

CHINESE IN CANADA.

The San Francisco Chronicle says it is announced in Ottawa that the British government has called the attention of the Canadian government to the danger which threatens the friendly and treaty relations between Great Britain and China unless the Chinese Restriction act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1885 is modified, and it desires that such steps may be taken at the next session of the Canadian parliament as shall remove the cause for alarm.

It is Canada does not want the Chinese the desire of the British government will be more than apt to pass unheeded and the request for supplemental legislation receive but scant courtesy. The time has gone by for England to attempt anything like dictation to her great colonies on matters of internal policy, and even the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and China would not be enough in all probability to induce the Dominion of Canada to permit the unrestricted immigration of an undesirable kind of people. Canada has even gone so far as to put a check upon the immigration of paupers from Great Britain itself, and can scarcely be expected to open her doors to coolies at the desire of the mother country.

Another English colony, one of the Australian provinces, simply took the matter into its own hands, refused to allow Chinese laborers to land at all, and compelled the vessel which had brought them to take them back again, and yet China did not sever her friendly relations with Great Britain in consequence. Should England attempt to urge this matter too strongly upon Canada, the friendly relations between mother and daughter might be strained and another link of the now slender chain of allegiance be cracked, if not broken.

By the way, is not China going to take a pretty large contract if she undertakes to compel every nation of the civilized world to open their doors to coolies? According to Bishop Fowler, she is going to whip the United States in ten years and England appears to be somewhat alarmed about war. Perhaps, though, China proposes to take the nations one by one and repeat on this side of the ocean the exploits of the great Emperor Koo-tung in the seventh century. But it is wise not to cross a river until it is reached, neither Great Britain nor the United States need borrow any trouble about a Chinese invasion at present.

BUSINESS GRIT.

In this era of rapid progress of cities, the community which does not exercise enterprise will fall behind others, however many natural advantages it may possess. The element of grit insures success in cities as well as in individuals. This has been illustrated in many instances in the northwest during the past few years, and it is constantly building cities and creating trade centers where natural advantages do not exist. The fact is so apparent that enterprise will insure the growth and prosperity of any community that no other factor is deemed necessary. Channels of trade, natural resources and manufacturing facilities may attract wealth and population; but the possession of these alone will not insure future development. In connection with these elements of commercial greatness there must be, to profit by them, a spirit of enterprise exhibited by the citizens. No great city can grow to importance without the individual inhabitants have energy and activity, and liberal ideas in regard to public improvements. Even without natural advantages, public-spirited men can accomplish wonders in impelling the growth of business industries. The instance of Spokane Falls has often been cited, and as a pertinent illustration as any on the coast. If other cities had exhibited the same enterprise they would have equal population and business wealth. But "grit" secured success by building railroads, welcoming capital and attracting trade. The lesson to be learned is very plain, and an application to towns in the northwest can be made. The Dalles enjoys advantages which few towns in Eastern Oregon possess; but to profit by these, energy and enterprise must be exercised. One or more railroads should diverge from this city to the interior, and these, with our facilities for cheap transportation by means of the Columbia river, would make this a great trade center for a rich agricultural country. During the past season the erection of the roller mill has been a movement in the right direction, and another season a woolen mill and other industries should follow. Our city has every advantage for trade, and the exercise of pluck will insure our growth and prosperity.

AGIN' IT.

The legend goes that once upon a time a shipwrecked Irishman found himself cast ashore upon a friendly island. Uncertain as to his whereabouts, he was naturally anxious to know whether he was alone, or whether the place was inhabited. He had gone but a short distance inland when he met a citizen of that country. His first question was, "Is there a government on this island?" "There is," was the answer. "Well then," responded our Celtic friend with an emphatic nod, "by G-d I'm agin' it." Mr. George William Curtis for several years has been "agin' it." He professes to believe that the civil service reform plank in the Republican platform of 1888 meant that the incoming president must leave the offices, in their occupancy and arrangement, just as he found them after Mr. Olve-

land's four years tenure of office, regarding this gentleman's somewhat peculiar work as the foundation of all righteousness. This seems to be about what he assumes. Mr. Curtis, since his defection from the Republican party, and affiliation with our, which but a short time ago, he pronounced to be but "an organized hunger and thirst for office" has, it would seem, been an extremely unhappy man. But that is no reason why he should attempt to degrade the whole theory of reform by a stump speech abusive of President Harrison, like his Philadelphia effort. Mr. Curtis might as well own that the civil reform service is making progress; not so much or so fast as might be hoped perhaps, but still progress, no matter whether Mr. Curtis, or all the mugs-wags are "agin' it."

THE BOAT RAILWAY.

Gov. Penneyer has written a letter to the chief of public engineers, advocating the building of a standard gauge railroad by the government instead of a boat railroad between The Dalles and Celilo, because he is informed by an old steamboatman that boats staunch enough to navigate the river below The Dalles would be entirely too heavy and unwieldy to navigate the river above Celilo, owing to the shoals, bars and rapids at various points above that place, which impediments absolutely require boats of such light draught and such light weight as would render them entirely unfit to withstand the strong winds and swift waves of the middle Columbia. The statement of the river captain, upon whom the governor relies for authority, may be true in general; but the fact remains that boats which have been used in navigating the Columbia above Celilo—called the upper river—have been successfully used in the trade between this city and the Cascades and also on the lower river. A number of years ago the *Shoshone* and *Nes Perce Chief* were taken to Portland and for a long time used in navigating the Willamette and Columbia rivers. The *Harvest Queen* and *D. S. Baker*, now making trips to the Cascades, are both upper river boats, and for years were engaged in the trade between Celilo and Lewiston. These illustrations demonstrate the fact that boats of sufficient low draft to pass the shoals and rapids of the upper river can be used in navigating all portions of the river. For this reason we do not endorse Gov. Penneyer's idea of constructing a broad gauge railroad to overcome the obstructions above this city instead of a boat railway as proposed by the board of engineers. The boat-railway would be the more economical plan, and we do not think the objections to it can be substantiated.

LET US HELP OURSELVES.

A committee of members of the senate will reach Ogden on Monday next traveling over the U. P. by special. From thence it will go to San Francisco, also by special train. The committee consists of Senators Frye, Hisscock, Davis, Butler, Hearst, Dawes and Morgan. The last two gentlemen, it will be remembered, were on the coast this summer. These gentlemen will return home by the Shasta Route to Portland, and from there by the Short Line route to the east. This is our opportunity. Let us, through our Board of Trade, avail ourselves of the presence of these gentlemen in our midst, entertain them and let them see for themselves the magnificent ruin known as the Locks and send them back to Washington with a personal knowledge of our wants, as well as the conviction which actual inspection must bring to them that there is but one way to give us a free river within a lifetime and that is by contract work. A few hours stop at the Locks and at the Dalles, will give us seven intelligent advocates in the Senate Chamber—men who can speak ex cathedra, and whose influence will be worth to us a thousand fold the little trouble and outlay.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The great effort which the city of Chicago is making to secure the World's Fair of 1893 is at least strong evidence that Chicagoans believe in themselves and their city. The city has been flooded with subscription books, no less than 19,000 of these having been distributed among the factories, shops, stores, docks and other places where workmen congregate. This is of course apart, and beside, the regularly to be expected large sums from the leading business houses and wealthy men, whose contributions, many of them will be represented by at least four figures. The plan is somewhat unique. All these lesser subscriptions were made at one time—on Wednesday, Oct. 9th. This will be remembered as the anniversary of the great fire of eighteen years ago which proved both a curse and blessing to the rustling, enterprising City of the Lakes. We are somewhat curious to see the sequel of this novel method of securing the sinews of war for what will doubtless prove the grandest exhibition of the century, whether held at Chicago or elsewhere.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the dispatches a plot has been "unearthed" in the Cronin trial, by which a wholesale bribery of jurors has been practiced. In this era of American jurisprudence it frequently happens that such sensational rumors become widespread, in order to influence public opinion; but before any credence is placed in these "disclosures" it is well that a careful scrutiny should be had. The whole subject should be carefully analyzed, and the naked facts, if possible, ascertained. It is not reasonable that the very able counsel for those who are suspected of the crime

of the murder of Dr. Cronin, should employ untried persons to acquit the accused or "hang" the jury. Before proceeding these lawyers should cover every pitfall and be extra cautious that they would not be caught in their schemes by irresponsible and designing people. The matter of the disclosures will have to be viewed with a great deal of discrimination, and the greatest precaution and investigation used before any conclusion is drawn.

A meeting of free-thinkers was held in Portland last Saturday, at which addresses were made by several prominent men in the state. The burden of the speeches appeared to be a severance of church and state, and the greatest freedom in the expression of views on religious subjects. As far as can be gleaned from the *Oregonian* the convention appeared to have attracted a large number of people from different portions of the state, and to have been very harmonious. All liberal-minded men will endorse the sentiments expressed of freedom from all religious restraint, and the broadest realm for thought on all subjects. But the traditions of our people have become so entrenched so interwoven with religious beliefs that it is not only a difficult but a dangerous expedient to make any unmarked innovation. There is no denying the fact that for the purposes of government some belief in a supreme being greatly aids officials in the enforcement of restrictive laws. Sever the faculties of the mind from a reverence for deity, and it would be a broad step towards the wildest anarchy. In the history of the world, from the earliest ages of Greece to the present time, religion has been the handmaid of civil government, and the reverence for the one implies the life and activity of the other. We have a cosmopolitan community, composed of different races, and it will be extremely hazardous to cut these people loose from all restraining influences, and let them follow the bent of their own feelings. It will be far better for them to hug a delusion to their bosoms, if by so doing they are tractable and law-abiding, than by releasing them from the thralldom of superstition to make them disturbers of the peace of the commonwealth and breeders of mischief in society.

The report has been published generally through the press of the state that Mr. Harvey Scott, editor of the *Oregonian*, has resigned, and that the position has been filled by a gentleman who was formerly of the staff of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. From the fact of this resignation queries have been made regarding the future field of work for Mr. Scott, and some have intimated that he would be a candidate before the next legislature for U. S. Senator. This is a matter that does not concern the papers of Oregon, and Mr. Scott, as an American citizen, has a right to devote his energies in any field of activity he desires. If he should aim at a seat in the upper house of the national legislature we can assure our readers that no alder man could be given the position. His line of work for many years has been the least disciplinary of the brain on all subjects, and if honored by an election to the position he would be aided by a ripe judgment, and a careful discrimination in matters for the benefit of his constituents. This has been his life work, and unlike the sycophant lawyer, he would labor for the benefit of the community and not for his own aggrandizement. This is the rejection of the editor in contradistinction from that of the attorney. The one either defends or prosecutes, according to the sins of the fee; the other is the protector of the weak or innocent against the enemies of human peace and happiness.

In real life there is too much poetry and sentiment, and not enough love and honesty, although these are generally combined. The poetry of life consists in glowing colors the common every day duties which we owe to each other as members of the community, and in consequence almost a total ignoring of the sterner realities. We must work, pay our debts and treat our neighbors fairly if we desire to maintain our standing in society, and leave the ideas of romance, fancy and poetry alone. The world is a hard one. It will not treat softly over tender spots, but will go rough over the most delicate grounds, and we must be prepared. The realm of sentiment may be well enough for those who have a large bank account and unlimited credit; but with any one who has to provide food and clothes for wife and children something is of much greater importance than rhythm, time or tune. Life must be sustained by eating and the necessities paid for; clothing will have to be furnished, and butchers', grocers' and merchants' bills liquidated by dollar and cents, and not by sweet songs or smooth-sounding sentences. This knocks the poetry out of life, and relegating it to the baloney days of youth or to the cooing time of mating. This is where it should exist and no where else.

Public opinion in Great Britain in favor of home-rule for Ireland is increasing very rapidly. The extension of the franchise has given great power to the common people of the island empire, and when there is a union of sentiment in any direction it expresses itself at the ballot box. In England the late elections show a tendency toward home-rule by liberals and radicals being returned to parliament in hitherto Conservative strongholds. The English do not act spasmodically, and their advancement is slow but sure. The ground gained toward granting to Ireland what she demands will not be lost, and the Saxon will join hands with the Celt in favor of

reforms in the different branches of government. The institutions of Great Britain are founded on individual freedom, and when an onward movement is inaugurated it is like an Alpine avalanche and carries everything before it. It is only a question of time when every member of the British empire will have a parliament, with power to make all local laws. This is the tendency of British public opinion, and it will never make a retrograde movement.

There is no "slate" made for next June yet, and this is as it should be. The Republican party is one of principles and not of men, and the members of the organization are sufficiently patriotic to trust implicitly to conventions to place proper candidates in nomination. It is not a matter of as much concern that certain men are elected as that certain principles are fully carried out. In the next congress we desire liberal appropriations for public improvements and a sound financial and economic policy, and Republicans are satisfied that very few will prove treacherous in these regards. If it is necessary Eastern Oregon can furnish a United States senator, congressman or governor; but this region only desires to be properly represented. It is now thoroughly Republican and should receive some consideration from the nominating committee. But there is abundant time and opportunity to discuss these propositions, and we will not urge any political contest prematurely.

A free-trade organ grows very enthusiastic in favor of its pet doctrine by the following peculiar juggling of figures: "The United States, under the operations of high-tariff laws from 1870 to 1880, increased in wealth from \$905 per capita to \$940, or at a rate of \$3.50 annually. The United States from 1850 to 1880 had free trade, and her wealth increased during that time from \$380 per capita to \$615, or at the rate of \$23.50 yearly." These figures will deceive no thoughtful person, for during the free-trade decade the discovery of gold in California saved the country from bankruptcy, and the disastrous results of the civil war were felt between 1870 and 1880. And furthermore the increase of population during the ten years of protection was greater than from 1850 to 1860, and as a matter of course this diminished the increase of wealth per capita.

At this particular period of industrial development in Oregon the improvement of the navigation of the Columbia river is of the greatest importance, and for this reason the Waterway convention, as a representative body, should voice the wishes of every community dependent upon the river as a means of transportation. It should be a matter of great concern to all interested that these conventions should express the desires of the northwest regarding government aid in public works. We have no fault to find with our senators and representatives in congress. They have worked arduously for appropriations for Oregon in the river and harbor bill, and have been successful in many instances in increasing the amounts for the locks at the Cascades and for the mouth of the river; but when they have the support of conventions, embodying the consolidated wishes of the entire community, their work is more effectual.

Forty-six failures of woolen manufacturing concerns, with liabilities to the amount of \$6,920,000, in the first eight months of this year, demonstrate the failure of enormous duties on wools to secure the lone market for our woolen manufacturers. The reason of such a failure is obviously the taxation of the raw material, without which, free of duty, we cannot make fabrics to compete in our own markets with foreign makes.—*Albany Democrat*.

There is considerable assumption in the proposition that these failures are caused by "taxation of the raw material." The better reason appears to be the efforts of the late administration to break down the wool industry, and the effect of such a ruinous policy is now being realized in our manufacturers being crippled. A fair test of this matter would be to wait till the close of Mr. Harrison's administration, and then, after Republican legislation in congress, to see whether all branches of industries are not on a better financial basis.

The Democrats are terribly exercised because a few fourth class postmasters have been removed in different parts of the country, and are claiming loudly in favor of an unpartisan civil service. Any one acquainted with the history of the party knows that it originated the spoils system, and that the corrupt Tammany ring has been the embodiment of everything that is detestable in politics from its inception to the present time. When the Democratic party preaches civil service reform on an unpartisan basis it is time that Satan should array himself in white and sparry robes and undertake a crusade in favor of purity and righteousness.

In Germany the authorities have a very effective method of stopping strikes, and that is by putting the soldiers at work where laborers are needed. Recently at Flensburg, when the dock laborers refused to load and unload the ships, the soldiers performed the work, and the same was done in the strike of the takers in Berlin. This plan can only be adopted by tyrannical governments, and the freedom of the people receives a death blow when the army can be brought into requisition to enforce the demands of capital upon dependent labor.

A letter has been received in this city from Mr. D. C. Gall, of Denver, Col., in relation to establishing a soap factory in this city. The propositions

are fair and reasonable, and if our citizens desire to profit by the offer some attention should be paid to the matter. We would suggest to our board of trade that a meeting be held, and correspondence be had with Mr. Gall. The Dalles needs every factor of development, and a soap factory would produce an article of ready sale. We must establish manufacturing industries if we desire to grow and prosper come erially, and the quicker we take hold of something of the kind the better.

The negro porter, Gibbs, who shot the McDermotts last Friday evening, is still at large, and from appearances the Portland authorities have made no strenuous efforts for his capture. It was a most cowardly crime, and the colored villain should be brought to justice. In this era of railroads and telegraphs it seems impossible that Gibbs should elude the vigilance of the officials, if they are competent to fill the positions they occupy. We hope the press of Portland will not hold their peace until the police force of that city are aroused to their utmost vigilance in this matter.

The Pan-American congress will have the beneficial effect of attracting in closer connection the different nations of the western continent. The visitors from the different countries in Central and South America are being shown the grandeur of the United States, and no doubt will return to their homes with a more extended knowledge of our growth and prosperity. There are urgent reasons for desiring a union of the American states for political, commercial and other objects, and the congress will undoubtedly have a tendency in that direction.

Senator Evans is in Vienna, and has been giving our German neighbors some idea of the negro question in this country. The solution of the problem is as difficult with him as the average citizen, and he cannot paint any golden future for the colored people of the United States. The Anglo-Saxon and the African will not contumace amicably, and past history verifies the fact that the conflict between these races one will be forced to the wall, and very likely that one will be the negro.

According to dispatches from England the confederate bondholders of that country have hopes that their debts may still be paid. This is evidently a delusion and a snare, as an amendment to the constitution provides that neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection, and to use a homely phrase, these British bondholders who had such an abiding faith in the permanency of the late confederacy, will be forced to whistle for their pay.

We are informed on reliable authority that Mr. Harvey Scott has not resigned from the control of the editorial columns of the *Oregonian*; but an additional writer has been added to the editorial staff of that paper. From the same source we learn that Mr. Scott will not be a candidate for senatorial honors, and under no circumstance would he accept the position. The ability of Mr. Scott cannot be doubted, but editors make poor politicians.

The speech of Chief Arthur before the annual convention of Locomotive Engineers in session in Denver, gives the true key-note to all classes of laborers. He believes in workmen maintaining their rights, but would not advise a strike only as a last resort. The organization of labor is beneficial in several ways, and when such conservative men as Mr. P. M. Arthur takes the lead people may be satisfied that there will be no radical action.

The communication from Mr. Hugh Gourlay, the assessor, in another column, recommending a law assessment this year, presents the matter in a fair and clear light. As the subject is one of importance we should be pleased to have further discussion of the matter in these columns.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ENGLISH JUSTICE IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The trial of Father McFadden and others for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Martin, began to-day at Maryborough. If the crown attorney succeeds, in his evident purpose of obtaining a jury of twelve members, it will not be without many unseemly disturbances. So violent were the protests to-day at the action of the crown in dismissing every Catholic juror that proceedings had to be suspended pending the arrival of a large force of police.

The two jurymen who were accepted by both sides, and then told to stand down when the prosecution was informed that they were Catholics, became so enraged that they refused to leave, and had to be ejected by force. In the struggle that ensued, several hot-headed members of the McFadden flock took part and for a time it looked as though a riot would result. A large force of police is on the way to Maryborough from Dublin.

VILLARD VICTORIES. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Northern Pacific preferred stockholders held a meeting to-day. Chairman Harris presided. The only other directors present were Henry Villard, C. L. Colby and Brayton Ives. A large number of Wall Street men and holders of stock were present. The only business before the meeting was voting on what is known as the "Villard plan." It authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 new 5 per cent bonds payable 100 years hence. Voting on the plan began at 10:30. Soon it became apparent that the Villard party would win. Johnston Livingston offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and which is in direct sympathy with the circular issued September 21, 1889, by Chairman Harris. The resolution was, "Resolved, that every body's surprise, by Henry Villard. The resolution is as follows: Resolved, that the holders of preferred stock, represented here, suggest to the incoming board of directors to take into consideration the distribution of the whole amount due the preferred stockholders as soon as the company shall be in a condition to do so."

Not a negative vote was received. Just before noon James B. Williams announced that it is financial plan had been carried.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Owing to duplicate proxies having been deposited, it could not announce the exact result. An adjournment was therefore taken until Monday. Henry Villard voted the majority of the stock. Robert Harris, president of the company for many years, and who, last year, acted as chairman of the board of directors, is dropped from the director, and so are Brayton Ives, J. C. Ballitt, Fred Billings and John H. Brookman. The new directors are George Morrison, James Hertz, C. H. Leland, Charles C. Benham, and J. B. Williams. A slender minority of stock was voted by Robert Harris in favor of re-electing the old board.

GENERAL HARTMAN'S DEATH. NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17.—General John Hartman died this morning. The deceased was born in Pennsylvania December 16, 1830, was a lawyer by profession, and during the war achieved fame as a volunteer soldier. He has always been prominent in G. A. R. circles, and was mentioned as a possible successor to Corporal Tanner. General Hartman occupied an important civil position after the war, being successively auditor general and governor of Pennsylvania, postmaster and collector of the port at Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was major general commanding the National Guard of that state, a position which he has held by appointment since 1879.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLAR TRAMP. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In an address before the Boy's and Girls' National Home Association to-day Alexander Hoge, president of the association, made the startling statement that there are 60,000 tramp boys in the United States. He advocated the establishment of a registration system, by which boys might be found out and sent to farmers who were willing to employ them.

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MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Greatly increases the power of the mind. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducement to Pennsylvania Game. Proposed by and written by Dr. Wm. A. Hammel, with the assistance of Dr. J. C. Ballitt, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great hypnotist, and the Hon. J. B. Williams, U. S. Senator from Oregon. Price, 25 Cents. Sold by all booksellers. Write to J. B. Williams, U. S. Senator, 257 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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MacEachern & MacLeod Have Just Received a LARGE STOCK of Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, SHOES, ETC. Direct From Manufacturers. Call and see them at 12 Second Street.

Snipes & Kinersly, Leading Druggists, 129 Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon.

FOR RENT! The City Flouring Mills on Mill Creek. For particulars inquire of J. H. PHIPMAN, 207 1/2 Second Street.

SEED! SEED! OATS! WHITE AND GREY. RYE!! WHITE. Z. F. MOODY, Change of School Books.

Notice to Whom it May Concern: The new series of school books adopted by the last legislature are now received, they are by I. C. Nicholson's book store, and will be exchanged for the old books, except the arithmetic, on which a little discount is charged. Write to I. C. NICHOLSON, Sup't. of Common Schools for Wasco County.

FOR SALE! Strawberry Plants, H. HORN'S, Mill Creek.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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Spanish Merino Bucks! We would call the special attention of wool growers to the extra quality of the Spanish Merino Bucks. Which we offer for sale this season. Our first importation was from the flock of A. L. MAXWELL, TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. By Way of the Southern Pacific Company's LINE. The MT. SHASTA ROUTE. Quicker in Time than Any Other Route between Portland and San Francisco. Leave Portland 4 P. M. Daily. Through Time, 39 Hours. PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS. TOURIST SLEEPING-CARS, for accommodation of Second-Class Passengers, attached to Express Trains.

VERMONT MERINOS, Owned by Severance & Peet, of California. We have since imported from such breeders as Baker, Shippee, Strowbridge, Woolsey and Ballard. Our sheep are large, with good constitutions, Fine, Long, Staple and Heavy Fleeces. Our Bucks are now to be seen on Five Mile. We invite an examination of our stock and a correspondence. Prices Greatly Reduced. R. S. THOMPSON & SON, Jersey Farm, The Dalles, Or.

THORNBURY & HUDSON, Write Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE, Money to Loan on Real Estate, Chattel and Personal security. Will attend to all kinds of Land business for the U. S. Land Office. Rooms 7 and 8, up-stairs, U. S. Land Office building, THE DALLES, OREGON. HUGH CHRISMAN, W. K. CORSON.

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500 Men Wanted To Unload Schooners. NEW BEER HALL, Court street, between Main and Second. Wine, Liquors and Cigars of the best domestic and imported brands on hand. John Donovan, Prop. J. O. MACK, WHOLESALE Liquor Dealer. FRENCH'S BLOCK, Second Street, - - The Dalles. DAN. BAKER, Proprietor. NEAR THE OLD MINT, SECOND ST., THE DALLES, OR. The Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Free Lunch every evening. EAST END SALOON, Near the Old Mint Building, Second St., The Dalles, Or. Always on hand the Best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. A Pleasant Evening Resort. Columbia Brewery and Imported Lager Beer on draught. G. HILL & CO.'S SAMPLE ROOMS. Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors, Cigars. Corner of Union and Second Sts. The Dalles, Oregon. FARMERS' and BUTCHERS' EXCHANGE, Front St., Opposite Kimball House. Wolfgang Schraeder, Prop'r. Always on sale the best, imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Bottled Beer of all kinds a Specialty. BREWER'S BEER ON TAP. FREE LUNCH FOR CUSTOMERS. Wolfgang Schraeder.

H. GLENN, Is again at the old stand and has on hand LIME, FINEST BRAND OF ENGLISH CEMENT. Tanks of all sizes, from 1000 to 40,000 gallons, made to order. Contracts for all kinds of buildings taken at the lowest rates. New Grocery Store! —AT THE— CHRISMAN OLD STAND, 194 Third St., The Dalles, Or. Will keep on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Canned Goods, Feed and Provisions, and—All Goods Fresh and Warranted First-class. —AND— Desires a share of the public patronage, as we expect to sell at Prices to Satisfy our Customers. O. D. TAYLOR. WELCH & SMITH.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. Examine W. L. Douglas's \$2.00 for Gentlemen and Ladies. J. Freeman, Agt., The Dalles, Or.

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