GENERAL NEWS.

Chicago will exert herself to secure the location of the government armor plant.

The American Federation of Labor has ended its seventh annual session at Nashville, Tenn.

There are 297,750 workingmen in New York and 92,075 are without steady occupation.

The First National bank of Minneapolis has gone into the hands of the state bank examiner.

General Weyler is preparing to publish a protest in Spain against President McKinley's message to congress.

The long continued cold spell in Wyoming is killing many sheep. The mercury has been as far as 40 below zero.

Internal revenue receipts for November this year are $1,257,927 more than they were for the same month last year.

Wages are being reduced in the cotton mills throughout New England. More than 20,000 operatives are affected.

The constitutionality of the Illinois civil service law is upheld by the supreme court of that state in a recent decision.

Russia has notified Japan of the temporary occupation of Port Arthur, and a large Japanese squadron has left Nagasaki.

The Auditorium building in Kansas city was destroyed by fire Monday. The loss is $350,000 with only $70,000 insurance.

The stockholders of the Chase national bank of New York have increased the capital stock from $500,000 to $3,000,000.

The Portland water works system has earned over and above operating expenses, repairs and interest on bonds, $30,000 in the past year.

Jack McCune, a gambler, who killed William M. Albin last August, committed suicide in the county jail at St. Louis by taking morphine.

W. A. Brown, known to all lovers of baseball throughout the United States as "Big Bill" Brown, is dead in San Francisco, of lung trouble.

A man named Ashton, who started to walk from Whitewater station to Kaslo, B. C., on the Kalso & Slocum railroad, was frozen to death.

President McKinley insists that Charles Page Bryan go as minister to China in spite of protests filed against his appointment from Colorado, where he lives.

A special dispatch form Melbourne, Australia, says C. H. James has failed for $4,250,000. The cause of his troubles is said to be the bursting of a land boom.

George J. Fritsch, president of the Fritsch Furniture Company, of St. Louis, has committed suicide. He was despondent over inability to pay pressing creditors.

Henry Sylvester was accidentally shot in the right thigh by his brother-in-law, Ashbury Fitzwater, while gunning Tuesday near his home, eight miles east of Lebanon.

William Gordon Prince, who was the oldest living graduate of Harvard, is dead at his home in River Place, Dedham, Mass. He was born in Boston about 94 years ago.

Governor Sadler of Colorado has expressed his intention of offering a reward of $500 on the part of the state for the apprehension of the parties implicated in the Uber lynching.

An agreement has been reached between the leaders of the senate and house which practically insures the passage of the Hawley bill to increase the army by two regiments of artillery.

Mayor-Elect VanWyck, of Greater New York, has appointed Fred Downs, a newspaper man, to be his private secretary, at a salary of $5000 a year. Mr. Downs was born in New Haven, 35 years ago.

Mrs. John Sommerville, mother of Harvey and Mack Sommerville, who reisides a few miles west of Harrisburg, in Lane county, was paralyzed at an early hour Monday morning, and is in a precarious condition.

Rev. A. R. Morrison, a Methodist clergyman, of Los Angeles, was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Lowrie, a niece of Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Episcopal bishop of Oregon, on Wednesday, Bishop Morris officiating.

C. McPherson, a prominent cattleman residing on Hay creek, Crook county, was arrested last week by Sheriff Gray, on a warrant sworn out by John Harrison, charging him with having stolen a calf belonging to Harrison.

A handsome granite monument erected in Arlington national cemetery at the grave of Major-General W. M. Belknap who was secretary of war during the administration of President Grant was on Wednesday turned over to the government.

The 93rd annual festival of the New England Society was celebrated with a dinner in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Charleston Wednesday night, at all of which men of national prominence made speeches on the topics of the day.

Commissioner Evans of the pension bureau is a strong advocate of the policy of publishing the entire list of persons who draw pensions from the government. He expects that a bill for this purpose will be introduced in congress when it reassembles in January.

The city election in Meridan, Conn., Tuesday resulted in a democratic victory. Amos Ives, democrat, for mayor, defeated his republican opponent, Arthur S. Lane, by about 350 majority. Democratic aldermen and councilmen were elected in three out of the five wards.

General Weyler, in an interview just published, is quoted as denying formally that there is any hope for success of autonomy. The general is also quoted as saying that, if the Spanish government persisted in advocating autonomy, Spain would lose Cuba in a few months.

It is understood the authorities here have been unofficially sounded as to the attitude of the United States toward the complications in the Far East, with the view of learning whether American interests in China were regarded as sufficient to warrant any active step by this government.

The reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Germany are practically suspended. They never got beyond the initial state. There appears to have been a willingness on the part of both governments to look into the matter but there have been no material concessions on either side.

Ross Deyoe, the 18-year-old son of L. W. Deyoe, of Elk City, while hunting in the mountains near that place Tuesday, let his rifle slip off a log, accidentally discharging it. The ball took off the end of his right thumb, badly lacerated two fingers and the thumb of the left hand, and, striking him in the left side.

The treasury department reports, for the eleven months ending with November, an excess of merchandise exports over imports of $283,521,805; excess of gold exports over imports, $6,680,752; excess of silver coin and bullion exports, $41,534,951. There is an excess of silver ore imports of $18,971,343. The net excess of all exports, therefore, is $312,766,165.

A German Chinese commission has been arranged, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Mail, to settle the boundary of the district at Kiao Chou, and it is evident, therefore, that the occupation will be permanent. The same dispatch says it is rumored in Shanghai that the British intend to occupy Ta-Lien-Wan, south of Port Arthur, in order to guard the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

Work is to be pushed on the Chicago drainage canal, so as to complete it within two years.

E. C. Stephens has been appointed postmaster at Butteville, vice B. Jennings, removed.

No one can be found to serve as school clerk in Forest Grove. This office goes begging.

The lamp chimney factories are all busy. There is only one factory of this kind in the entire country idle.

Marquis de Lafayette Remington, a widely known merchant, died at his home in Woodburn, Sunday morning. He came to Oregon in 1859.

James Nesbit and Hattie McCann were arrested at Roseburg Saturday on a warrant from the chief of police of Portland, charged with lewd cohabitation.

The supreme court in session at Salem will not adjourn during the holidays. Cases have been set for every day in the week except Saturday.

Estimates of gold produced on the Klondike creeks, up to October 20, according to the New York Herald's advices, ranged from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Mrs. Rebecca Fisher, a pioneer of 1852, died in Eugene at the home of her son, Councilman George Fisher, of old age, being 79 years, 5 months and 20 days old.

A $450,000 fire occurred in Baltimore Monday night. The large machinery house, and its contents, of Crook, Homer & Co. were destroyed. Fully insured.

S. S. Barlow died at his home in Norway, Coos county, last Friday, at the age of 56. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and went to Coos county 26 years ago.

Mrs. N. T. Day, a pioneer of Douglas county, died suddenly at her home in Wilbur, Sunday of paralysis, aged 54. She left an aged husband and several grown children.

The Bethany Presbyterian church at Grants' Pass has celebrated its tenth year. It has a membership of 220. Rev. Robert McLean, who organized the church, is still its pastor.

The Irish leader, John Redmond, cables that he is coming to this country December 30, to boom a pilgrimage to Ireland's centennial celebration of the rebellion next July.

W. W. Annans, a farmer living four miles south of Cornelius, dropped dead of heart disease in the county clerk's office at Hillsboro. He leaves a wife and two children. His age was 51.

The bazaar and fair conducted at Baker City by the Sisters of St. Elizabeth's hospital of that place, assisted by the ladies of Baker, has closed, netting the hospital $1100 in cash.

Mary, the 2-year-old daughter of C. H. Warden, was burned to death, at a wood camp near Oregon City, Monday. The mother left two children alone and the little one's dress was set on fire.

Stephen Buckingham Sturgis, one of the founders of the Northwestern National bank, of Chicago, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, of apoplexy, aged 70 years. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio.

Nicholas F. Snyder, president of the Standard Oil Company, and a millionaire, is under arrest at Pittsburg, Penn., charged by his son with the abduction of his 10-year old boy, whom the grandfather keeps in hiding.

A switchman at Pontiac, Illinois, could not close a switch. He saw a passenger train coming. He signaled it to stop and the brakes were applied, but the train dashed into a freight train injuring several trainmen and passengers.

John Muir, traffic manager of the O. R. & N. Co. 12 years ago, and at one time general manager of the Oregon Improvement Company, is in Portland after an asbence of 11 years, and, with his daughter, Miss Abbie Oakes Muir, is registered at the Portland.

The makers of book paper of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio have formed an association to stop the cutting of prices in this product and to fix minimum prices. It is also said Eastern manufacturers may co-operate in the movement.

The French chamber of deputies today passed a bill increasing the customs duties on pigs, pig products and lard. The bill fixed the duty on hogs at 12 francs, and sucking pigs at 3 francs, on hog products at 50 francs, and on lard at 35 francs per 100 kilos.

A rate war is on between the various river transportation lines running to The Dalles. The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company announce a reduction of fare from The Dalles to Portland to 50 cents, and it is expected the company running the steamer Ione will follow suit.

The Dalles land office reports that there are 35,300 acres of unsurveyed lands, and on July 1, 1897, there were 356,765 acres of vacant government lands in Gilliam county. There were sold and taken up in the county during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, 15,765 acres of government lands.

Polish Catholic seceders from the Roman church, who have organized the independent "Polish Catholic church of America," with three parishes located in Chicago, received Bishop Anthony Kozlowski, leader of the revolt, as the spiritual head of the church in America, on Sunday, with impressive rites.

Mrs. John Kurtz, of Goldendale, Wash., recently heard much good of herself because of the death of Mrs. O. P. Schurtz. The similarity of the names started a report that Mrs. Kurtz had died, and for one day condolences and praises poured in on her family in torrents, but the condolences soon changed to congratulations.

C. B. Wells, chief of police of Corvallis, has plead guilty to assault and battery on J. L. Skipton, an ex-police officer. Skipton charged him with "misfeasance, incapacity and inattention" in office but of this charge he was cleared before the council of the town.

County Commissioner Buchanan, living 10 miles south of Corvallis, Saturday morning suffered a stroke of paralysis, and his friends and relatives are alarmed. His whole left side is affected, and his physician says his condition is critical. He is an Oregon pioneer.

John Morgan was found dead Saturday morning in his woodshed at Junction City. His death must have resulted from heart failure. Neighbors sate they heard groans last night, but did not make any investigation. His age was 65. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Caldwell, in Junction City, his only relative in the state.

Mrs. Samuel Roake was killed on a railroad crossing by a train at Oregon City Sunday. It was not known how the accident happened. No one saw it. Her body was picked up a few minutes after the train passed. She was 37 years old. She leaves a husband and four children. She was on her way home from church when killed.

The "fire bug," who has been operating in Portland lately, attempted Saturday night to set fire to a wharf directly in the rear of the big wholesale paint and oil establishment of W. P. Fuller & Co., barely more than two blocks from the police station. Had the fire once found its way into this building, the resulting explosion would have shattered the structure, which is a three-story brick, into fragments, sent masses of flame flying into surrounding blocks, and caused a conflagration the like of which has never been seen in Portland. The police are still unable to get any clue of the fire fiend, who is thought to be insane.

HOW OREGON WAS SAVED.

Though Great Britain had set up a vague claim to Oregon, down to the forty second degree of latitude, there never was a doubt that she was ready to accept the Columbia river as a boundary, and never expected more. But we had set up a claim to the country as far as 54-40 north; and Great Britain met this by her claim south to 42. Each country claimed more than it could expect to hold; and the claim of Great Britain was especially extravagant, because, if granted, it would have cut us off from the Pacific coast altogether. Be it remembered that we had not yet acquired California.

* * *

It was the purpose and hopes of Great Britain to induce us to accept the Columbia river as the boundary line. South of the Columbia river the country was not really in dispute. It belonged to the United States by discovery, exploration and settlement, and Great Britain had practically acknowledged it. A treaty with Spain, before Mexico had gained her independence, had fixed the southern boundary line at 42. Astoria was an undisputed American settlement. Captured by the British in the war of 1812, it was formally surrendered back to the United States after the war, in pursuance of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, which provided for "the restoration of all territories, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war," except those on the Atlantic side of America, specially named.

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The communication recieved by our government from the agents of Great Britain ran thus: "We the undersinged, do, in conformity to the first article of the treaty of Ghent, restore to the United States the settlement of Fort George (Astoria), on the Columbia river." Our government ever held this to be an absolute acknowledgment of our right; although the British government, at a later time, set up the claim that in a secret dispatch to its own agents, which never had been communicated to the United tates, and of which the United States never did or could have notice, it had expressly said that it had not intended by the redelivery of Fort George any waver of right on its part. But such reservation in secret was not good as against the open treaty. We did not accept the restitution with knowledge of any reservation, and never could admit it.

* * *

Great Britain was merely playing for the Columbia river as the dividing line. She offered finally to settle on this basis, but the United States would not consent; and then came an intimation that England would make no objection if a cession of territory from Mexico to the United States, south of 42, and including the port of San Francisco, could be obtained, if the boundary of the Columbia river were accepted by the United States.

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These facts in sum go to prove that there was practically no dispute about the Oregon territory south of the Columbia river. Certainly there was ground for none. Great Britain was ready at any time to concede this part of Oregon to us, and our government had never thought of abandoning it. The real question was as to the territory north of the Columbia river. We claimed to 54-40, but compromised at 49.

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There has been too much assumption that our government was about to surrender Oregon, and that it was necessary that somebody should "save" it. The whole immigration of 1843, moreover, came into the country south of the Columbia river. No part of it settled in the country actually in dispute.—Portland Oregonian.

"THE TAILOR" AND "THE RAIL-SPLITTER."

The clouds of war and of impeachment have obscured in a large measure one of the most singular and striking features in the dramatis personae of the stirring days of three or four decades ago. This man was Andrew Johnson, the "tailor" president. It was a remarkable coincidence that brought the rail-splitter's maul and the tailor's goose together in the highest executive offices of the country. Realizing this one is apt to think that politics, like love, "levels all ranks" in this free land of ours. History shows that it is often the self-made men—the sons of the people—who are the picturesque figures of an epoch. In 1492 the son of a Genoese wool comber made anew the map of the world by the discovery of the western continent; in England the son of a brewer once stepped into the shoes of a beheaded king and dicated the policy of that magnificent government; in France an obscure artilleryman put on the purple of an emperor and played with crowns as a child might play with his blocks; and in America in the middle of the nineteenth century a rail-splitter and a tailor were jointly clothed with the power which the greatest republic of the world gives only to its chosen rulers.

* * *

Of the rail-splitter pages and volumes have been written, until the world knows him for what he was—one of the great men of his time. Of his coworker less is known, partly because there was less to tell and partly because people lost sight of some of his most striking characteristics in the swirl of political events, amid which much of his life was spent. Johnson the tailor, the legislator, the congressman, the governor, the impeached president, all of these are known to us; but Johnson the debater, the ready stump speaker, is comparatively a stranger outside of his own state. And yet in no other capacity was the more successful. There are dozens of stories of his experiences in this line, of his ready retort and keen rejoinder, which are worth preserving for the biographer or historian of the future.

* * *

The queer little house in which he was born and in which he plied his trade is still a landmark in Raleigh, N. C. Here it was, after the day's sewing was done, that he taught himself to read. But a disappointment in love made the place hateful to him and he wandered away to Tennessee. Here he settled in the little town of Greenville, and, forming a new attachment, he soon married. His wife taught him to write and to cipher. In the village there was a debating society for the entertainment of the young people, and in this society Andrew Johnson made his initial bow to the world as an orator. His fame as a debater spread so far that when, in 1840, Nicholson and Bell were stumping the state for Van Buren and White respectively the people of the neighboring town of Athens—in which these two were billed to speak—sent to Greenville for the young tailor to come and answer them. He went, and stood up that night in the courthouse to reply to Bell, who, as soon as he finished speaking, had taken his hat and gone, deeming this raw tradesman unworthy of his steel, or else secretly afraid to meet him in argument.

Now, a feature of the campaign was a band of singers who chanted doggerel rhymes about the different parties and their leaders. The chief of the band was a disreputable looking fellow, wearing a dagger hanging from his neck and across his shoulders a sash upon which were the words "Straight Out." As soon as Bell's speech was done this man began singing in the street to draw the crowd from Johnson. By dozens Bell's supporters started for the door. "That's right," called out Johnson from the platform, "you know whom to distrust. Go on home quickly and lock your stable doors, or else in the morning you may find this 'straight out' has made a 'clean out.' Go home, I say, and lock your doors." One by one the men came back to their seats and sat there squirming while Johnson poured into them the hot shot of his arguments.

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This speech drew upon him the eyes of the state, and soon Green county sent him to the legislature and later on to the state senate, in both of which bodies he was so conspicuous a light that he was made provisional governor of Tennessee, succeeding Brownlow. In 1864 he was put upon the republican ticket for vice president, because he was a unionist, although he always stoutly maintained he was a democrat and not a republican. The assassination of Lincoln left him the political head of the nation. How strangely had the fates woven the web of this man's life, thus to lift him from the tailor's humble bench to the presidential chair!

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Always he had been a remarkable person, but perhaps the real test of his ability was the skill with which he regained his popularity after his impeachment and after being execrated by half the country. Returning to Tennessee, he once more entered public life, this time as a candidate for the United States senate. Everywhere, in the press and on the hustings, he affirmed his democracy, declaring that he had opposed secession because of the war and the devastation it would bring and the failure in which it would eventually end. People became convinced of his sincerity, and the campaign which followed was a memorable one, for on every stump Johnson's incisive repartee disarmed his adversary and won for him friends and votes.

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There is in the City of Memphis a precinct known as Pinch, in which a majority of the voters were Irish. It so happened that Johnson and his opponent, Gus Henry, were to meet in joint debate in this precinct. The evening came, and hundreds of blue Irish eyes were on the two speakers as they ascended the rostrum. Henry opened, and as a bid for the Irish vote he told in withering terms how Johnson, when in congress before, had voted against a bill for an appropriation to assist Ireland during a time of famine; he himself had done yeoman work for the passage of the bill, while this other man, who was now asking their support, had done everything possible to defeat it. It was a fine point, and the speaker made the most of it, burning before the lamp of his eloquence until the crowd were wild with excitement. Then Henry sat down, and Johnson got up amid cat calls and scoffs to answer him.

"What my opponent has told you is true," he said. "Ireland was suffering and I voted against an appropriation for her relief, for the money which it was thus proposed to give away was not mine, but yours; yours because it was in the public coffers. I refused to give away money which did not belong to me; but I went down into my own pocket and out of my own private funds—which I had a right to bestow—I subscribed $250 to the relief fund which was being quietly raised. How much of his own money did Mr. Henry give? Not a cent! He was too busy trying to give away yours. Now, gentlemen, which of us two did the better part by suffering Ireland?" The effect of this was magical; the cat-calls were now for Henry and the cheers for Johnson, and the votes went with the cheers.

* * *

Thus the campaign went on, ending in a victory for the ex-tailor, who once more took his place among the statesmen of the land. But his term was a short one, for death soon claimed him. But he left behind him a reputation as a "stump" speaker which abides still upon the hustings down in Tennessee.

THE STARVING KLONDIKERS.

The Government Comes to Their Relief With a Gift of $200,000 Cash.

Congress has passed the resolution, and the president signed it, which appropriates $200,000 to be expended under direction of the secretary of war in the purchase of supplies for the relief of the people in the Yukon country or other mining regions of Alaska, and for the transportation and distribution of such supplies, provided that, if the consent of the Canadian government be obtained the secretary of war may extend the relief into Canadian territory. The resolution further provides that the supplies may be sold in that region at such prices as may be fixed by the secretary of war, or donated to those unable to pay for them. The secretary of war is authorized to use the United States army in carrying into effect the provisions of the act, to import reindeer and drivers for the transportation of supplies, and to adopt such other provisions as are practicable. The secretary is directed, when the work shall have been completed, to sell the reindeer or turn them over to the secretary of the interior, in his discretion, and to make a detailed report to congress at the beginning of the next session of such disbursements made and results accomplished under the act.

Secretary Alger is giving much study to the best means of getting supplies to the Yukon, and has decided to ask for bids for the delivery of stores directly to Dyea, Skaguay and Chilkat. Already, a great deal of rivalry has sprung up among the towns of the Pacific coast for the honor of being the shipping port of the stores and for the business that will follow, and by requiring bidders to deliver their goods directly in Alaska, the war department will be saved the necessity of making a choice among them.

Secretary Alger's estimate now is that no less than 3,000,000 pounds of food stores will be required for the expedition. This makes the transportation problem a very serious one. It is estimated that a reindeer cannot be loaded safely with more than 300 pounds, so that no less than 1000 of these animals would be required as a pack train, if they were the sole reliance.

A Boy Lawyer.

Byron Gilbert, the 7-year-old son of Judge Gilbert, of Atchison, Kansas, has been granted a constitutional license to practice law before the supreme court of Kansas. The license was to take effect when the lad shall become of lawful age. The lad is a wonder. He is well versed on all law points, and the examination which he passed would have been a creditable one to any applicant. He is the youngest practitioner ever admitted in the history of jurisprudence. His father was formerly judge of the district court of Atchison county, and is well known in legal circles.

They Lack Votes.

Would-be Senator Corbett, the white-bearded aspirant for Mitchell's vacant seat in the senate, contented himself yesterday with viewing his promised land from a sofa in the rear of the senate chamber. The roseate hue of hope has dawned for Mr. Corbett because one or two republicans have intimated that he may be seated. Unfortunately, the republicans are not in a majority in the senate, and while they may be profuse in expressions of sympathy they lack votes. Mr. Corbett will not be admitted to the senate this week.—Washington Post, Dec. 7.

General Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, has instructed Major L. H. Rucker of the Fourth cavalry, now stationed at Fort Walla Walla, to proceed by the next steamer to Dyea for the purpose of making a preliminary investigation as to the most feasible route and best means for transportation of the government relief expedition to Dawson.

IN THE CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

The ups and downs of December wheat, which is virtually cornered in Chicago by the Leiter syndicate, is causing much commotion. It is said that the Leiters are long 10,000,000 bushels for December delivery, while there are only 3,000,000 bushels of contract wheat in Chicago. Armour is believed to have brought down from Duluth enough wheat to cover his shortage.

Later it was said that the Leiter party—in other words, the bull clique—helped to break the price of December by selling through Allen & Grier.

Another depressing influence was the publication of the government report showing this year's wheat crop to have been 530,000,000 bushels, or 65,000,000 more than the previous report made it. This had little weight, however, because the government estimate is still 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels lower than reliable private estimates, and lower than the trade has generally inclined to believe actually exists. The estimates of the year's crop accepted by the trade has been 550,000,000 bushels.

The Leiters are reported to have made $400,000 on the long side of July wheat and $700,000 by bulling September wheat. They are now, with navigation closed, in a position to make the shorts pay heavily. It is said that the clique is not disposed to push its advantage, but will be contented with fair profits.

The December line of the clique was taken on a round 85 cents.

Gossip persistently puts Keene and other Wall street men in the syndicate with the Leiters.

The Leiter party say that they have closed arrangements to ship 5,000,000 bushels at a 12-cent rate to New York by rail. They have booked ocean room at Boston for 500,000 bushels, at Portland for 250,000 bushels, and on Saturday they chartered two steamers at New York to take 250,000 bushels, January loading. Railroad men say that this is the biggest contract ever made, and they understand that the Pennsylvania lines have secured it. It is said that large contracts have been made to ship corn to New York at 15 cents, and a good many export provisions are being taken at 15 cents.

This means that practically one man, Jospeh Leiter, having orders for a vast amount of wheat, has chartered steamers and contracted with railroads to make quick delivery of it and will pay over $600,000 for the job.

Jospeh Leiter, the king of the wheat pit in Chicago, the man who has engineered the biggest corners since the palmiest days of "Old Hutch", is a smooth-faced, athletic-looking Harvard graduate, 30 years old. He lives in magnificent style, has a valet, keeps many horses and dogs and is extremely careful about his dress—almost as careful as he is in business. When Leiter went into the wheat deal six months ago he knew nothing about the game. Now he is teaching men who have passed their lives on the Board of Trade. He is looked upon as the most remarkable man Chicago has produced.

* * *

Young Leiter is not a self made man in the ordinary sense, yet he has made a vast fortune. When he came home from college six years ago his father, old Levi Leiter, looked him over doubtfully. A boy without practical experience and who has spent a deal of money is an uncertain quality. So the old man, to test his metal, gave him $1,000,000 to do with as he pleased. And great was the joy of the sharks thereat. A college dude, a Hasty Pudding man with a million! Never was there greater promise of fine plucking.

* * *

Joseph Leiter began to plunge into speculations, and he found no end of holes. Schemers, speculators, promoters and confidence men flocked to him and carried away such booty as they could. The young man paid the price and never whimpered. After a time he learned that you cannot beat a man at his own game unless you know it better than he does. His million was nearly all gone before he learned this.

* * *

He began to study details. He liked city railway stocks. He gained a marvelous amount of technical and practical knowledge. He took up mining in the same way. The tide turned. Money began flowing back more swiftly than it went out. Old Levi began to realize that his son was not a failure. He began turning over properties to the youth. The old gentleman now admitted that the boy had outstripped him.

* * *

More than a year ago the father turned over all his holdings to Joseph. When the financial world learned that a young fellow, not yet 30, had absolute control of $30,000,000 worth of property, it was aghast. His fortune is divided among the best institutions in Chicago. It extends to railroads, ranches and mines.

* * *

It is supposed that Leiter went into the wheat market as a result of being appointed a colonel on the governor's staff. He was thrown into friendly relationship with the state grain department. Wheat interested him, casually at first, and then the fever took possession of him. When he appeared in the wheat market six months ago there was joy in the pit. A man with $30,000,000 and only six years of business experience doesn't come along every day. But they ought to have taken stock in his chin and the manner in which he had gained his possessions.

* * *

When young Leiter began trading in wheat he already knew a deal more about it than anyone supposed. He had studied it as he studied mines and street railways. He lacked practical experience, but it didn't take him long to gain that. Leiter went along smoothly and easily. When the bears felt the squeeze and looked about to see who was applying the power they could scarce believe their senses.

* * *

The Hasty Pudding Man has carried everything before him. He has manipulated one of the most successful corners ever known. It is believed that it cannot fail now. The youthful millionaire can make the board settle on his own terms.

GAMBLING IN WHEAT.

A Fight at Chicago in Which Eastern Oregon Farmers Will be Interested.

Eastern Oregon farmers will be interested in the fact that big wheat operators in Chicago are fighting each other tooth and toe nail. While these men cannot counteract the great law of supply and demand their operations when extensively conducted cause the fluctuations so frequent on the stock exchange and often make a few cents difference in the farmer's pocket thousands of miles away. At present in Chicago Armour is arrayed against Leiter, both of them princes among gamblers. Leiter is "long" on wheat to the extent of many millions of bushels, and Armour is endeavoring to overwhelm him with actual deliveries that he will not be able to pay for.

We read that the Armour wheat specials on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway have right of way over all other trains.

Freight consigned by Chicago jobbers to the Northwest and farm products billed to Chicago are on the side tracks.

Never before have the resources of Armour been so aptly displayed. When he gave the word his railroad ignored public service, rushed thousands of empty cars to Duluth and Minneapolis, loaded them with Armour wheat, and sent train after train speeding into Chicago.

"Joe" Leiter will be tendered millions of bushels of this wheat. He will have to pay for it or his "corner" and purse will go to smash.

Armour has now dragged 4,000,000 bushels of contract wheat into Chicago that was marketed in the Northwest. He hopes to make the load so heavy that athletic young Leiter will sink beneath it.

The chance of pyrotechnics is in the speculative market for December wheat. The real battle is in the cash property.

Leiter has been holding a large assortment of speculative cards and has been playing them rapidly. He has brought the deal up from July to September and from September to December, but only recently has been pushing prices to a point to bring wheat from all directions.

Leiter has disclaimed any intention to corner wheat. Armour has disclaimed doing anything but a warehouseman's business.

Leiter's operations, and more particularly his announcements of plans to move the entire Chicago stock of wheat out of the country, have put wheat to $1, and by forcing Chicago out of line with other markets have started an avalanche of wheat to Chicago.

Leiter has two or three strong banks behind him, and Armour has the biggest bank in the West and a dozen others at his back.

At the present price the banks will lend up to 60 cents a bushel on wheat. Leiter and his banks, should the entire long line of wheat be tendered, would be involved to the extent of $12,000,000. The Armour liability is problematical. That it is a fat sum is certain.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Interest in the big December wheat deal was greatly increased today by the arrival from Washington of Levi Z. Leiter, the millionaire merchant of Chicago, and the substantial admission by him that his millions were at his son's command in his struggles with the other interests.

"My son has plenty of money to pay for what he has purchased," said Leiter, sr. "About his wheat operations he has informed me fully. I have been a merchant the greater part of my life, and am much pleased that my son has broadened out into a first class merchant. Wheat is a first class commodity of universal use. The quality of the wheat which he has purchased is of the highest, and I am sure will be in demand at a higher price than he paid for it. I am well pleased with the situation."

There was another big increase in the amount of contract wheat in store here today, over half a million bushels being added to the stock. Friday and Saturday nearly 2,500,000 bushels were delivered here, all of which was taken by the Leiter people. At least 3,000,000 bushels more are expected to arrive, and in liquidation of this is expected to come the test of the strength of young Leiter.

The 500,000 bushels delivered today had not the slightest weakening effect on December wheat. On the contrary it sold as high as $1.02 shortly after the opening.

Lewis Leland, one of the family of famous hotel men of that name, died in New York Monday, aged 65. He and his brothers have been among the most prominent hotel men of the United States.

The Home National Bank of Chicago will pay its depositors in full and go out of business the first of the New Year.

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Breakfast	5 to 7 o'clock.
Dinner	12 to 5 "
Breakfast	5 to 7 "

A night watchman will be constantly employed to awaken guests; to meet all trains and receive guests arriving during the night.

Livery teams can be procured at any time either day or night.

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Wasco	10:15 A. M	Wasco	10:00 A. M
Moro	1:30 P. M	Grant	4:00 P. M

Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to my care. Express and other packages promptly delivered.

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Stage and Express Line.

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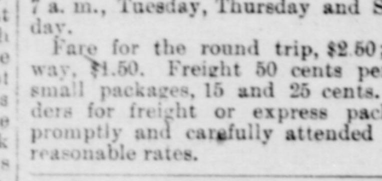

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Leave Umatilla House, The Dalles, at 7 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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W. C. ALLOWAY, General Agent, The Dalles.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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Local Freight, No. 24	4:20 p. m.
West bound.	Leave Grant.
Portland Express, No. 3	8:30 a. m.
Fast Mail, No. 1	2:17 a. m.
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