

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called to meet at Pendleton, Umatilla county, on Tuesday, April 3, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress, a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, six delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and six alternates; to ratify the various district nominations, and such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Said Convention will be composed of 155 delegates, apportioned to the various counties on the vote cast for candidate to Congress at the election of 1886, being one delegate for each county and one for every 200 and fraction over 100 votes so cast.

In accordance with said apportionment, the respective counties will be entitled to the following representation:

Table listing delegates by county: Baker, Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Multnomah, Marion, McMinn, Molalla, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, Yamhill, Total: 155.

The committee respectfully recommend that the County Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention, unless otherwise ordered by the local county committee, be held on Saturday, March 14, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic County Convention is hereby called to meet in Pendleton, Umatilla county, on Saturday, March 24th, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Pendleton April 3d, 1888, and for the purpose, if the convention shall deem it best, of nominating a full Democratic county ticket, to be voted for at the next election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before the convention.

The convention will be composed of forty-five delegates, apportioned among the several precincts as follows:

Table listing delegates by precinct: Adams, Camas, Cottonwood, Encampment, Heitz, Milton, North Pendleton, Union, Vandyke, Weston, Yaquina, Total: 45.

It is also recommended that primaries for the election of delegates to said convention be held in the various precincts on the 17th day of March, at 2 o'clock p. m., except in Pendleton, where it is recommended the polls shall be opened at 11 o'clock a. m.

Pendleton, Or., February 20th, 1888.

W. M. BEAGLE, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

Temperature in Oregon.

To the Editor of the East Oregonian.

BANDON, COOS CO., OR., Feb. 22, '88.

As a number of people are expected in Oregon the coming spring and summer, perhaps it may be well for them to know the temperature of the various localities of the State as furnished by the chief of the government signal service for Oregon; and published by the Portland Journal of Commerce in its issue of February 11, 1888.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Table showing monthly mean temperatures for various locations: Bandon, Newport, Roseburg, Astoria, Albany, Ashland, Eola, Portland, Astoria, Roseburg, Linkville, La Grande.

From the above it will be seen that the monthly mean temperature of Bandon, for January—our mid-winter month—is four degrees higher than any other portion of the State; and during the cold snap it was 16 degrees above Portland, 20 degrees above Roseburg, 28 degrees above The Dalles, 38 degrees above Lakeview, and 48 degrees above La Grande.

The above figures speak for themselves, and tell the intending immigrant, and all those who wish to move from one portion of our State to another, that Coos county has the best climate in Oregon; and his spade will show him that the soil cannot be surpassed for the various requisites essential for the growth and preservation of animal and vegetable life.

A BANDONIAN.

Fatal Pursuit of a Faithless Wife.

About a week ago Charles Williams eloped from Necanicum, Sonora, with the wife of Jack Martin, a cattle man. The woman appropriated \$5000 and a gold watch and chain belonging to Martin, while Williams scattered the horses belonging to Martin and neighbors to prevent pursuit. The day following, Martin procured horses and posse, and started in pursuit. Tuesday he overtook the party in a canyon near Hill's ranch on the San Pedro. As soon as Williams saw Martin he opened fire on him, he shot passing through the body and causing instant death. The posse returned to Fairbanks for reinforcements, securing which they again started after Williams and the woman. Both Williams and the woman are heavily armed, and declare they will not be taken alive.

In a bloody riot at Lerdo, Mexico, three Mexicans and one American were killed.

THE SCIENCE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Science of Sciences, and Only Key to the Word.

The science of correspondences is the science of correspondence or relation between things natural and things spiritual, and is the only key to the Word because the I Am—the Itself—life in Himself must be order itself, and can communicate in no other way than in the most perfect and highest language—the order in which the spiritual is expressed in the natural—the language in which the works of the Creator are the signs for the words of this revelation. It is known that there is the spiritual and the natural; and that the spiritual flows into the natural and presents itself to be seen and felt in the forms which fall under the sight and under the touch; and that without them the spiritual is not otherwise received than as affection and thought, or as love and wisdom, which are of the mind. It is acknowledged that affection and thought—or love, to which belongs affection, and wisdom, to which belongs thought—are spiritual. That these faculties of the soul which present themselves in the body in the forms which are called the organs of sense and motion, is known; as also that they make one, and in such manner one, that when the mind thinks, the mouth in an instant speaks; and when the mind wills, the body in an instant acts. Hence it is manifest that there is a perfect union of spiritual things and natural things in man. It is similar in each and everything in the world. There is there the spiritual, which is the inmost of the cause, and there is there the natural, which is its effect; and the two make one, and in the natural the spiritual does not appear; because the latter is within the former as the soul is within the body, and as the inmost of the cause is in the effect, it is similar with the word—the truth—the wisdom—interiorly it is spiritual, because it is Divine. But as the spiritual does not appear in the sense of the letter, which is natural, the spiritual sense must for that reason remain unknown without a knowledge of the science of correspondences. The whole Christian church is forced to acknowledge that the Apocalypse and a large portion—the greater portion of the Word—is still a sealed book, and from the sense of the letter they adduce, many heterogeneous and insane heresies. Indeed the doctors disagree to such an extent that the outside world looks upon the wrangle as purite and childish, and comfortless negations of Ingersoll finds many sympathisers, because according to the order of creation, Divine things present themselves in correspondences; therefore the word was written by correspondences, wherefore the Lord, because He spake from the Divine, spake by correspondences, for that which is from the Divine falls into such things in nature as correspond to Divine things. This is according to the law of Divine order. Let us summon a witness or two. The invisible things of Him from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, Rom. 1-20. All things that are in heaven are on the earth in an earthly form, and all things that are in the earth, are in heaven in a heavenly form. Hermes Trimegistus, the Egyptian, 2000 years before Paul.

What if earth be but the shadow of heaven; and things therein each to the other like, more than on earth is thought.

JOHN MILTON.

There will be no scientific evidence of God's working in nature, until naturalists have shown that the whole creation is the expression of a thought, and not the product of physical agents. Let the naturalists look at the world under such impressions; and evidence will pour in upon us, that all creatures are expressions of the thoughts of Him whom we know, love and adore unseen. Man is the end to which all the animal creation has tended from the first Paleozoic fishes.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

The comparative anatomist has shown that all created vertebrate, without exception, are analogous, so that the induction becomes irresistible that an archetype existed previous to the creation of the first of the kind. Shall we then hesitate to believe that the systems of law likewise pervade the moral world? We cannot shut our eyes to the established fact that an ideal, or archetype, prescribed the form of animal life; and shall we not believe that the type of all intellectual life likewise exists in the Divine mind? MR. BANCREFT before the New York Historical Society.

What then is the alternate view? It is the after rejection, with Berkeley and Swedenborg, of the independent existence of matter and the efficiency of natural forces. It is a frank return to the old idea of direct Divine agency, but in a new, more rational and non-anthropomorphic form. It is the bringing together and reconciliation of the two apparently antagonistic and mutually excluding views of direct agency and natural law, the time test of a rational philosophy. If the belief in a God not far away beyond our reach, who once, long ago, enacted laws and created forces which continue to run the machine we call nature, but a God imminent, resident in nature, at all times and in all places, directing every event and determining every phenomenon—a God in whom in the most literal sense not only we, but all things have their being—in whom all things consist, through whom all things exist, and without whom there would be and could be nothing. According to this view, the phenomena of nature are naught else than objectified modes of Divine thought; the forces of nature are naught else than different forms of the one omnipresent, Divine energy. The laws of nature, but the modes of operation of that Divine energy, invariable because He is unchangeable. According to this view, the law of gravitation is naught else than the mode of operation of the Divine energy in sustaining the cosmos—the Divine method of sustentation, the law of evolution, the mode of operation of the same Divine energy in originating and developing the cosmos—the Divine process of creation; and science is but the systematic knowledge of these Divine thoughts and ways. In a word, according to this view, there is no real force but spirit, and no real independent existence but God.

PROF. LACOURTE, L. L. D., University of California, Professor of Geology and Natural history.

If there is no real force but spirit, no real independent existence but God, and science but the systematic knowledge of Divine thoughts and ways, the science that teaches the correspondence or relation between things natural and things spiritual must be the science of sciences, the interpreter of the Word—or wisdom—and thus science and religion are demonstrated to be one and the same verity, and there is a way at last from Israel—the spiritual—to Egypt—the scientific—and Assyria—the rational. Isaiah 19, 23-25.

We must have a scientific religion or religion will flee away from this globe forever. Religion cannot be at war with true science, neither can science be at war with true religion. One God evolves both worlds; one set of laws hold both worlds in order and orbit, and when this great truth is perceived religious reconstruction is begun. Build the more stately mansions, O my soul, not like the Babel builders of ancient story, "for brick had they for stone, and slime for mortar,"—Genesis, 11, 3 and 4, but build with the rock and stone of eternal truth, and it will open again the magic well of which Jesus talked to the woman of Samaria—and streams of living water shall arise for all people, a fountain of everlasting life. "It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." "The letter killeth but the spirit giveth life." Without a parable spake he not unto them;—Matt. 13, 34. Jesus saith unto them: Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, yea, Lord. Then said he unto them: Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man that is a householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old;—Matt., 13, 52. Jerusalem shall be called the City of Truth.—Zech., 8, 3. Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities, thine eyes shall see Jerusalem, a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down, the stakes thereof shall never be removed, neither shall the cords thereof be broken.—Isaiah, 33, 20.

No Taxes and a Pension for Everybody.

From the London Democrat.

"No taxes and a pension for everybody," sounds like a fairy tale. It may be converted into sober fact, not by confiscating property, but by putting a stop to confiscation. Why should it seem a thing incredible that 100,000 persons, having worked hard and honestly, should at the age of sixty-five receive a pension of £10 per annum to make the remainder of their lives more in accordance with the bountiful provision which nature and art have provided for mankind? We now give to one landlord what might with justice be distributed to one hundred thousand families. The income of the Duke of Westminster is reported to equal one million sterling per annum, and probably this is an under estimate of what he actually receives, and far below what he will get in a few years, unless common sense and common justice are allowed in the meantime to prevail. For this million sterling per annum the duke confers no advantage whatever upon the community. All the labor by which he benefits has been performed or paid for by others. Through the operations of unjust laws, made by landlords for landlords, he obtains the power to make these exactions. Year after year adds to his rent roll, while he stands with folded arms and simply absorbs the value for which thousands toil and remain unrewarded.

This gigantic and heartless fraud has called law and religion to its aid. While it defies the ten commandments it invokes them in the pulpit and in the press. While it tramples on all just laws, human or divine, it bribes lawyers to contend for its unjust privileges and crushes all opposition by the weight of its untold and ill-gotten wealth.

Think for a moment of this fact—every one of the twenty millions of shillings which the duke pockets every year without exercising a singly useful function; every one of these shillings has to be earned by the labor of some one who remains unpaid for his labor.

Workmen in London earning 12s. per week pay 4s. in rent, and of this sum 2s. goes to the ground landlords for doing nothing.

Fancy the Duke of Westminster demanding and receiving 2s. per week, or £5 4s. per annum, from working families whose whole income is far less than the cost of food alone in cases where the worn-out and impoverished families are taken to the workhouse in order to postpone actual starvation.

This is thought to be right, reasonable, and just.

Whereas, to propose that a man who has been all his life long defrauded in his wages by means of landlordism, should have £10 per annum after he is sixty-five is absurd, utopian and, indeed, positively mischievous.

The Cause for the Abuse.

From the New York World.

It was brought out in evidence before the Congressional Investigating Committee that the retail price of coal in Philadelphia was \$4.48 per ton in 1860, compared with \$6.50 now. The charge for transportation has been increased from \$1.22 1/2 per ton to \$1.80, though the cost of transportation has meanwhile been reduced 80 per cent. This is what twenty-eight years of protection and ten years of "combines" have done. Is it strange that the Committee is abused by corporation organs for discovering such facts as these?

Mines on Russell Creek.

From the Walla Walla Union.

The mines on Russell creek are now a topic of conversation by many, and old mining men seeing the ore speak highly of the prospects. Andrus is steadily engaged in developing the discovery claim, and has every prospect of soon striking a body of galena. If easily worked and some metal ore were discovered, it would prove a great thing for the town and country. The original lode is now located for a length of over a mile and a half, though development work is being done on but one claim.

The Daily East Oregonian, by mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 25 cents a week.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

Savoyard in Louisville Courier Journal.

"Let us look at the articles taxed by this tariff, first in groups, and then examine the groups in detail: In 1887 there were imported woolen goods to the value of \$44,235,244, upon which was collected a tariff duty of \$29,929,717, an average of more than 67 per cent. Of silk goods we imported to the value of \$31,264,300, upon which was paid a tariff of \$13,540,300, or about 40 per cent. Here it will be seen that goods of wool, the principal wear of the poor, is taxed about 18 per cent. more than goods of silk, exclusively the wear of the rich."—Senator Vance.

The Senator then went on to show that wool was taxed from ten to twelve cents a pound, while silk cocoons were admitted free of duty. Thus it appears that the rich are given a little free trade in finery, but the poor are not permitted to partake of any of the blessings when it comes to flannels, blankets, wool hats, knit goods, "all goods made of knitting frames," balmors, woolen and worsted yarns, woolen clothes, woolen shalls, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian clothes, alpaca, and hundreds of other articles into manufacture of which wool enters, all of which are heavily taxed in the name of protection to that labor that is compelled to buy these things every day.

I will just print section 366, 367 and 368 of the tariff schedule. See how you farmers are protected by this beneficent tariff. Here it is:

"366. Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of the alpaca goat, or other animal, made up wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

"367. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, and other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, (except knit goods—provided for in Sec. 363) forty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

"378. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons, or barrel-buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels, or ornaments, wrought by hand, or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animal is a component material, thirty cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem."

Now these are three of the twenty-eight wool sections of the tariff schedules. And right here I would suggest to every farmer in this country who reads this paper to set right down and write a letter to his member of Congress and ask that gentleman to send him a copy of "The Tariff on Imports into the United States, and the Free List, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883." It is only by a perusal of this pamphlet of eighty pages that one can form a proper conception of the system of tariff taxation. There are things in it of which you never dreamed.

For instance, bergamot, a perfume, is on the free list, while castor oil is taxed 50 cents a gallon, nearly 200 per cent. Arsenic, a deadly poison, is taxed 50 per cent an ounce. Ipecac, is free, while Rochelle salts is taxed three cents a pound and Epsom salts is taxed half a cent a pound.

There is a hundred of such "incongruities" in this tariff iniquity which I hope to note more at length in the future. Meanwhile, this paper is closed with some remarks of a leading Iowa Republican:

"The Government is raising a surplus revenue of more than \$150,000,000 a year which comes directly from the pockets of the people. And as those revenue taxes now being collected are so extravagantly in excess of the needs of the Government and as the people have to pay \$600,000,000 in order to get \$150,000,000 into the Treasury of the United States, increasing the articles they buy from 50 to 100 per cent. everybody who reads and thinks at all is asking himself, why should this anomalous state of things exist?"

The Editor's Critic.

From the Walla Walla Journal.

He stands in the stores with his back to the stove and tells how he could run a newspaper; how he could be independent as a hog on ice, and call things by their right names; how he could expose corruption in high places, how he could write good common sense, and none of your frivolous, trying-to-be-funny stuff. He criticizes other people's methods of conducting newspapers, and just wishes some one would give him a chance to show his journalistic ability. The way to cure one of these chaps is to get him to agree to write a sensible article every day for a week. Before the week is out he is sure to be pumped dry, and will gap worse for an idea than a chicken does with the pipe.

A redwood tree recently felled near Humboldt, Cal., measured 16 feet in diameter one way and twenty feet in the other at the stump. It was 200 feet long, tapering to a diameter of 8 feet, and contained enough timber to construct a small village.

PENDLETON CANDY Factory.

RAYER & SILSBEE, Proprietors

Manufacturers of Plain Candies and Taffies.

And dealers in Fine Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Cigars and Tobaccos.

Give Them a Trial.

Villard House

DAVE HORN, Proprietor.

Northwest Corner Main and Court Streets, PENDLETON, OREGON.

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Re-opened, Re-furnished and Equipped in First-Class Style.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

Free Coach to and from Trains.

Pianos, Organs!

Sold by MIMS BROS & CO., Are Fully Warranted.

And as this firm's guarantee is worth 100 cents on the dollar, they will handle only First-Class Goods

We have come to stay. We have adapted for our motto, "Honest dealing and fair prices." We buy strictly for cash. We shall give purchasers the benefit.

We can sell you an Organ or Piano on monthly installments.

The last Grand Medal given by any society was awarded the Kimball Organ.

The largest stock of these justly celebrated Organs ever on exhibition in Eastern Oregon at our warehouses.

Mims Bros. & Co.

City Drug Store,

F. J. DONALDSON, Proprietor.

MAIN STREET, PENDLETON, OR.

Continues to carry a full line of Drugs, Stationery, Placques, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Paints and Oils.

Agents for the ALFRED WRIGHT Perfumes acknowledged to be the finest odors in the world, in bulk, at fifty cents per ounce.

OUR PRESCRIPTION DEP'T

Is under the management of a thorough Pharmacist, and customers can rely upon having their prescriptions compounded accurately and at bottom prices. No substituting one article for another in prescriptions.

No Boys or Apprentices

Employed to practice on the public. Should you need anything in our line we will give you a better article for less money than any other store in town.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SALE OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK

IN PENDLETON.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order issued out of the County Court of Umatilla county, Oregon, July made and entered on the 18th day of February, 1888, said Umatilla County will sell to the highest and best bidder, and in such lots and parcels as may be deemed most advantageous, its valuable real estate in the town of Pendleton, in said county, commonly known as Court House Block, situated between Main, Court and Alta streets, in the heart of the business portion of said town, and containing eighteen (18) lots fronting on Main, Court and Cottonwood streets. Sealed proposals for the purchase of said property, or of any portion thereof, will be received by the undersigned, the County Clerk of said county, at any time prior to nine o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday,

The 19th day of April, A. D. 1888.

And all persons so bidding will be required to make payments pursuant to such sealed bids prior to 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. A said last mentioned hour all lots and parts of lots not then sold will be offered for sale at Public Auction, in parcels to suit bidders, and as may appear most advantageous to said court.

The county has a fee simple estate in said property, and will execute proper deeds of conveyance to purchasers at the time of sale. The purchase price must be paid one-half in cash upon the day of sale, and the remainder on or before October 15, 1888, and to give their notes for the same will be required to be approved by the court. The proceeds of sales will be paid into the County Treasury and not apart for the purpose of erecting a new Court House and Jail for said county, for which purpose said court has created a new fund known as the Court House and Jail Fund. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the County Court,

G. A. HERTMAN, County Clerk.

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G. A. HERTMAN, County Clerk.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

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Elegant Pullman Palace Emigrant Sleeping Cars run through Press Trains to OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND ST. LOUIS.

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East bound passenger arrives at 11:00 a.m. East bound freight arrives at 4:00 p.m. West bound passenger arrives at 12:00 p.m. West bound freight arrives at 3:00 p.m.

Walla Walla and Pendleton. Leaves at 6:00 a. m. from Walla Walla. Arrives at 4:00 p. m. from Walla Walla.

To San Francisco. Leave steamship wharf, Portland, 2 night, as follows: Oregon Wed. Jan'y 4; Columbia, Sat. 11; State Thru Sat. 11; Oregon, Monday, Columbia, Fri. 23; State Tuesday, Oregon, Sat. 28; Columbia, Wed. 29.

To Portland. Leaving Spear at wharf San Francisco as follows: Columbia Tues Jan 3; State, Sat. 7; Oregon, Wed. 10; Columbia, Sat. 13; State Thru Sat. 13; Oregon, Monday, Columbia, Fri. 23; State Tuesday, Oregon, Sat. 28; Columbia, Wed. 29.

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