

The Lewiston Teller.

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Official Paper of Nez Perce County.

Paine at the head of the Massachusetts democracy is likely to be changed to pain in the head the next morning after election.

It is now pretty certain that Bryan has control of the only trust that could seriously effect his business—i. e., the wind trust.

If there is any virtue in a downhill pull the grain crop of the reservation country cannot escape the gateway on its route to market.

The Salt Lake Tribune gave Bryan the glad hand and the glassy eye. It welcomed him to the city, but warned him that he would never get the votes of the people there again, as he did in 1896, "for conditions have changed." This, coming from one of the free silver advocates, must have made the air of Salt Lake seem chilly to the boy orator of the Platte.

Bryan's visit to the Pacific coast was of short duration. He found in the west a sentiment for expansion that could not be checked by any flights of rhetorical fancy. Here the people are too close in touch with our trade possibilities in the Orient. Moreover, they believe that the Nation cannot retreat with honor from the field made glorious by D. Wey's victory when insurgents attempt to haul down the flag.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, will in the next Congress enjoy the distinction of being the only United States Senator who has personally visited the islands, studied their resources and watched the progress of the war. Senator Beveridge was born Oct. 6, 1862, on a farm in Highland County, O., and is therefore not yet thirty-seven years old. He will be the youngest member of the Senate, with the exception of Marion Butler, of North Carolina, who is a few years younger than the Indiana Senator. The friends of Senator Beveridge claim that he is the original expansionist.

No one has an adequate conception of the resources of the country back of Lewiston who has not made a trip over the reservation in harvest time. The gold in the hills and the mountain ranges is no surer a source of wealth than that to be obtained year after year from the golden grain grown in the fields of the reservation country. When the country reaches the limit of its productiveness the annual yield will be measured by the millions of bushels, and with the question of transportation settled favorably the farmers on the great reserve will become greater wealth producers than the miners in half a dozen of the modern Golcondas.

The prisoners in the Wardner bull pen made this week another attempt at liberty, but were caught in the act of escaping through an underground tunnel. In commenting upon the fact the Tribune makes the following queer assertion, when viewed from the standpoint of an administration organ. It says: "If the inmates had been allowed to escape and become fugitives from Shoshone county and the state of Idaho, it would have been an exceedingly satisfactory termination to the present unsatisfactory condition of their cases." There has long been a suspicion that the state would welcome most any termination of the present troubles in the trials of the rioters, but such a frank avowal was hardly expected by a paper known to voice the sentiment of the state administration.

The Chicago Record, in summing up the recent Trust conference, has this to say in regard to its probable effect on the country and future legislation by either political party:

The conference probably has done as much as was to be expected of it in the way of throwing light upon the question under consideration. Some of the addresses, to be sure, were trifling or flamboyant.

ant. But there were others that represented careful study and deep thought. The influence which the deliberations of the conference will have in the shaping of opinion throughout the country can only be surmised, but they cannot be without their effect.

For one thing, the conference has distinctly served to reveal how untenable is the extreme position on either side of the trust question. Those who came to speak on behalf of the trusts as institutions that ought not to be disturbed were obliged to admit the existence of certain evils that should be remedied. Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio, who insisted that the "trust has come to stay," and that it ought to stay, was as willing as any other speaker to concede the need for certain remedial legislation. On the other hand, those who would "smash the trusts"—that is, use the power of the law to crush out all combinations—plainly did not carry much weight in the conference. The papers and discussions will serve as a warning to the politicians who make party platforms that intelligent treatment of the trust question, and not mere denunciation, is necessary in order to make the trust issue a winning issue.

The specific evils of trusts were best understood and most clearly pointed out by those who recognize the tendency to combination and to production on a large scale as something to be regulated and controlled in the interest of society, rather than suppressed. If nothing else, made this clear, the addresses by the representatives of organized labor should have done so, for those speakers, while complaining of certain evils of trusts, were careful to indicate that they did not favor a forced return to unlimited competition. Prof. John B. Clark indicated the nature of the problem in the title to his paper, which was "The Necessity of Suppressing Monopolies While Retaining Trusts." Prof. Clark holds that in the absence of special privileges the easy possibility of competition, even where there is not active competition, will be sufficient to prevent the development of injurious combinations which take on monopoly characteristics.

Chief among the special privileges emphasized in the conference are tariff and discriminating railroad rates. The first step of the intelligent anti-trust programme should be the abrogation of such special privileges as give to the strong undue advantage over the weak.

Dingley Law in Practice.

Whether you measure it on a revenue or on a protective basis, the Dingley tariff is proving a splendid economic success.

Since March 1 the customs receipts under it have aggregated \$103,000,000, an average of \$700,000 a day instead of the \$500,000 that was anticipated. The Gorman-Wilson tariff in the same period produced \$75,000,000, or one-fourth less than the legislation which bears the name of the great economist of Maine.

So, too, on the protective side the Dingley law is abundantly vindicating every prediction of its lamented author. It has sharply reduced the imports of foreign manufactured goods which compete with the products of American industry. Our purchases of foreign woolsens, for example, which were \$49,162,992 in value in the last year of Gorman-Wilsonism fell in the past fiscal year to \$13,831,967. Manufactures of fibers have fallen from \$12,546,867 to \$25,132,495; manufactures of wood, from \$20,543,810 to \$14,499,487; manufactures of iron and steel, from \$16,094,557 to \$12,098,239; manufactures of leather, from \$13,283,151 to \$11,116,551; manufactures of tin plate, from 239,073 683 pounds to 108,842,826 pounds.

These are exactly the results which the Dingley act was intended to accomplish. But all classes of imports have not fallen off. It must be remembered that protection is not hostile to all imports.

It seeks to restrict only the importation of articles the like of which would be made here and could give American wage earners regular and profitable employment.

There are certain products, natural or raw products especially, which for climatic reasons cannot economically be produced in the United States. Against such as these a protective tariff interposes no more

obstacle than a free-trade tariff. Increased imports of these non-competitive articles, these crude materials of American manufacturing, do not mean that the protective tariff is failing to do its work. They mean that it is doing its work—that it is making the country and the productive industries highly prosperous.

Protectionists therefore welcome the fact that our imports of raw silk, for instance, have increased from a value of \$17,558,163 in the last year of the Gorman-Wilson tariff to a value of \$31,876,342 under the Dingley law. They are glad that our imports of certain raw fibers have increased from \$12,336,418 to \$20,290,727; that our imports of crude india rubber have increased from \$17,558,163 to \$31,876,342; that our imports of raw tin for use in tin plate have increased from \$6,553,352 to \$11,843,357. While our consumption of these articles has grown very much larger, our purchases of foreign wool have significantly shrunk. They were \$53,243,191 in the last year of the Gorman-Wilson law; \$16,783,692 in the first year of the Dingley law; only \$8,322,807 in the second year of the Dingley law. Wool differs from block tin and crude india rubber and things of this kind in that the bulk of our required supply can be, and indeed long has been, produced in America, if our wool growers have sufficient Tariff Protection and encouragement.

The development of facts, the trend of events, run so overwhelmingly against this "Tariff Reform" argument, as we used to hear it, that it is not at all surprising that the tariff is scarcely even mentioned now in newspapers that a few years ago were vehement partisans of the Cobdenist school.

Northwestern News Notes.

The State Trade and Labor Council of Montana have been in session at Helena the past three days.

Placerville, in this State, recently wiped out of existence by fire, is being rebuilt as fast as material can be hauled into the camp.

Another California sheriff has suffered death at the hands of a bandit, Sheriff Farley of Monterey county being the victim this time. He was shot last Tuesday while trying to arrest a man accused of arson.

Robt. Noble, the Idaho sheep king, who resides in Owyhee county, recently sold to a St. Louis firm his wool clip for the years of 1897-98-99. Mr. Noble received a \$150,000 check for his product, and it is estimated that it will require 50 cars to transport the wool.

The allotment of lands in severalty to the Yakima Indians has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The government is negotiating with the Indians for the cession of the unallotted lands, in which event, if successful, the lands will be thrown open to settlement under the homestead laws.

The 12th annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Montana was held at Helena this week. Forty-three representatives were present. George M. Hays of Billings was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander, and E. D. Neill of Helena Esteemed Grand Recorder. The order is in a flourishing condition, there being 478 Knights Templar in the State.

General J. S. Coxey, who led a tramp army to Washington in 1896, is now at the head of a mining company, which has just made a rich strike of lead ore, calculated to convert Coxey into a mining magnate. Coxey organized a company at Massillon, O., and began operations on the Shoal Creek Mining Company's lease last spring. The company's strike was made in a 10-foot face of lead ore in their shaft. It is taking out lead ore in 50 and 100-pound chunks.

Humphreys & Troop, of Steptoe, Whitman county, Wash., have made the record run for the season with headers. They cut 1200 acres in 13 days with two 12-foot headers on the farm of Lillis F. Smith, the wheat king of Endicott. This is an average of over 92 acres per day, or 46 acres for each header. Each header was drawn by eight good horses, and there were four wagons and a "spike" pitcher with each. The men went to work at 5 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock in the evening, taking one hour for noon. The ground was comparatively level, and they made "lands" of from 50 to 100 acres each, and "kept a-going." Everything was favorable, and the run is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever made in Whitman county.

According to advices received at Port Townsend, Wash., by the steamer Glenogle, from Yokohama, Capt. Harrison of the steamer Esmeralda informed the Japan Herald that the island of Guam is in a deplorable condition. The place lacks doctors, schools have been closed, and everything is at a standstill. The roads leading from the harbor to the towns are almost impassable. Pending the arrival of the new United States officials, the only semblance of an official is a provisional governor, who acts under the instructions of the captain of the gunboat Bennington. The Nanshan, with a cargo of coal, has been in the port for five months without being able to discharge her cargo, owing to lack of means and authority.

Vineland improvements are rushing. One party has just contracted to erect eight residences, with eight more to follow; all within 3 minutes walk of the bridge. Another party has lately built five cottages, and has contracted five more. Dozens of other homes are going up in various parts of Vineland. A stone and second large frame store buildings are in course of erection. A big grain warehouse and a freight warehouse are now being built. Over a mile of plank sidewalk is being laid. The great steel wagon bridge is finished although the croakers said it never would be built. The same croakers are croaking yet. Let them croak. YOU go and look for yourself.

Lewiston Water and Power Company.

Paddy White, who has been spending a few days in the city, returned to his home at Grangeville Thursday. Mr. White will return through here in a few weeks en route to Catalina Island situated off the coast of California where he will spend the winter in the hopes of gaining relief from an affection of asthma.

Proposals for Net Beef and Flour.

United States Indian Service, Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho, Fort Lapwai School Sept. 9th, 1899.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Net Beef," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Lapwai, Idaho, will be received at this school until 1 o'clock p. m. of Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, for furnishing and delivering at this school as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, a quantity of net beef and flour, a full list of the articles, with specifications and instructions to bidders, to be had by making application to the undersigned.

For any additional information apply to, Wm. H. Smith, Superintendent.

Summons.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for Nez Perce county.

Rachel B. Stout plaintiff vs James M. Stout defendant.

The state of Idaho sends greeting: To James M. Stout, defendant, and requests that you appear in an action brought against you by said plaintiff, in the said District Court and to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff filed therein, within forty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons. This action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony and to divide between plaintiff and defendant, upon the ground of wilful neglect and failure of defendant to support said plaintiff and their family for a period of one year and for the custody of their minor children. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will apply to said court for the dissolution of said bonds of matrimony and the custody of said minor children.

Attest my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Idaho, in and for Nez Perce county, this 8th day of September, 1899.

P. E. STROUD, clerk.
CULVER, HALSEY & JOHNSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Lewiston, Idaho.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Robert Moses, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of the above named deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of September, 1899, by the probate court of Nez Perce county, Idaho.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, at the courthouse in Lewiston, Idaho, within four months after the date of this notice, or they shall be forever barred.

This 20th day of September, 1899.
J. HOWARD HOWE,
Administrator.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnerships heretofore existing between John W. Brown and Otto W. Brown, and between A. W. Lamb and John W. Brown, are dissolved, for the reason that the aforesaid Otto W. Brown and A. W. Lamb have failed to comply with their parts of the original contracts.

These notices would have appeared on the 28th of June last past, but for the negligence of my attorney, JOHN W. FARNSWORTH.

Lewiston, Aug. 26, 1899.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Lewiston, Idaho, September 18, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the better management of the public lands of the United States," as amended by the act of March 3, 1879, and the act of March 3, 1891, and the act of March 3, 1893, and the act of March 3, 1895, and the act of March 3, 1897, and the act of March 3, 1899, and the act of March 3, 1901, and the act of March 3, 1903, and the act of March 3, 1905, and the act of March 3, 1907, and the act of March 3, 1909, and the act of March 3, 1911, and the act of March 3, 1913, and the act of March 3, 1915, and the act of March 3, 1917, and the act of March 3, 1919, and the act of March 3, 1921, and the act of March 3, 1923, and the act of March 3, 1925, and the act of March 3, 1927, and the act of March 3, 1929, and the act of March 3, 1931, and the act of March 3, 1933, and the act of March 3, 1935, and the act of March 3, 1937, and the act of March 3, 1939, and the act of March 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