The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885

TRADE INTERESTS.

Some two years ago THE OREGONIAN published an article predicting that demoralization of business throughout the Northwest would follow the completion of the Northern Pacific railway. It foretold what has since res sted. that the Northwest would be overrun with representatives of all classes of eastern establish ments, tempting the interior merchants to give the East a trial; and this has been done on a large and expensive scale. Numerous dealers have ordered heavily, and in many instances excessively, overstocking themselves with com-modifies which they really did not require and which never can be sold; and more than this, not a few of them have left Portland jobbers to carry long overdue accounts, using the money which should have cleared off these debts to "honor sight drafts from the East. A goodly number of the failures in Oregon and Washington dur-

ing the past two years is traceable to this cause. We are informed by a trustworthy traveling lesman that the country from Spokane Falls to Ashland, and from Baker City to Victoria is flooded with goods of uniform inferior quality, purchased from self-styled "manufacturers agents,"-many of them purchased from one to two years ago, and of course unsalable; and we have before us the card of one of these irresponsible "agents," purporting to represent Eastern manufacturers, together with proof from the nufacturers themselves that the claim it utterty false. This is a fair sample of the "introduction" used by this cluss of "agents" or "rep resentatives." whose offices are in their hats and whose claims are wholly unworthy of cre dence. It is well known that no legitimate manufacturer, who has any regard for his standing, will "peddle" the output of his busi-ness, and it behoores our merchanis to put a quietus on such fraudulent practices. Other-wise jobbing houses, thus undermined, will be compelled to become active competitors with those who should be customers.

Complaint is made, and justly too, that job bers here do a retail business. But careful inquiry proves this to be the exception rather than the rule, and it is very easy for the customers of such firms to suppress this business by withholding their orders from those who are known to practice it.

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There are houses here that operate only in legitimate channels, whose business is suffering from patronage given to the East through itinerant salesmen who misrepresent their own po-sition by claiming to be representatives of firstclass costern manufacturers, when they are in reality only the agents of inferior eastern job bing houses, scarcely recognized in the regular trade. If goods are ordered from the actual manufacturers they must be ordered in the full packages only, which in nine cases out of ten will overstock any one but a jobber; and this surplus must be carried over month after month nd eventually be sold at a saccifice; whereas by buying at home and selecting both quantity and quality stocks may be replenished oftener and to the best possible advantage. Too little attention is given to this, as also to other features, such as freight expense, cost of package, etc., when ordering from the eastern houses.

Merchants of the interior might profitably consider this whole subject. Johbars are operating on a close basis all over the Pacific coast, and to invite their competition may result in se-rious injury to the country merchants. The policy of taking orders from salesmen falsely claiming to be representatives of custern manufacturers doesn't give the country cheaper goods, but does in many instances give it inferior goods. Moreover, it disturbs the legitimate business arrangements of the country in a variety of ways, and especially by producing misunderstandings and estrangements among those whose legitimate business interests are closely

linked together.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. "We rise," says the democratic paper at Per

dieton, "to request THE OREGONIAN to inform an anxious public what has become of the southern confederacy lately." The southern confederncy, THE OBEGONIAN regrets to say, is still doing business at the old stand, as it has done during nearly forty years past. It is not to be

A LOCAL HARDSHIP. The Willomette river has two mouths. Its in channel connects with the Columbia river

twelve miles below Portland, but a side channel passes down west of Sauvie's island and enters the Columbia at St. Helens. This side channel known as the Willamette slough, is deep and navigable for steamboats for its whole length of twenty miles. The country is fertile on both sides, contains a population of many hundreds, and is the sent of a large productive industry. The situation is favorable for supply farming for the Portland market, and the people are largely engaged in this kind of business. Proximity to Portland and cheap transportation by water have been the main advantages of the country. Its industry has grown up under these advantages; is, in fact, an outgrowth of them, and if they are destroyed, it will languish and

The farmers of this lower river are suffering under a singular hardship. Two or three years ago the government engineers, with the idea of directing the natural current of the slough or the greater part of it through the upper and ontlet to the Columbia, and so, by an increased flow of water to scour out obstructive shoals at that point, built a dam across the upper end where the water enters. A narrow steamboat passage was left in this dam, but the water rushes through it with such force that during most of the time it is not safe nor even possible for the smaller boats, such as ply the slough, to make the passage. It is now the rule for boats to enter and pass from the slough at its lower end. The detour is long, a beat often having to travel forty miles to reach Portland from a point naturally and actually distant only fifteen or twenty miles. It makes navigation long and expensive where before it was short and cheap. It prevents the farmers from getting their perishable products to market while they are fresh. It has lestroyed the competition between boats which formerly kept rates down. Many of the farmers of the mainland have given up shipping by river and send their stuff at much greater expense than formerly by railroad.

The people feel that they are outraged. They feel that there is great injustice in taking from them an important natural adantage to create an artificial benefit some where else. The last legislature was appealed to in the hope of getting an order from the gov ernment to tear out the obstructive dam but the petition was killed by the adverse report of a committee which regarded the "interests of slough navigation as triffing compared with the interests of commerce." This may be true, but the natural and first right belonged to the maller interest. It is thought by the farmers that all the benefits to the ship-channel now reulting from the dam could be secured by a guiding wall extending into the channel from the upper point of Sauvie's island. However this may be engineers will know best, but there should if possible be some change that will leave the slough open as formerly to navigation. This is a case where a general and great interest stands opposed to a special and limited interest. The objectionable dam is the chief feature of a work which has developed channels through two bad bars, permitting deep ocean ships to pass up and down on their way to from Portland at all times. To tear out thisdam would cause a return of the old deposits and the old troubles, unless the same results could be decured by other means. The people of Columbia slough should bear in mind that the commerce which their local interests is compell ed to give way to, is an essential condition of the state of things in Portland which makes it desimble for them to reach here with their stuff. If there were no commerce there would be no ity, and so no market and so, to follow the illustration another stage, no need of a steamboat passage at the upper end of the slough. These general considerations must prevail, but we hope that the engineers will find a way of giving the people a convenient channel and at the same time of maintaining the good results on the river bars.

REAL AND IMAGINARY LAND VAL-UES.

One effect of the hard times has been to reduce the price of farming lands all over the state, and particularly in the Williamette valley. Farms which have been sold in past years for twenty dollars and upwards per acre, are in the market at ten, and lands recently valued at forty and fifty dollars are row claimed to be worth not more than twenty-five and thirty. These figures represent actual cases comin under our observation, but it is fair to say that they apply only to special instances of decline, and exaggerate the average, which is in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. Land has fallen in price, not from any general blight or loss of productive power, nor through any decline in actual value, but from the general depressed circumstances of the country. The pressure of hard times has forced a vast amount of land on the market. Many a farmer is eager to sell part of his farm to pay off the mortgage which is eating up his earnings, and others who hold farming lands upon investment are eager to con-vert into money property which now yields no

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1885.

GRANT 38 THE SILENT MAN.

General Grant was a man who could be

forbid access, and he never sought popularity by the cheap method of flat-

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intimately known to no great number

had a reserve that often was so ky as to

rapidis, indeed, as the president's party desire but it is going on all the same; and it ought to be done with honest avowal that its object is to get the offices into the hands of the democrats. Then nobody could complain. The study seems to be how to get the offices into democratic hands as fast as possible, and at the same time keep up a show of "reforming" the service and escape the criticism of the mugwumps.

There are 650 butter factories in Iowa, 497 in Birois, 130 in Wisconsin, 100 in Kansas, 100 in nesota, 61 in Missouri, 50 In Indiana, and 40 in Netraska-a total of 1788 in eight states. The value of the dairy products in Iowa alone in 1884 was \$50,000,000, and that of the United States was \$500,000,000. The value of the milch cows of the United States is put at \$700,-000,000 in excess of the entire capital stock of all the national banks and trust companies of the country. We should have "creameries" in Oregon, like those of Iowa, only like everything else, they "wouldn't pay."

The oration by Judge Williams on Gen. Grant judicious and discriminating. To many speakers on such an occasion there is a temptaion to use only the language of lofty panegyric; and not infrequently the effort is so poorly sus-tained as to make a sorry effect. But Judge Williams has too practical and too sound a udgment to make such a mistake. His oration is like himself-calm, impartial and solid, and therefore a valuable contribution to the materials from which history will make up its judgment upon Gen. Grant.

GRANI'S BURIAL PLACE.

Chicago Tribune. In reply to an article in the *Tribune* a few days ago pointing out that New York city was not entitled to the honor of being the receptacle and custodian of Gen. Grunt's remains, the press of that city have teemed with vituperative mits upon the Tribune, but they do not attempt to answer the real objection contained in the original article. The manner in which they squirm, however, and the rage which they exhibit show that the shot hit and hurt,

The reason assigned by the Tribune why New York is not entitled to the honor of keeping the Old Commander's ashes is, because from the time Gen. Grant drew his sword in defense of time Gen. Grant drew his sword in defense of the Union to the day he died it has opposed the principles which he represented. In 1864, when McClellan was nominated upon a platform that declared the war a failure and the Union dissolved, and Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Grant were struggling to save the nation. New York city voted against Lincoln and Union by over 47,000 majority. In those dark hours of the nation's peril it was the controlling men of New York that broke down the selling price of 6-per-cent (5-20) coin bonds of the Union below fifty cents on the dollar, and of legal-tender green-backs to allke level, thereby doubling the cost of the war on the taxpayers of the nation. While Grant was fighting before Richmond, New York city opened a fire in the rear and did all it could to paralyze his efforts. It fought against him during the war for the Union. What did it do for him after the war? When Gen. Grant, in spite of New York city's aid to the rebel South, had accomplished his great and glorious task and sheathed his aword, the logal people called him to be their chief er-entive. In that contest New York city declared against him by 60,578 majority, which was suffi-cient to give the empire state to his anti-union, "state-supremacy opponent. Let it always he remembered that this city which claims the re-mains of Gen. Grant gave the largest anti-union majority which it ever cast against the Old Com-mander. For these reasons the Chicago *Tribune* denies that New York city has any claim to the bouor of furnishing the last resting place for the soldier with whose enemies it sided during the war and whom it strove to defeat for president after the war, and whose national principles it has bitterly opposed from first to last. the Union to the day he died it has opposed the

sonier with whose encines a such during the war and whom it strove to defeat for president after the war, and whose national principles it has bitterly opposed from first to last. The Union people of this country are both disappointed and mortified, not alone that Gen. Grant should be buried in a pleasure park, but that he should be buried in the city of New York at all. It is an undeserved distinction for a city which was never friendly to what he fought for and labored for. We do not question but what there are some patriotic men and some men who were ilberal to Gen. Grant, mostly born elsawhere, who now reside in New York. It would be strange in so large a city if there were not some such men. In speaking of the city we had in mind the dominating elements of its people. Perhaps the New York Tribune, one of the principal squrmers, will understand us when we say that we mean the kind of people who tried to burn its office and murder its ed-itor because he was loyal to the cause Gen.Grant was fighting for. was fighting for.

tering people into the opportunity to form his acquaintance. During the active period of his life he appeared to most persons as impassive as marble in the quarry, and, therefore, was almost unapproachable. Yet to the limited number who really knew him intimately he was an agreeable and often vivacious companio He was one of the few eminent men who never talked too freely. In this he resembled Cosar more than any other very eminent man in history. Washington had the same quality to an extent, but he sometimes grew excited and uttered passionate words. Cromwell was not profuse of speech, though he talked of public affairs habitually in a tone that would now be characterized as that of religious cant. Napo-leon was a man of rapid utterance, and talked usually with sense and spirit in the early part of his career, but during the latter part of it became merely garrulous or irascible in speech as in temper, and often talked like a fool. In all history there is not another such record as that of his talk to an Austrian official after his escape into Germany from the disastrous Rus-sian campaign. That speech, in which he ran on glibly for an hour or more, was an effort to make the appalling disaster that had overtaken him appear a mere joke, a trivial thing; set at every expression the effort betrayed him. Grant's habit of allence on the whole may have been wise, for it kept him out of many mbarmssments into which freer speech might have led him; get to a well-balanced man au impenetrable silence ought not to be necessary. So far as could be observed, Grant never got into an excited mood, never showed anger, and hardly ever annoyance or vexation. To a man so thoroughly self-possessed, silence should not be necessary as a protection against mistakes. Grant never talked brilliantly, and in this fact there was safety; but he could talk with direct ness and good sense on any subject that claimed his attention. But it is always better for a man to say too little than to say too much. A man often "gives himself away," as the expressive slang of the

present day has it, by incontinence of speech Many men have a fatal facility in the use of their words. Seldom is the best talker the best man of affairs. This has been noted always in the case of our most remarkable orators. Men who move popular assemblies most never do much else. And it is singular, too, that this same pop-ular judgment usually holds them to be of little account.

EARTH-BURIAL.

In the preparation of the body of Gen. Grant for burial, and in its interment, every effort has been made for its preservation; and yet it will not long be preserved. Nor is there need. "Dust to dust" is the simple order of nature. These our bodies, as the poet Waller expresses it, are but the cottages we inhabit. By time they get so battered and decayed that we can inhabit them no longer, and then even our dearest friends must put them out of eight. Why arrest that natural return to dust which may be delayed, indeed, but not prevented, and which,

if prevented, would serve no purpose? Ancient Egypt embalmed the dead as a mean of preserving the body for return of the soul, and even buried a piece of money with it as a fee to the Elysian ferryman. So well was the embalmer's work done that mummies, kept six thousand years, have been used to boil the pot of the Arab, or, converted into nostrums of quackery, have been sold in the ends of the earth. Or, as Sir Thomas Browne says: "The Egyptian mummies which Cambyses or thus hath spared, avarice now consumeth. Mummy is become merchandise, Mizraim cures wounds and Pharoah is sold for balsams." Why, as the same eloquent writer expresses it, should men "deceive even their flatteries above sun, and study conceits to perpetuate their names in

"But life," says the same writer, "is a pure flame, and we live by an invisible sun within Among men fame is the only immortality. "The earth can have but earth, which is its due," says Shakespeare in one of his greatest so -a line in its simple monosyllables worth all the obituary sermons ever spoken. In a fragment ius, father of Re



Unsurpassed for its fine and delicate frogrance. Fro-

In the world,

sed, because prominent men of the South have been speaking kind words about Gen. Grant, that the southern confederacy is at last dissolved. Sixteen states are still solidly united on the principles of "Jeffersonian democracy." They plump all their votes that way still, and will keep on doing it. What is called the rebeltion was only an incident of this system of politics. The states that constitute the confederacy, standing by this system of politics, are merely voting as they fought, and the confederacy never can be said to have dissolved till those states give up their solid political combination. What is meant by the southern confederacy, therefore, is this combination of sixteen states, adhering to the democratic party naturally through affinity with the same principles that produced the rebellion, and casting their votes solidly in every election with a certainty counted on for an indefinite time to come, as it has been counted on for a long time past. For many years the democratic party of the

North has rested its hopes chiefly on the solid South, and its hopes rest there still. There is no certainty at any time that that party can carry a single northern state, but holding the sixteen states of the South as a compact political confederacy upon which the democratic party can ever rely, there is a vast force always securely in hand which gives a basis for a contest; and then the problem is to get a little additional strength from the North, and win and hold the government through a scheme in which the confederacy, or the solid South, is the chief factor. This southern confederacy the democratic party wants to see maintained. It has cultivated this solid sectionalism for many years. It began it long before the war, and after the war took it up where it had been interrupted by the war. The kind words of southern generals and of southern newspapers owards Gen. Grant-though everybody receives them gladly-certainly do not indicate a dissolution of that solid political combination of the sixteen states, that constitute the southern Those states, if they can't vote confederacy. directly as they fought, will continue to vote in solid combination as nearly as possibly that way; sui to make the matter certain. they will continue to employ the old methods of fraud and violence that they began away back before the rebellion. The democratic party of the North knows this and banks on it as its principul cupital.

The immediate financial troubles of the Orgon Pacific railroad have been disposed of and frains are running regularly between Corvallis and Yaquina bay. The line is enjoying a local irreffic which, we are told, more than pays the charges of operation. An attempt will be made to ship the grain of Benton county, via Yaquina. bay to San Francisco, but it must fall from the nature of the situation; and for the present at least the road will have to draw its income from its local husiness,

It is stated by a London journal, which quotes statistics to establish its statements, that the most poorly paid working girls in the metropolis are those engaged in the work of sewing and ding bibles. It makes the assertion also that for every heathest abroad who can be induced to use the socred volume for anything else than gun walding, a dozen of these girls are driven to perdition at home.

In order to present a continuous actiont of the funeral of Gen. Grant, we reprint this morning that portion which came in time for Tern SUNION ORBODIAN, and to this are added to-day several columns of new matter by telegraph completing the recital of the event. In compliance with a general demand, we also reprint Judge Williams's excellent oration in tall.

An lows paper reports that a citizen of its wa, who was recently in Bichmond, Virginia, asked a confederate democrat a question or twoabout polition. "Oh?" stid he, "we democrate vote the democratic ticket first, and attend to relugion and prohibition afterward."

The stress of the times is, unquestionably, the chief cause of the decline, but it is partly due tr the discovery by land-holders that land is not worth the amounts they have imagined, and indeed, in many cases, actually paid or received for it. Land is worth what it will earn interest upon and nothing more. There is not a farm in the Willamette valley that ever paid or ever can pay, under our present system of farming, independent of the labor of its owner, S per cent on the common estimate of its value a year ago, Land has been held too high. A good deal of loss has resulted to farmers from fancied notions of wealth through an unreasonable estimate of the value of their land. A man who thinks he is worth thirty or forty thousand dollars, no matter what his actual income, will indulge extravagances which he would not think of if he thought him self worth only half as much. He will not hesitate to incur obligations that he would avoid as he would avoid a pestilence, if he did not imagine himself amply able to pay several times over. Fine houses and barns built during the fiush times when farmers thought their land worth double what they can now get for it, are scattered all over the country. At last the "rub" has come, and many are being rubbed pretty hard. One false notion the country is getting over, and that is that it is very rich.

The extravagant valuation of lands in years past has seriously hindered the progress of the country by keeping out immigration from the best regions. A newcomer upon being told that he can have a certain tract for a certain um begins to figure on the probable return from the investment, and when he "sees nothing in it" he passes on. Many instances of this kind have come to our knowledge. The country will be better off with cheap land, simply as an attraction to immigration. If the Willamette valley had five times its present population it would have none too many people. The division of the large farms and the opening up of the rougher parts of the land heretofore untilled will naturally follow the decline in prices and the country will profit by it.

The fact that an unusual amount of land is in the market is the result of a general effort to pay up. Never before has there been such a general squaring of accounts. We have always been a borrowing people. Till now it has been ensy to borrow, but the conditions of lending have become so severe under our new mortgage tax law that capitalists are drawing in their money. The effect is a terrible presence on the country which has through long years of in-dulgence learned the practice of putting off the day of accounting year after year. It is a new and a harsh experience, but the end is whole-

Every now and then we are favored by telegraph with a "conversation" somebody has had with the president, in which the latter delivers a lecture on civil service reform, declaring that neither removals nor appointments should be made for partisan reasons. And yet who does not know that thousands, of removals and appointments have been made by President Cleveland expressly on partisan grounds and no other? And who does not know that the thing is going on all the time? It is not going on so MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trom the day that Gen. Grant drew his sword to the day he died New York city has been ready to give from 50,600 to 60,000 majority against the national principle for which he stood. When he went to New York to reside it made werchandise of his reputation and traded upon his private character, finally riuning him in for-tune, unirching his name, and, as Gen. Sherman says, preparing the way for the disease to which he has succumbed—in short, breaking his heart. Since his death the rulers of New York have scized upon his aches to enhance the value of unsalable real estate in the vicinity of an in-choste pleasure park. This is the estimate in which New York has bed him, and the base uses to which she has put him. Does this consti-tute a valid or decent title to the honor of fur-uishing his last resting place? From the day that Gen. Grant drew his sword

WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL. St. Paul Dally Globe.

The Ulster Gazette, published at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., January 4, 1800, contains a description of the funeral services of Gen. Washington at Mt. Vernon, which receive additional interest at this time by being brought in com-parison with the funeral services of Gen. Grant now in progress. A large number of persons assembled on that December day from many miles around Mt. Vernon to pay the last tribute of respect to the father of his country. At that day a person who went twenty miles in midwinter to attend a funeral had an arduous journey to perform. Now there will thousands and tens of thousrnds going from the Pacific slope and strids going from the Pacific slope and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to New York to witness and participate in the imposing pa-geantry of Gen. Grant's funeral. The corre-spondent of the Ulster Gazette, describing the eccene at Mt. Vernon, says: "In the long and iofty portico, whereon the hero walked in glory, now hay the shrouded oorpee. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There these who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country took an impressive—a farewell view." On the took an impressive—a farewell view." On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed "Surge ad Judicium." about the middle of the coffin "Gioria Deo," and on the silver plate the name, age and date of death. Between 3 and 4 Market the attraction minimum commenced clock in the afternoon minute gunscommence

o'clock in the afternoon minute gunscommenced firing from a vessel on the river, when the corpse was removed and carried toward the grave. The procession formed as follows: Car-airy and infanity with arms reversed, a band of music and the clergy. Next came the general's horse, with his saidle, holsters and pistola. Then the tennins, carried by the six pall bear-ers. These were followed by the mourners, Masonic brethren and citizens. When the pro-cession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn on the bank of the Potomac river, where the family vanit was placed, the cavalry halted, he infanity marched toward the mourn and formed their lines—the clergy, the Masonic brethren and the citizens descended to the vanit, and the burial service of the Episcopal would, and the burial service of the Episconal church was read. At the conclusion of the re-ligitous service three general discharges from the infantry, the cavalry, and a buttery of eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the antumbed commander in which of the ar-

o the entombed commander -in-chief of the at nics of the United States, the ex-president the nation's hero.

The Ex-Confederate Pall-Bearers,

Chicago Evening Journal. In selecting ex-confederate generals to act with the pall-bearers at Gen. Grant's funeral, in accordance with Mrs. Grant's request, there would have been an evident propriety in selecting such ex-rebels as have acknowledged that the war for the Union was right, and that the the war for the Union was right, and that the war against it was wrong, as it was unsuccess-ful. Longstreet and Mahone would, as among the ex-rebel generals, have faithfully represented such Union sentiment as exists at the South-Jeseph E. Johnston and Simon Buckner repre-sent simply "the last cause," as Jeff Davis represents it. Their appointment by President Cleveland to represent the South at Gen. Grant's funeral may be appropriate, if the relies of the rebellion simply are to be represented on that occasion. But as to the new South, the Union South, the logal South. If there is such a thing, they do not represent it. they do not represent it.

THE BILIOUS,

an poetry, v

Nemo me lachrymis decoret, nec funera fletu Faxit-cur? volito vivus per ora virum. My fate let no lament nor tears deplore, I live in fame, although I breathe no more.

Literally, "I fly about, living, through the mouths of men." This is the only way that men's names may be perpet-uated on earth, though tombs and monuments are well enough; but why try to preserve the lifeless body, or why think of 1t? At best it can be preserved only a little season; for what is even a thousand years in the march of time? Neither to embalm bodies for preservation after the Egyptian method, nor to urn them after the Roman, is conformable to what most think is the Christian way of obsequies, which is to turn to dust again, in obedience to the sentence of the Maker of man.

RICH, SORDID, MEAN.

Our telegrams pesterday said that less than \$25,000 had been subscribed in New York so far towards the Grant monument. Chicago has already mised \$40,000 for a cenotaph to Grant in that city.

The Boston Herald predicts that ten years hence the body of General Grant will be lying under a monument at Washington, erected by a willing popular subscription; while New York, for all its wealth, will be scouring the country for money, which will not be obtained, to build a monument in the great and stingy metropolis. The Philadelphia Telegraph also ruses to remark:-

While the nation mourns for Grant, Ferdinand Ward enjoys his luxerious apartments, smokes his Reimas Victorias, sips his need champagne and laughs in his sleeve at the ease with which he windled the Grants and other victims. Is it not time that the public should know by what means this rascal has stopped the wheels of justice? Whom has he bribed with the millions which he made away with ? The city of New York, instead of outraging the feelings of the country by its in-decent haster in bidding for General Grant's re-mains, ought to be ashamed of itself that it has dlowed Ferdinand Ward to go unpunished for ouths urteen m

All of which is very much to the purpose New York is not getting any compliments these days from the country at large.

Distressing Beath of a Child.

Distressing Beath of a Cauld. At a coroner's laquest in Philadelphia recently over the body of a child, the jury returned a ver-dict that death was caused by the administration of a pattern cough syrup, containing morphia. Dr. Sammel K. Cox, of Washington, states that not one cough medicine in the is free from this objection. After careful analyses and princtical tests he en-dorses Red Star Cough Cure as being purely vege-table, absolutely free from opiates, poisons and narcoties. He regards it as a most happy and valuable discovery.

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