AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

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THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

VII. CAUSES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

BY JESSE MACY, LL. D.

The Louisiana Purchase.

In seeking for the causes of the Mexican war one is led back step by step to the first purchase of territory by the United States. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 was understood to include what afterward became the State of Texas, though definite boundaries could not be given, and the whole matter always remained unsettled and confused. This immense tract of land lying almost wholly west of the Mississippi had but recently come to France from Spain. Like all Spanish colonies, it practiced slavery. An act of Congress in 1804 permitted immigrants into the territory to take their slaves with them, and when in 1812 the first of the states to be carved out of the vast domain came in as Louisiana it came, as a matter of course, with slavery well established.

The United States had long coveted the Floridas, and after having on one pretext or another taken possession of West Florida acquired East Florida by purchase from Spain in 1819. By the treaty which settled this transaction the boundaries of the Louisiana purchase were fixed anew and this time excluded Texas. The country seems to have cared little then for what was afterward recovered at such bloody cost. Some dissatisfaction with this

"alienation" of what had been considered United States property was expressed by a Congressional resolution drawn by Henry Clay, but the general satisfaction in the acquisition of Florida prevented any effective agitation of the matter.

The Missouri Compromise.

About this time arose the excitement over the application for the admission of Missouri as a slave state. A bill admitting the state was passed by the Senate, but was rejected by the House, and for years Missouri stood knocking in vain at the door of the Union. It was the question of slavery in a new form. The unspoken agreement which had been regarded from the beginning to preserve the equilibrium between the slaveholding and the free sections of the Union seemed about to be broken. The free states were gaining rapidly over the South in population, and since representation in the Lower House of Congress was regulated by population it was evident that they were likely to control that House. In the Senate the division of power was nearly equal, since each state of whatever size or population was represented by two members. But a new slave state, with two more Senators representing the slave power, would disturb the balance. The difficulty was finally met, as we have seen, by the coming in of Maine along with Missouri, together with the adoption of the famous Missouri compromise, which recognized slavery in Missouri, but prohibited it in the Louisiana purchase north of the southern boundary of that state, 36 degrees 30 minutes N. The compromise also tacitly permitted slavery south of that line. The measure was conceived in the interest of the South, and accepted as binding upon the Nation by both Southern and Northern Congressmen. By the accepted interpretation of the Constitution Congress had no power to interfere with slavery in a state; by the Missouri compromise it was established that Congress had power to prohibit slavery in a territory.

From this era dates as a permanent underlying political force a mutual sensitiveness and jealousy between North and South respecting superiority in Federal councils. Under the compromise this spirit seemed to be quiescent for a time, but it was only the surface that was calm. Mason and Dixon's line—the boundary separating Pennsylvania from the states to the south—had long been accepted as the dividing line between free and slave territory east of the Mississippi. The great Northwest Territory, prolific of many powerful states, was dedicated to freedom. If the South was to hold her own she must be vigilant as to what lay west of the father of waters. Arkansas came in with slavery in 1836, balanced by free Michigan in 1837. By the terms of the Missouri compromise no further space remained for slavery expansion save a part of Indian Territory, while the possibilities of freedom were bounded only by the Pacific Ocean.

A recent historian puts the situation after the adoption of the Missouri compromise in these graphic words:

"The real mischiefs which the Missouri compromise engendered were these: The strife for political power between slavery and freedom which it sanctioned and perpetuated upon the broad National do-

main; the insatiate appetite for foreign acquisitions south of that line, whether by war or purchase, which it whetted; and, finally, by suffering an immense state like Missouri, whose population near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers was sure to increase rapidly, to be set above the geographical latitude; the license it gave to the wolves of slavery to ravage among the scattered free-soil settlers over its borders. Nevertheless, this sectional compact was faithfully sustained for more than 30 years; it was broken at length not by those who had bound themselves to keep it, but by degenerate sons of slavery, by disciples of the malignant John Randolph school, who constantly stirred the South to believe that slavery should accept no territorial restraints at all." (Schouler, vol. III, p. 172.)

The Texas Struggle.

The history of the Whig party previously sketched involved an outline of the Texas question. Some further details are now needed.

Even before the adoption of the Missouri compromise covetous eyes looked across the Sabine to the grassy and fertile plains of Texas. Interpreting the treaty with France to include that province, citizens from the Southern states soon began to make settlements therein, and in 1812 a body of such "invaders," with the assistance of discontented residents, attempted forcibly to take over the province and set up a new government. Though the effort was put down the determination to secure possession continued to gain strength in the Southern States. More extensive occupations of Texas lands were made and more formidable invasions carried out by American citizens, which were winked at by the United States Government. Many never consented to the yielding of the right, which they believed to be conveyed by the treaty of 1803, to territory reaching to the Rio Grande. To such objectors President Monroe replied in a spirit of calm and careful considerateness for sectional jealousies. The North was uneasy over the addition to slave soil made by the Florida purchase. The East was troubled in view of the rapidly growing importance of the West. Anti-slavery feeling was becoming keenly alive to the whole temper of the Southern States, as shown in the Missouri agitation. The peace-loving Chief Magistrate thought it wise to be content with Florida and not to press a claim to Texas. The dissatisfied Southerners bided their time. After 1820 they had a friend at court in the President himself. In spite of the apparent acquiescence of Jackson and Calhoun and their followers in President Monroe's pacific policy, they never really abandoned their cherished purpose. The forcible acquisition of Texas was plotted long before its accomplishment. After 1823 the province was claimed as part of the new and weak republic of Mexico. Offers of purchase by the United States (one of which included the purchase of California) were rejected. Colonization from states still went on, and Texas was secretly incited to declare independence of Mexico. In 1829 Mexico decreed the abolition of slavery throughout her borders. The act was ignored in Texas, which had by that time a large slave-holding population.

A Texas revolution was finally effected in course of the years 1833-6, in which Samuel Houston, of Tennessee, a friend and fellow-soldier of Jackson, was the real leader, with the secret backing of the President. Texas declared independence; American forces were sent into the territory on pretense of preventing an Indian invasion of the United States, and Congress promptly voted to recognize the new republic "whenever she had proved herself capable of maintaining a competent civil government," while Calhoun urged the immediate admission of Texas as one of the United States.

Mexico was deeply offended; her minister called for his passports, and in deference to Northern protests, the President withdrew the troops from Texan soil. Only after years of delay was annexation finally achieved, in the manner we have seen, at the close of Tyler's administration. Calhoun was again pressing the matter. Southerners professed alarm at some humanitarian remarks of the British minister at Washington respecting slavery, and Calhoun declared that the United States must annex Texas if she would not see Great Britain take possession. Thus the South hoped to restore and augment her waning power in Congress. At least four slave-holding states might be carved out of Texas, and eight Southern Senators added to the forces of slavery at Washington.

Tyler's treaty of annexation was rejected by the Senate, but the determined President, backed by the subtle Secretary of State from South Carolina, was not to be balked. A treaty with a foreign power must have the approval of the Senate, but a joint resolution of Congress may accomplish the same purpose without that requirement. Such a resolution was passed by a close vote and sent at once to Texas for her acceptance. In

Sam Houston.

the meantime the people of the United States had declared at the polls for annexation by electing Polk, who had publicly pronounced in favor of the "immediate reannexation of Texas."

These tortuous and undiplomatic proceedings naturally deepened the resentment of Mexico. She had already given official notice that the annexation of Texas (whose independence Mexico had never recognized) would be treated as cause for war. This was disregarded and differences respecting boundaries were treated by the United States in so grasping and overbearing a manner that a military collision on the banks of the Rio Grande upon soil claimed by both Mexico and the United States was made the occasion of inflammatory speeches in Congress over the invasion of American territory and the shedding of American blood. War was then declared, and in spite of Whig and Northern opposition to Texan annexation and to violent measures against Mexico, the war once begun was generally popular and was heartily supported by North and South. It was an unbroken series of military successes, which further increased its popularity and tended to cloak the dishonorable proceedings which had led to it.

The Real Cause.

The immediate cause of the Mexican War may be said to be the message of "Polk the Mendacious" in May, 1846, announcing that "as war exists, and notwithstanding our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate, with decision and honor, the rights and the interests of the country." But the remoter and real cause will appear, from our study, to lie in the craving on the part of the slaveholding states for room in which to develop their own peculiar interests. It was not solely—perhaps not chiefly—for the sake of extending slavery that they wished for more territory. Loving the Union, Southern men sought political power even as did Northern men. They saw the North growing by leaps and bounds. Industrial development, immigration, wealth and the power which they implied passed by the more stagnant Southern States to spread their blessings through the North. Hemmed in by the restrictions of the Missouri compromise, Southerners felt themselves forced to seek an outlet by territorial expansion to the Southwest. But even with Texas gained the end had not come.

Isaac May

EAST SIDE POLITICS.

Three Big Meeting in Prospect—Renegade Club Dissolving.

There are three Republican meetings already announced this week for the East Side. The main one will be the big demonstration which will take place at Gomez Hall, Russell street, Albina, tomorrow evening. All the regular Republican clubs of the East Side have united in this effort, and it is certain to be a rouser. Last week the general committee issued a special invitation on postal cards, which were sent through the mails by thousands.

The arrangements for this rally are completed. Wallace McCamant will deliver the main address. The Southern Pacific band will furnish music, and the Portland University quartet will sing. For the accommodation of West Siders who attend, the Portland Railway Company will start two large cars from First and Washington street at 7:30 Tuesday evening. These cars will reach East Burnside street and Union avenue at 7:35, where East Siders may be taken to Russell street and Union avenue, from which place there is a short walk down to the hall on Russell street and Gantenbein avenue. The City & Suburban cars run within a few blocks of the hall, either through Upper or Lower Albina. By either line the hall can be reached quickly. The committee desires to push the programme right through with expedition, and not wear the audience out by dragging.

May Vote as They Please.

Every day some member of the renegade Roosevelt Club, of the Eighth Ward, pulls out. More are to follow. It should be stated for the benefit of the railway men that the Southern Pacific Company is not backing Edmunds in this movement, even if he is chief clerk of the shops, and the officials have stated that under no consideration will they allow any employe to be coerced by him into voting for Storey for Mayor, or for any one else. The men will be permitted to cast their votes absolutely without the remotest apprehension. At the last Presidential election the statement was circulated that coercion was being used, but Master Mechanic T. W. Younger called the men together before election day and told them they should cast their votes as they thought best, and not a man should endanger his job. At that time there was the Sound Money Club, composed of shop men, but not all were members, nor did they all vote for sound money. They voted their convictions then as they will in the coming election. The impression has got out that Edmunds has some power to coerce the men to vote for independents. Some of the shop men have been making inquiries to ascertain the facts, but to all such it may be said that he has no such power, and that they may vote as they please. Quite a number of these men joined the Roosevelt Club with the understanding that it was a straight Republican club, but most of them see that they have been deceived, and are pulling out. Naturally there is a considerable Republican majority at the shops.

Friday Night's Demonstration.

There will be a big Republican demonstration next Friday night in the Brooklyn Republican Club's tent, on Beacon, between East Tenth and Milwaukie streets, under the auspices of the U. S. Grant, Sellwood and Roosevelt Straight Republican Clubs. On this occasion G. W. Stapleton, a vigorous platform orator, will address the people of the Eighth Ward for the first time. The Oregon quartet will furnish music during the evening, and there will be other addresses by regular Republican candidates. The tent is comfortably seated and will accommodate a large crowd. Good order will be maintained. Women will be welcome to the meeting. The Brooklyn Club deserves much credit for its enterprise in setting up this tent so that the people of the neighborhood may have opportunity of hearing all sides of the political issues discussed.

Meeting This Evening.

The regenerated Roosevelt Straight Republican Club, of the Eighth Ward, will meet this evening at Gruner's Hall, corner East Seventh and East Stephens streets, to complete its organization. Quite a number from the other club have already signed the roll, and others are coming in. At this meeting all the regular Republican candidates are invited to be present and encourage these stalwart Republicans in the stand they have taken for principle. It took considerable stamina to pull out of the other organization, when they found that it would not prove true to its constitution to promote Republican principles, but they have done so. About 35 have come out, and among these are men who were foremost in starting the Roosevelt Club. They are men of principle.

East Side Forecast.

It can be seen that the East Side will cast a much larger vote than at the last election. In the Ninth Ward the vote for Governor Geer was about 2000, but there are now registered over 2500. The Republican majority two years ago was over 600. The indications now are that this will be exceeded for the entire regular Republican ticket. The Republicans in the ward were never so united as at present, and there are many who believe that Mr. Rowe will carry the ward by as high as 800 majority. If the increase in population has been largely Republican, the estimate may not be too large. The entire regular ticket will not fall far behind Mr. Rowe, although he may run ahead in his own ward. In the Tenth and Eleventh Wards the Republicans are united, and it would be safe to say that the regular Republican ticket will have between 400 and 500 total majority from these wards. In the Eighth, at the last election the majority for the Republican ticket ranged from 50 to 350. It is estimated that the regular Republican ticket will carry the ward by an average majority of about 200. For the past 16 years there has always been a faction of some sort in the Eighth. Last election there was a complete mix-up on the Council question; but there is none of this now. All are united on John Stoddard for the Council. The only disaffection there is confined to Edmunds' club. He said he had about 400 members, which is on a par with all his declarations. From reliable sources it is learned the total membership did not exceed at any time 120 members. Of these at least 40 have pulled out. A number have drawn out who have influence, and will pull others out. But there is an element who will no doubt remain and fight the regular Republican ticket to the last. There has always been this element in the ward, but there is even less of it now than last year. Taking into consideration all the emergencies, it is reasonable to estimate that the regular Republican ticket will carry the four East Side wards by majorities ranging from 1200 to 1500, and these may be much greater.

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Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

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Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, May 21. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Miss G
Anderson, Mrs Nellie
Arlington, Mrs J H
Bacon, Mrs Mary
Bant, Miss Katie
Barker, Mrs J A
Barnes, Miss Lila
Beard, Helen G
Belts, Mrs Anna
Bell, May A
Bigelow, Miss Laura
Bowen, Mrs Margaret
Broadwell Mrs L
Brown, Miss Mabel L
Bruce, Mrs F W
Burk, Mrs H M
Burke, Miss Minnie
Chesleton, Elsie
Clark, Mrs Mercy S
Coates, Miss
Coapland, Mrs Cana
Copland, Mrs Cino—2
Copland, Mrs Ceno
Cole, Miss Circassia J
Connor, Mrs Alice M
Cord, Mrs J C
Cordiner, Minnie
Darzy, Miss L J
Davis, Miss Katie
Denham, Mrs P R
Dimond, Miss Z
Duncan, Mrs Etta
Early, Mrs Chas
Ensign, Mrs Lydia
Farrell, Mrs Esther
Fiedler, Miss E
Forbes, Mrs J P
Fowler, Mrs Mamie
Fox, Mrs Ola
Gillihan, Miss Hattie
Gill, Mrs Jenna
Gill, Mrs Margaret
Goodell, Mrs Thom
Hickel, Miss Hilda
Hanshaw, Miss Maria
Hansen, Mrs Lars C
Harsell, Miss Mary
Harris, Mrs P E
Hart, Mrs
Holt, Miss Elenor
Hornby, Mrs Leyland
Humphrey, Mrs Emelie
Jacobs, Mrs Chas
Jacobson, Mrs Eva
Jackson, Mrs Bache
Jackson, Mrs Minnie
Kehoe, Miss Kate
Kertson, Mrs James
Lindfir, Miss Eva
Littell, Mrs Chas
Lewis, Mrs E J
Lonson, Mrs C J
McGilvery, Mrs Hattie
Maple, Eliza
Martin, Miss
Mason, Mrs Lena
Mayfield, Miss Jewel
Middleton, Anna H
Miller, Mrs Geo M
Miller, Miss Elena A
Mouman, Mrs Jennie
Morton, Mrs E I
Nelson, Mrs Ella E
Nichols, Mrs Wm P
Palmer, Miss Arilda
Parker, Hattie
Pope, Ida L M
Prickett, Mrs Edith
Rozell, Miss Ida—2
Rooper, Mrs Rosa
Saylor, Mrs Bessie
Sattler, Mrs Emma
Shaffer, Mrs
Sherman, Miss Augusta
Simmons, Mrs Bell
Smith, Mrs Bertha S
Smith, Mrs E A
Stare Edwin A
Smith, Miss Hazel
Steppes, Miss Mollie
Stevens, Miss Ella
Steward, Mrs Wm
Swenson, Mrs Kate
Syron, Mrs Josie
Terry, Mrs Frank
Thompson, Mrs D M
Train, Mrs E C
Verne, Miss Maude
Walton, Miss Nellie
Walton, Mrs Mary
Willard, Mrs Elery
Williams, Miss M
Wint, Miss Carrie
Woodward, Mrs Eliza T

MEN'S LIST.

Adams, Andrew
Adams & Mills
Allen & Co., nurserymen
Annard, J
Arnold, F C
August, G W
Baumgardner, M C
Baugher, Lew D
Baum, Wm
Baum, P
Bachmier, Mr
Bayles, Isac
Barney, Geo W
Beck, Rev. Jos F 3
Bellinger, E J
Ben, Blaine
Berger, Henry
Bilgerstaff, C L
Blumberg, Wm
Boman, A C—2
Boman, Albert
Bradley, Wm
Braack, M Ed
Brask, A N
Briody, Rev Jas
Brittney, A
Burgea, J H
Bush, Jos A
Campbell, L D
Cantwell, E
Cheverich, Al
Chamno, Mr
Chapman, A I
Cochran, F W
Cowgill, J E
Cox, W M
Cracknell, J C
Crawford, Dr John
Crosse, W T
Cunningham, E S
Derry, Charles
Del Bartineo, Mr
Denham, P R
Dignan, P J
Duffy, John James
Dunphy, John
Early, Chas T
Elfensen, James
Falcon, Robt—2
Farenky, P O
Ferguson, John A
Fitzer, Arnold
Fischer, Arthur N
Fischer, Arthur
Foster, J W
Fry, R M
Fraiser, Master Wm B
Freeman, Clayton
Funk & Groener
Gering, Georg
Gilham, Will A
Goering, A P
Godfrey, C P
Good, Harry
Greene, C H
Green, George
Gropergeter, Peter
Hallwyler, G
Halyen, P H
Halbock, Stephen
Hanks, Fred
Hansen, S P
Hedely, C P
Hilgert, James
Hines, W H
Hoagland, Jas
Hodes, P C, Agt
Holt, E L, M D
Holman, R H
Howell, L R
Huggins, Frank D
Hulse, H E
Ingram, E S
Jackson, Jesse C
Jennings, E
Johnson, C F
Johnson, Frank
Johnson, J
Kevl Bros
Kelly, John A
Kinkade, Perry
Kingsted, E
Lanson, George
Le Bohn, Hon De B
Beaufort
Libby, Rolla G
Lozier, A W
Lucas, Jno
Macray, Dr F M Carpenter
McAdium, Leslie
McCune, Finis
McDaniel, Edw
Mason, C F
Mendenhall & Co., fish dealers
Miller, Edward
Montgomery, Frank
Moore, Charlie
Mueller, Robt M—2
Murphy, J M
Northwest Dramatic News
Ott, O
O'Donnell, Thomas
Perry, F
Peters, F M
Pete's Place
Philippa, Wilford
Pinney, H E
Portland Fish Co
Price, Wm H—2
Prince, Cyrus
Pratt, F C
Pullen, Edw L
Richards, O B—2
Ryan & Manary
Schlan, M
Scott, Thos R
Shaw, Walter
Silvely, Wm B
Smalley, Chas
Smith, Bluch
Smith, F F
Smith, Harry
Smith, Thos D
Sohil, G P, Mr & Mrs
Stewart, James
Strack, Philip
Sutherland, F T
Snyder, E
Tabor, C M
Thompson, J R, Atty
Torgerson, Ingo
Tomkins, S L
Triumth, Harry
Tyler, W F
Victoria Oyster House
Walker, Clinton
Walker, Lewis
Wallace, Joe
Wallis, R C
Wortman, Ed
Wednesday Night Club
Welsh, Myers & M,
Gold Hill mining men
Whitaker, Frank L
Woodson, T T
Woodard, E
Wood, Henry
Wright, Chas K

PACKAGES.

Barfoot, R A W (foto)
Kehm, W F
Lowell, Stephen A
Wooley, H S

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

At the Adventists' Campground.

Throughout the day yesterday there were great crowds at the Seventh-Day Adventists' campground, in Holladay's addition. At the forenoon services Elder Fero preached to a large congregation. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock Rev. Ray Palmer, of the Second Baptist Church, delivered a vigorous discourse on temperance to a large audience. Elder Haskell preached in the evening. The campmeeting and conference is now fairly opened, and every day through the week the religious services and business meetings will go forward according to the regular programme.

To Talk Patriotism.

The M. A. Ross Post, G. A. R., of Pleasant Home, has appointed the following comrades to visit and talk patriotism to the following schools:

Orient school—J. G. Stephens and T. A. Shetterly.

Lusted school—M. Ball and D. L. Blackburn.

Sandy school—John Marony.

Powell's Valley—Henry Kane.

Gresham—C. A. Sweet.

The preparations are completed for properly observing Memorial day. Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock by decorating the graves of veterans with flowers, after which memorial services will be conducted in the church. Dinner will be given in the hall. Rev. Mr. Hardingham, of Gresham, will deliver the memorial oration at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Memorial services will also be held in the church Sunday, May 27, when there will be preaching by Rev. Mr. Hardingham. The Woman's Relief Corps will participate and assist in all these ceremonies, and the old soldiers will see that the day is observed with the same impressiveness that has characterized all former occasions.

Will Be Startling Disclosures.

LONDON, May 21.—The Daily Express says that startling disclosures may be expected at the trial of Nolin, Walsh and Dillman, the men charged with attempting to destroy the Welland Canal locks. They are well known to the Dublin police, and letters have been found that will compromise several persons in Great Britain and Ireland.

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Water lines schedule, subject to change without notice:

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN DIVISION — Steamships sail from Ainsworth dock at 8:00 P. M.: Leave Portland—Columbia, Wednesday, May 2; Saturday, May 12; Tuesday, May 22; Friday, June 1; Monday, June 11. State of California, Monday, May 7; Thursday, May 17; Sunday, May 27; Wednesday, June 6.

From San Francisco — State of California, Thursday, May 3; Sunday, May 13; Wednesday, May 23; Saturday, June 2; Tuesday, June 12. Columbia, Tuesday, May 8; Friday, May 18; Monday, May 28; Thursday, June 7.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS, OR.

Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Albany, Corvallis and way points, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Corvallis Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M.

Steamer Modoc, for Salem, Independence and way points, leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Independence Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.

YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE.

PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR.

Steamer Elmore, for Dayton and way points, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

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Steamer Spokane or steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia daily at 3:35 A. M., arriving at Lewiston at 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 9 A. M., arriving at Riparia same evening.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.
Y. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent.
Telephone Main 712. 80 Third street, cor. Oak.

New Steamship Line to the Orient

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND.

In connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1900 (subject to change):

Steamer.	Due to Leave Portland.
"ARGYLL"	May 29
"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	June 27
"BRAEMAR"	July 18

For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited, General Agents, Portland, Or.

To principal points in Japan and China.

THE FASTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST IS THE UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

The Direct Line to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis Chicago and Other Eastern Points

TWO DAILY SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.

Portland to Chicago Less Than Three Days.

Only Four Days to New York and Boston.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Buffet Library Cars (Barber Shop) Dining Cars, (Meals a la carte) Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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135 Third Street. J. H. LOTHROP, Gen'l Agent.
Portland, Oregon. GEORGE LANG, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

FOR CAPE NOME

The Magnificent Trans-Pacific Passenger Steamship

"VICTORIA"

This steamer has just been released from the Government service as a troop-ship, and has every modern convenience. She will sail from Tacoma and Seattle on May 31. For rates and full information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Telephone, Main, 96. 252 Oak Street.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

LEAVES UNION DEPOT.	For Maygers, Rainier, Clatskanie, Westport, Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens, Gearhart Park, Seaside.	ARRIVES UNION DEPOT.
8:00 A. M.	Astoria and Seaside Express, Daily.	11:15 A. M.
6:55 P. M.	Astoria Express, Daily.	9:40 P. M.

Ticket office, 255 Morrison st. and Union depot. J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street dock)

Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon 'phone Main 351. Columbia 'phone 351.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

SKAGWAY AND DAWSON

Alaska Steamship Company

NEXT SAILING, DIRIGO, MAY 23.

The only company having through traffic arrangements to Atlin and the Klondike. Weekly sailings from Tacoma. For full information apply to J. L. HARTMAN, Agent, Portland, Or., 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

EAST VIA SOUTH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — SUNSET, OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

Leave	Depot Fifth and I Streets	Arrive
*8:30 P. M.	OVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East	*7:45 A. M.
*8:30 A. M.	At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Brownsville, Springfield and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.	*6:30 P. M.
*4:00 P. M.	Albany passenger	*10:10 A. M.
‡7:30 A. M.	Corvallis passenger	‡5:50 P. M.
‡4:50 P. M.	Sheridan passenger	‡8:25 A. M.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17 first class and $11 second class, including sleeper.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. K. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third st.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson Street.

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *9:40 A. M.; 12:30, 1:55, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:20 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at *8:35, 8:30, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 4:30, 6:15, 7:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dallas daily, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M.

Passenger train leaves Dallas for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Except Sunday.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. C. H. MARKHAM, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

NORTH COAST LIMITED — NORTHERN PACIFIC

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

The Pioneer Dining and Observation Car Route.

Leave	Union Depot, 6th and J Sts	Arrive
No. 2— 2 P. M.	North Coast Limited. For Tacoma, Seattle, North Yakima, Spokane, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Rossland, B. C., Butte, Helena, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, New York and all points East and Southeast.	No. 1— 7 A. M.
No. 4— 11:30 P. M.	Twin City Express. For Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Rossland, B. C., Nelson, Helena, Butte, St Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, New York, Washington, and all points East and Southeast.	No. 3— 8 P. M.

Take North Coast Limited Train No. 2 for South Bend, Olympia and Gray's Harbor points.

See the North Coast Limited, Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, Pullman Standard Sleepers, Dining Car and Observation Car, all electric lighted. Solid vestibuled trains.

Tickets sold to all points in the United States and Canada, and baggage checked to destination of tickets.

For information, tickets, sleeping-car reservations, etc., call on or write

A. D. CHARLTON
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
255 Morrison St., Cor. Third,
Portland, Oregon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

SOO PACIFIC LINE

Offers the L