.AUGUST 29, 1891 M'KINLEY AND THE OHIO CAM

Thio has been the scene of many famous political campaigns, but the one which will be opened at Niles today, says the Inter-Ocean of last Saturday, bids fair to become the most memorable of them all. The head of the ticket, Wm. McKinley, Jr., is in himself an issue. No man since Henry Clay has been in his own personality so distinctively the embodiment of a political idea as Mr. Mc-Kinley. While intelligent and broadguaged on general politics, he gradually came, and that through no selfpushing, to be the recognized leader of the party in the present application of the American doctrine of protection, and the bill which he framed became a law, with changes too slight to materially modify its character. He made a thorough study of the subject in its practical phases, and the workings of the law thus far have abundantly justified the wisdom of the Republican congress in accepting his guidance in the readjustment of the

has ever usurped the reins of political authority. Chase, Wade, Sherman, Garfield, McKinley, and others hardly less illustrious, have ine spirit of popular government has gards meted out by the people ing any right of dicta-

> as colleagues such of a Republican legislature next ill he the outcome, albeit spe-

It may be expected that the Ohio campaign of 1891 will be educational in character. The speeches made will general attention. If Govinley and hold up his end tain to attract gen-

cial effort will be mrde by the Farm-

legislature,

and that the present-

EAT M'KINLEY.

nchester (Ingland) Examry, recently declared, "If ould be depended upon, British capital and British workmen would follow the trade across the seas. The result of the Ohio election this year far to determine the permanency of cess will encourage she establishment of tin-plate and other new industries, while his defeat would have a disuraging effect on the friends of the Foreign manufacturers could Kinley's defeat."

work against McKinley's election, as ation of a new American industry that resources should be fully developed, will supplant a Welsh monopoly of and all facilities for factories called in the American market.

GREAT CEREAL EXPECTATIONS.

17th instant devotes a page or more of three states-Minnesote, North Dakota and South Dakota. The grand total for the three, is set down as 157,000,000 bushels distributed as follows: Minnesota 66,000,000 bushels; South Dakota, 40,000,000 bushels, and North Dakota 51,000,000 the use of dog's flesh in sausage is

more than approximations. It is safe the finding of the tail or ear of a ca- sooner coined than it was shipped to states is not far from 150,000,000 friendly, practical joke, to be remembushels. The grand total for the future occas whole country is set down as 500,-000,000 busnels. If the farmers have

be quite as large in proportion, and the oat crop too. The entire grain crop of the United States is now estimated at 3.177,000,000 bushels, which is 28 8 per cent, in excess of last year and 14.7 greater than the average since and including 1880. Every staple crop of the country is reported to be large, and there is every reason to expect a year and an era of remarkable prosperity, the three states named being no more highly favored than the

corn belt further south.

Our esteemed cotemporary makes no special mention of the great wheat growing region in the northwest-Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho-in portions of which the crop will be from 60 to 70 bushels to the This may make our eastern neighbors look incredulously upon the figures, but we are assured that in the Palouse country some farms produce 90 bushels. Our portion of the Union is the garden spot of the United States, and can furnish wheat, fruit and vegetables for the world.

FROTECTION AGAIN.

o keep in favor with the solid south. and thus have this prestige over Republicans in presidential campaigns. For this reason the Mills bill suited

the Democratic brethren, for it attempted to kill northern industries and build up southern ones at the same time. The McKinley bill is received with little favor because it places sugar grown and manufactured in following, from the Albany Democrat, is a fair specimen of Democratic logic: If our high tariff friends continue in this state of enthusiasm over the fall in the price of sugar from the remoyal of the duties upon that article, isn't there danger Morton or a Cameron, but insisted that they will implant a desire in the minds of the public to try this experiment of reluction on some other articles? We really fail to see how there is any possible escape from this logic. Thus a broad avenue may be opened to that fearful free trade which has before not been mentioned without a

Regarding sugar, it is a necessary article of food, and at no time has the United States produced sufficient to at a less price than the importsupply the demand. Therefore a tax ed article. The tariff is not a tax on the article would not be a benefit, and would be increasing the burdens of consumers and benefitting only a leyied, goods would be as high as they few planters in Louisiana. This cannot be said of wool or any other protected article. It has been proved conclusively that there is sufficient wool produced in the United States to supply the demand of manufacturers, says, if you want to clothe yourself and the imported article is not needed. with English goods, this country will this South American republic the symats as Pendleton, Protectionists do not believe in taxing make the importer pay a heavy duty Our citizens are firmly convinced that as good wool can be raised in Ohio, of the article by competition. Demo- despotism of President Balmaceda. Oregon and California as elsewhere; cratic sophistry is always on the sur- Chili is the most advanced of the latin but that the industry cannot thrive if face in that party's politics, and it is republics on this continent, and the the foreign product is admitted free of ers' Alliance to élect an anti-Sherman duty. This cannot be said of sugarwithout beet cultivation succeeds beyond the expectations of the most sanguine-and however high the protective daty our people must depend upon the foreign product for this necessity of daily consumption. The reasoning of protectionists is simple and logical. It is not considered advisable to put a tariff on neces- traders, as they in no wise believe in Mafia dispute and his advocacy of saries of life if, by so doing, it taxing those who are compelled to use reciprocity with countries whose man will not increase their production an article when it cannot be manu- ufacturers would not come in comhere, and eventually build up a home fretured as cheaply here as it can in petition with the products of this adustry; but with an erticle that can be grown or produced with equal facility as in a foreign country, it is est good to the greatest number, and If Mr. Blaine runs for president in patriotic to keep the foreign product in every instance patriotically give 1892 he will receive the votes of a busband and steal money that she knew out of the market as much as possible by high protective duties. This is American labor. commendable, for it properly discriminates in favor of our own citizens against foreigners, and has a tendency to stop the constant drain upon our

KEEP THE MONEY AT HOME. circulating medium to pay for im- motive power to water navigation it that city, and if what it says (and we for him, however, and drew a bead on ported articles. The Democratic party pursued a similar policy regardno ship could be built of sufficient cais doing a good work for that municiis doing a good work for that municiis doing a good work for that municiis doing a good work for that municiing the Chinese, and are advocating pacity to carry coal to propel a vessel pality. A paper that will keep silent pistol. Mrs. Phelps, who had watched similar measures regarding European across the Atlantic. Years of actual when it sees a corrupt ring rule mupauper labor of all nationalities what- experiment have proved the conclusion | nicipal affairs is not worthy of support, | hours later, made a futile attempt ever. The republic, when first insti- absolutely incorrect. Professors in and occupies the unenviable position will be regarded everywhere as going tuted, adopted protection as an econ- some of our colleges have attempted of the subsidized organ. It may hap- could be found to molest him. Phelps omic principle, and has always pros to prove that no nation can prosper pen that combined capital may atthe new law. Mr. McKinley's suc- pered during years of high duties, but and grow without adopting a free- tempt to "down" the Talk, but if the augurate an opposite policy have suf-fered financial disaster. trade policy, and the actual experi-ence of the United States. France and onstrate the capacity of Eastern Ore- theory that no ship could be built to

The harvest of this year will demford under these circumstances gon as a grain-growing region, and carry enough fuel to generate steam to ontribute the sum named in the the large and luscious fruit of all va- propel her across the ocean. These ord dispatch to bring about Mr. rieties produced this season will facts simply prove that frequently clearly prove our capability in this theories will not produce the result With what truth did another Eng- regard. For these reasons the citi- expected, while experimental knowllish newspaper speak of the Tribune, zens of The Dalles and vicinity can edge is something upon which im-Times and Herald, all of which are at honestly hold out the hand of wel- plicit reliance can be placed. A very come to the home-seeking immigrant. practical illustration of the benefits of "strong-sided champions of British We have broad acres and fruitful valerests in Chicago." Their efforts leys and mountain slopes, which will from the Town Talk, of Astoased to the same end as the "sum amply reward the husbandman for ria; and the statements therein labor expended. Oregon has now iner and Times urges about 350,000 population; but in the next decade she should approach a million. To accomplish this all our requisition. The large rivers which course through the state furnish a cheap motive power for manufactures. and these should be utilized. By these means cities will grow and the to a detailed report of the wheat crop skilled and unskilled laborer can be induced to settle with us. All factors of development must be called into operation, and by pursuing such a course our advancement in the future

will be phenomenal. criminal. Our people are not as as-These figures make no claim to be the finding of the tail or ear of a caore than approximations. It is safe to take the finding of the tail or ear of a casooner coined than it was shipped to nine in a link of a sausage simply a Europe to pay for manufactured goods. bered and "played even" with on some

scarcity?" A Quincy (Ill.) man has lived for no bad luck in harvesting, threshing the last five years on raw prunes, and fall are very promising, for the wheat that peace will soon reign over afand marketing they ought to realize has gained three pounds in weight, crop is abundant and the price is flicted Chill. It would have been not far from a dollar a bushel for There is a moral to this, and as there ranging very high. All over Europe conformable to our wishes if the contheir crop. This of itself would be are many lean men in this state, they there have been failures, and in Rus- gressionalists had succeeded; bu one and one-fifth fare for the round trip, enough to dispel the shadow of hard should eat prunes and grow fleshy. sia and India there will not be suffi- peace of almost any kind is preferable times, but the corn crop bids fair to Oregon is a good state for prunes. | cient supply of breadstuffs to satisfy to distracting war.

GOOD DEMOCRACY.

The following, which we copy from the Eugene Guard, is a specimen of the sophistry which is being used by the Democratic press:

In 1890 we bought from the Spanish American countries \$198,000,000 worth of imports and sold them \$90,000,000 of our products. This difference of \$108,000,000, which Republicans call "a balance of trade against us," "shows at once the results of reciprocity, the necessity for it, and the romise of its future potency." So says the New York Tribnne and we agree with it. But in order to know more of the "potency" of reciprocity, consider the fast that we sold England in 1890 \$370,000,000 worth of farm products, in return for which we only received \$165,000,000 of English goods which, when taxed at the McKinley rate of an average of 60 cents on the dollar, cost us \$99,000,000 more than their valuethe selling price England charges us on the exchange for our wheat, cotton, corn and provisions, of which England takes more than half sent abroad from America. This tax cost, added to our imports received in return for agricultural exports, is equivalent in so much to a deduction from the profits of our surplus. That is, our exports of \$370,000,000 a year to England are taxed \$99,000,0000 on the exchange with Eogland. It makes no difference in results whether the tax is laid on what we give in exchange or what we get in exchange. As a tax on our trade it comes out of our trade, and we lose it. This is another demonstra tion of the necessity of reciprocity.

We send \$108,000,000 in money a year t Spanish America to settle our balances. England gets this money and sends it back to us for our agricultural products. Under this arrangement England, which offers reciprocity to us and to Spanish America alike, because it is not silly enough to tax its own trade commands the Spanish American markets with its exports, and com-Louisiana on the free list, and the mands our markets for agricultural surplus for the very simple reason that, being a better customer for us than all the rest of the world together, it has a right to have something to say in the bargain. The sophistry in this argument

that the tariff duty is paid by the con-

sumer. This is a mistake. For instance, English manufactured goods are taxed highly, and this revenue is not paid by the wearer of English clothes, but is simply a barrier to keep these goods out of the market. If it were otherwise congressmen could not have presented American made clothes, all wool, before the last session upon the American consumer, but on the foreign importer. If it were not are now, but the money would be sent out of the country to enrich European capitalists. Protection is only a tax on the foreign manufacturer, and not on the American citizen. It simply is by no means a tax on the wearer; favor of those who were battling for but has the effect to decrease the price constitutional liberty and against the well that the fallacy of this trash should be shown, by the statement of certain facts, that the tariff is never added to the price of articles, but it is placed on the market in competition with the home article, and must rise

ence of the United States, France and bravely on, they will live "long and Germany for long years has demonstrated these to be as fallacious as the protection is the following excerpt, "There are a large number of people in the United States who sincerely believe that we have not money enough, and whose chief desire is to increase the amount of the currency. We beg leave to remind them that one of the best ways of doing that is by the protectionist policy. If we adopt a freetrade tariff, and buy our manufactured | this editorial displays a commendable goods in Europe in place of making them ourselves, there will be a constant drain of gold twelve months in the year from this side of the Atlantic, the same as there was during the famous free-trade era from 1847 to 1860. President Fillmore, in his message to congress in 1852, reminded

The prospects of the northwest this plete victory over the insurgents, and

that body that notwithstanding the

enormous amount of gold furnished by

Shall we go back to a period of money

the local demand; consequently there will be no grain to export. In this emergency the hungry people of Europe must look to America for flour and bread, and our farmers will be past two or three years short crops, high freight rates and low prices have discouraged agriculturalists; but this season the crops are good, rates have been reduced and prices are ranging higher than any year since the late war. This will attract gold from Europe in liberal quanties, and will act as a great stimulant to industries and business in the northwest.

Senator Sherman made his opening speech in the Ohio campaign yesterday, and devoted his time to an examination of the silver question. Perhaps there is no, other man in the nation who has such a comprehensive understanding of the subject of finances as Senator Sherman, and the admirable system adopted by the United States was the result of his management as secretary of the treasury. Of course, a man who has had such practical experience with the successful policy of the United States, will not be found lending the least aid to the fallacies and subterfuces by which the Democratic party expect to hoodwink the farmer and laborer into supporting their nominees: and Senator Sherman has good sense and in his opinions has the advantage of being cognizant of the result of actual experiments,

Midland, Texas, have been successful, and from a barren, dry, alkali prairie that country has been changed into first-class pasture lands. If these experiments succeed in Texas why should hey not in Oregon? and what a bless ng it would be if, auring the cropgrowing season, moisture could be produced at pleasure! Uncle Jerry Rusk is undoubtedly interested in agriculture, and if the present plan pursued at the Locks is to be contined for the next two or three generations, it would be well that congress be petitioned to send these scientific rain-producers to Eastern Oregon next year. If the thing is a certainty it would insure good crops in 1892

and a sweeping Republican victory. The conflict in Chili between the ongressional party and the supporters of Balmaceda is nearing the eud, and the result is anxiously watched by the friends of free government in this country. As soon as the facts were known regarding the revolution in friends of liberty would rejoice to see human rights respected and the rule of the people firmly established.

more prominent as candidate for presior fall cn its own merits. When pro- dent in 1892 as the campaign aptection would become a tax on the proaches. His actions as secretary of cle of sugar, will be pronounced free- American, and his policy in the Europe. The economic policy of the nation, shows him to be a statesman Republican party considers the great- and an economist of the first order. O., and not friendly to him when he headed the ticket in 1884.

The object of Oregon this season river to her own advantage. As a Sound ports she must use water transriver the city on the Willamette will be the metropolis of the great northwest; and without this, the great city will be built on the Sound.

appropriate entitled article we have We have perused it thoughtfully and carefully, and can arrive at no other conclusion than that it is simply "bosh" and nothing more. The heading of genius in that line on the part of onr

the banks of the Columbia river. This has been usual for several years, and been recklessly and ruthlessly de-

The dispatches contain the intelligence that Balmaceda has won a comTELEGRAPHIC.

Chilian War is Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27-Senor Lazcano, the Chilian minister at Washington, to happy to supply their wants. For the day received a cablegram dated "Val pariso, 26th," from M. M. Aldunate, minister of foreign affairs, saying that on the 25th the insurgent army was completely deafeated in Vino del Mar. A division of the Chilian government army cut off their retreat to their ships and obliged them to surrender unconditional ly. All the country, the dispatch adds, eroment army. WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 27-"The

war is over." said Senor Pazano, the Caili an minister, to a press representative commenting on a cable dispatch received the Chilian minister of foreign aftairs. Senor Pazano wore a contented expression upon his determined face, nterpreter, beamed with enthusiasm, joy and the insurgents were led by Colone Chilian army. He succeded in securing the Chilian pavy, and on this account has been able until now to maintain his army. The Chilian government had no they have been unable to hem in the insurgents."
"Had we had ships," said Senor Pazano.

and insurgent forces on a rough map be had drawn so as to explain himself, "v would have succeeded long ago." He then traced the positions of the ar my of the Chilian government under con nand of General Velasquez, present minister of war, and who distin himself in the war between Chin and Peru ten years ago, and at Coquimbo, on the northern coast of Chili.

There were 1,000 government troops in the garrison, while below at Concepcion 1000 men were under arms. To the left of Concepcion an army of 9000 were rendezvoued between Santiago and Quin teros, above the Aconoquo river. The nsurgents under Colonel Canto moved down the coast toward Valpariso. At by a force of 500 from the government army, which had moved up from the left of Concepcion. This force held the in surgents at bay for thirty hours. In the neantime the government forces at San tiago, Concepcion and Coquimbo moved

The Park Place Disaster. NEW YORK, Aug. 25-Two bodies were ecovered from the ruins at Park Place this morning. They were identified as William H. Ellie, of Ellis & McDonald and Fredrick W. Tripple, proprietor of the drug store in the ill-fated building. The Italian laborer caught robbing the bodies yesterday, was sentenced to the penitentary for six months to-day. At 9 o,clock this morning thirty-two bodies had been taken from the rnins of the collapsed building. This leaves about thirty still missing unacounted

because of a beavy load of machinery or top of them. The coroner after investiga pathy of citizens of the United States corpse in the cellers. That would make

> to-day and appointed a committee to make an exhaustive inquiry into the causes of the calamity. The committee was instructed not to admit any liability.

At a late hour to-night the total numhad reached fifty-two. Several more

BARBOURSVILLE, W. Va., Aug. 24. consumer, Republicans, as in the arti- state have made the nation intensely shot and killed William Hance vesterds under remarkable circumstances. Hance was a notorious desperado, who took part In some unacconstable manner he won Mrs. Phelps' affection, and on August 10 preference to all articles the result of large number of citizens who were he possessed. The woman refused and Hance returned to Barboursville with her yesterday. The couple marched boldly up to Phelps' house and called him out and Eance demanded money that he The Astoria Town Talk is dealing said belonged to Mrs. Phelps. The former declined and Hance made a motion to When steam was first applied as a some powerful blows to the council of draw his revolver. Phelps was too quick

> London, Aug. 26 .- All night long tremendous hurricane prevailed throughgraph wires are prostrated, and it is imcheap means of transportation there is amount of destruction caused by the none other in Oregon, and if fearful wind and sweeping rain in about Portland desires to compete with the London, and the few outside places that dragged out of the ground by their roots, the Inland Empire. With an open and hurled into streets, lanes and byways At Newcastle the tents of the flower show almost entirely destroyed.
>
> A dispatch from South Port, in Lancas-

ter county, on the Irish sea, reports that

works were being repaired by a number orests in Washington and Oregon on and three of the men were killed instantly, but their bodies remained in contact with the wires and and were terribly has been usual for several years, and millions of feet of lumber have thus places where the wires touched the flesh, and the forms of the victims being been recklessly and ruthlessly de-stroyed. We believe there is a statute was only stunned by the shock, but lost Blame for the accideat has not yet

ON TO PORTLAND!

tion the Union Pacific will sell tickets at each week between September 16 and October 17, 1891.

Better than Ever! The North Pacific Industrial Exposi-

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Entries Close The two-year-old running stake and

ter your horses in time.

McCULLY-In this city August 21, to the wife of Mr. B. T. McCully, a daughter.

FRANKLIN-Near Dufur, August 26th, Mrs. B. G.

Buhach is the only absolutely and thoroughly effective Insect Powder upon the market, and is manufactured solely by the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company, of Stockton, The word "Buhach" is made a

part of the trade mark of said company, and all dealers are cautioned against selling any other Insect Powder under the name of Buhach. Persons who order Buhach

from their dealers and receive Insect Powder that is not an effective Insecticide will confer a favor by reporting the fact to the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company in order that all parties guilty of such practices may be exposed and prese If your dealer con't k

hach, don't let them do by selling you an inferworthless insect powder, bu communicate directly wi Buhach Producing and Ma facturing Co., Stockt who will fill your order or otherwise, and guara

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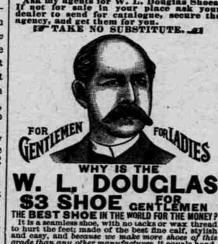
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"I use Castoria in my practice, and find i ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York. nal knowledge I can say that ost excellent medicine for chil-Dr. G. C. Osgoop, Lowell, Mass.

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the Norwegian bark Golson was wrecked off that place, and the crew saved. Numerous other minor casualties are reported. It is feared that with the restoration of the telegraph service will come news of serious disasters all along the coast.

**Berlin, Aug. 27—A horrible accident occurred at the electric works in Poson to-dar, by which three men lost their lives. The conductors on the roof of the works were being repaired by a number

**Berlin, Aug. 27—A horrible accident occurred at the electric works in Poson to-dar, by which three men lost their lives. The conductors on the roof of the works were being repaired by a number

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**Berlin, Aug. 27—A horrible accident occurred at the electric works in Poson to-dar, by which three men lost their lives. The conductors on the roof of the works were being repaired by a number of the conductors on the roof of the works were being repaired by a number of the conductors on the roof of the works were being repaired by a number of the conductors on the roof of the works were being repaired by a number of the conductors of the crew saved. Number of the cett made of the best fine calf, stylish and because me made more and the made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made work and sone, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made work and sone, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made work and sone, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and because the made Fires have begun thinning out the full current was turned into the wires, and three of the men were killed instantly, but their bodies remained in contact

BUYS worn by the boysevery where; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies 3.3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best imported shoes costing from \$4.00 said to \$4.00. \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies 2.30. \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies 3.300 Hand-sewed shoe, best imported shoes costing from \$4.00 said to \$4.00 said \$1.75 shoe for their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies 3.300 Hand-sewed shoe, best imported shoes costing from \$4.00 said to \$4.00 said \$1.75 shoe for their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies 3.400 Hand-sewed shoe, best imported shoes costing from \$4.00 said to \$4.00 said J. Freiman. Agt., The Dalles, Or.

> Business, Shorthand, of at any time. Catalogue from either school fre

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TUBBLAY, SEPT. 22, 1891.

RACE NO 1. Running—Saddle horse, stake \$5 entrance, \$50 added. Fire to enter, three to start; catch weights. The officers of the society to have the right to reject any entry that in their judgment does not strictly constitute a saddle horse. Half mile dash.

RACE No. 2. Trotting—Yearling stake, \$10 cutrance, \$50 added; \$5 payable July 1, 1891, when stake closs and entries must be made; calance of entry due Sept. 21, 1891. Half mile dash.

RACE No. 3. Trotting—Two-year-old class, mile heats, best two in three, purse of \$75.

dash.

RACE No. 5. Running—Three-eighths of a mile and repeat. Purse of \$100

RACE No. 6. Trotting—Gentlemen's roadsters, stake \$5 entrance \$50 added. Five to enter, three to start. To be driven by the cwner to road cart, half mile heats, three in five.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1891. THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1891.

RACE No. 9. Hunning Half mile dash, purse \$100.

RACS No. 8. Trotting -Three minute class, mil-heats, three in five, purse of \$100. FRIDAY, SEPT, 25, 1891.

best in five, purse of \$125.

SAURDAY, SEFT. 25, 1891.

RACE NO. 11. Running—Three-quarters of a mile handleap. Entries close Sept. 24, 1891, with payment of \$5. Weights announced 2 p. m. Sept. 25. Acceptance of wight and balance of entrance money due by 9 p. m. same day. Purse of \$125.

RACE NO. 12. Trotting—Free for all, mile heats, best three in five, purse of \$175.

RACE NO. 13. Trotting—Three-year-old class, mile heats, best three in five, purse of \$100.

amount of the purse; four or more to chart, and start.

All entries in tretting races not otherwise specified to close with the secretary at The Dalles, on sept. 1, 1891. All entries in running races not otherwise specified close with the secretary at The Dalles 6 p. m. the night before the race takes place. No money given for a walk-over. Entries not accompanied by the money will not be recognized. Neminations to be made in writing, giving the second of the property of of the prope

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First-Class Boarding School for Girls,

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