THE SECOND CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION

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

The Compaign of 1892,

same candidates were again placed nination in 1852, and aimost the sues were drawn as in 1888. The sestion was made paramount, and arradictory views of the two parre fully set forth in the platforms ed by the two conventions,

e Republicans vigorously defended McKinley law, and especially com-ded the feature of reciprocity which obraced, giving to the President dismary power over duties upon im-from any foreign land which he judge to have placed unjust or ve exactions upon American prodid power also to withdraw such one in favor of any country

corresponding concessions to ed States. They affirmed that act administered by its friends an early day secure to America aand of the markets of the y called attention to the pros-andition of the country, attributsame to the protective policy of ublican Administration, and they he voters against the evident inof the opposing party to destroy

ctive system. mocrats, on the other hand, dethe McKinley tariff as robbery, ing the ancient Democratic doc-at the Government has no Conal power to collect duties save sue only. They denied that the us in wages had followed the inon of the new tariff law, and they plicit promise to repeal the ob case they should be re-

iver problem did not appear as issue. The Democratic platform ed, go so far as to denounce the act for the purchase of silver is a dangerous Republican meas-t both parties professed bimetales; both favored measures for cof silver.

nocratic party, and for the first

the Civil War it controlled at

The Crisis of 1893. ection resulted in the restoration

e time the Presidency and both if Congress. The spirit in which paign was conducted led to the ion that the party would at once occed to execute its commission to reform the tariff, but within a few weeks after the second inauguration of Cleveland the country was seriously shaken by a commercial panic. The Treasury of the United States was immediately threatened with the loss of all its gold. So desperate did the situation become that the President called an extra session of Congress to meet in August 1893, and the two houses passed in November an act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sher. man lew. Thus it happened that the first important measure of the restored Demoorac," was not a tariff bill, but a siler bill which was not a party measure,

but re elved Republican support equally with t' at of the Democrats. The Wilson Bill.

The ascendant Democracy was, however, not unmindful of the party pledges anent tariff reform. In December of the same year the Wilson tariff bill was introduced, to be carired on to its final pan-sage in February, 1894. This was by no means a free-trade measure; it was rather a compromise along the lines of a general movement toward lower duties. The reciprocity scheme of the McKinley act disappeared, and just as the business nterests of the country were becoming adjusted to the operation of the Republi-can law of 1890 they were rudely dis-turbed in many details by the Democratic law of 1894. And yet the tariff legislation of the Democrats was really no more of a free-trade tendency than was that of the Republicans in 1882.

country was learning through sad experi ace that frequent partisan threats of rev lutionary changes in the schedule of im osts were disastrous to business, while mere partisan debate upon the subject reacted unfavorably upon the legiti-mate industries of the country. Exaggeration for political effect of the really slight differences in the policies of the tion. The watchful business man was led to expect sweeping changes when no such changes were actually contemplated. "he Congressional Election of 1884.

The passage of the Wilson bill was folwed by a revolution in party ascendency imor as overwhelming as that which and led the enactment of the Republican your years before. The election gress in 1894 was made to turn dively upon tariff questions than preceding election. The Republictacked the Wilson bill, but they promise to restore the McKinley the prevailing business depression strongly in their favor. For that harged the responsibility in a genmy upon the Democratic party, and was the usual popular tendency to the change as due to unwise meththe conduct of the Government, ver, President Cleveland was opular with the rank and file of own party. His successes had come rely because of the strong support yen aim by independent Republicans, was in part the lack of thorough loy-y to the President on the part of Demn tri nuph in 1894.

The Campaign Issue in 1896. During the last two years of Cleveland's ond term the Issue for the campaign 1896 was made up. That issue was the e inage of the silver dollar by the States alone at the ratio of 16 to ver has a Presidential election upon a clearer issue more sharply

Such an event does not take a a mere temporary accident. Its lie deep in the past. Whi s the Civil War was in progress nd for many years thereafter the dollar a common use was legal tender paper, commanding less value than the coin of the same name. Millions of simple folk unskilled in financial science entered into contracts during this period, many of which involved obligations extending over ong terms of years. The idea of change in the value of money itself did not enter into their thought. To them a dollar, whether of good or silver or paper, was The prevailing rate of interest was high, and when the time finally came for the payment of the prin-cipal of these debts the dollar had so increased in value that the unlucky debtor was compelled to make a gratuity of

alue pleaged in the contract, So far as the paper dollar alone was serious consequences, On its paper dollar appeared as a temresumption had been supported. ad been provided in terms of ontracts could be drawn and the as met, even after the lapse of a in practically the same values er a return to a specie basis, the carry out. He is about as well fitted to ontinued to increase in value, as be President of the United States as was

TICAN POLITICAL PARTIES rapidly as it had during the five years preceding resumption. Debtors were still obliged in the legal settlement of a debt to pay not only normal interest, but also a gratuity to the creditor.

Part of the curse of the Civil War lay in the fact that political debate upon all

in the fact that political debate upon al subjects was habitually cast in the mold of inordinate sensation and passion. The objection on the part of the debtor class to settling contracts in appreciated dol-lars was in the partisan language of the day branded as dishonest-as the manifestation of a disposition to commit theft or robbery. Among the debtors, on the other hand, there were those who were ready to believe that the changes in the value of the dollar were the result of delib-erate intent to execute continual and perpetual spollation upon the producing classes. This style of political discussion tended to increase mutual distrust and suspicion. When creditors accused their debtors of a purpose to defraud because they favored a policy for the continued use of the silver dollar, the enlightened debtor honestly believed that the chargo

was not sincerely made.
Such severity of arraignment, such reflections upon the motive of opponents were to be expected from the lips of political orators in the heat of partisan debate, and injuries of that character did not strike deep. But when eminent edit-ors of reputable religious newspapers, professors in colleges and universities of high standing, and other leaders of opinion, lent the influence of their names and positions to support a form of political liscussion which involved either conscious hypocrisy or blank idiocy, then, indeed, the sense of injury became deep and of serious protent.

Failure of Plan for Bimetalism. The country became conscious of the final failure of the international bimetallic movement during the closing years of Cleveland's Administration. It was a movement which had received the support of a large proportion of the leading econ-omists of Europe. No stiver advocate in America had used stronger language descriptive of the evil results of maintain-ing a continually appreciating dollar than had some of the sober economists of world-wide reputation. There was abundant and high authority for the belief that a persistence in the policy on the part of the various nations for demone-tizing silver and adopting instead a single gold standard would create a currency which would continually increase in value, To these reasons for anxiety must be added a consideration of the fact that during the same period in which silver had been rejected a phenomenal increase had taken place in public and private indebtedness, new forms of credit had ap-peared, so that not only a larger amount, but a larger proportion of the wealth of the world was held under the various

At a time when citizens had arrived at a general appreciation of all these facts the Democratic Convention was held in Chicago and the Bryan campaign was inaugurated. It resulted in an effort to secure the retention of silver as standard money. The new issue involved the readjustment of party allegiance. A convention was held in Indianapolis, mainly composed of Democrats who had recomposed of Democrats who had re-mained faithful to Cleveland. They were the very Democrats who had been most hostile to the tariff pelley associated with the name of McKinley. Yet now they used every endeavor to secure his elec-tion to the Presidency, so great was the importance which they attached to the defeat of Mr. Bryan. At the same time, Mr. Bryan was ardently supported by Re-

Jease Many

TOMBS OF CHINA. Worship of Ancestors Universal, but Little Real Reverence.

London Telegraph. The banks and hills of the Yangtse are sprinkled and clothed with the tombs of generation upon generation. It has been said that at first sight China looks like one huge graveyard. Worship of an-cestors, observance for the fathers that begat them, is the great act of Chinese religion—the only vital point in all the sys-tems of the Flowery Land. Consequently, to disturb the bones of the dead, except for heavy compensation, is an offense against society of the gravest kind. Miles of country, mostly hills, are given up to the burial of Celestial dead, and none of this ground is used for residence or cultivation. When a greavered is cultivation. When a graveyard is re-quired in whole or in part for the pur-poses of foreign trade, or for the extension of a foreign settlement, a large sum has to be paid to the ascendants or de-scendants of the corpse, as each grave is leveled, in order that the bones may be

transferred to another resting place.

Professors of light and air make many taels out of dead men's bones. They tell the family that the Feng Shul of the family grave is of ill omen, and at much cost a new plot of ground is procured, and the lowest available ledge walled up with a semi-circle of brick, painted white and blue and red. Only then do the patriarchs slumber in their graves. The reinterment of the dead is almost as frequent as the interment, where, as at Hankow, the "foreign devil" is demand-ing concessions of land. Any day you may see a family party squatting re a new-made grave, to contain all that is left of a lucky ancestor, whose very bones bring dollars to his clan,

Of real reverence in all this there is hardly any. A Chinaman burns his "jossstick" and prolongs his mourning from months into years in order that his father's spirit may not haunt him, and that the ghosts of those who have gone before may not hover about, without food and raiment, and bring bad luck to him and his. It is all fear of "bad joss." Besides the Chinaram does as he would be his. It is all fear of "bad joss." Be-sides, the Chinaman does as he would be done by, and he expects his son, or the son he has adopted for the purpose (it is the whole purpose of Chinese adop-tion), to care for his "manes." as he did in his turn. So both banks of the Yang-tse owe to the Tal Pings and their turbulent predecessors many thousands of fend men's acres in real mortmain tenure.

He Repudintes Bryan.

Among the Missouri Democrats who re pudiate Bryan and Bryanism is James L. Blair, whose father, Major-General F. P. Blair, was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1868. In a second state-ment Mr. Blair said:

"In 1896 the unscrupulous lenders of the Democratic party so perverted its princi-ples that from being the party of conservwas compelled to make a gratuity of from 1 to 25 per cent in addition to the value pleased in the contract.

So for as the proper Adder alone was the proper at the contract. So far as the paper dollar alone was concerned, the difficulty was got over der and economic folly. Though I have always been an adherent of that party, I paper dollar appeared as a temxpedient to meet an emergency.
ed with it a notification of a
tive return to coin values. The
who inadvertently signed a conling for dollars worth at the time
which a few years later forced. which a few years later forced party associates, a willingness to pander to class prejudice and a shifty cunning in adapting himself to changing political self. But when specie payments a more restored the expectation tent Thus he now represents all the dangerous pronouncements of the Chicago the dollar would cease. That the dollar would cease. That standard argument by which the resumption had been supported. political heresies. The Kansas City plat-form is bad enough, but the candidate who stands on it is even worse. I crn met, even after the lapse of a conceive of no mistake too serious, no practically the same values.

disappointment to find that, man, standing upon such a clafform to

Jack Cade to be Premier of England. Having these convictions, I can conceive of no circumstances under which I could you for him. I believe that it is the duty of every citizen to vote, even where, as in the case of a citizen of Missouri, a vote for a Republican President may count for nothing. I consider it to be an implied condition of citizenship, since a vote, while it may not count for election help to make up that verdict which is the expression of the opinion of the whole people; and I wish thus to express my opinion of Mr. Bryan.'

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Anutin, Emma
Atwood, Miss Marion
Bagiey, Mrs C
Ball, Miss Hope
Beck, Mrs Anna
Benette, Mrs Cinthy
Berge, Miss Kugeborg
Bluck, Mrs Grace
Blumanbaum, Miss
Boon, Mrs E
Boos, Lena
Burke, Miss Bande
Cocton, Mary
Cummings, Miss Len
Burlank, Miss Lena
Morrie, Miss Lena
Millich, Miss Lena
Morrie, Miss Lena
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Miss Lena
Morrie, Miss Lena
M Montgomery, Mrs J H

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Anderson, Martin
Armstrong, Charles R
Ankers, W T
Ayer, Jerome
Beck, Rev Jos F S
Bennett, W E
Berg, Nells
Biddle, Henry J
Blackman & Good
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Broune, H E
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Buckingham, Henry
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Burn, Lali
Central Refining Co
Cabler, Washington
Carjenter, J D
Carr, Marons A
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Chamberlin, Edgar
Chamberlin, S W
Chambers, John Jr
Church & Dwight
McLaughln, Wilson
Marcum, Mr
Manch, Sargeant
Masher, H
Mashe t Maxwell, John J
Macrum, Mr
Mahn, Clark B
March, Sargeant
Masher, H
Matlick, I N
May, Charles
Metcalf, James T
Miller, John J
Miller, William, care
(Soow Vigilant
Montxomery, Jesse Chamberin, S W
Chambers, John Jr
Church & Dwight
Claridge, John H (2)
Cohen, William
Collins, James
Collins, F A
Cooper, George
Cornet, E F
Cowen, Charles
Dyckman, George
Davis, Henry
Davis, Master Wilbert
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Montgomery, Josse
Moore, A H
Morgan, Rt Rev Miban
Mooris, D Russell
Mulligan, Ben Davis
Mumford, Ed (2)
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Mumford, Edward
Myers, W W
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Nickerson, J H
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Nordstrom, C
Olson, F N
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Patterson, Benj R
Pettit, George
Peterson, Frank
Pollock, John R
DPrice, Ross
Ramsey, C W
Revere, Willard
Rice, Barney
Richardson, Thos M
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farlem, C A
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Speights, W H (2)
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Streib, Charles W
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Stringer Bros
Swingett, L V
Swan, Emery
Swart, Henry
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Thompson, J H or D H
Or P H
Thomas cing, Mr
as Blanche, Harry
ake, E Joll
amb, E W
amson, H
ang, Emanuel
avins, Walter

Thomas, John
Thompson, J H or D H
or F H
Thompson, E
Timmerman, Prof F M
Tilson, Jack
Tilson, Jack
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Tilson, Jack
Tilson, Jack
Tilson, D Walter (2)
Tyrrel, Jesse
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Vecchlo, Mike
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A. B CROASMAN, P. M. Antiquity of Agriculture.

Juckson, J Jackson, J Jenkins, O C Jones, Jack Jones & Ward Kendall, J J King, Mr

The origin of agriculture is lost in the mists of antiquity. We know that in Neolithic times in Europe eight kinds of cereals, were cultivated, besides flax, peas, popples, apples, pears, bullace plums, etc., at the same time various animals were domesticated. Among these were horses, short-horned oxen, horned sheep, goats, two breeds of pigs and dogs. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins says that evidence was a population of the control of evidence goes to show that these animals were not domesticated in Europe, but probably in the central plateau of Asia He also thinks that agriculture arose in the south and east of Europe, and spread gradually to the center, north and west.

A hunting population is often very averse to even the slight amount of work that agriculture requires in a tropical country. The same holds good, as a rule, for pas-torial communities.

In all cases a powerful constraint is necessary to force these peoples into un-congenial employment. Fate is stronger

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NO HOPE FOR THE SUICIDE.

Self-Murder Said to Be Under No Conditions Justifiable. PORTLAND, Sept. 30 .- (To the Editor.)

-Two prominent Christian ministers of backwater Portland have recently given forth strange public atterances concerning the future of the dead, as judged by the plainest declarations of the Bible, from which they have learned all they know touching the state of man after death.
One of these ministers teaches "Christian agnosticism," and thereupon bases his hope of future happiness to one who up to the very hour of his death said, "I cannot believe." The other minister, bolder in his assumption than the former, de-clares that even the suicide has hope in his death. I always speak the name of the dead softly, therefore personal refer-ence is made in this communication for the purpose only of getting the case be-fore the reader.

Rev. A. A. Morrison, in his funeral ser-

mon of the unfortunate Otto Greenhood, said: "It is too generally believed that divine sympathy is denied to those who take their lives by their own hands. Such a doctrine is monstrous and preposterous, and at entire variance with the teachings of Christ. If one person is more entitled to divine sympathy than another, it is the person who has been refused human sympathy and encouragement in this world, and proved inadequate to the battle of life," It is sufficient answer to this to say that Brother Morrison's Bible commands, "Thou shalt not kill." And again: "No murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." And surely no murderer hath more completely forfeited all claim to divine sympathy and divine life after death than the self-murderer. This discussion does not involve the case of one who in a state of absolute insanity had taken his own life, but of one in possession of the faculty of reason, and direct-ing concerning his end as one who had carefully considered the results of the undertaking in which he was about to engage. Mr. Morrison assumes that Mr. Greenhood had been "refused human sympathy and encouragement in this world," whereas I understand his friends were careful to provide for him a way of self-support, and The Oregonian, of this city, is authority for the statement that at one time in his life the late J. W. Mackay gave him a "tip by which he made \$200,000." Surely, then, Mr. Greenhood had both "human sympathy and en-couragement," and to a degree seldom experienced in this world. But divine pardon and divine acceptance are not conditioned on man's poverty and lack of

soll, who taught as one of his cardinal tenets that man might take his own life

Rev. Edgar P. Hill, to give encouragement to his theory that the late John Wilson had been received of the Father, although in the later years of his life he had drifted farther and farther from the beliefs and practices of his childhood and of his riper years, said at his funeral: "He knew, no doubt, that he was stand-ing on the threshold of the unknown world, and it may be that even then out of the haze there were shining the dear rays of the Sun of Righteousness, And let us trust that now, face to face with Him in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, he is having explained these great questions which for so many years he loved to think about." And this exhortation, too, comes right on the heel of the following admission from the preacher's lips: "He talked of religion, but as the years went by and he began to investigate and his thoughts were led this way and that on these great subjects, he often found himself getting away from many things which in child-hood had been accepted without ques-

But Christ says: "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine wheth-er it be of God." No place or room here for doubt, and no "getting away" from the truth, which is the word of God. And again: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not: and it shall be given him." Millenniums ago Job said: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and 19 centuries past Paul de-clares, "I know whom I have believed." and millions since have voiced the same sentiments living, and in death there was no dismay, no "haze" around the bedside nor in the room of the dying, trustful saint. When John Wesley, who in the providence of God became the spiritual presenter of the michtlest and presenter. ual progenitor of the mightlest and most numerous class of Christians on earth, pressed his dying pillow, he said: "The best of all is, God is with us." And the basis of Christian hope among all the mil-lions of his followers has ever been the same: Justification by faith and the witness of the spirit. And when John Knox, the Presbyterian, and mighty man of God. In the strenuous exercise of a faith that caught a glimpse of the glory-crowned splendors of the inner sanctuary, cried out. "Give me Scotland, or I die," he never for a moment entertained the thought that as the years went by his spiritual children should get "fearther and spiritual children should get "farther and farther away" from the simplicity of their first belief to enter the "haze" in death, but that their "path should be as a light shining more and more unto the perfect day." S. W. BARBEE.

Contract for a Big Dam. CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 30 .- McArthur

than will, and at various periods, in dif-ferent climes, hunters and herders have been forced to till the soil.

Bros., Winston & Sooher, of Chicago, have been awarded in Boston the con-tract for building the Wachusett dam by the Metropolitan Water Board, the speci-fied price, which was the lowest in the list of bidders, being \$1,603,635. The dam, which will be one of the largest in the country, is planned to be 1800 feet long and 200 feet high, and is to hold in check the water of the Nashua River, which supplies the metropolitan district. The backwater will form a lake some six miles

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4; Sunday, Oct. 14. Columbia, Sunday, Sept. 19; Wednesday, Sept. 19; Saturday, Sept. 29; Tuesday, Oct. 9.

From San Francisco — Leaving Spear-Street
Pier No. 24, San Francisco, at 11 A. M. as
follows: Columbia, Wednesday, Sept. 18; Saturday, Sept. 10; Tuesday, Sept. 29; Friday,
Oct. 5; Monday, Oct. 18. State of California,
Monday, Sept. 10; Thursday, Sept. 20; Sunday,
Sept. 30; Wednesday, Oct. 19.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

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.

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

PORTLAND AND SALEM, OR.

Steamer Ruth, for Oregon City, Butteville, hampoeg, Dayton and way landings, leaves ortland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays t 7:00 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and ridays at 5:00 A. M. SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO. Steamer Lewiston leaves Riparis 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 same evening.

W. H. HURLBURT.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent. V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712. So Third st., 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

Steamer. Due to leave Portland.
"MONMOUTHSHIRE" Sept. 9
"BRAEMAR" Sept. 30 General Agents, Portland, Or. To principal points in Japan and China.

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WE HAVE 2 DAILY FAST TRAINS 2 TO THE EAST

If you cannot take the morning train, travel via the evening train. Both are finely equipped.

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J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 135 Third St., Portland, Or.

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IN GREAT WORTHERN

Ticket Office, 268 Morrison Street, LEAVE. The Flyer, daily to and from St. Paul, Minne-Na & apolie, Duluth, Chicage Na & 7:38 A. M.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars. JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP RIOJUN MARU For Japan, China and all Asiatic points with leave Scattle

About October 10th

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

LEAVES For Maygers, Hainler, ARRIVES
UNION Cliffon, Astorie, Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens,
Gearnart Park, Senside, Astoria and denshore Express, Daily. Astoria Express, Daily. 3:00 A. M. 11:10 A. M

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

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

*8:30 P. M.

*8:30 A. M.

"7:45 A. NE.

Depot Fifth and I Streets. Leave Arrive OVERLAND EXfor Sniem, Bose-burg, Ashland, Sac-ramento, Ouden,

ramento, Owden, San Francisco, Mo-jave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Or-leans and the Enst. *6:30 P. M. At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Sirveton. Brownsville, Springsleid, and Natron. and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.

4:00 P. M. Albany passenger 10:10 A. M. ||7:30 A. M. | Corvaille passenger. ||5:50 P. M. 4:50 P. M. Sheridan paa'gr [3:25 A. M. *Daily. || Early except Sunday.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Snormmento and San Francisco. Net estus \$17 lirat class and \$11 second class, including alsoper. Raics and tickets to Eastern points and Enrope. Also JaPan, China, Honor, Lindan Aufstradia. Can be obtained from J. B. RIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third atreet. YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street. Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, 79:40 A. M.: 12:30, 1:35, 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 7:635, 8:30, 710:30 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. A. M. daily except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.
Leave for Dallins daily, except Sunday, all 10:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dallins for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Pridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. *Except Sunday.

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



The Pioneer Dining and Observation

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Twin City Express, for
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St. Faul, Chicago, Bostom, New York, Omana,
Kansas City, Council,
Bluffs, St. Louis, and
all points east and
southeast.

Through train service via Northern Pacific and Burlington line from Portland to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis. Quick time and unequaled accommodations.

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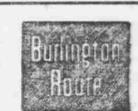
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Tickets sold to all points in the United States and Canada, and baggings checked to destination of tickets.

For information, flakets, sleeping-car reser-ations, etc., call on or write

255 Morrison St., Cor. Third,

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent,



Colorado In September.

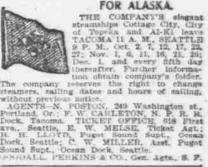
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BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Dock) Leaves Pertland daily every morning at I o clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock except Sunday.

Cregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 301.