp rangers, both white and black, who were born and brought up within a short distance of an alligator swamp, and knew every intonation of the saurian's voice.

These men would make a matron charge wildly across a broad stream by imitating the frightened cries of her young, or lure a decrepit old bull from his cave by imitating the grunts of the female. They could, in fact, delude both old and young, and often earned good sums by their art.

From Friday's Daily.

There are three feet of snow in the vicinity of Lakeview.

M. E. Montgomery, of Portland, was in the city last night.

Mrs. J. F. Haworth is very ill, being threatened with an attack of fever.

H. C. Rooper, one of the prominent sheepraisers of Antelope, is in the city.

Clark & Falk's flavoring extracts are fresh and pure. Ask your grocer for them.

Frank Leibeline, of Kingsley, was in the city today buying Christmas supplies.

Mrs. Ella Johnson, of Centerville, was a passenger on the boat for Portland this morning.

Captain Wainwright is collecting 300 head of cavalry horses throughout Eastern Oregon to be shipped to Manila.

There will be one week vacation given by the public schools beginning today and lasting until the 2d of January.

Rev. Frank Spalding, of Hood River, was in the city today, and goes to Boyd tomorrow to dedicate the new church at that place.

Dalles merchants generally report the holiday trade to have been fair, though not as great as it has been in former years.

At Baker City Al Losson has been convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Hugh Younger on November 24.

A Pendleton paper says that all town prisoners nowadays are given only bread and water when committed to jail, and this tends to discotinue lawlessness there.

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