The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1891

THE DALLES PORTAGE.

The construction of the Dalles, Dufur & Silkstone Railroad is a project that the people of this city cannot afford to pass over slightingly, and the measure should receive all legitimate aid it is in their power to bestow. In our local columns to-day will be found a report of the visit of the Portland chamber of commerce committee, which body has the matter of securing transportation facilities around the river obstructions under consideration. There can be no mistaking the fact that the mercantile interests of the metropolis are keenly alive to the situation and are earnestly at work to secure the same. The Norton survey from this city to the Deschutes river has demonstrated that a practicable route, over which a line can be constructed at a comparatively small cost, with an average grade of forty feet, while the greatest encountered is 52 feet, and this only for a short distance can be built. The gentlemen visiting Portland and inducing the chamber of commerce committee to investigate the merits of this route have done a good service. The committee has made its investigation, and, while not expressing any opinion as to their probable action, it is certain that their members were not only surprised, but gratified with what they saw. This proposed line will, if carried out, give an excellent portage route around the dalles obstructions and, if extended to a proposed point above the mouth of the Deschutes river, it will afford immense relief to the farmers of Sherman county, while adding very materially to the business growth and advancement of our own city. This is a matter that claims the close attention of all interested in advancing the welfare of our own city, and prompt steps should be taken to ensure the carrying out of the proposed measure.

The managers of the Columbia River Railway and Navigation Comapny are making a strenuous effort to have Portland endorse and assist the road upon the Washington side of the river, but far better facilities, a more rapid means of development and the construction of a road at far less cost is offered on the Oregon side, and if the proper effort is made it can be secured.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC.

Saturday the Swiss residents in this city celebrated the six hundredth anniversary of the establishment of their republic. Swiss history falls naturally into five great divisions: 1, the origin of the confederation—up to 1291; 2, the shaking off dependence on the Hapsburgs; 3, the shaking off dependence on the empire—up to 1499 (1648); 4, the period of religious divisions and French influence—up to 1814; 5, the construction of an independent state as embodied in the constitutions of 1848 and 1874. The first epoch is the grand event in the history of the republic, and which is generally celebrated all over the world. William Tell and Winkleried have become household words with Americans, and so long as free governments are respected these names will be venerated by the lovers of liberty. With American citizens there is a generous sympathy for all republics, wherever situaten, whether in Europe or on the western hemisphere, and the celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of free institutions in the heart of monarchial Europe will be an event with which the sympathy of our people will be in unison. The liberation of the common people from the thralldom of oppression in all its forms is an occurrence that will always give joy to the residents of this country, and when it is considered that a republic existed in the Alps mountains before America was discovered by Columbus, lovers of free government cannot but feel a thrill of enthusiasm.

In criticising the attitude of our esteemed cotemporary, the *Telegram*, we meant no personal epithet by the term "tin-plate liars," only in so far as it is one of the many Democratic papers who are attempting to throw every obstacle in the way of the manufacture of tin-plate in this country. The same arguments now being used by the free-trade press against this industry about to be inaugurated could, and perhaps was, with equal propriety, used to discourage the manufacture of steel rails, and to-day the United States is competing with England in that line. American rails are now sold in nearly every country in the world, and, only a few years ago, free-traders said they could not be made with profit in this country. The McKinley bill makes the same thing possible with tin plate, and in the next decade, with protection, American tin-plate will be found in the markets of the world. Every industry established acts as a check to the constant stream of gold which is leaving this country to help enrich the capitalists of Europe and support its laboring population. As protectionists, we are thoroughly in earnest in attempting to develop the natural resources of the country, and keeping every dollar possible in circulation among our wage-earners.

Democratic editors are averse to being called free-traders, and yet, on all occasions, they throw every obstacle in the way of protection principles. As regards wool-raising in Eastern Oregon, some are honest enough to say that they can imagine no great injury resulting if the sheep industry in this region were wiped out of existence. It would seem to us very much if they would make such assertions in their columns, for then Republican editors would know their positions, and how to attack them. As it is, if protection is defended, they say: We are protectionists, but we believe in *reform*. The truth of the matter is, they are opposed to anything and everything which ensure the success of the Republican party, and for this reason advocate the doctrines of the Cobden club. But on this economic question there is one clearly-defined dividing line, and that is protection, as practiced by the United States, Germany, France, Russia and Italy, and free trade, as carried out by British statesmen. There is no half way ground, and Democrats must understand that they cannot fire their broadsides at the American policy, and, when attacked, hide behind protection breastworks. They must be classed as free-traders, and, however unpatriotic it may seem, be placed with that portion of our citizens who believe in admitting the fabrics of other nations free of duty, even though it throws our wage earners out of employment and reduces them to the level of European paupers. The best argument in favor of protection is the history of this country during its most trying epochs, and the power of resuscitation when unforeseen disasters—such as the late civil war—have drained our resources and for a time paralyzed industry.

During the past few months $60,000,000 have been drawn from the banks of the United States by foreign capitalists. This, as a matter of course, has created a stringency in the money market and has depreciated values in all products. Wool has felt the effect, and so has labor. Until this deficit has been replenished by the sale of wheat, trade will be cramped in all departments, and capitalists will be slow to invest and the resources of the country slow to develop. This drain of gold has had a very depressing effect, and buyers have been slow to purchase and cautious about paying a fair price. The coinage of silver will not remedy this discrepancy, for gold is the only real representative of value in this country. If congress would let silver alone, and allow finances to regulate themselves there would be less fear manifested by foreign holders of our securities and consequently less drainage of coin from this country.

The Salem *Capital Journal* is endeavoring to find out if Gov. Pennoyer's newly-appointed attorney-general still holds his position as cashier of the Linn County National bank. It is not yet fully satisfied upon the point, although pursuing its quest so far as to write to the comptroller of currency at Washington. The political significance of the whole matter, as viewed by the *Journal*, is this: When the Democratic party was waging its campaign against D. P. Thompson as a Republican, and "president of seventeen banks," no such appointment would have been made. Its consistency would have been too apparent. But in times of no excitement, when people are asleep, Gov. Pennoyer slips in a national banker as attorney general over the people. The question whether he is still an officer in the Linn County National bank is not yet officially determined in the negative.

James Russell Lowell, well known to all American readers, died Wednesday after a lingering illness. He was born in 1819, and consequently 72 years of age. Descended from an old New England family, for many years he has helped to establish the reputation of that portion of the country for literary genius. Before the war he took a prominent part in the anti-slavery agitation, and some of his best known works are scathing satires upon the slave holding part of our history. At one time minister to Spain, afterward to England, he acquitted himself with credit to his name and honor to the nation he represented. As a politician he will not rank high, for his politics were guided by his patriotism and his sympathies; but as a poet and author he will occupy a leading position, for he possessed genius, and this is honored among all nations.

The treacherous surf at Sea View has had more than its usual number of victims this summer. Two were drowned last week, and one Sunday morning, and the season is not nearly over. These fatal casualties are caused by carelessness on the part of bathers and by a lack of proper safeguards. There should be some protection provided against the treacherous undertow by means of life-lines, life-buoys, or surf-boats in case of an emergency. One person saved would repay a thousand times the expense incurred, and without such protection afforded this portion of the ocean beach will receive but little patronage in the future.

The honor bestowed by the appointment to the irrigation convention in Salt Lake is an empty one, as each delegate is supposed to bear his own expenses. It is important that some system of irrigation be adopted by the northwest, and the discussion of this subject at the meeting would no doubt be very beneficial to our people. Under these circumstances, we believe our next legislature would reimburse any representative who would incur the necessary outlay in attending the convention.

The people of Dufur expect to have railroad communication with The Dalles within another year, and the citizens of that town will do everything possible to help on the project. This city, which will be benefitted by all roads to the interior, should subscribe generously and exhibit that degree of enterprise which is befitting her advantageous position.

A REDUCTION DEMANDED.

The board of railroad commissioners has cited the officers of the Union Pacific road to appear before them on the 18th inst. to show cause why proposed reductions should not be made in its present schedule of rates.

General Attorney Cotton, representing the company in Portland, will meet the commission in company with other officials at the time designated and hopes to convince the members that no reduction should be made. He says:

I think the modification applies to grain and flour shipped from The Dalles and possibly from Arlington, but of the latter point, I am not certain. We hope to be able to show that the rates should not go into effect. Between The Dalles and Portland the cost of operating the Union Pacific is very large, as there are many trestles on the line. The main reason why the reduction should not be made is the original cost of construction. The local traffic in the territory where it is proposed to make the reduction is small, and if the road had to depend upon it for any part of its support it would not be in it, as the saying goes.

Mr. Cotton also states that the O. R. & N. Co. has been one of the great factors in the development of Oregon, and yet to-day it is not earning 6 per cent in a country where money commands a better interest. Naturally Mr. Cotton talks entirly from a railroad point of view. So far as the local traffic is concerned in the territory wherein the proposed reduction is to be made, the Union Pacific is not wholly blameless if there has been a lack of business for its road. It has pursued a selfish policy in the matter of dealing with the farming community of the interior by fixing a rate upon grain at such a high figure as to make its raising throughout a large extent of territory practically impossible.

Whether or not the railroad commission can successfully carry out the proposed reduction remains to be seen. Without doubt it will be carried into the courts and the railroad corporations unite in the endeavor to defeat the object sought to be attained. In a measure the question will soon be met, so far as The Dalles and surrounding country is concerned by the opening of a competitive line of transportation inaugurated by The Dalles, Portland and Astoria transportation company, and the favorable prospect of having within a short time a complete portage road from this city to the Deschutes river. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the present high rates on grain now demanded by the Union Pacific may be speedily reduced so as to give a general relief to all who have grain and other products to ship over its lines.

OPPOSED TO PROSPERITY.

The tin-horn editor of the Portland *Telegram*, an alleged Democratic paper, appears to be greatly exercised over the possibility of the successful manufacture of tin plate in this country. Even should the present development of the industry in the United States result in the home manufacture of all the tin consumed in this country, the "tin plate liar" of the *Telegram* sees only a personal benefit to be derived by combinations of the manufacturers and the employment of foreign pauper labor, while the wages of every farmer will be decreased on account of the injury done to the surplus product in the market.

The fact is that the Democratic party does not want to see the manufacture of tin plate in this country made a success and by false argument and lying statements seek to convince the people that the protective policy of the Republican party is bringing disaster upon them. How different the expression of the London *Times*, never our friend, always our enemy when it says: "The United States do not approach the question of protective tariff from the same standpoint as ourselves. The object of their statesmen is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for their country, but to keep up, by whatever means possible, the standard of comfort among the working classes."

No less discouraging to the free-trade Democracy is the report on the economic situation made last month by the chairman of the Cobden club. Said he:

Upward of two millions and a half of books and pamphlets, and fourteen millions and a half of leaflets, have been circulated during the twenty five years of the Cobden Club's existence. They had intended to do useful work, yet the reports from foreign countries are not satisfactory, and the yearning for protection within the confines of Great Britain grows without check.

THE ARID LANDS CONVENTION.

It is hardly probable that Oregon will be properly represented at the arid lands convention, to be held in Salt Lake City next month. Gov. Pennoyer has appointed thirty delegates to represent this state at the meeting, which promises to be one of more than usual importance, but the selections made are not generally of a character to ensure a proper representation of the state. No provision is made to meet the expenses of the delegation, and it is not at all reasonable to expect that the gentlemen selected by the governor will feel called upon to not only lose considerable time, but also to foot the bills.

When, some weeks ago, the governor of Utah asked Gov. Pennoyer to appoint a delegation of citizens to represent Oregon at the coming convention to be held at Salt Lake City, he very properly turned the matter over to the Portland chamber of commerce, which, in turn, placed it in the hands of the state board of commerce. Correspondence was at once begun with all the boards of trade in the state, with the view of securing the names of a sufficient number of persons to attend the convention that would give to Oregon a creditable representation. It was the purpose of the state board of commerce to secure a delegation of men who would not only attend the meeting, but also composed of members who were not only interested in the questions to be discussed, but also fully competent to discuss the same. The effort to secure such a delegation was successful, and a list of the names was sent to Gov. Pennoyer, but he seemingly took no notice of the same, as the day following its receipt he sent out his own selections. Of the thirty delegates he has appointed it is not probable that half a dozen, if even that number, will accept the honorary commission tendered them unless they can devise some means of defraying the expenses of their trip from sources outside their own pockets. Those of the governor's appointees who do not intend to accept the same should immediately decline so that the vacancies can be filled by some one who will perform the duties expected, and so ensure to Oregon a fair, and, at the same time, competent representation.

If the Republican press refer to the record of the Democratic party during the "late unpleasantness," these references are stigmatized as the "bloody shirt" and they are accused of reviving sectional hatred. With such nice scruples about any criticism of the acts of a political organization that controlled national affairs for long periods, we are surprised to call the following ghoulish attacks on the reputations of two of the most honored presidents who have ever occupied the White House, and who are now resting at peace in the silent chambers of the dead, mourned and revered by the nation at large, from a Democratic exchange:

Ulysses S. Grant permitted a gang of treasury thieves to make his parlors their headquarters, and escaped indictment himself because the law officers depended on him for their tenure in office. * * *

James A. Garfield held railroad stock, from which he received bounties, and at the same time occupied a congressional seat, in open violation to the constitution.

These are only two of four that the same article attempts to malign, now that they cannot deny these slanders. Gen. Grant and President Garfield, during their lifetime, refuted every charge made against them by the Democracy, and the party will make no friends by this cowardly attack on dead men.

The death of Dr. Lindsay, in Portland, removes one of the best-known clergymen in the northwest. A Christian in the truest sense of the word and a ripe scholar, his demise will be mourned all over the northwest. For many years he occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, always attracted large congregations, and in all efforts to better the condition of his fellows was a leader. His name will live long, and no man could be called away by the dread summons which all must obey who would cause more universal sorrow.

As a practical lesson in protection, we saw to-day at the freight depot a car labeled, T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Pure Lard, Smoked Meats. In the name of common sense, is it profitable for the people of Oregon to buy lard and smoked meats in Iowa, when they can be produced here with equal facility, and the money saved to the community? This is protection in its simplest form, and which Democrats have opposed because it was Republican loctrine.

The railroad commission did good work when it made the reduction of ten per cent. on products via the Southern Pacific, and it is hoped that it will continue in the same line by reducing freight rates on other railroads in the state. If the commission will do something for farmers and producers it will establish a good reputation, and redeem itself from being considered a sinecure and furnishing fat positions for legislative favorites.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Douglass county Farmers' Alliance has passed resolutions denouncing proposed improvements to the county court house.

Hon. S. C. Hyde, of Spokane, suggests Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, as the successor of Governor Ferry, and one having excellent qualifications for the position.

From the amount of attention the Walla Walla *Statesman* gives to the Ohio campaign and the denunciation of McKinley, one might think that the great advocate of protection was running for office in Washington.

World's Fair Commissioner Meeker, of Washington, has discovered that the law creating the state board of commissioners contained no emergency clause, and that all the business transacted by the commissioners has been illegal.

The Roseburg *Review* is after Governor Pennoyer's scalp, all on account of the removal of Dr. Harry Lane from the superintendency of the insane asylum. The deposed official and the irate editor are cousins, and the Lane family, all Democrats, are up in arms against his gubernatorial nibs.

Sherman county expects to raise 750,000 bushels of grain this year. This is an argument which cannot be refuted for a railroad into that portion of Eastern Oregon. The farmers of Sherman county should ship every pound of grain on opposition boats at The Dalles, and would do it if a line of railroad were built.

The Oregon Pacific employes, who have not received their pay for over six months, have placed their claims in the hands of Attorney-General Chamberlain for collection. The company is in serious financial straits and it would appear that its leading spirit, T. E. Hogg, who lives in sumptuous style in New York, is most appropriately named.

THE AMERICAN POLICY FOR AMERICANS.

Our brother of the *Sun* does not like being classified as a British free-trader, and when we attacked him in this regard falls back on sarcasm and satire, and calls to his aid Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; but, strange to say, has no quotation from Mrs. Partington, Josiah Allen's Wife or Petroleum V. Nasby. These he overlooked, undoubtedly, or else his article would have been complete, and he would have borrowed from all American wits to supply his lack of argument. From the time he put the free-trade chip on his shoulder and dared us to knock it off we have been so confident of the correctness of our position on this question that we have indulged in no sophomoric wit or facetiæ. If he has nothing better with which to fill his editorial columns than humorous trash we have no objection—this is suited to his taste. He makes a bold stride, and it is the usual tactics of the defeated party when they cannot answer argument by argument to resort to such despicable means. We quote from his last article:

Unable or unwilling to attack us on our own ground he tries to make a platform for us, built entirely by his own plans and cut out of his own imagination, and then proceed to demolish it.

In the same article he defines his position in such clear language that it reads very much like an excerpt from a speech of some British statesman in the house of parliament. We give it in full:

We believe that only such a tariff should be levied as would suffice to meet the expenses of an honestly and economically-administered government; that articles usually denominated luxuries, when imported into this country, should bear the greater part of this burden. That the principle adopted by the Republican party and called "tariff for protection" is a hollow and shameful fraud, designed by its projectors to deceive the people by its attractive name and to prolong that party's grasp on place and power, first by a short lease, while the people are still deceived by its specious promise, and second, to prolong that grip by the use of the tithes contributed by the favored class, to be used as a vast corruption fund.—*Sun, July 22d.*

If this is not British free-trade we do not know what is. Democrats are ashamed of their position on this economic question, like they are of their record during the late war. But let us analyze this Democratic position, and he is of the "bedrock" kind and "to the manner born." He believes that "only such a tariff should be levied as would suffice to meet the expenses of an honestly and economically administered government." This is British free-trade, for the statesmen of that country advocate and follow the same policy. In other words, according to every authority on political economy, he is a free-trader and, as such, we have met and defeated him, according to his own acknowledgment.

During this discussion we have attempted to argue an principles, and not resort to any sophomoric quirks of rhetoric; but we have found our enemy as nimble and unstable as the flea. When completely routed in any position he falls back on another, and when worsted in argument he falls back on personal insinuations, and says he believed his "argumentative friend had taken a trip to the coast." This was to hide his own discomfiture. We have utterly refuted every position he has taken, and have nailed him to his own standard until he writhes and squirms like a fly impaled with a pin. Next week we shall have another dose of Tupper, Partington or Nasby in order to divert public attention from his terrible defeat. His platform would not build up a single industry in the United States, and to-day we should have been dependent on Great Britain for every article in use—fabrics and cutlery. This is what the great English statesman, Fox, meant when, discussing the Oregon question, he said that Great Britain would conquer the country by Manchester fabrics and Sheffild cutlery as effectually as if a British soldier occupied every foot of the soil. This is British free-trade, and this is the position of Democrats on the great economic question, and they cannot deny it. With tariff for revenue only there would be no watch factories, no rolling mills, no cotton factories, no Bessemer steel rails, no home industries of any kind, and, although our armies conquered the hired Hessians during the revolution, our citizens would be paying tribute to England to-day in every shirt, vest, pantaloons or coat worn, and every implement used, and would be more thoroughly conquered than if we had been defeated at Trenton, Yorktown or Saratoga. This is the whole matter in a nutshell of what tariff for revenue only would have amounted to in these colonies, and we dare any Democrat from Maine to California or from Texas to Washington to deny it.

The protectionists stand on a solid platform. They say:

I. Protection enabled the country to be independent of European monarchies by building up home industries.

II. Protection developed the natural resources of the country by keeping out foreign articles, the products of pauper labor in monarchial countries.

III. Protection, in years when there has been a stringency in money matters, has enabled the country to bridge over financial disasters by keeping every cent of the circulating medium at home.

IV. Protection enabled the United States—as it did France after the Franco-Prussian war—to pay a heavy indebtedness after the late Democratic civil war, and made the credit of the country on a solid basis with all nations of the world.

V. Protection has built up industries in the manufacture of implements, steel rails, watches, fabrics and woolen goods.

On the contrary, Great Britain would have owned this country to-day as completely as she did before the revolt of the colonies, and American labor would have been on a par with the paupers of Manchester, Sheffield and other cities in England if free-trade had been adopted by the fathers of the republic.

We cannot discuss this doctrine except in the broadest sense, and if we impale our antagonist on the wall of his own sophistry we cannot release him, but let him squirm and drive the pin deeper. His knowledge of Tupper, Mother Partington or Nasby will avail him nothing. He must controvert facts, and not evade them. The American people think and cannot be deluded. McKinley's tariff bill has only been in operation six months, and no honest man will say it has been fairly tested. Within the last few months $60,000,000 has been withdrawn from the circulating medium in this country by European security-holders, and this has depreciated values in all articles—even in wool.

Our cotemporary wants to know what "the conditions being equal" mean. We cannot express it in simpler language. It means if wool from Ohio, California, Texas or Oregon were placed in the Boston market of the same cleanliness, quality and strength of fibre as the Australian product, the home fleece, by reason of the protective duty, would have the advantage, and this is apparent to any one. If the McKinley bill had not been in operation the Oregon clip would command a less price than it does at present—the conditions being equal—and it will require no argument to prove this.

One of the almost miraculous consequences of protection is that it admits of competition in manufactures, thus lowering the price, in some instances, to the minimum of the imported article—as is shown in the price of steel rails. But without protection these industries would never have come into istence. Further, as a British statesman said in parliament only a few years ago (and he was cheered to the echo by British free-traders), "If our articles can be admitted free in the United States we can throttle and strangle their industries by throwing our *surplus products* on their markets for little or nothing, and then, after we have killed their industries, our articles will command the highest price we desire. We want their trade at all hazards, for the golden future it promises." Protection is, therefore, necessary during the infancy of our industries, and it is also necessary when articles are selling at the minimum price of the imported article, not to admit the *surplus products* of pauper looms to kill and destroy our manufactures.

When it comes to the discussion of the suffrage question we shall unequivocally state our position, and shall logically express our ideas. As the *Sun* editor states the matter in his squirming at our impaling him, we cannot object to only "citizens of the United States being admitted to suffrage." This is a platform of sufficient broad guage for any to stand upon, and if we discuss this matter with him we shall not object to this plank.

We hope our cotemporary will stand to the question, and leave Tupper, Mother Partington and personal insinuations alone. He has as much as he can possibly do for the next six months to defend Democratic, British free-trade and its disastrous effects upon the country.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Low Rate on Freight.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 11.—The state board of railroad commissioners at their meeting to day adopted a rate of 10 per cent off the Southern Pacific Company's rate on grain on all of that company's lines in Oregon. There will be a reduction on green fruit, vegetables, live stock, and lumber, to go into effect September 1.

This evening the board refused the Southern Pacific further time in which to furnish data of shipments before adopting or rejecting the schedule of reduced rates as recommended by the board. The tariff sheets as recommended by the board for the Southern Pacific's lines in Oregon were adopted and are to go into effect the 1st of September. These new sheets will be issued from the state printing office to morrow. A horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. has been made on grain, and on other commodities the reduction will average about 15per cent. No reduction has been made on the merchandise rate, the new schedule affecting only the natural products of Oregon, such as grain, live stock, green fruit, vegetables, lumber, etc. Should the railway company not adopt the rates as recomended the board will take actions through the courts to compel enforcement of the rates.

Man Can Make Rain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—C. R. Farwell today received a telegram from Professor Shyrenfurth, in charge of the rain producing experiments provided for by the last congress, now being conducted on the ranch of Nelson Morris, of this city, in Texas. The professor says that the first experiment was made yesterday, powder being exploded high in the air; that clouds began to gather, and that it is raining heavily here to day.

One of the party, in an interview, said to day: "We do not think the explosions actually produced the storms, but they were undoubtedly instrumental in precipitating the moisture which the clouds brought to that locality, and greatly increased the intensity of the storm. The amount of precipitation was greatest in the vicinity of the operation. We will continue to make tests as to the density of the atmosphere so that bombs may be adapted to every possible condition. When sufficiently satisfied upon these and similar points, decisive experiments will be made. The rain to-day was the first good rain in this vicinity for several months."

Why the Panama was Seized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The state department has not yet received any information of the reported seizure of the Pacific Mail steamship *City of Panama* at La Libertad, San Salvador. It has been advised of the threatened intention of the authorities of San Salvador to seize the vessel at Acajutla because she left the port of San Salvador without properly clearing under the law. The department telegraphed United States Minister Pacheco to examine into the facts immediately and make a report of the result of his investigation.

The Itata Cited as an Example.

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 11.—The general agent of the Pacific Mail line at Guatemala says he took it for granted that the confiscation had been made because of some violation of the laws, but, to make sure, he inquired by telegram if that was the case. Minister of Commerce Amaya telegraphed the following reply: "The *City of Panama* did not leave La Union without the permission of the health board, as you say. She did, however, leave without a permit from the authorities of the port. This has led to the seizing of said steamer, and in consequence she has been declared confiscated. We are carrying out in this matter the same doctrine which the United States applied in the case of the *Itata*, of the Chilian rebel squadron."

Fell With a Crash.

DAYTON, Wash., Aug. 11—This evening at 6 o'clock, a loud rumbling crash was heard, coming from the direction of the Portland flour mills. It was soon ascertained that some 1700 feet of the new flume had fallen, entailing a loss of some $8000. The penstock also fell, crushing in the office which had been also newly built. The flume was new and had not been in position but a few days. The cause of the disaster is not known, as it all went down without warning. The mill will not be in running order for some six weeks. This will be a big loss to the company, as wheat is now being brought in. A number of parties had a narrow escape, but no one was injured.

The Loan Association Swindle.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.—Investors of this city, it is said, lost over $20,000 through the National Capital Savings Building and Loan Association in Chicago. It is also said the arrest of the officers of that concern was due to the expose made by the Denver real estate exchange, their crooked operations having been shown up, and the attention of the governor and United States district attorney called to them five months ago.

James Russel Lowell Dead.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—James Russel Lowell died this, Wednesday morning, at 2:10 o'clock, after an illness of three weeks. During all this time a nurse has been at his bedside constantly and from those who were near to him it is learned that he has been unconscious during most of this time. A complication of diseases, particularly affecting the liver and kidneys, was the cause of his death.

Another Railroad Combination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—A New York special says a story is current in Boston to the effect that the Hopkins-Searles and Crocker interests in the Central Pacific and the Atchison people's Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific interests will be brought closer together than over before, and that representatives of the California parties above mentioned recently had interviews with the Union Pacific and Gould people, looking to such a combination.

Senator Squire Again Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Last night a report was circulated to the effect that the mission to China was offered to Senator Squire, of Washington. Acting Secretary Wharton said: "It is quite likely, but I don't know anything about it." It is not thought, however, that Senator Squire would resign, as his senatorial term has just begun.

Children Cry

for PITCHER'S

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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

NEW TO-DAY.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF Oregon for the County of Multnomah.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Little deceased.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale, duly made and entered of record in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah by Hon. J. C. Moreland, Judge thereof, on the 6th day of August, 1891, the undersigned, C. W. Lomler, administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder at the front door of the county court house in Dalles City, county of Wasco and State of Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of the

23d day of September, 1891,

the following described real property, situated in the county of Wasco and State of Oregon, to-wit:

The north one-half of the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian, for cash paid at the day of sale, in United States gold coin, or on cash down and the balance in one year or less, secured by a mortgage on the above described real property by the purchaser of such property.

C. W. LOMLER, Administrator of the estate of Michael Little, deceased.

W. L. NETTING, Administrator's Attorney. Dated August 14th, 1891. aug15-5t

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., August 10, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., on Sept. 2d, 1891, viz:

CHESTER W. EMERSON,

Hd. No. 1707, for the N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and SW¼ NE¼, Sec 26, Tp 1 N, R 15 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph C. Egbert, James Hurst, Isaac Young, Martin Jaksha, all of The Dalles, Or.

aug15 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR RE PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., August 8, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. land office at The Dalles, Or., on Sept. 2d, 1891, viz:

JOSEPH R. HALL,

Hd. 1947, for the S½ SE¼, Sec 26, Tp 1 N, R 12 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jacob Obrist, Hiram Chittenden, E C Teague, A Walters, all of The Dalles, Or.

aug15 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

St. Mary's Academy,

THE DALLES, WASCO CO., OR.

First-Class Boarding School for Girls,

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. The fall term opens Sept. 7th. For particulars address

aug15-1m SISTER SUPERIOR.

NOTICE.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Prineville Irrigation Company for the digging of a ditch one metre and 260 rods long; amount of earth to be moved, 27,000 cubic yards. Bids will be received until the 25th day of August. Work to commence the 15th day of September, 1891.

PRINEVILLE IRRIGATION CO., Per T. A. CREE, Sec., Prineville, Crook County, Oregon.

aug15-1m

STRAYED.

ONE SORREL, BALD-FACED HORSE, about 10½ hands high, ears inclined to lop; branded M H, connected, on left hip. Will pay reward of $5 for return of horse or any information leading to his recovery. Address O. S. MORGAN, The Dalles, Or.

aug15-1m*

NEW TO-DAY.

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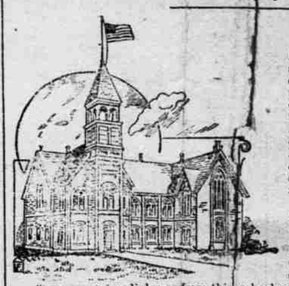
MONMOUTH, OREGON.



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Or J. M. POWELL, A. M., Vice President. aug

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