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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

AMERICAN TIN.

The annual out-put of tin in the whole world is about 40,000 tons. Of this the mines of Malacca produce nearly one-half, and those of Australia, and Cornwall in England, nearly one-fourth each.

From a consideration of this brief statement, the importance of the recent announcement that tin had been discovered in Montana may be understood. Tin has been discovered within the past few months in the Black Hills, in immense quantities, and in a few years America will quarry its own tin-stone, smelt its own ores, roll its own tin-plates and compete in foreign markets with Cornwall and Malacca tin.

Not only is the amount of tin in the Black Hills deposits sufficient to render this country practically independent of all foreign sources, but the richness is far in excess of that of any other mines. The London Industrial Review says that "from the development of Dakota's unparalleled tin resources the development and progress of the next five years will be vastly greater."

The properties of the Cleveland mining company already cover seventy acres of surface. The development is about 150 feet deep. The 100-foot level drifts have been run east and west over 50 feet each way, developing over 110 feet in width and running over 75 feet of solid greisen, carrying five veins of tin ore.

The company has already hoisting works, consisting of a twenty-four horse-power engine and boiler, with suitable pumps and buildings, and has developed its plant far enough to put out 200 tons of ore per day. Owing to the great size of the veins the total cost of mining, transporting and nulling has been shown by the careful estimates of experts not to exceed \$2.50 per ton.

It is to be hoped that these tin-mines may prove as extensive and valuable as reported, and that the product can be kept out of the hands of some robber "trust." The foreign syndicate within

the last few years has by combining advanced the price of tin to the consumer about fifty per cent., and if this American tin district also falls into the hands of a "syndicate" they will want it "protected" about ten cents a pound—

notwithstanding it can be produced much cheaper than in England, and the ore is much richer; and then consumers will have to pay not only the extortionate price now charged by the foreign syndicate, but the American "protection" added. And when they have done this they will be expected to go out and hurray for the tariff, which has protected an infant industry.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING "COMBINE." A few days ago Congressman Hermann wrote a long and pitiful sort of letter to explain why the bill for the appropriation for the public building at Salem was not passed yet. He said it was all on account of Democratic filibustering to defeat appropriations for public buildings. The Democrats, headed by Bland, had formed a conspiracy to protect the surplus from being expended.

A very different story comes from a reliable correspondent at Washington. He says: "The public-building 'combine' in the House has reached such proportions and such perfection of organization as to constitute a veritable scandal. Whole days of the present session of Congress have been spent both in the House and the Senate, but particularly in the former body, in discussing the provisions of bills appropriating millions of dollars for the erection of public buildings in every nook and corner of this vast country. A remarkable feature of the case is the ready, matter-of-fact fashion with which members enter into these disreputable combinations to swap votes in support of each other's pet schemes."

Whenever a public building bill is up, pages can be seen scampering from room to room, warning members that Mr. So-and-so's bill is up, and he wants them all to vote. They go, and vote, because each has a similar bill which has been or is to be voted on. Mr. Bland told the reporter that "more than half the members have bills appropriating anywhere from \$50,000 to \$200,000,000. No man can afford to antagonize any of the measures if he has a bill which he desires to pass, and the result is a combination practically irresistible. The member who can work through a bill for a snug public building in his district is sure of being returned, and if he has no large city in the section he represents he is not deterred. A small town will answer every purpose. There are now several bills pending appropriating money to put up expensive buildings in towns of less than four thousand inhabitants."

A postoffice building in Salem may possibly be necessary; but no doubt hosts of these bills are simply steals. But Mr. Hermann will have to vote for all of them, in order to get his pet bill "through." San Francisco started in by asking for \$250,000 for a public building; but increased its appetite, until it demanded \$850,000; and this is only one example of many.

Mr. Bland and his supporters are not to be censured. There is a big "combine" to squander fifty or a hundred million dollars in public buildings, a great portion of which will simply be the means of squandering the people's money. Properly expending public money in necessary improvements is one thing; squandering it unnecessarily through the combined efforts and votes of surplus grabbers is another.

The Oregonian harps upon nothing these days but "wool" and "sugar." "If sugar is to have protection," says this Western edition of the New York Tribune, "sugar should have protection. It is unjust to deprive wool growers of protection, and give protection to sugar raisers, and to wool manufacturers." In all this there is an assumption that a tariff is a benefit to the wool-growers. We deny that it is. The Oregonian, we think, does not believe that it is. It will not say so, however, till after election.

STILL the hordes of carpet-bag office-hunters from Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and New York, are flocking westward, contrary to a plank in the Democratic platform. The people in the Territories can't vote, but their neighbors in California, Oregon, Nevada, Minnesota and Nebraska can.

A Case of Self-Denial. From the Texas Sittings. He was brought before a Texas justice on the charge of drunkenness. "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" "I don't plead at all. I deny everything."

Protecting Compositors. From the New York World. The fact that compositors are paid nearly twice as much in this country as in Great Britain is cited as evidence of "Protection."

Henry Huckins, of Nebraska City, Neb. in a fit of passion several years ago made a vow that he would never speak to his wife again, and, although he lives in the same house with her and has seen her every day since he has kept his word.

A monument which will cost \$2,000,000 will soon be erected in Panama to the memory of Gen. Bolivar, the liberator of Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Each of the five republics will contribute \$400,000 for the purpose.

The "Electric" is the name of a new club recently opened in New York city. The shoes of the members are blackened by electricity, the doors are opened, the club rooms are heated and lighted, and everything pertaining to the comfort of the club is performed by the subtle current.

DOES THIS CONCERN YOU? All persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to come forward without further delay and settle same, as I need money in my business and must have it. If this request is not complied with, I will place the notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

The Rochester Lamp 300 Candle Power. —AT— G. I. LaDow's Crockery Store.

GLASS SET OF FOUR PIECES, FORTY CENTS. Come and take a look at my stock.

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Moorhouse & Co., Have just received, direct from New York, COATS, VESTS AND APRONS

FRED KEMPER, Proprietor of the Five-Cent Beer Hall.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed bids will be received by the town of Pendleton, until noon, March 16th, for the grading and graveling of the squares at the intersection of Thompson street with Railroad street, Bluff street, and Tustin street.

A Hard Sheller. A Baptist preacher, or something else, of Boise City, recently took a trip back East, and in his talks about the city said it was a good place for a Baptist printer.

A. J. BOYAKIN, BAPTIST BOOK AND JOB PRINTER AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, Corner Idaho and Ninth streets, Boise City, Idaho.

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REAL ESTATE. Cor. Main and Webb Streets, PENDLETON, OREGON

New Store at Helix, J. R. BAIRD, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Cigars, Tobacco and Confectionery.

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RELIABLE AGENTS, With whom to do your business—those who represent none but the best insurance companies—and go straightway and insure. When in search of such agents, don't fail to turn your "peepers" in the direction of the office of

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