AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

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

IX. MINOR PARTIES. BY JESSE MACY, LL. D.

Besides the two leading political parties which have embraced the great body of American voters little groups or coteries of citizens desirous of inaugurating some political or industrial or social reform, o. factions especially opposed to certain measures or tendencies of the great par-ties, have sometimes assumed the mame and form of political parties. Occasionally these have become powerful enough permanently to influence, for good or ill, the course of political history. More frequently they have proved of little lasting consequence and have only strewn along the current a series of grotesque or temporarily significant names, whose origin orarily significant names, whose origin and meaning have been soon forgotten. Some of the earlier of these names crept into National political history from the factional strifes which very soon became characteristic of New York politics. The uperior wealth and power of three great amilies in that state introduced there as no other state a tendency among par ties and factions to divide along family and personal lines.

"Clintonians" and "Bucktails." After the close of the war of 1812 the

Republicans of New York became divided in respect to the construction of the Eric Canal. This was the form which the policy of internal improvements by the Gov-ernment took in New York, and to the promotion of that enterprise De Witt Clin tan devoted a large part of his public life. His political followers were called "Clin-tonians" and the canal was derinively named "Clinton's ditch." Hence those fa-voring the general theory of public improvements are sometimes referred to as

strongly opposed to the Eric canal were the Tammany members of the Republican party from New York City. One of the emblems of the Tammany society was a buck's tail worn in the hat, and from that came the name "Bucktails," by which they were commonly known. During the they were commonly known. During the canal controversy the term came to be applied in a general way to all who op-

posed the canal system.

The factions in New York parties always ed to play an important part in what are known as "third-party" movements in National politics. This was true in re-spect to the wide question of internal improvements, but these local names have, strictly speaking, no pince in Na-tional party history.

"Hunkers" "Barn-Burners" soud "Loco Focos."

These are all factional names originating in New York. The "hunkers" are some-times identified with "bucktalis"—meaning those opposed to the canal system—but such an application of the title is retrospective rather than exact, for the name did not come into use until about 1844. It was applied to the conservative Democrats representing, says Professor John-ston, "the inertia of the party," and op-posed to the "barn-burners," who were the Radicals. The name is believed to have come from the Dutch word "houk, station or home, and so stands for the stay-at-home Democrats who opposed changes. Professor Von Holst, however, derives it from "hanker," as indicating the greediness of the faction for the spolls

The "barn-burners" were the extremists who would burn down the building to get rid of the rats. They followed Van Buren as their leader, and with him most of them went into the free-soil party in Into these two factions the Democratic

party was more and more widely split during the years from 1844 to 1848. The di-vision was apparently healed in 1852-but reapprared almost finihediately, the hunlo-ers calling themselves the "hards" or "hard shells," while their opponents were known as "softs." The line of separation was drawn chiefly with reference to the slavery question. This factional disinte-gration of the Democratic party gave op-portunity to the Whigs, who elected then state ticket in 1854, and the Democrats of New York did not regain a majority units New York did not regain a majority until

As the Democratic party in New York was split by the canal question and by the slavery question, so also was it split by the bank controversy during 1839. The "regular" Democrats, while opposing the United States bank, favored the chartering of new state banks. The "loco focos" called themselves the "Equal-Rights party." and opposed the giving of special privileges to any incorporated bodies. The name "loco foco" seemed to strike the copular fancy, and ere long became Na-local in its use, as designating the radiwas often used in a general way for the

whole party.

The origin of the nickname is assigned to the year 1834, when at a stormy Demo-cratic meeting in Tammany Hall, New York City, the regular Tammany Democrats turned out the gas and withdrew. The other faction were supplied with candles, which they immediately lighted with Joce-foco (or friction) matches and went on with their business.

The two branches of the party in New fork were brought together in 1867 by the skillful management of President Van Buren, but for some 16 years longer the National Whig party persistently applied the name "loco focos" to their opponents, seeking thus to imply that the Democrata were opposed to the moneyed interests of the country.

The Auti-Masons.

In 1838 a New York man named William Morgan threatened to publish a book which he had written exposing the secrets which he had written exposing the secrets of the order of Freemasom: Shortly after he disappeared and was never again heard of. There was widespread excitement. The leading Freemasons of the region were freely charged with having conspired for Morgan's abduction and murder. Nothing was ever proved, but the strong feeling aroused took a political aspect. A large anti-Masonic votte was east at local elections against candidates who were Masons. By 1500 the anti-Masons had absorbed or displaced the National Republican party in New York. Among the prominent anti-Masons were Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward and Millard Filmore. The new party spread and gath-Filmore. The new party spread and gathered considerable force in some of the other states, and in 1831 it took the field as a National organization. Its National convention of that year was the first in our history. By nominating William Wirt of Maryland for President the anti-Masons hoped to prevent the nomination of Clay by the National Republicans. The result of the election was to give the anti-Musons the electoral vote of Vermont only. They played some further part in state politics in one or two states, but hever again figured in National affairs. Most of them went into the Whig party, nomination of Clay and force that of Har-

The history of the anti-Masonic party illustrates the impossibility of effectively maintaining a National party organization upon the narrow basis of a single idea net vitally connected with broad political effectively.

The "Americans" or "Know-Nothings."

A unique episode in our political history is the career of the American or knownothing party. It was a secret, oathbound, nameless order-nameless even to its members until they had reached the higher degrees in the lodge. Its nominations were made by conventions of delehigher degrees in the lodge. Its nomina-tions were made by conventions of dele-gates from the various lodges, secretly held and of absolute binding authority upon all members of the order. No public announcements were made as to the can-didates. Sometimes they were chosen from the most acceptable names on the

tickets of the great parties, and the callations of the party managers were often mysteriously brought to naught, and elec-tions were decided in a surprising manner by an unknown, incalculable force dreaded by both Whigs and Democrats.

by both Whigs and Democrate.

The causes of the rise of this curious order may be traced back almost to the adoption of the constitution, to the time when the line of division between Federal. ists and Republicans began to be affected by the character and temper of the immi-grants who came from Europe. Many of these were exiles from their own land as unfriendly to its government. They were naturally attracted most strongly to the Republican or Democratic party, and naturally also a disposition to resent allen influence in American politics gained strength among the Federalists. The alien and sedition laws passed in 1788 by a Fed-eralist congress illustrate this. In 1885 to 1837 a revival of the feeling against giving political place and power to foreigners was attempted in New York City, where the foreign population was growing rapid ly. For some years the idea of nativism as opposed to allenism figured more or icas in state and local politics in several states and led to occasional violence and even

bloodshed at the polls.

But it was not until about 1852, when the sectional slavery agitation was becoming serious, that partisan jeniousy of foreign political influence, having assumed a new form, began to take a decisive hand in party struggles. The secret order was variously designated. Its resiname is said to have been "The Sons of "R, or the Order of the Star-Spangled Banner," but it has come down in history as the "American" party, or more familiarly the "Know-Nothings," because its members when questioned gave the inbloodshed at the polls. its members when questioned gave the in-variable reply, "I don't know." The ends sought came ere long to be known as the placing and keeping of all political power in the hands of native Protestant Ameri-cans, and the making of opposition to Roman Catholicism an issue in American politics. Advocacy of these principles was, of course, strongest in the Whig party, for the Democratic ranks were constantly, swelled by newly naturalized immi-

grants, many of whom were Catholics.

In the formation of the Republican party in 1856 those Whigs who were unwilling to go the length proposed by the leaders of the new party in hostility to slavery saw nothing left for them but to unite with the anti-alien party—which had by that time accepted the name American.

It was only in the Middle and Southern States that the "Americans". grants, many of whom were Catholics. It was only in the Middle and Southern States that the "Americans" ever acquired much strength. In the South, where native feeling was strong and the foreign element almost nil, it practically took the place of the Whig party. Its first appearance as a National party was in 1812. 1836, when a secret convention adopted an

1856, when a secret convention adopted an imposing platform, and an open convention nominated Millard Fillmore for President. In the election which followed the eight electoral votes of Maryland were all that went to the ambitious American party, though the popular vote was \$74,50s. Once more, in 1860, the "Americans" went into the Presidential campaign and then disappeared, having shown, as Horace Greeley said, "about as many of the ele-ments of persistence as an anti-cholera or an anti-potato rot party would have." The Liberty and Free-Soil Parties.

The American Anti-Slavery Society be-came divided about 1839 into two sections over the question of political action. The nize or to have any relations with a Na-tional Government whose Constitution Garrisonian abolitionists refused to remade compromises with the iniquitous sys tem of slavery. The more moderate wing favored political methods of working against the evil, and urged the nominaagainst the evil, and urged the nomina-tion and support of abolitionists for of-fice. A convention of these seceders, as they were called, met at Albany in 1840, named themselves the Liberty party and nominated James G. Birney for the Presi-dency. Though he declined the honor, some 1990 votes were nevertheless cast for him at the election. In 1844 Birney was again the nominee of the Liberty party and received \$2,300 votes—enough, it will be remembered, to defeat Clay and elect Polk.

Though the Liberty party held a convention in 1847 and nominated candidates, the political conditions of the next year in-duced the leaders to abandon the organization and join with the barnburners to form the Free-Soil party. The new party held a convention at Buffalo. Their chief principle, as promulgated in the preamble to their long platform, was declared to be the seuring of "free soil to a free people," and they avowed a determined hostility to any further extension of development. popular fancy, and ere long became National in its use, as designating the radical wing of the Demoratic party, and from the free states. Both of the old -parties were more or less surprised and demoralized, and the Whig candidate was elected.

The compromises of 1850 were rejected by The compromises of 1850 were rejected by the free-sollers, and in 1852 they took the name of "Pree Democracy," and nominated John P. Hale and George W. Julian, Their platform denounced both Whigs and Democrats as each one wing "of the great slave compromise party of the Nation." The vote polled was but a little more than half that of the preceding campaign.

Before another Presidential election both Whigs and Free-Sollers, or Free Democrats, had disappeared from Congress. The crats, had disappeared from Congress. The party has a history of only about five years. At the end of that time it helpea to form the Republican party.

Jane Many

Note.—This paper concludes the first course in the history of American political parties.

Gold Clings to Onion Roots.

Canyon City News.

Another gold mine will probably be added to the list of mines surrounding Canyon City in the near future.

The discoverer of this placer mine, which, no doubt, will become famous, was Mrs. M. J. Chambers, wife of the

Elkhorn Hotel proprietor, while the owner is Joe Oliver.

The discovery was made in this way:
Mr. Oliver, who supplies the hotel with milk and vegetables, brought a box of green onions, which he had taken from

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It is rumored that Mr. Oliver will employ a force of men to pull up the onions and pick off the nuggets which are hang-ing to the roots before he markets them.

WON FOR KEEPS.

Portland Academy Captures the Feldenheimer Trophy.

The Portland Academy won the decision The Portland Academy won the decisive game in the interscholastic baseball series Saturday afternoon from the Bishop Scott, Academy, and thereby obtains permanent possession of the elegant Feldenheimer trophy. The score was 21 to H, and the play was poor throughout. Both sides had rooters galore on the field, but the walls account to research.

yells seemed to possess may be of raftling than encouraging.

The B. S. A.'s lot was an uphili one, but they are showed the superior stuff they are showed to superior stuff they are showed to be superior stuff they are showed to superior stuff they are superior stuff they showed the superior stuff they are made of, and piled up eight of their land to the made of, and plied up eight of their II runs in the liest two traftigs. They had bad luck also, for Swingler, by far the best man in the league, has been ill for two weeks, and was barely able to stand up. Weatherford, the captain, was injured in the sixth inning and carried from the field, but he pluckly returned and took a place in center field. Martin took his place behind the bat and Tempilin went too the hind the bat, and Templin went into the box. The latter is regarded as the coming ball player in Oregon. He has played about every position on his team, and is equal to them all. His three-base hit yes-

terday was the feature of the game.

For the Portland Academy, Stott and Pease were the stars, but the others were all in good form: Barber in center, Wood ard in left, and Labbe in right received : The score by innings is:

Portland Academy ... 7 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Bishop Bcott 0 0 9 2 0 1 0 4 4 11 6 8 Umpires—Whitebouse and Berger.

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Fersons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, June 4. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 WOMEN'S LIST.

cent each.

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Anderson, Miss Lena Lewis, Mrs Jno
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Anderson, Miss Lena Lynch, Ester
Armstrong, Mrs Tomas McEldowner, Miss Lela
Arnold, Locy A
Bates, Miss
Belanard, Mrs Fomas McLeod, Miss Annie
Belanard, Mrs F Marks, Mrs Roas B
Bernard, Mrs F Marks, Mrs Roas B
Bernard, Mrs Louis,
Bothwell, Mrs Louis,
Braidy, Julia
Brown, Miss Pearl
Brait, Mrs Libble C
Burt, Mrs Libble C
Burt, Mrs Libble M
Chis, Mrs Krs Libble M
Chis, Mrs E B
Chis, Mrs Bellen
Coffman, Miss Ray-S
Contoe, Miss Mary
Converse, Mrs Mahudy
Clark, Miss Edith
Coffman, Miss Ray-S
Cottee, Miss Mary
Converse, Mrs Mahudy
Clark, Miss Edith
Coffman, Miss Ray-S
Cottee, Miss Mary
Converse, Mrs Mrs Frankle
Dewolf, Mrs Log
Bellis, Mrs Addie
Ericksoh, Miss Lena
Estes, Mrs Ros
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Estes DeWolf, Mrs L. G Ellis, Mrs Addie Erickson, Muse Lena Settes, Mrs Rosa Esttes, Mrs Rosa Esttes, Mrs Rathur Foot, Mrs J Frys, Mrs Geo F Gay, Mrs Willis B Gardner, Mrs A M George, Emma A Gillingan, Mrs Mannie Goldstine, Mrs Mantie Gotty, Grace Gunderson, Mrs Tora, Makel, Miss Hilda Haltrei, Miss Hild Haltrei, Miss Ha, Hayes, Mrs Eller Healey, Mrs M A Hansley, Mrs M Olima Hill, Mrs Missan Hill, Mrs Missan Hill, Mrs Missan Hoyer, Miss Monute Hoyer, Miss Monute

Sce. Mins A A
Sisson, Mins E C
Sisson, Mrs E C
Sisson, Mrs M C
Sintens, Mrs M C
Smith, Mrs R T
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Jones, June
Kliese, H
Kelley, Daniel
Kelley, Axel B
King, J Stanton
Krans, Rev Jno W
Lafton, Mike
Labeau, Evisetto
Larson, C
Levin, J
Lavifiguion Chemical
Lumainer Atchison, Geo Saumgardner, C W Sachman, Ben Saker, H Begg, John Beetits, Smith & Jones Beimont, Geo Belard, W A Schedict, R H Schard, W A McDenhal, A M
Maine, Frank,
Mann, John E
Marble, E W
Maracel, Ibe
Martin, A L
Martin, C C-2
Martin, I D
Mattern, Jno H
Miller, J E
Miller, Read, J E Responded Lynn S Roswell, H E Rows, J B Sample, J W Sammans, H G Sallee, George Schooley, Ed Schooley, Ed Schooley, Ed

Belard, W A H
Bensedict, R H
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Bensedict, R H
Bongenhelmer, Fred-2
Boose, Emmett
Booseome, A J F
Brannan, Roy W W
Butter, Bros
Candeld, J H
Clayton & Hampton
Clark, Ilm
Cohen, G
Collins, Fred
Conrad, J P
Cooley, A R
Coughlin, John J
Courtney, J C
Dant, Dr F G, oculist
Davis, John G
Davis, John G
Davis, O S
Dix, E O
Duff, C H
Dugft, John
Dunn, M E
Dunnan, W R
Emsery, Walter
Estee, V L
Evans, Chas
Footer, William
Frod, John C
Fuller, Chas
Glassco, John C
Fuller, Chas
Glassco, John F
Gorden, George
Greenfield, H C
Grosser, Win
Guthris, Walter
Haggerty, Jas E
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Hardle, A
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Starbuck, Bert
Stockwell, H C
Stower, A J
Strowbridge, J W
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Washburn, H C

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Franklin and Canada. Chicago Tribune. A new Canadian periodical, North American Notes and Queries, calls at-ention to a fact of interest to students tention to a fact of interest to students of American history, illustrating anew the remarkable activity of the indefatigable Ben Franklin. It says the first printing press in Montreal was set up by Franklin in 1775. In order to print manifestoes appealing to the Canadians to cast their lot with the colonies further south. The press was not long in operation and was removed to the United States, but the vault in which it was set up is still standing. It is in the Chateau States, but the vault in which it was set up is still standing. It is in the Chateau de Ramezay, a quaint old building whose history is contemporary with that of the city, and which is carefully preserved as

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This Exchange his taken and is now fitting the a Soard room on the ground floor of No. 125 First street, hear the First National Bank, and will occupy the same as soon as possible. Meanwhile the manager has secured offices in the Commercial Block Building, Room 48, where he can be seen from 3 A. M. to P. M., one matters connected with the Exchange. Applications for listing stocks and to become members of the Exchange should be mide to the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. Applications for membership must be on a basis of \$100 for the first 50 accepted names. The right to increase the price of membership is reserved.

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"Senator" will sall from Seattle direct June 21, July 21 and August 20.

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The Pacific Coast Stemaship Co. has been running its stemmers to Alaska-winner; and summer-for 25 years, and is the ploneer Pacific Coast line. Sautic triplet and passenger rates by prome Pertland. For further information inquite of GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, 10 Market, San Francisco, or N. POSTON, Agent, 240 Washington'st, Poptland, Or.

a cello of the French regime in New France. Franklin's idea from the first was to include Canada in the confedera-tion, and he wished to include Ireland as well. His journey to Canada later, however, convinced him that there was no possibility of the Canadian possessions joining in the revolt.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Dr. Whitaker Goes East, Dr. Whitaker Goes EASt.

Rev. George Whitaker, D. D., who, had been president of the Porisand University for the past year, will leave for Cambridge, Mass, this week, where he will resume charge of the church he left to come to Portland. At the last session of the conference of Massachusetts, he was appointed to Cambridge. Dr. Whitaker made a hard fight to sustain the university, but it could not be done. At the opening of the university in 1820 the Oregon conference passed a resolution that gon conference passed a resolution that made it impossible to establish the col-iege. The resolution recommended that the university continue through the year and wind up its affairs at the close. This has been done. The president has made up a complete record of all the students of the institution, including all the grad-uates, and this will become part of the records of the Willamette University. Dr. records of the Williamette University. Dr. Whitaker has performed his whole serv-lee, and goes back to hie work in Cambridge, with the consciousness of having performed his part. He will take with him the best wishes of all the students who have been under his charge the past year. Nearly all the students of the university will enter some of the sthere. university will enter some of the other institutions of the state and continue their studies.

Intoxiented Woman.

By come by standers an intoxicated woman, who was driving in a buggy, with a Calld, on East Burnside street, was guved from serious accident Saturday evening. She was noticed by some gentlemen standing on the sidewalk near Grand avenue, and they saw that an accident would result, although the horse was gentle enough. She would pull the horse around so that the buggy was cramped, and came near upsetting. Fig. cramped, and came near upsetting. Fi-nally one of the men went to the buggy and asked her where she was going, and she simply said Portland. It was finally ascertained where her home was, and sh

Euneral of Mrs. M. E. Linville. The funeral of Mrs. M. E. Linville, wife of George Linville, took piace yesterday evening from her late home-on-East Ash etreet. Lone Fir cemeters was the place of interment. Dr. L. E. Rockwell, D. D., of Centenary Church, of which the deceased had been a member for a long term of years, conducted the services. Mrs. Linville was well known on the East Side.

East Side Notes.

John Lehrman, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lehrman, died at the hospital yes-terday. He was 18 years old. He had been sick for some time. Lone Fir com-etery will be the place of interment. F. S. Dunning states that he is not sup-porting Dr. Morrow for Coroner, but is supporting Dr. Rand for the place, and also the Republican ticket as a whole and that Dr. Rand says that the East Side morgue will remain at 414 East Alder. A start has been made on the bleycle paths on West avenue, between the Bas Line and the Section Line roads, and will take but a short time to complete them on both sides of the road. The construction of the paths on the avenue will greatly please all who wheel in the

In Memory of the Davises. LOUISVILLE, Ky. June 2.—The last exercises connected with the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, occurred today, when the 22d anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis was observed a

Reunion Hall, with services in memory of Mr. Davis, Winnie Davis, the "Gaughfer of the Confederacy," and the Confederate dead. Five thousand persons attended the exercises. Mrs. Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, was present

DAILY CITY STATISTICS."

May M, boy to the wife of James Vaughn, tl East Twenty-sixth street. May 18, girl to the wife of August Schul-nan, Randolph and Goldsmith streets.

May M, girl to the wife of Charles M. Cox, 235 Grant street. May M, girl to the wife of Robert H. Wimer, 60% Grand avenue.

May 12, girl to the wife of Frank E, Cain, 84% Russell street. Deaths.

June 1. John C. Malone, age 82 years Thirtieth and East Harrison streets age.
June 2 Mary S. Mark, age 67 years; 976 Corbett street; cancer of stomach June 1, Mary McCrure, age 52 years, St. June 1, Margaret E, English, age 51 years 1 months, 44 North Ninth street; valvular

lisease of heart.

May Jl. Susan Burry, age @ years ?
months 635 Everett street; rheumatism.

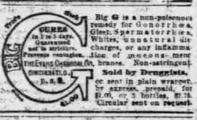
May Jl. Myra E. McNejll, age 3 years.

REDUCED RATES. To Philadelphia and Return June 12

and 13. Call at Great Northern city ticket of-

Father Conrardy on Way to China

"Washington, June 1-Rev. Father Louis Lambert Conrardy, the hissionary Roman Catholic priest, who is going to China to devote his life to the care the lepers, is in Washington to confer with Mgr. Martinelli. Pather Conrardy and a Cantonese Chinaman from Port-land, Or., who is to join him in his work, land, Or., who is to just Wednesday:



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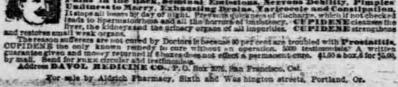
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ble Vitaling, the prescription of a fatnout French physician, will quickly cure you of all
pervous nor discovering the generative organs, such is Lock Manhood, Ensoumnia,
Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Aceroon Debility, Pimples
Undinces to Marry, Exhausting Bycolas, Xarjeccele and Constipution,
It stops all means by day of might. Prevents globuses of discharge, which if not checked



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FOR ALL POINTS EAST "CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL." Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 3:13 M.; arrives, 4 P. M.

For Spokans, Eastern Washington, and Great Northern points, leaves at 6 P. M.; arrives at 7.A. M. SPOKANE FLYER. ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Leaves for the East, via Huntington, M.; arrives at 8:40 A. M.

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AN DIVISION — Steamships sail from orth dock at & P. M. Leave Portland-bia, Friday, June 1; Monday, June 11; day, June 21; Sunday, July 1; Wednes-lury 11. Saite of California, Wednesday, 4; Saturday, June 16; Tuesday, June 26; lay, July II. State of California, Wednesdy, June 9, Saturday, June 16; Tuesday, June 16; Friday, July 6. From San, Francisco-Leaving Speur-St. Bier Na. 24, San Francisco, at 1; A. M., as follows: State of California, Saturday, June 2; Tuesday, June 12; Friday, June 22; Monday, July 2; Thursday, July 12; Columbia, Thursday, June 1; Sunday, June 11; Wednesday, June 21; Saturday, June 11; Wednesday, June 21; Saturday, June 21;

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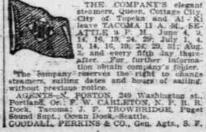
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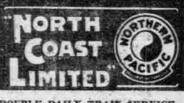
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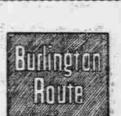
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