

causes, and should follow the idea originally intended—of pure and simple representation of the wishes of those who elected them at the primaries. It is not popular or free government where the few control the many, and where a ring of expert manipulators can place in nomination any candidate they desire, irrespective of the desires of individual voters.

Good roads are necessarily in every country, and the amount granted by the county court to-day for the improvement of the grade up Tigh hill will receive the endorsement of every citizen who takes an interest in the welfare of Wasco county. The region of country east of Tigh creek is directly tributary to The Dalles, and producers should be furnished with a good thoroughfare to market. In the columns of the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER for long years we have impressed upon the minds of officials the importance of good thoroughfares from the interior to The Dalles, and believe that if this matter had received attention long ago, this city would have retained the trade of portions of the county which have gone elsewhere. There should not be the least hesitancy, when a farming community desires a road to market, in granting their request. By so doing a city attracts business, and for every dollar expended will receive a hundred in return. The fertility of the soil is of little benefit to the farmer if he has no available means of getting his produce to market, and those who expect to receive their trade should be generous in making the highways safe and convenient for travel.

There is no doubt that the doctrine of protection is growing in the west. The Democracy, while it favors free trade, will lose votes in this portion of the United States. The following from the *Pomery Independent*, edited by Mr. Mayes, a southern Democrat, is significant that that party is changing its basis on this economic question: "Protection is the watchword. Every farmer and all laborers should be protectionists. That is, they should always vote to protect themselves and let other folks do the same. It is the height of foolishness for any voter in Garfield county or the state of Washington to cast his vote for protection of some fellow in the east. That fellow in the east will vote for himself and against the laborer out here every time. Good sense and sound judgment would dictate to every voter to cast his ballot in his own individual interest. That is the only way he can do and be a freeman and not a slave to money sharks and plutocrats. Hear what we say and be a man in voting for the interest of Garfield county."

The Democratic party has outlined the tariff as its work for this week in congress, and the time will be spent in attempting to prove that the admission of the product of English looms is beneficial to citizens of the United States. In the meantime the River and Harbor bill will be pigeon holed until a more convenient season, and public improvements in different portions of the country will be at a standstill. Democratic president-making may be interesting to members of the party who are hungry for fat positions at the public crib; but to the people generally who look to open rivers as the only relief from the extortionate freight charges of railroad monopolies, it is wearisome and disgusting. If the Democrats desire to make votes in the west, they should leave "well enough" alone on the tariff question, and make liberal appropriations to improve the great commercial highways of the nation—available rivers.

The Democrats, in the lower house of congress, with their overwhelming majority, have no easy task in settling the questions of the tariff and the currency. They desire to mark out a distinct and separate policy on these subjects from that followed by the Republican party, and they find it very difficult. This is a presidential year, and the least mistake will be fatal to the prospects of their candidates, and for this reason they are acting with great caution. But however careful they may be in their actions, the people are aware of their position on these vital issues, and that is free-trade regarding our industries and unlimited silver as a circulating medium. On this platform the Democracy will go before the country, and it is safe to state that they will meet with overwhelming defeat.

TARIFF LOGIC.

The Democratic party will attempt all manner of sophistries to overcome the successful results of the protective policy in their eagerness to inaugurate British free-trade in this country; but the facts cannot be controverted. However paradoxical it may appear to Democrats, protection protects, and, in many instances, has decreased the price of manufactured fabrics, while, at the same time, it has enhanced the price of American labor. Without the duty on foreign imports, American manufacturers would not have come into existence; but, after once being inaugurated, the spirit of competition has been such that articles have been placed on the market at the minimum price. Our Democratic citizens may ask the question, why under free-trade should the child labor be so rampant? For the simple reason that the child laborer before he runs, and that a nation to begin at the A B C of industrial life before it can exist independently of foreign help. If, when the United States first assumed her position as a nation, she gave no protection to home industries, the people would have looked to Great Britain for every article of wearing apparel and implement of agriculture, and would have gone continued. Protection built up a home market, and said to foreign countries, "Hands off, until we can stand alone."

In the British parliament, on the Oregon question, we believe, in 1848, Sir James Fox, a member of the House of Lords, stated, in substance, it made little difference to the British empire where the boundary line was established. If free trade could be inaugurated in the United States every coat worn by Americans from the Pacific to the Atlantic would be an every-day of British conquest, and every point or harbor used in the cultivation of the soil would render tribute to Birmingham and Sheffield, and not to the New England or Middle States. Continuing further, he said, "give us free trade in America for a few years and we will throttle and destroy every industry in the republic, by the surplus products of our looms, and after that is accomplished Americans must pay us our own price for the conveniences of life." Protection has saved the industries of this country from this destruction, and by keeping out the product of foreign pauper labor has given our own citizens an opportunity to build up factories, improve machinery, and to study practically the economics of industrial development.

The American policy has given an impetus to capital to bring into practical use our diversified natural resources, give employment to labor, and make the country self-supporting. In many instances, by reason of competition and improved machinery, the price of the manufactured article has been lowered to less than that in foreign countries. Of course, those who desire to wear French or English goods in preference to American must pay the import duty; but patriotic citizens are not taxed in this regard. This is the simple solution of the apparent inconsistencies in the result of the protective policy in the United States, and in this, as in other matters of a business nature—as we said in a previous article—"nothing succeeds like success."

If Mr. Salisbury will not admit the *modus vivendi* to be in operation, and the seals to be protected from slaughter until the question of an open or closed Behring sea is settled by arbitration, it is feared these animals will be so far destroyed by poachers, that the seal industry will be of little benefit to either the United States or the Dominion. It is difficult to understand why such a careful statesman as the premier of Great Britain should take such a position, and it is conjectured that he has been misled in the dispatches. It may be many months before the commissioners of the two countries will have arrived at an agreement, and in the meantime the interests of all concerned demand that the sealing grounds should be protected.

The past season was a most successful one for farmers in Eastern Oregon, and the coming one appears equally favorable. Cheap rates from this city to seaboard have been realized by reason of the opposition boat and portage road at the Cascades, and a more favorable opportunity never presented itself for the inauguration of manufacturing industries. The Dalles is not only at the head of navigation on the Columbia river, but is in a great measure an ocean competitive port. With the benefit of cheap freights to tidewater articles could be manufactured here in competition with those from the east, and as soon as a move is made in this direction The Dalles will enjoy growth and prosperity, and assume her proper position as the gateway to the Inland Empire.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

An Act to Provide for Holding Primary Elections, and Regulating the Manner of Conducting the Same, and to Prevent Frauds, and Punish Crimes at Such Elections, in Cities of Two Thousand Five Hundred Inhabitants or More.

Section 1. All elections hereafter to be held within any incorporated city of the state containing a population of two thousand five hundred or more, as shown by the last census, shall be held by any voluntary political association or party for any delegate to any convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office, shall be held under the provisions of this act, and such elections shall be styled primary elections.

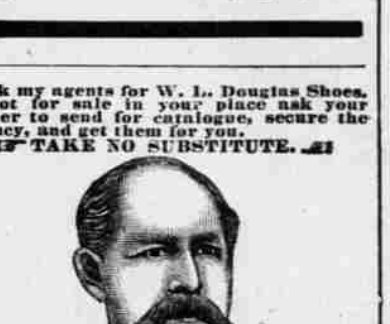
Section 2. Not less than ten days before any such primary election is to be held, the managing committee of the political party or association calling the primary election shall cause a notice to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the city in which the election is to be held, such notice shall be signed by the secretary of the committee or association calling such election, and must state the purpose of the election, the date when the election is to be held, the places where the polls are to be located and during what hours each polling place shall be kept open for the reception of votes, and the number of delegates to be elected each in election precinct, ward or district. Three persons shall be named therein who are to act as judges for such polling place at said election, and such judges shall be legal voters of the city in which the election is to be held, and shall be chosen by the voters of the precinct, ward or district at which he is to act as judge at such election. The judges shall appoint two clerks for each polling place, who shall have the same qualifications as themselves, excepting that they need not be householders.

Section 3. The judges and clerks mentioned in the last section shall, on or before the day of the election, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for judges and clerks of general elections, which oath may be administered by any one of the judges, or by any person authorized under the laws of this state to administer oaths. And if none or all of the judges appointed to serve at the election be absent or refuse or fail to serve at the hour appointed for the election to begin, then the electors present, to the number of not less than five, and being members of the political party or association holding such election, shall choose a person or persons to fill any vacancies that may exist. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall subject the offender, on conviction, to punishment by a fine not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. The polling places at all primary elections shall be kept open for the reception of votes not less than four nor more than seven consecutive hours and between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 7 o'clock p. m.

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