

FOOLISH DEMOCRATS.

It is said that President Harrison's proclamation re-imposing duties on certain products from Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia will be made an excuse for bringing the question of the suspension clause before the house of representatives, and that it will be the policy of those who are interested in discrediting the McKinley bill to avail themselves of the opportunity to attack it, says the San Francisco Chron.

A lonely but forcible maxim says: "Don't monkey with the buzz saw." If the Democrats in congress really have any hopes of discrediting the McKinley bill or making it unpopular with the people of the United States they had better steer clear of the clause which has been pronounced by European publicists the wisest and shrewdest piece of legislation of the past fifty years, and which has demonstrated its value and utility to this country so plainly that the proof cannot be questioned.

The validity and legality of the act having been settled by the decision of the highest tribunal in the land, there is nothing left but to assail it on the question of its policy, and on this score the Republicans are not only ready but anxious for the fray. Everything that has occurred since the suspensive clause went into effect has been a complete justification of it until this case of Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia occurred, and that is so insignificant as not to militate at all against the law or its operation.

If the Democrats are rash enough to attack the suspensive clause there will be nothing left of them. It has opened foreign markets to American products on terms favorable to us, and the free-trader hangers and thirst for what he calls the markets of the world. In the second place, the suspensive clause has already caused a loss of revenue to the British colonies in the West Indies amounting to over \$500,000, which must be set down as a distinct gain to our exporters, as their products were admitted on terms which enabled them to underbid the foreigner to that amount. Unless the Democrats in congress have lost their heads altogether they will not venture to assail the suspensive clause of the McKinley bill.

It may be of some interest to our citizens to know that the bill amending the charter so as to permit the Dalles to incur an extra indebtedness of \$25,000 was passed in the last legislature by the efforts of Hon. Chas. Hilton, and was opposed by Senator Watkins. The bill, as introduced, provided that only tax-payers should vote on this charter, and Mr. Hilton presented an amendment that water consumers, directly interested, should be electors on this question. After this passed, Mr. Watkins opposed the water bill, and we are informed, on the day of its passage, arose in the senate and urged that it should be defeated. In this matter his harangues will be long remembered by his former friends—those who supported him for circuit judge when the faction in this city were doing everything to defeat him. As regards the new charter, we have only to repeat what we said at the time, it was the nearest approach to "Star Chamber" methods that was ever attempted to be imposed upon any municipality in this or any other state, and its defeat was well merited. Notwithstanding these facts, the editor of the organ, suffering under his own defeat at the primaries, attempted the duplicity to use this as an argument against those who stood by the interests of the people during the session of the last legislature. But, at the primaries, and in the county convention, the electors—the sovereignty of the republic—have spoken in emphatic terms, and the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is well satisfied. It is no longer a hand-writing on the wall, but an emphatic decision by the sovereign people that bossism and the machine rule have no standing hereafter in Republican politics in Wasco county.

The Democratic lower house of congress have bowed the pregnant hinges of the knee to Wall street, and failed to pass the Bland free coinage bill, although having 150 majority. This is an object lesson for the Democratic press that have been burdened with charges against Republicans that they were under the control of corporations, and also for that portion of the American people who believe that Democracy is in favor of reforming the bill now extant in the republic. Mr. Bland considered his bill safe at the convening of congress, and Speaker Crisp was elected on this issue; but Tammany is very powerful in the party, and Wall street wields great influence with Tammany. So the wheel within the wheel has moved the machinery and produced the result desired by the boss. This is Democracy, and fully corroborates the traditions of the party from the time of the Dred Scott decision and its passage of the Fugitive Slave law to the success of the Mills bill—giving protection to southern sugar raising and leaving western wool-growers without the least safeguards against foreign competitors.

We met a Democrat to-day who was sufficiently honest to say he believed in absolute free-trade, and we only wish the party to which he is affiliated would frankly make the same declaration. On this question, as on all others of national importance, Democracy occupies an equivocal position, and hides its free-trade tendencies under what it is pleased to term "tariff reform." The American people are protectionists—not to the extent to prohibit trade with foreign

countries, but sufficiently strong to infuse life into American industries, and keep wages to the maximum. This may lead to reciprocity with some nations, which are not competitors, as has been demonstrated by the McKinley bill. But the John Stuart Mill idea of free-trade—commercial intercourse without restriction or custom house duties—would soon bankrupt this country, and Democrats dare not advocate this in the halls of congress or on the stump during any presidential campaign, however much they may be disposed in its favor. On the tariff, by duplicity, they cover over their real designs by claiming to be moderate protectionists; but the country is not deceived, and the election of 1888, with Mr. Cleveland's ideas fully explained on the question, emphasized this fact. The campaign this year will be but a repetition of the one four years ago, and the American voter, by tradition a protectionist, will not be lulled into sleep or forgetfulness by the siren song of these "tariff reformers."

The tactics of politicians tend in every manner possible to weaken the standing of opposing candidates with the people, and these are well understood by the leaders of the Democratic party. This was brought forcibly to mind by reading an exchange, in which it was said that the "ticket nominated last Saturday" by the Republicans "has a whole good men on it, but as a whole is weak." We do not understand in what the elements of weakness consist if the candidates are "good men." It may be true that a "good man" may not be popular, but undoubtedly he adds strength to the ticket on which he runs, morally if not politically, and all fair-minded men will so consider the nomination. Party trickery is too frequently used to destroy the prospects of efficient candidates, and in too many instances is successful. The great question with every intelligent American citizen when he casts his ballot should be whether the candidate for whom he votes is a capable and honest man. It makes little difference what church he attends, or whether he is socially agreeable, if he has the capacity to manage the affairs of the office for which he is nominated in a competent and honest manner. In county, and even in municipal affairs, the elector has a right to responsibility upon him, and he cannot be too careful in casting the elective franchise.

The answer of Salisbury to the note of our government regarding the *modus vivendi* is deemed satisfactory, and the war cloud has drifted harmlessly over both countries, without deluging these nations in death and consequent ills. This as it should be, for there is no more reason for nations to settle difficulties by killing the subjects or citizens of each other in the most expeditious manner than it is for gentlemen to settle disputes by the Sullivan method. Men are too civilized to willingly furnish food for powder, and nations are too far advanced to consider the logic of canon or rifle indisputable.

The delegates to the state convention were carefully selected, and the result was that some of the most representative men were elected. Those from the city are well known to every one, and in any emergency can be relied upon to make such legislative and judicial nominations as will receive the unanimous support of Republicans. The same can be said of those from the country, and the howling of the organ on the day previous was simply the spleen of the editor, who took this opportunity to vent his chagrin against those who had defeated him as the subsequent "lot of a horse."

The portage railroad bill, which passed at the last session of the legislature, received the support of all members from Eastern Oregon, and no one is entitled to special honor. In this regard Senator Hilton used his utmost efforts for its passage, having his property interests in Gilliam county, which are largely benefited by an open river. The representatives from the counties east of the Cascade mountains in no wise neglected the interests of their constituents, and no reasonable complaint can be made against their action.

The ticket nominated by the Republican county convention to-day is composed of representative citizens, and should receive the full vote of the party. Nearly three months will elapse before the election, and during this time opportunities will be offered for candidates to become acquainted with the people and to harmonize all differences in the ranks. The county is undoubtedly Republican, and every candidate on the ticket may be elected if there are no dissension and all work together.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has decided the gerrymander act of the Democratic legislature unconstitutional and void, and it is now time for the Michigan court to follow this decision. Democracy may be triumphant for a time in their nefarious schemes to procure votes; but this is a constitutional government, and there are certain rights which cannot be trampled upon with impunity.

Democrats have been busy for several months past naming the Republican candidate for president in 1892; but we do not think the party will pay little or no attention to these idle predictions of our opponents. When the convention meets it will carefully consider the availability and capability of the men, and will place the one on the ticket who will be likely to secure the greater number of votes. Hon. Jos. Simon intends going to Europe in a few days, and there will be one less in June. If he had gone to Europe four years ago, Sylvester Penney would not be governor of the state of Oregon now.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the East Oregonian, after quoting an editorial paragraph in this paper in regard to the Democratic lower house of congress crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee to Wall street in refusing to pass the Bland free-coinage bill, although it had 150 majority, makes the following comment: "So rattles The Dalles Times-Mountaineer. This paper occupies a peculiar position. It opposes 'free-coinage' and has done so all along, but it promptly condemns the Democrats for defeating the measure, and ascribes to them the burden of carrying the yoke of Wall street. The Times-Mountaineer, surely, is unfair in such strictures, and is simply doing this for the sake of party, rather than for the right. It pretends to be not an organ of its party, but this is evidence that it is a servile organ and worthy of little respect unless we misunderstand and misinterpret its position. Do we?" This paper is not an organ of the Republican party in any sense of the term. The editor, from his earliest recollection, has been in favor of the basis principles of the organization; but on several occasions has condemned the resort to unfair methods to carry elections, and has always advocated the absolute purity of the ballot. He is opposed to free-coinage, and has frequently stated his convictions on this point. The Democratic party, during the Ohio campaign and the election of Speaker Crisp, emphatically placed itself on record as favoring unlimited coinage, and when the vote was taken did not possess the courage of its convictions, because, as we firmly believe, the shadow of Wall street awe'd it into submission. Foremost among the Democratic papers in the state, the East Oregonian has charged the Republican party of being allied to corporations, and when we find a case in point where Democracy has stultified itself, because of plutocratic influence, our contemporary attempts to attract attention from the fact by saying that the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is an organ, and is simply following the dictates of its party. But this will not answer its purpose. The party that elected Crisp in preference to Mills to the highest position in the republic—except president—because of his free-coinage principles, dared not voice its sentiments, for fear the plutocracy of Wall street would not help it to carry New York in November. This paper does not believe in unlimited coinage; but it advocates honesty on all questions, and has more respect for a free-trade or free-coinage Democrat who dare express and vote his sentiments in congress than those who attempt to deceive the people by preaching one doctrine and voting for the opposite. But this is the plan that Democracy has followed from its inception to the present time. To hide its free-trade tendencies, it advocates "tariff reform," and at the best of the money power of New York tables the silver bill, one of the "reforms" (!) it preached last year through the length and breadth of the country.

The Albany Democrat never equivocates regarding the doctrines of the party, and it can always be relied upon as representing the pure principles of Democracy. When other papers howled against Hill as a candidate, the Democrat was true to the time-honored principles, and has never wavered in the support of the party at any time. For this reason we always read its editorials to find the status of the organization in Oregon on all questions. In its issue of yesterday it prints as the leading editorial a synopsis of the speech of Representative Stevens, of Massachusetts, a large manufacturer of woolen goods, on the Springer wool bill, in which he uses all his eloquence in favor of free raw materials and protected manufactured fabrics. We are glad to see the Democratic press falling in line in favor of New England corporations, that have amassed great wealth by the oppression of the poor, and attempting to legislate against the farmer, who makes his living by the products of the soil or the increase of his flocks. Of course, the eastern manufacturer, if he could secure free wool from Australia or South America, and still retain the duties on his goods, would reap a rich harvest. This may be Democracy, but it is not the policy of the Republican party. If the New England manufacturer has protection against cheap facilities in Europe the wool raiser of California and Oregon should have some safeguard against peon labor in South America and advantages in Australia. This is a country by the people and for the people, and the corporations of Massachusetts should not receive the benefits of legislation and the farmers of the west forced to raise wool at the same price it can be raised in the Argentine republic or Australia, or be impoverished and "go to the wall."

VICTORY ASSURED. The ring organ quotes with favorable comments the following paragraph from the Oregonian: "Hugh Glenn, one of the Democratic warhorns of Wasco county, came down from Dalles City yesterday and announced that the Democrats would sweep the county in June. 'The Republicans are divided, and the victory is ours,' he said. 'We are talking of presenting Judge Bennett's name for the congressional nomination, but will not press him if Senator Raley, of Umatilla, will accept. Senator Raley would run well.'" During our residence in this city of over a quarter of a century we never knew before that Mr. Glenn was a "Democratic warhorse," or really exercised any influence in politics. He has never been elected to any office by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, and the position he now occupies as member of the water

commission was an appointive one by the mayor. As one of those named in the bill he is in the office by virtue of the adoption of the amended charter, and not by the votes of the electors of the municipality of Dalles City. Therefore his opinions on political matters carries little or no weight. The theory that the "Republicans are divided" is very erroneous. Bossism and the machine have been defeated, and the party never had a more favorable opportunity of securing a victory than during the coming election. The idea of the congressional district electing a Democrat is preposterous, for if Eastern Oregon went Democratic—which is not at all probable—Miltonomah's Republican majority would be sufficient to overcome the vote. In this district, there cannot be the least doubt that the member of congress will be a Republican, and while we have no personal feeling against Judge Bennett or Mr. Raley, the chances of their election are not worthy of consideration. Either of these gentlemen, if named on the Democratic ticket, will be defeated, and the acceptance of the nomination will be a patriotic sacrifice on their part for the organization. Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, Grant, Union and Morrow are Republican counties, with the probability of Baker being so also, and the majority given by these will be so large that it will be impossible for Democratic Umatilla, Crook, Harney and Malheur to overcome. Aside from a Republican majority—which is almost certain—in Eastern Oregon, Miltonomah county is always safe for 2,500 for the Republican congressional ticket. The Democracy has not the least probability of success in this congressional district, and whoever the candidate may be he will meet with a most crushing defeat.

The Oregonian reports that thus far nearly 20,000 persons in that city have confessed conversion, and the number is daily increasing. This looks very hopeful for the metropolis, and, if the good work continues, one may expect that the number of honest men will be sufficient to insure fair treatment of visitors from the interior. If religion is taking an upward tendency in Portland, there will be less sophistry, chicanery and duplicity, and that visitors from the interior will feel safer in buying real estate or in purchasing goods. If Christianity inculcates honesty, it will make less deception and prostration, and if it does not do this, it has done no good to the community.

The Pendleton Tribune truthfully says: It is conceded that both the Republican and Democratic conventions will recognize the reasonable and just claims of the East Oregon counties, and confer the congressional nomination upon men resident upon this side of the mountains. This is right, but more is due. The increasing population here, the rapid material development and the vitally differing natural conditions between the two sections demand that the vast region east of the Cascades should be represented upon the supreme bench of the state. This is reason, not selfishness.

It is in order now for the Democratic press to raise a howl because President Harrison did not declare war against Great Britain before Salisbury had an opportunity to explain his position on the Behring sea question. If he had it would have been against him, and any position he takes will meet with severe condemnation. Like Micawber, the Democratic party is waiting for "something to turn up" for campaign purposes.

The Prohibitionists are in the field with a full ticket, and seem determined to keep themselves before the people if they meet defeat every election. Fanaticism and perseverance are closely related by ties of consanguinity; but these elements are not the usual factors of success. Policy and palaver are more often victorious.

The Silver Bill and the Rhode Island Election. WASHINGTON, March 31.—The active imagination of certain people has been at work for a day or two, and has finally formulated the story that the silver bill in the house has only been postponed until after the election in Rhode Island, in order to save that state to the democracy if possible. This is very doubtful, and probably without any foundation whatever, because a large number of silver men, who have already signed the petition asking for the closure rule in the house, have quietly given notice that if the petition ever gets near a sufficient number of names to induce the speaker to bring in the rule, that they would have their names taken off as they do not want any further consideration of the silver question in the house previous to the presidential election. The leaders of the Democratic party have deliberately determined to sacrifice a lot of Southern members on the silver question, whether their places are filled by alliance with other Democrats, and they think they can better afford to do this than to take the chances of committing the party by a direct vote in favor of free coinage, and thus make it impossible to nominate Cleveland, the only man who stands any show of being elected in the Democratic party.

Behring Sea Negotiations. WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Harrison has abandoned his contemplated ducking trip in order to personally conduct the negotiations for a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, having brought the matter to a point where it seemed probable that an early agreement would be made. He has been busily engaged with the matter since he arrived here last afternoon. General Foster was with him some time, and later Senator Morgan, a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, spent an hour with the president. He stated last night there had been no further written correspondence between the two governments. The negotiations are proceeding wholly by personal interviews, and the confidence that an agreement will be speedily reached, is believed to be well founded.

Record of a Visitant. PARIS, March 31.—Ravachol, the anarchist, was subjected to a rigorous examination as to his past life, lasting five hours. The result showed him a greater villain than was supposed. He confessed to the murder of the old hermit of Notre Dame, Grand, but denied the murder of an old man-servant at Varsell in 1885, and his former wife in

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A Big Hanging Race. BUTTE, Mont., March 31.—Startling news reached here from Lander, Wyo., to-day. It is to the effect that in northern Wyoming in a few days from now 75 cattle rustlers will stretch hemp at the greatest hanging bee ever recorded in the country. In 1888 in northern Montana between 40 and 50 cattle and horse thieves were hanged by the ranchers as they could be captured; but in Wyoming promises to beat the record, unless all signs fail. For ten years past a band of cattle rustlers have operated in that region of the country east and south of the National Park. The courts have been powerless to convict, owing to the parties being so well concealed with these, whose testimony was always overwhelming in favor of the defendants. The thieves were so bold that for a long time they would hang in as many as incorporated company with high-sounding names. A hundred ranchers and big cattle companies all over Montana, Wyoming and eastern Nebraska, having cast the south of the Crow reserve, have suffered losses of from ten to several hundred head of cattle and horses, and such has been the extent of the stealing, in some cases, that whole herds have disappeared. No maverick ever escaped the clutches of the rustlers; it is evident they have grown rich from their excursions. At last the cattlemen have got together. A detachment of thirty from Eastern Montana passed through here a few days ago, armed to the teeth, and with horses, grain, etc. They came down on the railroad.

The Point of Rendezvous. At some point of rendezvous near Lander, they will meet in agreement at least 150 other men, all prepared for the expedition, and coming from different points in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nebraska. The rustlers will be about 200 strong, and is probably even now right in the heart of the cattle country hanging the rustlers. There are men in that region who belong to the rustlers, but who have been in terror of their lives to such an extent they dare not resist. What the rustlers intend to do to the cattle country is not to be doubted. At least seventy-five, perhaps one hundred men, will go out on the business. No definite news of this kind has reached this city, but the telegraph office for a week or ten days after the clean-up shall take place. Perhaps some bloody encounters will take place before the rustlers will give up the great cattle companies, it is understood, raised \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the expedition, and the rustling arrangements were planned about two months ago, but it gained such wide publicity that it was abandoned. Since then the movement has been kept almost in the most absolute secrecy, but has prevailed until now.

Ready to Settle. GUTHRIE, O. T., March 29.—Clifford E. Seay, private secretary to the governor, has just returned from the line of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. All of the allotments to Indians have been completed, county seats and lines finally located, and other preliminary arrangements made. Everything is now in readiness for the president's proclamation. At Kingfisher and Hennessey every hotel and boarding house is packed, and hundreds are already in the line for the early morning train. Thousands are coming in wagons. Wagon trains can be seen going in that direction, some of which are a mile in length. A message from one of the villages in the Indian country 100 miles east of here says that nearly 500 negroes are expected to arrive here from the new lands on foot from Arkansas. It is estimated that by April 10, the date fixed for the opening, fully 6000 will be ready to enter the lands. About one-fifth of these will be negroes. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes, who have been the most peaceable, are expected to number 3000, and none of them are civilized in the least. It has been but a few years since they were openly on the war-path.

Mandary Burning. CALCUTTA, March 30.—Dispatches from Mandalay, the capital of Burma, say a fire has been raging there since 11 o'clock last night. Three-fourths of the city is in flames and the fire is not checked. The loss of life is great. The rest of the city will be destroyed before morning and about 35,000 families will be homeless. Among the buildings destroyed are the old palace, the new government telegraph office and two courtyards.

The Whole Business. A portion of the city will be swept away. Chief Secretary Symes has appealed to the English in Mandalay and they telegraphed that thousands will be injured and many of the injured are sent at once. Several physicians left Rangoon for the rescue and the British sent to Mandalay. The residence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, chief commissioner, was burned this morning and two of his secretaries were injured. The total number of those severely burned is thought to be about 2500. The latest reports say that the loss of life may reach 300, and perhaps more.

The Anarchist in France. PARIS, March 30.—In accordance with the decision of the government to adopt most stringent measures to suppress the anarchists, an order for their expulsion from France was today communicated to forty of the leading foreign anarchists in Paris. They are in charge, but the authorities are determined to remove them from committing violence here. They are known to be land in glove with the French anarchists, and it is believed they will be far less dangerous if driven from the country. Several anarchists, named a short time ago to leave France, paid no attention to the warning. Forty were taken in charge by the police and conducted to the frontier.

Wanted in Portland. HELENA, Montana, March 30.—George Love, alias Walker, alias J. W. Westlake, was arrested last night at Granite on the charge of counterfeiting. About a year ago he was arrested at Denver under the name of Walker, but managed to escape. He was arrested again and locked up at Kansas City, but again escaped and came to Montana. He has been working at Granite as a miner. Upon his person was found about \$200 in raised bills, and hid in the lining of his coat he had a number of live wires. A complete set of burglar's tools were in his rooms and also more raised bills. He is said to be wanted in Portland for embezzlement.

Four Killed by One Bullet. PUEBLO, A. T., March 30.—A remarkable accident occurred near Palomas, Mexico, to a Mormon family Saturday. B. B. Young was riding behind another wagon when a loaded gun in the front wagon was accidentally discharged. The bullet pierced Mr. Young's shoulder, then his neck, then through the eye, and struck Mrs. Mary Roberts, daughter of Mr. Young. The bullet severed the woman's right arm and son, killed the baby instantly, and slightly wounded Mrs. Roberts.

Record of a Visitant. PARIS, March 31.—Ravachol, the anarchist, was subjected to a rigorous examination as to his past life, lasting five hours. The result showed him a greater villain than was supposed. He confessed to the murder of the old hermit of Notre Dame, Grand, but denied the murder of an old man-servant at Varsell in 1885, and his former wife in

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1888. His denial, however, was not very strong, and many discrepancies appeared in his replies in relation to them. The police are of the belief they will yet discover evidence that he killed both. Some time ago an old man was killed with an ax. When Ravachol was questioned in regard to this crime, his answer was that he had a grudge against the man, and told of a number of graves he had robbed. When the police searched his lodgings they found among other evidences of criminal operations a set of counterfeiter's tools. When questioned regarding the possession of these unlawful belongings he coolly acknowledged that he belonged to a gang of counterfeiters, but persistently refused to make any admissions that would lead to the detection of his confederates. It is acknowledged on all sides the police had good reason to believe that Ravachol would make a desperate stand if he was arrested, and those who condemned them for not arresting him some days ago now admit the police were right in not attempting to effect a capture until they had made sure there was no chance of his escape. The Echo states that Ravachol admitted he was the author of the Boulevard St. Germain explosion. The chief of detectives asserts that Chastamartin, an accomplice of Ravachol now under arrest, betrayed his leader and told the police that he intended to blow up the house of Balot, one of the prosecuting counsel in the recent anarchist trials. Balot's residence, 39 Rue Cuvier, was the scene of a destructive explosion of Sunday morning. Ravachol lived at St. Maude, near the Bois de Boulogne, four miles south-east of Paris. He was seen going to Paris Sunday morning, carrying a small portmanteau. Ravachol is watched in prison night and day by three detectives. He is the illegitimate son of German parents, born in France.

Flight Between Convicts. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—There was a bloody affair at San Quentin prison yesterday. None of the guards were attacked, for it was a convict's quarrel. Martin Gleeson and James Wilkinson, convicts, engaged in a desperate conflict, which would have resulted in the certain death of both had it not been terminated by the timely interference of the guards. Both men were ordered to roll a number of barrels of just from the inclosure into the jail yard. Everything apparently went well until after the dinner hour, when the men resumed work. It appears that Gleeson accused Wilkinson of having stolen a watch. The accusation aroused Wilkinson's ire, and without warning he rushed at Gleeson and attempted to strike him with a bale book. Gleeson was equal to the occasion, and also having a bale book in his hand, he received Wilkinson's striking him in the mouth with the book. Gleeson followed up his temporary success, and before Wilkinson could retaliate torn his face in several places with his weapon. When Gleeson found he had lost all his front teeth, and on the whole was getting a good deal of the worst of the affair, he drew his knife, used for cutting hemp, and slashed his opponent across the throat. Several guards, who noticed the commotion, appeared, and forced Wilkinson into a dungeon, while Gleeson, who was the victor in the struggle, was removed to the prison hospital. The doctor considers the wound very dangerous.

Oh, What a Difference! PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Claus Spreckels, whose immense sugar refinery was recently absorbed by the sugar trust, left for San Francisco with his family at noon in a special car attached to a regular train on the Pennsylvania road. Much disappointment is felt at his departure, as his choice of a site in this city for the location of his refinery, which he proposed to build on the city property, was a source of much gratification to members of the board of trade and other organizations working the commercial advancement of the city. With them Spreckels frequently showed a desire to cooperate, and great expectations were entertained in consequence. The "Hawaiian sugar king" always declared he would maintain his independence, and from time to time, most emphatically denied the numerous rumors that his refinery had been absorbed by the trust. With the recent sales of his property to that organization, however, Spreckels has apparently lost all interest in this city.

A Spokane Mystery. SPOKANE, March 29.—At 2 o'clock this morning Tris Layton, wife of Al Layton, a gambler, was found in her rooms with a ball led through her brain. She had been dead but a short time, and was not yet cold in death. Half an hour previous a police officer hearing cries from the river, climbed down the bank and found Layton in the water, clinging to a log and almost dead from the chill. The man was taken out and removed to the police station, and another gambler went to the room to inform his wife, when the discovery was made that she was dead. On a table in the room was found this note: "I love my Al; I am to blame for it all, Al, for I went too far. The pension is about evenly divided between murder and suicide. Layton refused to talk. The couple had been quarreling violently for two days. Some believe that in a fit of desperation the woman shot herself, others believe that she wrote the note and started to leave Layton, but met him at the door and was murdered. This belief is strengthened by the fact that when found she was clad in a cloak, hat and gloves. The couple came to San Francisco about six weeks ago. Layton had been dealing for a while in the Rielchen gambling rooms. He is about 45 years of age, and the woman is less than 30.

A Reign of Terror. PARIS, March 29.—The police are extraordinarily active after the anarchists. The money loss to the city on account of the recent explosion is very great. Many visitors are leaving the city. It is not known where the next blow will strike. There is no denying the fact that the expressed intention of the anarchists to inaugurate a reign of terror has caused great consternation among the authorities and the public. An important meeting of the authorities was held at the ministry of the interior today. The situation was discussed in all its bearings. It was agreed to execute stringent measures for the prevention of further outbreaks. The residences of prominent officials are guarded day and night. Thieves, ex-minister justice, has received a threatening letter. Judge Renoit, against whom the recent explosion in the boulevard St. Germain was directed, has been notified to quit by his landlord, who says if the Jew remains the tenants will leave. Five public interviews with two leading anarchists. They declare the members of the party are acting singly on their own responsibility. There was no preconcerted plan to cause the explosions. Both expressed themselves delighted with the moral effect of the explosion and their wounds dressed, would direct greater attention to their doctrines.

Rioting in Prague. PRAGUE, March 29.—In spite of the interdiction by the government, the native Czechs gathered in great numbers last night to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of John Comenius, a distinguished seventeenth-century educational reformer. The police charged the crowd with drawn swords. The latter resisted with sticks, and were only dispersed after a desperate battle and many arrests. The crowd was dispersed at the point of a bayonet charge. A man named Joseph announced Minister of Education Galschki and cheered for Comenius. The police charged and the crowd was dispersed, resulting in the former. The crowd then started for the Jewish quarter to wreak vengeance on the Hebrews. On the road they were met by a detachment of mounted police. Refusing to turn back, the police spurred their horses into the crowd, slashing right and left with swords. They met a stubborn resistance, and it was only after drawing off, re-forming and making a second charge that the rioters were set to rout. Very many of them were severely wounded or injured, caused by being trampled upon by the horses. They were removed to the hospitals and their wounds dressed, and were then locked up. All is quiet today. No further trouble is feared.

Children Cry for PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known. It is a most excellent remedy for all ailments of infants and children. Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

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