The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....APRIL 9, 1892

THE RIGHTS OF FREEMEN.

The world moves, and moves vigorously, as any one can ascertain by examining the progress of human affairs as evinced by every-day occurrences. Even Great Britain, with its traditions of centuries, is more nearly abreast of the age than it ever was before. After the war for the union ended there was a grand march forward in the United States, which impressed itself upon American institutions. Chicago, in this regard, has made a move forward, which will be adopted by Americans everywhere. It is not a political organization, and no committee of more or less "distinguished citizens" was present at its birth, no political organization stood sponsor at its baptism, no artificial diet has stimulated its growth. A year ago it was not; to-day it has something like one million enrolled members. It was born because the "fullness of time" had come, it has grown because circumstance was propitious to its growth. It will continue to grow until there is no national wrong for any citizens' association to make right.

For long years the conscience of the nation was but passively uneasy under the crimes of a suppressed ballot, a stifled press, and a forcibly imposed servility of speech on all political questions in the southern states. It needed, however, but a sound as of one strong voice crying, "Repent, ye; repent, ye!" to change the condition from passive to active interest. Judge Tongue gave utterance to the cry in "A Bystander's Notes" in the *Inter Ocean*. In answer to his call came volunteers from east and west and north and south, and made the National Citizens' Rights Association a great and non-partisan organization. Its objects are few—to secure to every citizen in every state every right of citizenship, that of voting freely, of having his vote fairly counted, of organizing peaceably for the betterment of his condition, whether by trades unions, by farmers' alliances, by political clubs, or by civic associations; of speaking freely on all public questions, and of publishing his opinions thereon.

It is needless to say that if these rights had not been outrageously suppressed throughout a large part of the United States no such response as that which Judge Tourgee's voice has evoked could have been expected. Indeed, such a response was not expected; it is a case in which the fact has far outrun the expectation. For a long time the white people of the northern states seemed to be more troubled concerning the suppression of national rights in the south than were the northern colored people. It was becoming somewhat of a reproach to the colored people of the Northern Canaan that they seemed to care little for the oppression of their brethren in the Southern Egypt. All this is changed. The colored people of the north are aroused, and there are enough of them to make their strength felt in the election of congressmen pledged to the passage of national laws that will protect every citizen in the exercise of national rights.

Almost every lawyer in the first congressional district is a candidate for congress or for circuit judge; but some of them will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. In this progressive age of the world it is not necessary that every candidate for congressional or judicial honors should be an attorney, and it may be just as well that some of the candidates be chosen from persons who are not admitted to the profession. A layman sometimes defends the faith equal to one to the manner born, and an ordinary citizen may fill an office equal to one bred to the profession; but it is always preferable for lawyers to be judges; but other official positions may be as well filled by some one not drilled to the technical quibbles of Blackstone and Kent. For these reasons the people of the northwest may look to other sources than the legal profession if they need candidates for the judicial or congressional positions. But we believe there will be no difficulty in this regard.

The Republican state convention which meets in Portland next Wednesday have important duties involving upon them, and upon the honest performances of these duties will depend the success of the ticket in Oregon. They are the representatives of the representatives of the electors, and are two degrees removed from the sovereign people. They were chosen by the delegates who were elected by voters at the primaries, and they must carry out the wishes—not of the delegates who elected them, but of the people who elected the delegates, or next June the party will be defeated. As far as possible the wishes of those who in the first place cast the elective franchise should be obeyed, and bossism and the machine should receive no consideration. The ballot is still the power behind the throne, and this warning should be heeded.

The doctrine of protection does not attempt to impose duties upon those articles which cannot be produced or manufactured by our citizens to advantage. It has been demonstrated that sugar could not be manufactured from the cane plantations of the south to supply the home demand, and therefore a duty on the foreign article would be a tax on the consumer. For this reason sugar is placed on the free list until such time as the manufacture of the article from sugar beets in conjunction with cane will be enough for local consumption, and then it will be consistent to afford it ample protection against foreign producers who enjoy better natural advantages. With the woolen industry, it is far different. Our natural facilities are such that all qualities can be grown in the United States, if foreigners are kept at a distance until the industry is properly developed. In this regard protective duties are necessary to nurture this factor of independence and wealth. A nation should attempt to stand alone, and not permit itself to be overpowered by other nations that thoroughly understand the economics of all questions. This has been the policy of this government since it was organized, and the result has been very successful. It has so far advanced as a manufacturing nation that it can now inaugurate reciprocal relations with South American nations, thus increasing trade and carrying out more fully the doctrines of protection. The principles are simple, and are easily understood by every man who loves his home and country, and give preference to those of his family and displays an interest in the prosperity of the community.

The Democratic press are trying to make a point of the number of mortgages on the farms in the country, and claim that this is because of the protective policy of the Republican part. This is "rot" of the worst kind. A farmer who attempts to make a home without capital, has necessarily to incur indebtedness for material for houses, farming utensils, etc., and that he can procure loans from banks is indisputable evidence that there is faith in the productiveness of the soil. Again, farming is not carried on in the primitive style that it was when the middle-aged men of to-day were boys. The old fashioned plow, drawn by a yoke of oxen or a team of horses, has given way to the gang-plow, and cultivators have taken the place of the former slow methods of planting. All these cost money, and while the outlay is greater the products are more than doubled and the income much larger. But, notwithstanding the fact that there may be more mortgages on farms than there were thirty or forty years ago, the wealth of those engaged in the industry is greater than was ever known in the history of the country. We venture the assertion that no one now engaged in agricultural pursuits would exchange the improved methods now in use and the inreased income as the result of his labors, even with a mortgage on his farm, to the old slow-going process, and living from hand to mouth, with no mortgage on his land. Again, with the exercise of the least economy, the farmer can soon remove the encumbrance, and accumulate a competence in half the time he could by the primitive methods of agriculture.

We have never considered it becoming in the press of the country to "boom" any candidate for office. It is better for conventions to meet and crystrallize on persons for official honors, and especially is this true of the assembly of delegates to nominate candidate for president and vice-president, who are removed, in every instance, from the people threedegrees; but we fully endorse the following from the Yamhill County *Reporter*: "While slate makers are looking up material for the Republican national ticket, we beg leave to present, for the second place on the ticket, the name of Hon. J. N. Dolph, of Oregon, a statesman of the broadest views, a political economist of the highest order, a man of the purest public and private life, and consequently a Republican in every inch of his six-foot-two stature. His tariff speeches are of national fame, and his work for the Pacific coast would carry every state west of the Rockies. His attitude on the question of coast defenses should carry every state bordering on either ocean."

Rhode Island fired the first gun of this presidential year, and it was loaded with solid, Republican, protection shot. The Democracy marshalled their forces in a solid phalanx, and the great leaders of the party spread before the people the advantages of the Springer bill to manufacturers; but the people stood steadfast to Republican principles, and the cheering news was received this afternoon, that notwithstanding the fact there were four tickets in the field, the grand old party elected its candidates by a good majority. As Rhode Island has gone, so will manufacturing New England go in November, and, although the Democrats in congress have drafted a bill giving advantages to corporations, the next president will be a Republican, on a platform of protection to all industries and productions.

The California world's fair commission has made the following apportionment of the $300,000 which it had at its disposal: Agriculture, $10,000; malt and spirituous liquors, $1000; forestry, $6000; horticulture, $12,000; viticulture, $6000; floriculture, $2000; live stock, machinery, transportation, manufactures and electricity, $500 each; fish and fisheries, $8000; mines and mining, $15,000; fine arts, $5000; liberal arts, $10,000; ethnology, $2,500; publicity and promotion, $10,000; freight and transportation, $10,000; building, $75,000; expense of commissioners, $14,000; contingent fund, $50,000. There is left $61,000 which will be devoted mainly to maintaining the California building and exhibits.

The stockyards of R. E. Saltmarshe & Co. have developed into a prominent industry, and this emphasizes the fact that a meat-packing establishment would be a profitable investment in this city. The Dalles is now the shipping point for cattle for the interior northwest, and beef, mutton and pork could readily be placed on the market as cheaply as anywhere.

THE TICKET.

The candidate for congress in the second district, Hon. W. R. Ellis, of Heppner, is a very strong one, and will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority. He is a pure man morally and politically, and a better nomination could not be made. The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER was the first paper in Eastern Oregon to name him as a candidate, and it can give him its hearty support.

The legislative ticket is particularly strong, and the nominations emphasizes the fact that the choice of the people received more consideration from the delegates than the pets of any faction. If we were to name the candidates we could not be better pleased, for each is a representative citizen, and in thorough sympathy with Republican principles.

Mr. Steiwer is a merchant at Fossil, where he has been engaged in business for a number of years, and enjoys an excellent reputation. He is thoroughly conversant with the wants of this portion of the state, and the interests of Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties will be carefully and conscientiously considered by him.

Mr. H. S. McDanel, of Moro, is a young man of spotless reputation, and very popular in that county. He is a life-long Republican and is directly interested in the development of the two counties of Sherman and Wasco. Able and honest, Mr. Danel will rally to his support the full strength of the party, and will undoubtedly be elected. He has been identified with the progress of the country east of the mountains, and the varied needs of the Inland Empire will have a worthy champion in him.

Mr. E. N. Chandler, for joint representative from Wasco and Sherman counties, is decidedly the people's choice, and will add great strength to the ticket. He has resided in Wasco county for a long number of years, and not one word has ever been breathed against his reputation as a man or citizen. Everybody in the vicinity of The Dalles knows and esteems "Pap" Chandler, as he is familiarly called, and he will receive a large vote next June.

Mr. T. R. Coon is a resident of Hood River, and is a man universally honored and respected because of his exceptionably upright character. He is a young man of intelligence, and has devoted many years of his life to a careful study of the political history of the county. As a legislator the people can always rely upon him as a steadfast friend, and one who cannot be severed from what he considers the path of duty and right.

Hon. Geo. Watkins, candidate for circuit judge, was the appointee of Gov. Moody for that position when the seventh judicial district was formed. He is a member of the law firm in this city of Dufur, Watkins & Menefee.

Hon. W. H. Wilson, the candidate for prosecuting attorney, is the present incumbent. He has served in the office for one term and has given satisfaction.

The importance of the legislative ticket in a political sense, in this presidential year, is apparent to all Republicans. At present the lower house is Democratic, and Oregon should decrease this majority by the election of Hon. W. R. Ellis. Of course, Mr. Hermann will undoubtedly succeed himself; but Eastern Oregon must protect her wool interests by giving Mr. Ellis a large vote. The joint-senators to be elected next June will elect a U. S. senator in 1895, and it is highly important that he should be a Republican. It is also the duty of the party to support the other part of the legislative ticket, for questions of great interest may come before that body. Our whole advice to Republicans is comprised in three words, vote the ticket.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform of principles adopted by the Republican state convention is safe and sound on all national and local questions, and is broad and comprehensive on all subjects. It was to be expected that Republicans would advocate no untried theory regarding the tariff, when protection had proved so successful to American industries and the wealth and prosperity of the nation. The issues in this campaign are very similar to those in 1888, and although the verdict of American citizens has been in favor of the protective policy, yet the Democrats are anxious to try another appeal to the people, as evinced by the passage of the Springer free-wool bill in the house yesterday. Republicans need not be ashamed of their record on this economic question, and in every state platform in the union a strong plank should be inserted in favor of the McKinley bill.

On the silver question the platform may not suit the ideas of all Republicans; but it is not as wide gauge as unlimited coinage would have been, and if simply the product of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people we cannot realize where there would be any objections.

The boat railway at the dalles of the Columbia and the work at the Locks to be completed on the contract system are particularly favorable to this portion of the state, and will be heartily endorsed by the people of Eastern Oregon. The progressive spirit of the party is abreast of the public necessities, and it advocates legislative action on the improvements of our rivers and harbors as well as in the support of the tariff.

The assessment of all property at its true cash value is the only solution to this difficult problem, and would more nearly equalize the burdens of taxation than any other method that could be adopted. If the legislature were to pass such a law this question would be removed from the realm of discussion.

In every regard the platform is an able one, and should receive the hearty support of every Republican. It does not consist of well-worn platitudes on subjects familiar to every one; but it takes advanced ground on questions in harmony with the best interests of the people.

The faction which has domineered over the politics of this county has met defeat at the primaries, the county convention and in the state convention. Elated by success at the last city election—which was carried in its interest by the most disreputable methods known to politics—it set itself up as a political Cæsar, and long before the primaries boasted that it would dictate the nominees in both county and state conventions. In this it has met a most disastrous Waterloo, and it must learn by experience that the people rule in The Dalles and Wasco county. For the past twenty years this selfish clique has impeded enterprise and progress in this city—until The Dalles to-day is a synonym all over the northwest for "mossback-ism,"—and carried its spleen against those who opposed it into political, business and social relations. We hope this utter rout of its forces, "horse, foot and dragoons," will teach it a practical lesson in good behavior and respect for the rights of others.

The election in Rhode Island is indicative of the state of public feeling on the question of protection. This state grows little raw material, and its manufacturing industries give employment to thousands of its citizens. The Springer free-wool bill was drafted for manufacturing New England, and the Democrats imagined they could easily capture "Little Rhody" and fire the first gun for tariff reform. But in this they were mistaken, as they will be in November.

The election in Rhode Island takes place to-day, and this will be the first political gun of the year. Democracy has deluged the little state with its most eloquent speakers; but little Rhody is all right, and will give the usual Republican majority. We believe that this year will be a repetition of 1888, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the verdict of the people at the polls will universally condemn Democratic free-trade and endorse Republican protection.

This is a presidential year and the political portion of the ticket should receive the unqualified support of every Republican. There should be no hesitancy in this matter, as upon the action of the next Oregon legislature will depend important events in the history of the state.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Action in the Courts.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 7—George Jacob Schweinfurth was this morning made defendant in two damage suits of $1000 each brought by Chicago attorneys. The plaintiffs are George F. Ostrander and Miss Matilda A. Pierce, who were inmates of "Heaven" for nearly three years, afterward returning to their homes in Chicago. S. S. and John E. Welton, of this country, W. L. Baldwin, of Chicago, and Francis Ward, of Chicago, are made parties to the suits. Baldwin and Ward conduct a branch heaven known as the "Bethel Home" at 1307 Wolfram street, Chicago, and for a time Ostrander and Miss Pierce were stationed there. Ostrander says that he is prepared to prove that some angels are not as guiltless as angels ought to be. He wants returned $300, which he gave to Schweinfurth when he became an inmate of "Heaven," and also pay for the time he worked there. Attorney Hill was here Tuesday hunting up additional evidence, and thinks he has found enough to warrant him in going ahead and pushing the suits.

Democratic Free Wool.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the house today Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the committee on elections, submitted the minority report on the Noyes-Rockwell contested case. The report was ordered printed. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, then took the floor to close the debate on the free wool bill. He said it was not his purpose to review in detail the already much-debated provision of this bill, neither was it his purpose to make a comparison of the conflicting systems of taxation, which were now struggling for mastery in the land. At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks he was warmly applauded, and received the warm congratulations of his colleagues. The vote was then taken on the bill, and the bill was passed, yeas 104, nays 90.

Important Questions Decided.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 5.—In answering the questions recently submitted to him by public officers, Attorney-General Jones holds that assessors need not furnish assessment lists of real estate to owners of such property; that parties who are not citizens can not catch fish in the waters of the state even as employes of citizens, and that reservoirs, water pipes, etc., owned by individuals or corporations other than municipal, are not exempt from taxation, even when used for supplying water for the extinguishment of fires.

He Cleared Himself.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 5.—A. C. Leighton, charged with the murder of Mrs. Trixie Leighton, was discharged from custody today, and the case was dismissed. Leighton looked very pale while the judge was talking to him, and at the close, he arose and moved quietly out of the courtroom, followed closely by a number of sporting men. Leighton's testimony on the stand yesterday afternoon practically cleared him, as he told a very straight forward story.

An Awful Explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—Five tons of gun-cotton in the state powder factory exploded last night. The whole city was shaken. The building was wiped out of existence. The remains of nine workmen employed in the factory were scattered to the winds. At first it was thought the nihilists had begun work again, and a panic prevailed until the true cause was made known. The adjoining factories were greatly damaged and five workmen were hurt.

Minister Reid's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, minister to France, called at the executive mansion this morning, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, and had an interview with the president. It is understood Mr. Reid has tendered the president his resignation as minister to France, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Following is the platform of the principles of the Republican party, adopted at the state convention in session in Portland yesterday:

The Republican party of Oregon, in state convention assembled, having an abiding confidence in its unchallenged record for administrative capacity in trying times of war, in the period of restoration and pacification, in legislative, executive and financial achievements, and in the great and lasting benefits its work has conferred upon the American people as an assurance of its continued zeal in the cause of good government, of liberty and of justice, makes the following declaration of principles:

First—We reaffirm our devotion to the Republican doctrine of protection for our home industries against injurious foreign competition, and recognize the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of that principle enacted in fulfillment of Republican promises and as affording equal protection to the manufacturers, the mechanics and workingmen of America from an unjust and degrading competition with the pauperized and poverty-stricken labor of European countries, and as preserving American markets for the products of American labor.

FREE TRADE DENOUNCED.

Second—We denounce the Democratic doctrine of free trade in so-called "raw materials," while insisting upon a high protective tariff on goods manufactured therefrom, as calculated to benefit entirely the foreign at the expense and to the injury of the American producer. We regard the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law as a wise and masterly stroke of Republican statesmanship, under the operation of which protection guards the home market, while reciprocity reaches out to the foreign market. While protection establishes, builds up and maintains American industries, reciprocity opens a new outlet for the surplus products of our farms, workshops and factories.

Third—We favor such legislation by congress, and in this state, as will encourage, protect and promote the interests of agriculture in all of its departments. Protection of labor and the rights of laborers such as will grant to toil its full and just rewards, is among the first obligations of the government.

Fourth—We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded the most favored manufacturer of wool, so that in due time American wool-growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States, and we denounce the Springer free wool bill now pending in congress as unjust and unpatriotic.

THE SHERMAN ACT INDORSED.

Fifth—Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating medium, we indorse the amended coinage act of the last Republican congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people.

Sixth—We commend the patriotic services of our senators and representative in congress and approve their efforts and measures for the general benefit of the state, and we especially commend their industry in behalf of measures for the opening up and improvement of the Columbia river, and we deplore all factional opposition to these measures.

Seventh—That we are heartily in favor of the passage by congress of the bill providing for a boat railway at the dalles of the Columbia river, which has been twice passed through the senate by the efforts of Senators Mitchell and Dolph; that we believe it to be the most practicable plan for the relief of the vast territory of country tributary to the Columbia river, and we are in favor of liberal appropriations for internal improvements, especially for all our rivers and harbors.

Eighth—We demand the appropriation by congress of a sum sufficient to complete the work at the Cascade locks, and that the work of completing the same be let by contract.

Ninth—That we are in favor of a fair and equal distribution of taxation, and believe that all property not exempt by law should contribute its due proportion in payment of the legitimate expenses of the government, and to this end we are in favor of such amendment to our assessment laws as will secure the assessment and taxation of all property at its true cash value.

Tenth—We are in favor of the early survey of the unsurveyed public lands of this state in order that the same may be claimed and occupied and titles thereto speedily procured by bona fide settlers under the laws of the United States.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT FAVORED.

Eleventh—We favor the development of our state by the construction of railroads and other systems of transportation, and we hold all corporations to be strictly responsible to their liabilities under the law, and recognize the right of the legislature to exact all reasonable limitations on corporate power.

Twelfth—The producer and laborer of the country should not be taxed to maintain convicts in idleness, and the state should give such employment to its criminals as will relieve the taxpayers without forcing free laborers from their vocations or reducing their wages by unnatural competition.

Thirteenth—We indorse the action of the state railroad commission in its efforts to secure cheap transportation, and congratulate shippers upon the success it has attained; and we recommend that the law be so changed as to provide for the election of commissioners by the people.

Fourteenth—The Republican party, ever mindful of the services of the heroic men who saved the union, favors liberal pensions to the sailors and soldiers of the republic and a generous care of their widows and orphans.

ECONOMY ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

Fifteen—We favor economy in the administration of national and state affairs; prompt and effective restraint of combinations of capitalists for purposes unlawful or at variance with sound public policy; ample educational facilities for the whole people, by the maintenance inviolate of our public school system; the reservation of the public lands of the United States for homesteads for Americans citizens, and the restoration to the public domain of all unearned railroad grants, and we contemplate with pride the progress of Republican legislation and administration in all of the directions named.

Sixteenth—While inviting to our shores the worthy poor and oppressed of other nations, we demand the enactment of laws that will protect our country and people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of foreign nations and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens, and earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of the existing laws by the present national administration.

Seventeenth—We are opposed to the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States, and demand such an extension of existing laws as shall effectually and forever exclude Chinese laborers from American soil.

Eighteenth—We are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Nineteenth—Good roads being essential to the welfare of all communities, and especially the farming community, we favor such amendment to the existing laws as will enable the several counties of the state to levy a tax not exceeding 5 mills for road purposes.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Twentieth—We take pride in commending the work of the last Republican congress, which, in the face of Democratic filibustering, passed the McKinley tariff law, reducing the surplus revenues many millions of dollars, increasing the free list by adding thereto many of the great necessaries of our daily life not produced here in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, and otherwise readjusted the tariff laws, passed the customs administrative act, the pension law, the land grant forfeiture act, restoring many million acres of land to the public domain, the postal subsidy act, the anti-trust law, and many other great measures in the interest of the general welfare of the American people.

Twenty-first—We congratulate the country upon the success and prosperity that have marked the administration of President Harrison. It has brought dignity, vigor and statesmanship to the conduct of our foreign affairs and has settled many grave international complications upon a basis which secures every American right, and has indicated to the nations of the earth that it is able to and will protect the rights of the United States and of the people thereof in every quarter of the globe.

Twenty-second—We favor the prompt construction of ample defenses for all the coasts of the United States, the building of an efficient navy and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Made a Clean Sweep.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—Complete returns from all parts of the state show a total vote of the state ticket of 54,746, an increase of about 11,000 over the largest vote ever polled before. The two parties raked every city and town almost bare of voters, and got out an unexpectedly unprecedented full vote in actual numbers and in proportion to the possible vote. Finished returns show a great Republican victory on the state ticket. Brown, Republican, governor, polled 27,646; Waldwell Democrat, 25,416; Gilbert, Prohibition, 1590; Barton, people's, 196. There were seventy-five scattering votes. These figures show a plurality of 2047 for Brown, and majority of 186. Bull and Utter, the Republican candidates for lieutenant governor and secretary of state, are also elected by small majorities, but there is no election for attorney-general and general treasurer.

The cities of Providence, Newport and Woonsocket went Democratic on the state ticket. Legislative returns show a good Republican majority in both branches already, with between fifteen and twenty vacancies yet to be filled.

In the senate the Republicans have thus far elected twenty of the thirty-six members, and in the house fourty-one of seventy members. This gives them sixty-one on a joint ballot, a majority of six, besides vacancies yet to be filled by second elections. Most of these failures to elect are in Providence and Newport. In the former city only three of thirteen members of the legislature were chosen, and in Newport only one out of six. The other failures were scattered among the small towns. Control of the legislature by the Republicans gives them their choice of candidates for attorney-general and general treasurer, and secures beyond doubt the re-election of Nelson W. Aldrich to the senate. Republicans are feeling very jubilant, as they have secured everything to be desired, the legislature, all their state officers, and United States senators. The Democrats are crestfallen, having nothing to hope for in the second elections, except local influence and indorsement, as the postponed trials can not affect the result in any important respect.

The Rainhill Fiend.

MELBOURNE, April 7.—The coroner's jury today delivered a verdict of wilful murder against Fred B. Deeming in the case of his wife, formerly Miss Mather, whom he murdered at Rainhill, England, and whom he murdered and buried at Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne, on or about last Christmas day. Deeming received the verdict with a defiant air.

During the inquest yesterday the coroner read a note signed "Lillie." The writer said the coroner must treat the murderer with great impartiality and that if he did not get justice the writer would take the coroner's life in open court. The letter is supposed to have been written by a crank, or to be a hoax. In spite of his semblance of ease, Deeming in periods of abstraction is visibly haggard. He has lost flesh and his features are becoming pointed. The jail wardens keep a close watch upon him all the time, for it is believed he will kill himself if he gets a chance. He studiously paid no attention to the evidence except at times when he laughed at certain statements which were made. After a time Deeming noticed the messengers of the cable company passing and repassing and asked: "What have people abroad got to do with murder committed here?"

Quay to Support Harrison.

NEW YORK, April 5—Washington special to the *World*: "There is a well authenticated rumor current that Senator Quay, acting on the advice of his friends in Pennsylvania and to secure the alliance of the administration in his fight for a renomination against Representative Dalziel, will advocate the renomination of Harrison, and that he is now considering the best method of announcing his change of heart."

HIS LAST CHASE.

Brave Deputy Sheriff Spencer Dies From the Effects of His Wound.

A Spokane *Spokesman* special from Davenport says: Deputy Sheriff Spencer, who was shot in the arm in a fight with horse thieves, died this morning at Fort Spokane from blood poisoning. His arm was badly shattered by the bullet, but his life and even the arm might have been saved had it not been for the long hours during which he lay and bled in the mud of Hughs' corral. Word was telegraphed here last night that the chances of recovery were against him. In the morning it was decided that his arm must be amputated in order to save his life, but it was all to no purpose, and the brave deputy sheriff died.

It has been learned that the greatest indignities were heaped upon Spencer as he lay helpless and wounded in the corral where he fell after being shot and after dropping his man. It is said the brothers and friends of Allen walked up to him and kicked the writhing suffering body of the brave man, and cursed and abused him.

It is said that one of the men guilty of the cowardly treatment shown Spencer was Hughs, the father-in-law of young Allen, Spencer's target. This man Hughs, it is claimed, after doing Spencer all the violence he could without killing him outright, walked around the prostrate form swearing and exclaiming, "bleed, you ———, bleed. Bleed to death."

Word has been received here late to-night that it would be no surprise if Hughs was lynched by the angry community for his inhuman act.

Spencer's body was taken to his home in Colfax for burial. He was 39 years old and was held in the highest esteem by the people of Colfax. He was a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. under whose auspices the funeral services will be held. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

A $100,000 Blaze.

Oregonian.

The large plant of the Portland Distillery and Cattle Feeding company at Troutdale was destroyed by fire last night. Flames broke out in the main building of the distillery about 8:40, and by midnight the entire structure was in ashes. The fire was not discovered until it was too late to save the building, and its origin is shrouded in mystery. It is reported that the building was fired by incendiaries, as there was no one known to be in it for some time before the fire was discovered. In a very short time the whole structure was one mass of flames. The sky was illuminated for miles, and a strong east wind carried sparks and embers to the property adjoining. For a while it looked as if the buildings of the American Dressed Meat Company and the Union Pacific depot would go down before the flames too, but through the heroic efforts of a large force of willing helpers these buildings were saved. A well organized bucket brigade was all that stayed the progress of the fire, and those who constituted this body worked like Trojans until all danger was passed. The roof of the depot and freight house took fire several times and the roof of the American Dressed Beef Company's plant was ablaze once. Through hard work, however, the little brigade of fire-fighters confined the flames to the building in which the fire had started. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The Strongest and Purest.

Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

The late report of the Minnesota state food and dairy commission contains the details of the state chemists' experiments and analyses to tell the strength and keeping qualities of the various baking powders. Samples of the numerous brands on sale in this state were purchased and first analyzed to ascertain their leavening power. The Royal Baking Powder is shown by the tests of both state analysists, Prof. Eberman and Prof. Drew, to contain the greatest amount of leavening gas of the cream of tartar powders thus purchased and tested. Hence this powder is officially ranked at the head of the list.

The report attaches great importance to a series of experiments made to ascertain the character, efficiency and keeping qualities of the powders. Baking powders that vary in strength or that readily lose strength before use, are unreliable and will not give even results; besides, it is an indication of the use of improper ingredients in their compounding. These tests were applied to a large number of samples of different ages of the three cream of tartar powders best known in Minnesota. They showed the strength or leavening power of the Royal very much greater than that of the others. The uniformity of strength of all the samples of Royal tested was remarkable.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. 5

Children Cry

for PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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

Pimples, Headaches, Loss of Sleep, a Weary Feeling, Pains in Body or Limbs, Want of Appetite, Eruptions. If you suffer from any of these symptoms, take

DOCTOR

ACKER'S

ENGLISH

BLOOD ELIXIR

WHY? Because Your Blood is Impure! Have you ever used mercury? If so, did you give yourself the needed attention at the time? Don't you know that as long as the mercury is in the system, you will feel the effects of it? We need not tell you that you require a blood medicine, to ensure freedom from the after effects. **Doctor Acker's English Blood Elixir** is the only known medicine that will thoroughly eradicate the poison from the system. Get it from your druggist, or write to W. H. HOOKER & CO., 46 West Broadway, New York.

You will make no mistake when you buy Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut. All that experience can suggest or money can accomplish, has been done to produce in this brand the most perfect smoking tobacco in the world.

Packed in Patent Cloth Pouches and in Foil.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

'Tis to you, mothers and daughters,
that I wish to talk;
And to the children that are just
learning to walk;
And all who may need anything in
my line
I will give you prices that you'll hardly decline.

One needs Bonnets and Ribbons,
whilst others need Hats;
Some will need Dresses and Ruching,
and possibly Caps.
Possibly Aprons, Collars and Ties—
there are many that do.
Should you want Flowers and Feathers, you'll find them all new.

The Third-street Millinery is the
place to buy.
The prices are low, but quality high.
The styles are the latest—give us a
call;
And find that prices have taken a fall.

The New Umatilla House,

THE DALLES, OREGON

SINNOTT & FISH, Proprietors

THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON.

Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel

Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables

Ticket and Baggage Office of the UNION PACIFIC Railway Company, and Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are in the Hotel.

You Want Your Dry Goods

We keep the Largest and Best Assorted Line in the city, of Dry Goods and Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Clothing, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

We Want Your Patronage.

Of course we will put Prices to suit. Always do that. Nobody undersells us. Come around and investigate.

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE ORO FINO WINE ROOMS

AD. KELLER, Proprietor.

Port 81, Sherry 81, Muscat 83, Angelica 83, Mountain 83

Burgundy 83, Zinfandel 84, Riesling 83, Hock 83, Table Claret

an Gregorio Vineyard Co. Agency.

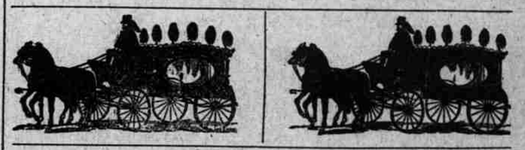
All Wines and Brandies Guaranteed Strictly Pure.

The Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars Always on Sale.

Try the best remedy for Dyspepsia, "Dandelion Tonic."

PRINZ & NITSCHKE

Furniture and Carpets.



THE LEADING UNDERTAKERS

Best Stock and Lowest Prices.

Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon

Z. F. MOODY,

Gener'l Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

391, 393 and 395 SECOND STREET,
(Adjoining Railroad Depot.)

Consignments : Solicited!

Prompt Attention to those who favor me with their patronage.

The Highest Price paid in Cash for Wheat, Barley, Etc., Etc

E. JACOBSEN & CO.,

Proprietors of the

BOOK & MUSIC STORE,

ARE THE LEADERS IN

School Books, Stationery, Notions, Pianos, Organs, Music, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, Baby Carriages and Express Wagons.

162 Second Street, - - - THE DALLES, OR

Crandall & Burget,

DEALERS IN

Fine Upholstered Goods

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Parlor Ornaments, Window Shades, Etc.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes, Etc.

Can be found at all hours of the day or night at their place of business,

166 SECOND STREET, The Dalles.

San Francisco Beer Hall

SECOND STREET BETWEEN UNION AND COURT.

F. LEMKE, PROPRIETOR.

—KEEPS ON DRAUGHT—

COLUMBIA BREWERY BEER,

—AND FOR SALE—

ALL KINDS OF BOTTLED BEER.

BEST IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.