

STILES & NUTTING, Editors and Proprietors.

Need, he of course, is very anxious to go as a delegate to the national republican convention. Blaine and his man Friday, (Manly), have determined that he shall not go. The fight will be a pretty one.

A correspondent at Atlanta, Georgia has interviewed 1233 prominent democrats of all parts of Georgia as to presidential preferences. Of that number, 849 want Cleveland, while only 277 declare for Hill, the others scattering.

The tax on wool has never done anybody any good in this country, and it has done everybody harm. But my bill for free wool must cut out the tariff on the taxes on clothing and all other forms of wooleens. This is the kind of reciprocity democrats are most interested in.

The democrats of the country have already done all the resolving and declaring that is necessary in regard to the "worse than war tariff." What they elected congress for was to act. "The tariff bill" no yeas, and no nays, and no resolutions reduce no taxes.

A few days ago the legislature of Maryland passed a resolution expressing a sense that the national house of representatives should act upon the tariff question in harmony with President Cleveland's message of 1887 and the Mills bill.

Democrats in their primary meetings should instruct their delegates to the county convention to support the live issue of voting when nominating candidates. This is the honest, straightforward way of voting in convention, and is followed by much better satisfaction than is the ballot system. Democrats look to this matter in your primaries.

The treatment in the protection organs of this nation's "commercial progress" is characterized. They claim the credit of the increased exports due chiefly to short crops abroad coincident with large crops here. And have passed a law accordingly to certain imports to "prevent the flooding of the home markets with the products of foreign labor"—they now have the coldness to boast of "merchandise imports into the United States much the largest in value ever known in any calendar year." The paradoxes of protection are stupendous.

Whatever good results followed the passage of the McKinley bill are in no sense due to it but are entirely due to the tariff. The tariff crop looks up. It was a good seed to protection that the crops were good, for the leaders of that cause have only to show that crops were good, and say they were attributable to that legislation in order to satisfy thousands of the blinded followers of the scheme to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The majority of the committee on ways and means today agreed upon the full text of the bill prepared by Chairman Springer, to admit wool free of duty, and to reduce the tariff on manufactured woollen goods. It is as follows:

"That on and after the first day of January, 1893, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty: All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool on the skin, all top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, rags, nolls and flocks, including all waste or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

"Sec. 2.—That on and after the 1st day of January, 1893, the articles enumerated, described, and provided for in the paragraphs hereinafter named, of an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved October 3, 1890, shall, when imported, be subjected to the same duties as the articles provided and no others: That in any case where the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said act, the duties shall be 35 per cent ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392, the duty shall be 40 per cent ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 393, the duties shall be reduced to 25 per cent ad valorem; the duties fixed at 35 per cent ad valorem, shall be reduced to 30 per cent ad valorem, and the duties fixed at 40 per cent ad valorem, shall be reduced to 35 per cent ad valorem, and no duty per pound, or per square yard, shall be imposed upon the articles enumerated in said paragraph.

Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 394, the duties shall be 35 per cent ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 395 and 398, the duties shall be 40 per cent ad valorem. Upon the articles enumerated in paragraphs 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

The New York World, with characteristic enterprise, has been making a canvass of state legislatures as to presidential preferences. It was made just before Blaine declined. It showed republican sentiment to be largely in favor of Blaine. Democratic sentiment may be summarized as follows: In Pennsylvania democratic officials all favor Cleveland. A Cleveland official in Tennessee is for Hill simply on the ground of expediency. As to personal popularity the correspondent says Cleveland has more friends in that state ten times over than Hill. In Maine a large majority of the democrats favor Cleveland. In the Utah legislature 8 democrats favor Cleveland and 6 Hill. Among the liberals 21 favor Cleveland and 7 Hill. Cleveland is the favorite in Florida. The same in Minnesota. West Virginia is all for Cleveland. A poll of state officials and the lower house of the legislature of Kentucky showed 35 for Cleveland and 12 for Hill. The legislature of Virginia shows Cleveland 50 Hill 25. Ohio legislature Cleveland 12 Hill 25. A strong feeling for a western man. Sentiment about equally divided in New Mexico between Cleveland and Hill. Cleveland is the almost unanimous choice of New Hampshire democrats. The legislature in Georgia shows Hill 65 Cleveland 35. In Wisconsin all is for Cleveland and the delegation will be a Cleveland one. Montana is for Cleveland. Indiana is for Gray and after him Cleveland. Since this canvass was a very strong feeling is settling in against Hill on account of his wild winter convention and Cleveland would show up much stronger now relatively speaking.

SOME FRUITS.

The bitter fruit springing up as the natural and inevitable product of Senator Hill's "midwinter" convention in New York showed itself very forcibly in the elections for supervisors in several counties in that state last week. In 20 counties 282 supervisors were chosen. Of these 248 are republicans and 34 democrats. The republican majority of 116 in 1891 is increased to 184. These elections are of great importance politically. The supervisors of each county constitute a board to canvass election returns, and also to restrict any counties into assembly districts where they may have more than one under the new apportionment proposed in that state. The county is growing tired of these seeming illegal New York quackery and there seems to be but one way to cure this—select candidates outside of New York.

HILL AS A BUNGLER.

The revolt against the Hill machine assuming greater proportions in New York than Mr Hill expected, and the Republican is free to confess that it is somewhat surprising. The immediate activity shown in rotating Mr Hill's position. The New York democrats have submitted to the Tammany machine so long that the country at large generally expects them to go submitting. They are loud enough in newspaper protests, but words go for little with Mr Hill in control of the machine and the machine in control of the convention. Now, however, the majority of the party in New York is showing a very decided disposition to assert its rights in resistance of bossism.

In calling his machine convention for February Mr Hill so openly declared his policy of tolerating no expression from the party in contravention of his plans that the honest democrats of the state are roused as they have seldom been before. It is not likely that they will try to interfere with the machine convention, for they know that will be useless. When Mr Hill and his associates filed the date of the convention for February it was public notice that everything else was "fixed" accordingly. No sensible man would trouble himself to go to machine primaries to vote against the machine where the machine does the counting.

The movement for the overthrow of bossism is making a decided headway, which promises to make it much more effective. Either by primary or mass convention a delegation is likely to be selected to go to Chicago to contest the right of the machine to represent the New York democracy. They will find a convention opposed to Tammany bossism, and they will be sure of a very respectful hearing.

Mr Hill's policy shows that he knows nothing of politics beyond the first stages of packing conventions and that sort of thing, which is easily learned by the most amateurish boss. He could have used the machine to control the New York delegation in any event, and this being the case, the common sense of politics would have prompted him to give the opposition every appearance of fair play. But being a mere politician in politics, he proceeds to "make assurance doubly sure" as the proverb says, by giving his opponents "no show."

This is the worst blunder any politician can make in American politics, and it is the blunder always made by the small fry boss who thinks he owns the earth when he has only captured control of a committee. Mr Hill is a bungler in politics, and he will never be anything else. No one but a bungler ever gets behind the heels of a multitude of voters to drive democrats.—St. Louis Republic.

"I THANK YOU AGAIN."

The time approaches when the chairman and the candidate will "most heartily thank you for the interest you have shown in the distinguished honor," etc., and make his little speech; and every one of them, and the candidate will be glad to give a frequent or stammering, will wind up with: "Gentlemen, I thank you again." A suitable reward will be paid for the discovery and production of the man who does not wind up his remarks by thanking them again. It always must be done twice, and usually a third time is considered necessary.—Telegram.

We claim that reward. Some years ago at a democratic convention in Linn county, a gentleman who had not sought it at all, was nominated for the legislature. In the evening a ratification meeting was held to endorse the nominations made. Defeated and successful candidates are always present. The gentleman who had, without any solicitation on his part, been nominated for the legislature was called out. He arose with a dignified air and said: "Mr President and gentlemen. The position I occupy before this convention is not one of my own seeking. I thank you very much for the honor conferred upon me. I'll accept it. I promise to be faithful in the performance of my duty. Again, I thank you." He took his seat with a candidate who had labored very hard to secure the nomination for the county clerkship but who had met defeat was called out. He said: "Mr President and gentlemen. The position I occupy before this convention is also not one of my own seeking. I can not say that I thank you for my honor conferred upon me. I thank you for the nomination. If elected I promise to be faithful in the performance of my duty. I do not thank you again. But I have this to say: I am a democrat, and will elect for all my energy and zeal to elect the ticket." It is not necessary to say that he carried the convention by the hit. Two years afterwards he was nominated for county clerk.

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CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE.

An eastern dispatch says: There is a distinct line of division between the leaders in the democratic party. It can be expressed no better than to call them Cleveland and anti-Cleveland supporters. In the house the anti-Cleveland men are found close to Speaker Crisp, while the admirers of Cleveland affiliate with Mills and McMillin. There is little attempt made to conceal their differences, and the followers of this are making it extremely unpleasant for the speaker. He has been halted in a dozen different enterprises by the word coming to him that to proceed meant an open fight.

Those who observed the progress of the speakership fight will recall the fact that all the anti-Cleveland forces were rallied to elect Crisp, Hill, Gorman and Brice tent their influence to secure his elevation to the speakership chair, and he was voted from Ohio, Maryland and New York that secured his election. It was given out at the time that the fight was to kill both Mills and Cleveland at the same time, and in the first flush of victory for the Crisp men it looked as though it might have been accomplished.

Weeks have now passed and affairs wear a different aspect. Crisp has proved a disappointing speaker. He is expected to use his influence to change the sentiment of the south from Cleveland to either Hill or Gorman. In this respect he has accomplished nothing. There is now a stronger Cleveland sentiment among the public men of the south than there was at the time of Crisp's election as speaker. The speaker is an obsolete sort of an individual, who gives his opponents a good deal of credit of resistance, but he lacks the qualifications of an organizer, and has been found to be utterly useless by the combination which so substantially aided in securing his election. If the whole thing had to be done over again, the combination would throw their weight for McMillin for speaker, as he has shown himself capable of accomplishing things for which Crisp is utterly unequal.

The failure to create an anti-Cleveland sentiment in the south has weakened the efforts of the combination. Mills, Breckinridge and Wilson have asserted that the south is prepared to nominate Cleveland whether he enters the convention with or without the delegation from his own state. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Nebraska have practically settled on Cleveland, and the representatives of the prevailing sentiment of the northwest.

With the south almost solid and the northwest practically so it has become an interesting issue with the enemies of the ex-president as to how they are to secure the votes to defeat his renomination. Hill's friends have learned something in the past month and they are far less aggressive than he has formerly been. They are understanding that Senator Brice should have a delegation from Ohio which he could carry in his pocket. It was stated that the delegates-at-large Brice and McLean were to be two of the number.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Good Example. SALEM, Or Feb. 16.—The Willamette Valley Fruit Growing Company, of Salem, is setting out 30,000 pruned trees on what is known as the "pruned orchard." These trees are a few miles south of Salem and have recently been subdivided, having been parts of several large farms. The trees now being planted are, for the most part, Italian prunes. Already about 200 acres have been planted, and when the trees which were sent out today are in place it will be the largest pruned orchard in Oregon.

WANT MAN.

SALEM Feb. 16.—This city, at a meeting of baseball enthusiasts, held this evening, will endeavor to enter the Pacific Northwest League this season. The team, known as the Walla Walla six-man circuit. President Rockwell was present at the meeting, and it was decided to incorporate a baseball club, to be known as the "Walla Walla six-man circuit." A commissioner was appointed to look up the matter and thoroughly investigate it.

MINUTE.

Don't throw your money away on World's fair advertising rackets. The E. O. Pendleton reports a rattle scam with fifty-four ratters. Next, Sarah Althea Terry, I. hopelessly insane. She has been that way, though several years.

We do not remember having heard of Jennings; but the Salem Statesman has, and we judge from the following that Jennings is a candidate for congress. Jennings, of Lane county, is mentioned by somebody as a candidate for congress. Jennings would be a beautiful specimen to represent Oregon in the congressional manager. He is an ever-blooming success.

J. C. Leavitt, of Pendleton says the republicans have a candidate for congress to every 100 acres of land in Eastern Oregon. He gives the names of some of them as follows: J. C. Leavitt, J. C. Rand and R. S. Anderson. Morrow county has W. R. Ellis; Harney and J. H. Huntington; Union, W. J. Stanger and J. W. Norval. They are all candidates for congress. They are all candidates for congress.

ON THE VERGE OF A REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Writing from Monterey, Mexico, the Herald correspondent says Mexico is just on the verge of a revolution or a civil war. In the making of a bold stroke, General Alvarado, who is in command of the army, has been ordered to march on Mexico City. The revolution is just on the verge of a revolution or a civil war.

THE DALLAS ITEMIZER.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.—Charles S. Fox, a convert to the cause of the itemizer, has been arrested. He was in the employ of M. K. Kistner & Co., grocers, and general merchandise. He was arrested for having been in the employ of the itemizer. He was arrested for having been in the employ of the itemizer.

FRANK ABRAMSON.

FRANK ABRAMSON, a Yakima Indian, was tried for adultery and found guilty and fined \$20.00. He drew his knife and cut the judge, made his escape, and fled to the mountains. He was arrested by the police and taken to the jail. He was arrested by the police and taken to the jail.

HERE IS A VERY INTERESTING STORY.

HERE IS A VERY INTERESTING STORY FROM HOLMSTON. A correspondent at Woodville, on the summit of the Rocky mountains, writes as follows: "Rev. L. Wood, a Baptist minister, once had his horse killed by a bear. He was in the mountains and his horse was killed by a bear. He was in the mountains and his horse was killed by a bear.

DIARY OF FEB. 14.

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WASHINGTON, FEB. 14.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14.—The senate committee on commerce at the last meeting commenced the consideration of Senator Alton's bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and Senator Dolph's bill for the improvement of the Columbia. The hearing was concluded and special meetings were held for the purpose of reporting thereon.

FRISCO, FEB. 14.

FRISCO, FEB. 14.—The rabbit drive on the plains west of this city came off today. The drive was made by the Texas Game and Fish Commission. The drive was made by the Texas Game and Fish Commission. The drive was made by the Texas Game and Fish Commission.

SALEM, FEB. 14.

SALEM, FEB. 14.—The men working in the great Klamath river tunnel, which is being bored through the mountains, have just completed the tunnel. The tunnel is 1,200 feet long and is now open to traffic. The tunnel is 1,200 feet long and is now open to traffic.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

LONDON, FEB. 14.—Letters from St. Petersburg show