

personal benefit of the editor of this paper, and we can assure him these acts are duly appreciated. Last Saturday's issue, editorially, was almost completely devoted to proving that the reservoir was full of water, and yet we can get a dozen men to say that at the East End, at the beginning of the fire, the water soon gave out. Sunday night, at the Peters fire, from some cause, the water was not sufficient, on two occasions, for the hose to throw a stream. We are thankful to our contemporary for this indisputable proof that, even with a full reservoir, the present system is inadequate for protection against fire, and, with the system changed, there will be no better protection.

The organ appears to be terribly exercised because the press of the state thoroughly understand the water question; but the fact is as apparent as sunlight, that the pumping system would have saved The Dalles on Wednesday, Sept. 23, and that the present system would not have furnished one inch more water than there was; for the reason that, according to the estimate adopted by the city council, the new reservoir would only have been connected by a single main, while the pipes in the city north of the bluff would remain the same as they now are. We reason thus: If the reservoir was full during the fire on Wednesday, no receptacle can be fuller than full. If the new reservoir was in operation, no more water could have been crowded into the old reservoir. Experience proves that there was not enough water to subdue the flames, and therefore the system was inadequate. If the Chronicle, the ringing organ, desires to assign the cause to any other source, the editor is welcome to do it for his own satisfaction. The people know the whole history of the water fight, and know what could have been accomplished with the pumping system on Wednesday, Sept. 23, when the flames were asserting autocratic sway over our homes. With the pumping system it would have been confined to one or two blocks, and to day we would not have been forced to stand weeping over the grave of poor, honest, generous, open-hearted Joe Fitzgerald or industrious Mike Diamond, or sit amid the ashes of the burned homes and heartstones of our relatives and friends.

The ring organ first excused the progress of the fire on some flimsy reason, now it says the "pump gave out"—he means the hand engine—and in the same article says the pipe that conducts the water into the city was so full of rust that the aperture was "scarcely large enough to admit a lead pencil." This pipe had been in the ground only four years, and what may be the condition of some of the pipes that have been laid since 1863! We make the statement, and challenge contradiction, the present system is inadequate for fire protection—this has been proved on several occasions, and the experiments have cost the city millions of dollars.

The great sensation in Tacoma is the Fidelity bank robbery by the secretary E. A. Albertson, who absconded with about \$20,000 in money and \$600,000 in securities. By a scheme concocted on the part of the thief and his accomplice to save defalcation, accepted as a last resort by the president, the securities and the combination to the vault were procured. If it had not been the bank would have lost the amount and would have been powerless to transact business for some time. Albertson is still at large and may find his way to that paradise of "good men gone wrong," Canada, where he may live happy and grow up with the country. Undoubtedly Washington is a progressive state, and this gigantic bank defalcation is another evidence that there is nothing fossilized or retrogressive about the new commonwealth.

Hon. James G. Blaine is the only prominent Republican looming up for 1892. He is thoroughly American, in its significance of being in harmony with the institutions of the republic in the United States. His policy regarding the Mafia in New Orleans and reciprocity with South American countries have proved him a statesman and a friend to the best interests of the country, and if he heads the ticket in 1892 he will undoubtedly be successful. The watchword for the next campaign should be James G. Blaine and the supremacy of the United States.

The daughter of Col. Viescher, of Fairhaven, is an artist in the delineation of animals, such as jackasses and mules, and the colonel positively states he did not sit for either of the pictures; but his precocious daughter must have seen him while he was asleep and transferred the picture to canvas. We do not honor Viescher less on account of this accident; but the genius of his daughter more. It is very evident that the colonel should eat more fish, and his brain power would be recuperative, and he would not follow in the old time-worn groove of years before.

The statement we published regarding the number of families left destitute by the late fire was from information derived directly from the relief committee. We have always considered this committee the most competent persons to judge of the number of destitute people, as they have carefully examined the matter and know every person who is in need or desires relief.

It is a complimentary acknowledgment on the part of the ring organ that the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER controls the sentiment of the press of the state on the water question. The influence of an established paper, like the old, reliable MOUNTAINEER, is something wonderful.

A FREE TRADE INDOISEMENT. Among all the newspapers of the United States, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, none is more intensely free-trade and anti-protection than the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It long ago severed its connection with the Republican party on that ground. But in an editorial on the tobacco crop of the Connecticut valley, and the prices the farmers are getting, it makes an argument for protection which is complete in itself as an argument in refutation of its pet ideas on political economy.

The market price for the new crop is 27 per cent. in advance of last year and 35 per cent. in advance of two years ago. It is estimated that the cigar leaf crop of the entire United States will command a total of \$8,000,000, instead of 5,000,000, as in 1890, or \$4,000,000, as in 1889. To this is added the remark: "The increased price of American leaf will not enhance the cost of cigars, as manufacturers will simply use domestic leaf, instead of Sumatra." And this statement, he remembered, comes from a newspaper which is never weary of ringing the changes on the free-trade maxim, "a tariff is a tax."

The Republican's confession that the McKinley bill has greatly benefited the growers of cigar leaf tobacco must not be taken as any sign of a change of heart. The tariff, said the late Gen. Hancock, is a local issue. This is only one of many practical illustrations of the beneficent results of the McKinley bill. Here and there all over the country demonstrations are being furnished that it is entirely practicable to levy prohibitive duties without any burden upon the consumer. It may be a little hard on the Sumatrans or rather on the Dutch, who own the island. The poor natives who do all the work will never know the difference. It may be that the thrifty proprietors will simply raise more coffee and less tobacco, experiencing no loss. Be that as it may, the higher duties under the McKinley act must be set down, from the standpoint of those for whom congress was bound to legislate, as an unmixed good.

DEMOCRACY. The great Democratic party of the great United States convened in a great council at Saratoga, N. Y., and after great deliberation renewed its pledges of fidelity to the faith. As regards national issues, it reaffirmed the doctrine of the platform of 1884 and 1888, and solemnly stated that it was against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States. To be orthodox in the faith it denounced the silver bill of the Republican congress as a "false pretense," the appropriations granted to public works and bounties to old war veterans as "the subsidy and bounty swindle," the McKinley bill as "worse than a war tariff," and reciprocity as "the Blaine humbug," etc. Democracy, to be consistent, could not do otherwise than denounce in unqualified terms every act of the present Republican administration, and as it has not, for the past quarter of a century, evolved a single new idea in the art or science of government, the representatives of corrupt Tammany in convention assembled could not be expected to make any move in that direction. To read the platform from beginning to end proves conclusively, as a very intelligent Democrat frankly acknowledged to us to-day, the only object is to defeat the Republican party by any and all methods, and to accomplish this purpose "the end justifies the means."

The demogogy contained in these enunciations of a great national party is apparent to the most casual observer. On the silver question the plank is as equivocal as it possibly could be, and the sentence that the Democracy "is against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States," simply means that a silver dollar should be worth a silver dollar in this country, and nothing more, for there are no other dollars coined in any of the mints. The members of the Saratoga convention knew perfectly well that our present dollar is only worth 80 cents in gold; but they were afraid to pass a resolution that this coin should be up to the gold standard because they might be considered in harmony with Wall street, and dared not say that our silver dollar should pass on a gold basis for fear they might antagonize the moneyed interest of the country; therefore they couched their doctrines on the silver question, the most important one now agitating the country, in the most equivocal manner.

The simple opposition to the McKinley tariff bill, the silver legislation, reciprocity and the appropriations of the last congress, carry little weight with the thinking portion of our population, and until arguments are produced against them, or time has proved them not for the best interests of the country, they will be considered wise legislation. Of course, a party, which for twenty-five years

past has simply followed a policy of obstruction, cannot be expected to pledge itself to any plan of national government. The success of our financial system, which has reduced our national debt without crippling the resources of the country; of our industrial economy, which has paid our bread-winners higher wages than any country in the world; of our international policy, which has made the United States the foremost republic of modern times, and insured peace and harmony with all foreign nations, have all been the result of the wisdom and statesmanship of Republican administrations. Each of the measures, looking to these ends, has been opposed by the Democratic party, and the same demagogical tactics will be followed in the future. The Republican party has merited its place in the history of the country as one of principle and progression, and Democracy, however much its rough surface may be smoothed and polished, can only be known to intelligent readers as the party of obstruction and retrogression.

We received a registered letter today, containing circulars from the Oregon Press Association, and a blank form of contract for the first \$24 worth of advertising submitted to it at usual rates by E. C. Pentland, as compensation for his services as secretary; and that on all advertising submitted by E. C. Pentland after the said \$24 worth, a commission of 15 per cent. be allowed. The editor of this paper, with all due consideration for all Mr. Pentland has done towards building up a press association in this state, does not believe in a salary secretary, being persuaded that emoluments attached to the office would make it too eagerly sought for, and would tend to change this fraternal gathering of hard working workers into a money-making scheme rather than one for the mutual benefit of the profession. As regards appropriating the first \$24 to Mr. Pentland and on subsequent advertisements, we most positively and respectfully decline, with many regrets. For several years past we have attended to this matter personally, and have perfect confidence in our ability in the future.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We challenge our evening contemporary to prove a small false statement on the pumping system published in the columns of the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER for the past four years. Our files are bound in book form and are accessible to anyone.

In the United States the Republican party will not retrench upon a single principle. By the financial doctrine carried out by the leaders of the party the country has prospered, and the best monetary policy has been carried into operation that has been adopted by any nation.

The representative of the leading cigar manufacturer of New York states that "there is an unprecedented demand for the highest grade of domestic leaf, resulting in an advance in price of 30 to 40 per cent., which the tobacco growers themselves profit by." The fact for foreign goods appears to be subsidizing, which must be encouraging to the home market.

Of all the places on the Sound, Bellingham by appears the most promising. In this place there is anchorage for the commercial fleets of wheat, and timber, iron, coal and vegetable products that cannot be equalled on the coast. The Sound country is not half developed, and the possibilities of the future cannot be determined. Oregon and Washington are two grand states, and their possibilities cannot be determined at this stage of settlement in this country.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Defenders Arrested. MARSHFIELD, Oregon, Sept. 17.—Fred Chandler and Edward Albertson, the Tacoma bank robbers, were arrested four miles below Gardner last night by Chas. A. Lamkins, deputy sheriff of Tacoma, assisted by W. W. Cochran, and Eugene E. H. Moore, of Cochrane, and J. T. Hingston, of medical services. The men were immediately summoned to the jail, fully carried into execution. Albertson and Chandler were completely taken by surprise. Being ordered to throw up their hands, they were silent to comply, Chandler's hands finally went up, while Albertson reached for his revolver. Cochran was as quick, however, and drew his pistol, and fired at the defaulter, making only a flesh wound. They were easily captured then, and taken to Gardner, where medical aid was immediately summoned. Albertson has the best of care and is resting easy. Chandler lies freely, and exonerates all others than himself and Albertson from complicity in the robbery, but will not give any details leading up to the robbery of the bank. Lamkins will take Chandler to the jail, and Albertson to-morrow. Albertson will be left in charge of Deputy Sheriff Cochran until he is able to be removed.

The Sequel of a Crime. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Walter F. Horton, of St. Paul, and Miss Vanvick, of Trempeau, Wis., were married in Mastin, Wis., the residence of Miss Vanvick's brother. The groom is the man who was tried a year ago for the murder of his wife and child, and was acquitted. It was said at the time that Horton had put his wife out of the way so that he might marry Miss Vanvick. Horton was quite talkative to Minnesota reporters before his departure from that city yesterday, and seemed to want his friends to know just what he was about. "I do not wish to keep any part of the matter a secret," he said, "and I will gladly tell you all the details. I have informed my employers and all my friends, and those of the bride, and they do not care to create any sensation. I am doubtless a great many people who believe that I murdered my wife in order to marry Miss Vanvick, in spite of the fact that I was acquitted. The marriage now will probably serve to confirm the belief in the minds of some, and bring back to me the same old story, but, however, to live in the community of those about me will know that I am no criminal, but a honest man."

A Thieving Secretary. ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Charles Barhold, secretary of the German machinists' union branch in this city, was arrested yesterday at his home for forgery. He is charged with forging names of members to blank certificates of sickness and forwarding them to the treasury of the union. He was arrested in New York, for payment. Barhold confessed his guilt to Chief Tenny, and said his speculations extended over a period of two or three years. He had the names of dead members of the society to the applications for benefits. Up to last evening it was found that he had received \$10,000 for him for thirty or forty members on bogus orders, and there are twenty more complaints to be made. Barhold has been thirty years in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company and part of this time was a foreman in the company's repair department. He is forty-five years old, married, and has four children. He owns property in this city.

Killed by Highways. NEVADA, Cal., Sept.—S. Galavotti, superintendent of the Derice Drift mine, was murdered by highwaymen this morning while coming to the city with \$5000 in gold bars, just as they were in the mine. Galavotti and J. D. Ostrom were in two horse buggy ascending the South Yuba river grade, six miles from the city, when they were overtaken by the robbers. The ball entered the back of Galavotti's head and emerged from the mouth, causing instant death. Ostrom struck the horses with the whip, urging them into a run up the steep grade just as the second shot was fired. The bullet entered the neck of one of the horses, but a turn in the road soon took the team out of range of the shooters. Ostrom continued to force the team up the grade, holding his companions' dead body in the vehicle with one arm, and being soaked from head to foot with blood.

To Smuggle Opium. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Customs Inspector McGinnis made a very peculiar seizure on the Pacific Mail Company's steamer China this morning. Twenty-five packages were lying on the deck between decks and McGinnis passed them a dozen times in making his rounds. He accidentally kicked one of them and it moved freely. It was 10 feet long, 12 inches broad and 4 inches thick. This aroused McGinnis's suspicions, and he picked the plank up only to find it very light. A rigid examination followed, which showed that each plank was hollow and had been prepared for the smuggling of opium. The work had been done most skillfully and three five tael units of "dope" fitted the hollow space in a hair's breadth. Each plank would hold thirty pounds of the drug. The planks had evidently been in use as a flooring for a wharf, and had they been rushed ashore on the shoulder of a longshoreman, would have aroused suspicion. They had just been prepared and would probably have done duty before the China sailed.

County Court.

The bids for wood were opened and it was ordered that these be not made public, and that the sheriff and county judge be authorized to do the best they can in the matter.

Read 207—Bond approved and ordered that E. P. Sharp be appointed surveyor and Geo. Herbert, C. R. Bone and Jos. H. Wilson viewers to meet at beginning of said road on a day to be mentioned.

It was ordered that the county clerk and assessor make the report requested by communication.

Resignation of C. W. Freeman, justice of the peace for Deschutes precinct, accepted and A. S. Roberts appointed to fill the vacancy.

Clerk ordered to advertise for bids for keeping the county sick.

Read 208—E. H. Norton appointed surveyor and Emile Schanze, A. Anderson and Geo. A. Lieke viewers, to meet at beginning of road on a day to be mentioned.

The time extended for the assessor to complete assessment until Oct. 15, 1891.

For fixing the road to Eight Mile \$1225 were allowed, on the petition by Koonz and others.

The following bills were allowed and orders drawn for the amount:

Maier & Benton, supplies, \$ 3.35
Hood River Officer, printing, 2.50
Hugh Gleason, repairs law mower, 2.50
J. N. Simonson, witness, 5.80
C. E. Meana, " " " 3.50
J. E. Pugh, " " " 3.60
John Howe, " " " 1.70
D. O'Brien, " " " 1.70
Frank Cloutman, " " " 1.70
H. H. Learned, " " " 1.70
J. Doherty, justice fees, 18.45
A. Varney, witness, 2.70
J. N. Varney, " " " 1.70
J. Studeman, " " " 1.70
J. H. Jackson, " " " 1.70
John Crute, " " " 1.70
Emile Schanz, " " " 1.70
J. M. Marston, " " " 1.70
Wm. Tackman, juror, 1.20
Hugh Chapman, " " " 1.20
A. W. Engler, " " " 1.20
John Crute, " " " 1.20
I. C. Nicholson, " " " 1.20
J. H. Blakely, " " " 1.20
Columbia Pub. Co., printing, 4.50
E. Clanton, witness, 2.50
J. H. Gleason, labor on court house, 2.00
E. Jackson & Co., supplies, 6.00
Maier & Benton, " " " 1.35
William H. Hume, repairs law mower, 6.00
Columbia Ice Co., supplies, 12.70
Wong Shoo, interpreter, 6.00
Geo. D. Barnes, juror, 1.20
J. P. Sullivan, juror, 1.20
J. Doherty, justice fees, 17.00
Hugh Gleason, medical services, 16.00
Wm. Wilson, juror, 1.20
Chas. Adams, " " " 1.20
Frank Kravis, " " " 1.20
J. McDonald, " " " 1.20
G. H. Thompson, " " " 1.20
Julius Johnson, " " " 1.20
William Moore, witness, 1.70
John Thomas, " " " 1.70
E. Brookhouse, juror, 1.20
J. T. Hingston, juror, 1.20
F. Schanze, " " " 1.20
A. Bunnell, " " " 1.20
J. E. Hardy, " " " 1.20
J. Wiseman, " " " 1.20
Emma McCartney, witness, 1.70
Emil Hosenbotham, " " " 1.70
Frank Meunier, justice fees, 98.00
J. Doherty, " " " 1.20
Ward & Kern, livery, 4.00
Dallas Water Works, July and Aug. 10.00
J. H. Thompson, labor on court house, 2.00
Meston, Dygert Book Co., Portland, 11.00
Letter heads, 12.20
G. W. Filson, juror May term, 1.20
Jos. T. Peters & Co., wood Mrs. McNeil, 6.00
I. C. Nicholson, supplies, 12.35
Dallas Ice Co., 10.00
Gleason & Handley, lights July and August, 30.20
J. P. McInerney, supplies, 6.70
Troy Shelly, sept. exam'n teachers, 33.00
C. L. Gilbert, " " " 15.00
L. L. Shelly, " " " 9.00
W. F. K. Day, 30 days work dist. 19.00
Sang Wah, washing for jail, 1.50
J. Doherty, justice fees, 1.00
No name, witness, 1.70
W. H. Wilson, dist. duty, 60.00
J. Doherty, justice fees, 1.00
Wm. Shackelford, insanity cases, 10.00
A. Keaton, justice fees, 8.30
Wm. Wilson, witness, 1.70
C. V. Lane, " " " 1.50
Lai Tai, " " " 1.50
W. M. Dal, " " " 1.50
Chas. Sumner, " " " 1.50
Jos. Sumner, constable, 7.50
J. H. Walker, coding, printing, 2.50
Pierce Knusey, constable, 21.50
Blakely & Houghton, supplies, 4.65
J. H. Blakely, juror, 1.20
B. H. Thurston, juror, 1.20
Sam Klein, " " " 1.20
J. H. Blakely, juror, 1.20
E. A. Hunt, " " " 1.20
J. W. Johnston, " " " 1.20
J. Doherty, " " " 1.20
O. D. Deane, witness, 5.00
J. Patterson, " " " 1.70
J. H. Blakely, juror, 1.20
Wm. Mitchell, inquest, 34.40
O. D. Deane, physician, 5.00
J. H. Blakely, witness, 1.70
J. F. Stansell, " " " 1.70
T. L. Roberts, " " " 1.70
Geo. G. Blakely, " " " 1.70
John Kelly, " " " 1.70
A. Kinnel, " " " 1.70
Wm. E. F. Jones, jurors corner's inquest, 1.20
G. P. Morgan, " " " 1.20
J. W. Blakely, " " " 1.20
J. H. Blakely, " " " 1.20
D. Graham, " " " 1.20
J. Doherty, " " " 1.20
W. Koonz, road dist. 60.00
E. Schanz, justice fees, 24.40
H. Judkins, witness, 1.70
J. H. Telfs, " " " 4.50
W. F. Luesewer, witness, 4.50
G. Bunnell, " " " 3.50
W. E. Blakely, juror, 1.20
C. Richmond, " " " 1.70
T. Richmond, " " " 1.70
W. McCoy, " " " 1.70
M. M. Cushing, allowed and charged to state, on affidavit, that paper was surrendered, 210.00
E. Schanze, viewer, 7.00
A. Anderson, " " " 4.00
J. Chambliss, " " " 3.00
Geo. A. Lieke, " " " 3.00
C. L. Schmidt, " " " 3.00
E. Clanton, juror, 1.20
W. Young, witness, 1.70
W. Wenna, " " " 1.70
J. H. Blakely, juror, 1.20
G. A. Lieke, " " " 1.70
J. W. Hanson, " " " 1.70

It is proved to the satisfaction of the county court that Frankie Turnbull, a resident of this county, that his parents are not able to take care of him, it was ordered that he be sent to the orphan asylum at Salem, and that the county clerk furnish the necessary transportation and necessary clothing.

License to sell spirituous and malt liquors granted for six months to Tnos. W. Badger, of Cascade Locks.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Myslene Affairs. LONDON, Sept. 16.—Tumultuous relations between the British and Italian cabinets, Italy being in closer relations with England than Austria and Germany, so far as informal official intercourse is concerned, led gravely to authentic reports from Rome of Italy's naval preparations. In this connection attention has been called to the existence of an agreement entered into by the triple alliance between Italy and Great Britain to maintain the existing status in the Mediterranean. The presence of a Russian fleet at Constantinople might be regarded as disturbing the status, and Great Britain, in repelling the Russian fleet, might feel justified in calling in the assistance of Italy. It is noted that neither Austria nor Germany have taken such energetic measures as Italy to place their navies on a war footing, and they apparently look upon the Dardanelles question, as an issue to be settled by England.

The question of the occupation of Myslene is still a mystery, although the island is within easy distance of Constantinople. It is believed that the general belief is that an occupation has taken place, and that a few days will witness an explanation of the reasons that influenced Great Britain in the matter.

A Vienna dispatch says that the seizure of Miscellaneous noticed dispatches and confiscated Russia, and that probably another attempt will be made by Russia to send war transports into the Mediterranean. The correspondent adds that Russia's plan probably included the sudden seizure of Constantinople, and that the Russian fleet would come to the aid of the Russians in a conflict.

Casualty and Crime. BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Sept. 16.—The north-bound passenger train, due last night at 11 o'clock in San Francisco, this morning was wrecked in the mountains between Grand and Tehachapi. Last night the train had stopped to remove rock caused by a landslide and while at work down came a freight train of about thirty cars, some filled with wheat, and ran into the passenger coaches. Colonel William Harter was on board, and the California Commander No. 1, who was standing on the platform, was killed outright. C. B. Baldwin, a San Francisco man, was considerable bruised and lying at the Southern hotel. Several others were hurt, including Mrs. A. Healy of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Emma Spring of Lafayette, Ind. A train left here this morning at 6 o'clock with all the passengers on board. The south-bound train is still here waiting for the track to be cleared.

The conductor sent the following dispatch to Superintendent Pittman, at San Francisco: "I stopped at the east end of tunnel No. 12. There was a slide at the west end, and my train came back to stand by a train approaching. Last night they with the engine on the train it started and before I could have it stopped the engine ran into the tunnel No. 12. The engine exhausted all the steam and water in doing this. We had to get water and refill, and before we could start No. 23 we were in. My flagman had not been called in."

An Important Decision. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—July 13, the United States commissioner at Detroit, in the case of a Chinaman found unlawfully in the United States, ordered him to return to China as being the country whence he came. The case was appealed to the district court, and yesterday the treasury department received a dispatch that Judge Swan had reversed the decision of the commissioner, and found that Canada was the country from which the man came, and could start No. 23 into us. My flagman had not been called in."

The Floods in Spain. MADRID, Sept. 16.—The mayor of Cadix estimates the number of people displaced there at 8000. In many places limbs were found severed from the bodies. The officials have telegraphed to Rome to prevent disease. The queen granted an appropriation of \$100,000 for a large scale for the benefit of the sufferers, and many subscribers, including the Bank of Spain, have joined her in large donations. The scene of suffering was awful. Piteous cries came from the drowning for whom there was no assistance. The bodies of several were found in a public hall, where the victims in the midst of a wedding feast had been overtaken by the flood.

The reports from the flooded districts continue to be appalling. The town of Constantia is ruined, and the police are preventing pillage. The burials of the victims are proceeding amid scenes of mourning and misery. It is thought that 5000 head of horses and cattle were drowned. The town of Almeria is in absolute darkness, as the water has covered the electric and gas works. Throughout the whole flooded region there are reports of increased misery, destruction and waste.

The Kentucky Flood. HARRISBURG, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Besley Jordan feud, which has existed in Mercer county for fifteen years, and which again broke out Monday in the brutal and bloody assault and fatal wounding of Derwood Jordan by the Besleys, is assuming alarming proportions. Constable Curran succeeded yesterday afternoon in arresting the three Besleys, John, Owen and Bill, with the brothers and relations, heavily armed, surrounded the constable, and took his prisoners from the Jordan family, six or seven in number. They threatened themselves, and declared that they will be revented, or the law shall be enforced for the assassination of their brother, Derwood Jordan, the man who was cut by the Besleys, is still alive but cannot live. The governor was appealed to for troops, but refused to order them at present, claiming that the case is not ready yet for executive action.

Found in the River. SPOKANE, Sept. 16.—Yesterday afternoon little Leo Ricardo, aged 6, disappeared from his home and all efforts to find him proved fruitless. The police were notified and the friends of the family continued searching all night. This morning the boy's body was found in the river in about 200 yards from the Besleys' yard above the Washington street bridge. How he fell into the water is not known, but the position of the body when lying on the bottom of the river indicated he had slipped when standing on a platform used by those dipping water from the stream. No inquest will be held and the body will be interred in Farmington cemetery to-morrow.

The Union Lodging House was not damaged by the fire this morning. There are good, safe rooms in that building, which are for rent.

ON TO PORTLAND! And the North Pacific Industries Exposition.

To those desiring to visit the Exposition the Union Pacific will sell tickets at one and one-half fare for the round trip on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week between September 16 and October 17, 1891.

Oregon State Normal School
MONMOUTH, OREGON.
BOARD OF REGENTS:
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Leading Normal School of the Northwest. Beautiful and healthful location. No saloons.
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Those receiving diplomas from this school are entitled to teach in any county of the State without further examination.
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A YEAR AT SCHOOL FOR \$150.
EXPENSES—Tuition in Normal and Business Courses, \$6.25 for term of ten weeks; in Preparatory, \$5 a term; board at Normal dining hall, \$1.50 a week; furnished rooms with light and fire, \$1 a week; good board with private family, \$3.00 a week.
First term opens September 22, 1891. Students can enter at any time. For catalogue address:
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and-wlm