TERMS OF CLEVELAND AND HARRISON

THEOREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR BATON

BY HON. JESSE MACY. XXIII.

The Civil Service. President Cleveland found the task of satisfying those who had elected him to the Presidency a difficult one. The "mugcontinuent among his supporters expected him to adhere to the cause of civil service referm and refuse to make removals from office for partisan reasons. On the other hand, the Democrats, after a quarter of a century of exclusion from my share in the Government patronage, came in large numbers to demand what they deemed their rights. An angel from heaven, guided by celestial wisdom, could not have gratified both factions; poither did Cleveland, though he made

attempt. Chris-service reform was advanced, though less rapidly than its advocates had hoped, and partisan re-movals were made that Democratic office-seekers might be installed, so that in course of the Presidential term Republicans were very generally "weeded out" of the offices not included under civil D.e Tariff in the Campaign of 1888.

The most important acts of Cleveland's first administration were those bearing upon the tariff. The annual message presented to the 5th Congress in December, 1987, dealt solely with the subject of tariff reform. The next election was niready in sight. Cleveland and Elaine were expected again to contest the Presidency before the country, and an issue must be determined upon. The message of 1887 made that issue tariff reform, and the Republicans readily took up the gage thus thrown down. They had been fortunate in previous cam-paigns in their use of questions of questions pages in their use of questions to finance, and they were sanguine of suc-cess once more in a tariff contest. Re-publicans therefore squared themselves to fight the election of 1888 on that line. Mr. Blaine published a newspaper mes-sage setting forth the Republican doc-trine of protection, while the Democrats endeavored to solidify their forces for effective service by making the acceptance of the Administration tariff meas ures the essential prerequisite for the be-stowal of official favors.

After the smoke of battle had cleared

sway the Republicans found that their advocacy of the party views of tariff questions with even an intensified emphasis of the element of protection had given them not only the Presidency, but control of both houses of Congress. They felt themselves therefore under ob-ligations to promote legislation in favor of tariff reform in the direction of furotection to American industries. The McKinley Bill.

The second Harrison entered the White House in March, 1889, and the new Re-publican tariff law did not take effect until more than a year and a half later. The McKinley bill was drawn to em-body the views of the party leaders which had been developed in the opposition to the position set forth in the Cleveland message of 1887. It was in effect a considerable extension of the protective system. Congress debated the bill at tedious length, and it received an upusual amount of attention from the general public. Democrats strenuously resisted the measure, and unexpected opposition appeared among Republicans

The campaign discussion of the tariff issue had been very far from a fair and candid consideration of the actual merfits of the opposing policies. The appeal had been rather to prejudice and passion than to the intelligence of the voter. Republican orators accused the Demo-crats of aiming at absolute free trade, of favoring a dangerous, revolutionary of favoring a Gangerous, revolutionary and un-American policy, imported from England and in which British capitalists and manufacturers took a deep personal interest. Democratic speakers arraigned their opponents in their turn as being of deliberate choice committed to a course natic robbery of the people under the deceptive guise of protection to American industries. No truly educative treatment of the tariff question which effectively reached the rank and file of Congress and throughout the country, engaged in a discussion of the McKinley bill. Then, for the first time, the Repubtion for the support of a war ended nearly a quarter of a century before. The newspapers, by their long and per-sistent presentation, day after day and week after week, of the arguments advanced in Congress for and against the vanced in Congress for and against the bill, with comments thereon, according to their own light and leading, did able service for the education of the people in economic principles. The Republicans of the Northwest read with careful study the detailed discussions given in their own Republican papers of the effects of the existing duties upon articles of daily consumption. The criticisms from the pens of party leaders still in good standing upon the absurdities of certain of the existing forms of taxation saddled war and still continued when the need was long past, appealed to their reason and business sense and prepared for the high-tariff advocates such a surprise as

they were not able soon to forget.

These months of genuine debate within the party over the proposed tariff legislation worked a most sudden and sweeping revolution in respect to party ascendency. The McKinley bill became law, but the members of that Congress which passed fit were speedily called to judgment by the the floor, with the result of making one looking. The next House of Representaand as rapidly as regular processes per-mitted, the Senate and Presidency fol-

When the McKinley law went into operetion in October, 1890, the country was upon the high-tide of commercial prosperity, and that comfortable condition lasted throughout Harrison's Administration. Laborers were employed at remunerutive wages; business made ample re-turns; the general range of prices was satisfactory, and the future outlook was favorable. In accordance with time-hon ored custom the party at the moment in power laid claim to the credit for the prosperous state of affairs, and the financial and industrial policy of the Harri-son government was giorified and exalted as having wrought the marvel.

Naturally, the new Democratic House elected in 1390 felt that they had been chosen and commissioned for the expresspurpose of attacking the new tariff law and measures were introduced for changing some of the items of the Republican sartff, such as duties upon raw materials wool in particular.

The Currency. Before the Presidential election of 1892 another important political issue had made its advent into the field of serious political discussion. The silver question has been referred to as holding political attention since a few years after the dropping of the silver dollar in 1872. Only paper money was then in actual circulation, as was also the case five years later when the Bland-Allison law was passed for the coinage of standard silver dollars at a fixed rate per month. On the re sumption of specie payments in 1879 both gold and silver returned to circulation both were legal tender for all debts Silver was coined in limited quantities-from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 each month. The bullion for the purpose was pur-chased by the United States Treasury and the dollars were coined on Govern-

Prior to this time the silver question and not been made strictly a party issue.

Both parties professed to desire to place a politician and office-seeker living in is buying up tracts for the purpose of

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES | the silver dollar upon the same basis as the gold dollar, and to this end the Federal Government sought the co-operation of European nations for the establishment of international bimetalism. The attempt proved a failure. The states of Europe would not give their consent to the bimetallic experiment. One after an-

other they discarded silver and estab-Meantime a sentiment in favor of an entirely free and unlimited coinage of the sliver dollar was becoming insistent in the United States. This sentiment was especially strong in the newly admitted Rocky Mountain States, where the min ing of sliver was a leading industry. The floods of campaign oratory with which the country was inundated in 1888 in defense of the Republican principle of protection developed the doctrine that all American industries should share in the fostering care of the paternal government. The Mckinley bill was an effort to em body the prevailing sentiment of the Re-publican campaign, and its authors did not stop with placing duties on imported

goods. When convinced that it would be politic to remove the duty upon im-ported sugar they made provision for reimbursing the American producers of sugar for their loss of the additional price which the duty had created by presenting them with a bounty to be paid out of the Federal Treasury. What could be more natural than for the owners of silver mines to desire to share in such liberality of a generous govern-ment? The Congress which passed the new tariff law was sensitive to indica tions of such aspirations, and with prompt responsiveness passed a statute providing for the purchase by the United States of all silver produced by American mines. As first introduced the bill contained provisions for the free and unlimited colnage of silver into dollars having full legal tender, but before its passage the bill was so modified as to require only the purchase by the Government of 4. 500,000 ounces of silver a month (the whole of the output of American silver mines at that time). Instead of obliging the Government to coin the purchased bullion into dollars, the amended law permitted the issue of sliver certificates, which were made full legal tender and became

Public.

The tariff legislation of Harrison's term was of a strictly partisan character, and was uniformly opposed by all the Demo-crats. With the silver legislation it was far otherwise. To that the most persist-ent opposition came from within the Re-publican party. Republicans also gave it strong support, particularly those from the mining states, and a very large pro-portion of the Democrats favored it. Par-ty lines were curiously obscured. Great outcry had been made against the Re-publicans for their demonetization of silver, and Republican Presidents had always stood in the way of the restoration of free coinage. At the same time both parties adopted platforms which professed to desire the continued use of silver on an equality with gold. And all the time there were in each party a few professed gold monometalists, along with others who leaned less decidedly in the same direction. In general it appeared that those Democrats who were most pronounced free-traders were also in favor of the single gold standard.

part of the current money of the Re-

CONICAL CAVE-DWELLERS

An Extraordinary Survival from Almost Prehistoric Times,

Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett describes in the Century a region of Cappadocia in which, as he believes, the inhabitants have been cave-dwellers for nearly four thousand years. Many of them live in cones of stone that have been left by the washing away of the surrounding earth.

The height of the cenes varies greatly, ranging perhaps from 50 to 500 feet. The and in many cones the exterior wall has been worn away to such an extent that the voting population had taken place until Republicans themselves, both in chambers are laid bare. Such exposed that the chambers if they lie fairly to the sun, chambers, if they lie fairly to the sun, are used for drying grapes, apricots and gaged in a discussion of the McKinley bill. Then, for the first time, the Republican voter gained insight into the true character of the war tariff, which was for the most part still in force. He began to realize his burden of daily taxation for the support of a war ended position because they form one integral conglomerate mass with the cone.

Sometimes the doorway gives entrance direct from the ground, but in many cones the entrance is high above the ground, in which case ingress is attained by means of two parallel rows of holes cut at regular intervals, so that one may climb to the door with hands and feet. Sometimes there are no visible means of

sometimes there are no vising means of reaching the entrance, but this is ap-parent rather than actual, for the process of disintegration constantly decreases the circumference of the cones, and the original ladder holes have disappeared. If we enter the doorway of any of these cone dwellings we find ourselves within a spacious chamber, about whose walls upon the country through the accidents piches and shelves for the storage of small household effects have been cut into the stone. The stairways leading to the upper stories are like wells or round chimneys, and once ascended to an up-per story by means of ladder-holes precisely like those which gave access to the front entrance. The floors between the stories were usually thick enough to withstand any weight that might be put upon them, but occasionally the excava-tors had miscalculated the thickness of most have only two, three, or four sto-ries. One can easily count the stories

from the outside by means of the win-dows. Great numbers of the cone-dwell-ings are used today as dove-cotes. A due proportion of the cones were re-served for the worship of some god. whether pagan or Christian. The period to which these belong is revealed by the imitated architecture. A cone with a portico and Doric columns belongs clear ly to the period when Greek civilization was dominant. An interior with pseudo-arches belongs to the Greco-Roman period. An interior which imitates the characteristic Byzantine church is clearly of Christian origin, though its date may be a matter of dispute. The interior walls of the Byzantine churches are still covered with frescos, which of course are more or less obliterated. Among them are found not merely portraits of Greek saints, each with the characteristic-nimbus, but even pretentious paintings embracing a large number of figures. Some

of these paintings are ancient in style, others more modern. The natives of this region, to all intents and purposes, are still troglodytes. But if we leave out of consideration the fact that their dwellings are at least partially underground, they differ in habits and customs in no whit from the ordinary Turkish villagers with ordinary humdrum

"Up Salt River."

St. Louis Republic.

If one will visit Walkerville, Shelby County, Mo., gather together a circle of the old settlers of that most picturesque and interesting neighborhood and let them get wound up story telling, one may hear many amusing anecdotes and bits of interesting local history. The following account of the origin of the familiar expression, "Gone up Salt River," was gleaned from this fertile field

Pike County, through which the Salt River finds its way to the Mississippi, was a candidate for the Legislature, Being defeated at the election, he moved into Ralis, the next county up the river, where he again tried his fortune at the polis, was again, defeated, and again. polls, was again defeated, and again moved up the river. In Monroe County he was a third time

defeated, but, nothing daunted, he can-vassed Shelby County in his next at-tempt with as little success as he had achieved lower down the stream. From Shelby County he moved to Macon, with the same result.

When any man made inquiries as to his wherenbouts he was said to have "gone up Salt River."

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Kirkland, Mrs B F
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The Forum. A personal inquiry sent to different sections of France reveals the fact that the hours of work in various industries range from 7 to 14 per day, depending on the orders received by employers, the season of the year, etc. Though the coal miners have been perhaps the most persist-ent in demanding the eight-hour day, ent in demanding the eight-hour day, they have not yet gained it under the law, except for boys of less than 16 years of age. In March of the present year, however, a bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to make the eight-hour day universal in the mines. While according to the reports received, 11 hours appears to be the general day's work in the center and north of France, the south,

represented by its extremes. Nice and Bordeaux, reports 10 hours as the aver-

Plans to Preserve Nature. Meehan's Monthly. acean's Monthly.

America is doing well in preserving aceas of special interest by Government purchases. In England there is a public society known as the National Trust that

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preserving wild plants and animals of rare value in natural history. Part of a huge swamp, known as Wicken Fen, has recently been purchased by this society recently been purchased to for this laudable purpose.

TEN KINDS OF MONEY. American Coins of the Post and

Present. In a pamphlet prepared by A. T. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, and issued by the Treasury Department, some interesting information is given in regard to the bonds and currency of the country. Mr. Hunt-

ington says, in regard to the standard of "In providing for the columne of the precious metals, Congress established, by the act of April 2, 1732, the standard of value, consisting of certain gold and sil-ver coins, at a ratio of 15 to 1-that is to say, the value of an ounce of fine gold was in effect declared to be equal to the value of 15 ounces of fine silver. Both

gold and silver coins were declared to "The ratio of 15 to 1 was adopted in pursuance of investigations conducted by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, who in his report upon the subject, said that 15 to 1 was a near approximation to the commercial value of the two metals. It was soon discov-ered, however, that gold at the ratio of is to I was undervalued, and silver be-came practically the only metallic money available for use in the United States. In 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1887 it was changed to 15.88 to 1. That is the present ratio, and is commonly called 16 to 1. By this change silver was undervalued and gold came into use in its place.

"By the act of February 12, 1873, the coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued and the gold dallar of 25.8 grains of standard gold, .900 fine, was declared to be the unit of value. The bubsequent restoration of the coinage of silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, was on Government account, and did not restore the silver dollar to its former

"But while Congress provided for the so-called double or bimetallic standard such double standard has flever been effective in this country. From 1792 to 1834 sliver was the metal by which all values were measured, and since 1834 gold has been, and still is, the sole actual stand-

There are 10 different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, name ly: Gold coins, standard silver dollars ly: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver; gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders). National bank notes and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality each kind has such attributes as to give it currency. The status of each kind is as follows: Gold coin is legal tender in its nominal

or face value for all debts, public or private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law, and when below such standard and limit of tolerance it is legal tender in propor-Standard silver dollars are legal tender

at their nominal or face value ment of all debts, public or private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the con-"Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one

payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise ex-pressly stipulated in the contract. United Status notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties

on imports and interest on the public Gold certificates, silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are re-ceivable for all public dues, and National bank notes are recelyable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other Na-tional banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the amount of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1892. The unit of value is the dollar, containing 25.8 grains of standard made 500. of standard gold .900 fine.

The total coinage of gold by the United

States mints from 1792 to June 30, 1900, is \$2,167,088,113, of which it is estimated \$923,-553,462 is now in existence, the remainder \$1,243,434,651, representing the excess of exports over imports and the amount consumed in the arts. The gold bullion now in the United States amounts to \$112,378,

The sliver dollar contains 412% grains of silver 900 fine, or 371% grains of fine silver and 41% grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized April 2, 1792, and contained 416 grains \$324 fine, or the same quality of fine silver as the present dollar, whose weight and were established January 18, 1837. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by act of February 12, 1873, and restored February 28, 1878. Be-tween 1792 and 1872 \$8,031.283 of silver dellars was coined, and between 1878 and June

30, 1900, \$498,496,215.

Of the half billion of silver dollars, \$430,341,739 are in the Treasury, and only \$66,429,476 in circulation, \$1,725,000 having been shipped to the Philippines, Cuba and

The United States commenced business in 1792 with eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle, sliver dollar, hat dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, centand half cent. At various times we have had the double three-dollar, gold place, the

one-dollar gold piece, the Lafayette dollar '(sliver), the trade dollar (sliver), the lillilli(fin, minimin lsv::filwn-ETAOSH Columbian half and quarter dollars (silver), the 20-cent piece, the 5-cent piece (nickel), 3-cent (nickel), 2-cent (bronze), the nickel cent and the copper cent. The present cent is of bronze. The only coins now minted are the dou-

ble eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle, in gold, and the silver dollar, half, quarter and dime, the 5-cent nickel and the The first notes were issued by the

United States in 1861, and were paid in gold and receivable for public dues. They were known as demand notes, and never depreciated in value. The total amount of greenbacks authorized was \$450,000,000, of which \$449,338,902 were outstanding at one There are still outstanding \$346,681-016. Congress was compelled to providfractional currency, because when gold and silver went to a premium all the frac-tional coins disappeared. Fifty million dollars in fractional currency was authorized, of which \$49,102,600 was issued; \$15,-254,924 is outstanding, of which \$8,375,934 is estimated to have been destroyed. Gold coins and standard silver dollars, being standard coins of the United States,

are not "redeemable Subsidiary coins and minor coins may be presented in sums or multiples of \$20 to the Treasurer of the United States or to an Assistant Treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money.

United States notes are redeemable in United States gold coin in any amount by the Treasurer and all the Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in United States gold coin in any amount by the Treasurer and all the Assistant Treas-urers of the United States.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the Treasurer, but not by the Assistan Treasurers. They are also redeemable at the bank of issue. In order to provide for the redemption of its notes when presented every National bank is required by law to keep on deposit with the Treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation. Gold certificates being receipts for gold coin are redeemable in such coin by the Treasurer and all Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

Silver certificates are receipts for stand-ard silver dollars deposited, and are redeemable in such dollars only. "Coin" obligations of the Government are redeemable in gold coin when gold is demanded, and in silver when silver is

WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Farm Pay Is Highest in Scotland and

· Lowest in Ireland. According to a London newspaper, Scotland seems to be the paradise of the agricultural laborer, for there his average earnings per week were 18s id, while

in England he was paid 16s 10d, in Wales, 16s 5d and in Ireland 10s 1d. The average wages in England were lowest in the arable counties, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, Wilts, Dorset and Gloucester the laborer gets in cash from 11s 5d to 12s, but that sum is increased by payments in kind amounting from 2s ild to 3s 2d. The highest cash wages were paid in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Wesmoreland, where

18s. 2d, but the payments in kind only total from Is 4d to 1s 9d. Turning to the actual earnings in England, including wages and payments in kind, Durham and Northumberland laborers got the most, averaging from 19s to 20s a week. The poorest paid laborers were in Norfolk, Suffolk and Dorset, where the total earned varied from 14s 9d

to 14s 5d. For terrible poverty the Irish agricultural laborer has an unhappy pre-emi-nence. There were 28 countles in the distressful country in 1838, where the average weekly earnings were under 10s a week, and in the other 14 countles they ranged between 10s 1d and 12s 7d.

At present labor is so hard to procure

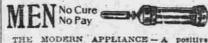
that farmers are paying what in 1898 would have seemed fabulous prices in or-der to get in their crops, and it has been succested out of the 821,228 paupers near-20,000 are able-bodied, and could during the harvest time be pressed into service.

The Campaign Line. Bradford Era.

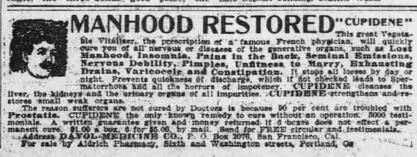
The campaign liar is a degenerate who has no conscience. All the preaching and all the teaching that were ever applied to the regeneration of sinners wo never convert him. He is so calloused by contact with wickedness that he is lost to all manly feeling and the only imp he has is to serve the one who pays him, He is impervious to earthly "roasts" and the devil, in the world to come, will have to put on an extra supply of fuel to make the situation sufficiently hot to feare him.

Misunderstanding. The editor-I guess our correspondent must have been alluding to shoes. The assistant-Why so? The editor-He says the St. Louis girls were there in large numbers."





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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST "CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL."

SPOKANE FLYER, For Spokans, Eastern Washington, and Great Northern points, leaves at 8 P. M.; arrives at T A. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 A. M.; arrives at 4:30 P. M.

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 P. M.: arrives at 8:40 A. M. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. Water lines schedule, subject to change without notice.

OCEAN DIVISION - Steamships sail from Ainsworth Dock at 8 P. M. Leave Portland-State of California. Tuesday, Sept. 4; Friday, Sept. 14; Monday, Sept. 24; Thursday, Oct. 4; Sunday, Oct. 14. Columbia. Sunday, Sept. 9; Wednesday, Sept. 19; Saturday, Sept. 20; Tuesday, Oct. 19.

day, Oct. 9.

From San Francisco — Leaving Spear-Street
Pier No. 24. San Francisco, at 11 A. M., as
follows: Columbia, Wednesday, Sept. 5; Sst.
urday, Sept. 15; Tuesday, Sept. 25; Friday,
Oct. 5; Monday, Oct. 15. State of California,
Monday, Sept. 10; Thursday, Sept. 20; Sunday,
Sept. 20; Wednesday, Oct. 10. COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA Steamer Hassaio leaves Portland delly, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Beturning, leaves Astoria delly except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M. WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND SALEM, OR. Owing to the low water in the Willametts he boats are unable to ascend further than he mouth of the Yambill. For schedule see YAMBILL RIVER ROUTE.

PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR. Steamer Ruth, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton and way landings, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:00 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE. RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO. Steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia Sept. 1 and every other day at 3:40 A. M. for Lewiston. Returning, leaves Lewiston Sept. 2 and every other day at 7:00 A. M., arriving at Riparia

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenzer Agent. V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712, 80 Third st., cor. Oak.

NewSteamship Line to the Orient CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND.
In connection with THE OREGON RAILBOAD
& NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1900 (subject

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"BRAEMAR" Due to leave Portland For rates, acco DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited, General Agents, Portland, To principal points in Japan and China.



Depot Fifth and I Streets. OVERLAND EX-PRESS TRAINS, for Salem, Rose-burg, Ashland, Sac-ramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mo-jave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Or-leans and the East. *7:45 A. M.

*6:30 P. M. At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Sliverton, Brownsville, Springfield, and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Sliverton Strain Strai

4:00 P. M. Albany passenger 10:10 A. M. ||7:30 A. M. | Corvallts passenger. ||5:50 P. M. 14:50 P. M. Sheridan pas'gr 18:25 A. M. THE IMPERIAL LIMITED

*Daily. ||Daily except Sunday. the weekly average ranged from 17s to 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. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third street.

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, 11:30 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at *6:35, 8:20, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 4:39, 6:25, 7:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 5:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dallas dairy, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M. Passengtr train leaves Dallas for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Except Sunday.

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100		cow, Lewiston, Ross- land, B. C., Butte, Helena, St. Paul, Min- neapolis, Chicago, Hos-	
CONTRACT.		ton, New York and all points East and South- east.	
	No. 4- 11:30 P. M.	Twin City Express, for Tacoma, Scattle, Spo- kane, Helena, Bette, St. Paul, Chicago, Bos- ton, New York, Omaha,	No. 3- 8 P. M.
Total Control	part I	Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, and all points east and	

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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Daily,
Astoria Express,
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6:55 P. M.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. FOR ALASKA

THE COMPANTS elegant stempers Queen, Cottage City, City of Topels and Al - Hi leave TACOMA II A M. HEATTLE 9 W. M. Sept. 2 T. 12 II. 22 27 Det 2 T. 12 II. 21 II. 22 27 Det 2 T. 12 II. 22 II. 22 II. 22 II. 22 II. 21 II. 22 III. 22 Portland, to Dock, Tacoma ave. Beatle, E. W. Sound Sound St. H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Sound Dock, Sentile, C. W. MILLER, Asst. Bup. Ocean Dock, Scattle, GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen.

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