

The price question has been settled thoroughly, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and in favor of protection to American industries. It will be the turn of the protectionist speakers and writers to quote prices during the coming campaign. The free traders never have been able to use them effectively, for almost universally, protection has lowered prices when it has had time to operate. Where it has failed, as in the case of sugar, it has been because the manufacturers benefited by it have been too apathetic to avail themselves of its advantages, and their apathy properly has led to removal of protection from articles whose production was not stimulated by it. The Democratic gains in 1890 were not made by quotation of what prices really were "on account of the tariff," but by false prophecies of what they would be "on account of a new tariff. These prophecies now are matter of ridicule. They cannot be used again.

But there is a fine field of education now to the advocates of protection, in which may be displayed the philosophy of tariff operations. The voters may be educated into a knowledge of how protection lowers prices by increasing production, and the American Economist has been the first to enter this field. The figures that we are about to produce are gathered from it. The McKinley bill gave increased protection to many grades of silk and lace manufactures, and it largely added to the tariffs on velvet and plushes, and increased the duties on many qualities of honey. Everybody remembers the malignant joy with which the Democratic press predicted the inability of any, save the very rich, to buy silks or plushes or laces under the provisions of the McKinley bill, and the rapture with which it insisted on the need of the people to wear patched coats and stockings, "on account of the tariff." Equally well does everybody know that silks and plushes and hosiery and laces are cheaper to-day than when the Democratic press was making its alarming predictions as to an immediate and permanent rise in the price of them. But as to the reason why everybody may not be so well informed.

It is this: Since the passage of the McKinley bill sixteen new factories for the production of these articles have been established in the United States. Sixteen new American competitors for possession of the American market have made their appearance. One of these is paying \$1000 a week in wages, another is paying \$1500 a week, one is paying \$25,000 a year, another \$16,000. The wages run from \$3 per week for girls to \$40 for skilled operators.

There were Democratic complaints of duties on cotton ties, tools and machinery, but seven new factories for the production of these things have been put in operation since the passage of the McKinley bill. As to tin-plate, the American people have heard much from the Democratic press, and even now an unusually audacious free trader will venture to say that no tin plate is made in the United States. The American Economist, however, notes that the Wallace Banfield & Co. works at Jrontdale, Ohio, are giving steady employment to 700 men, and paying from \$7 to \$9 per day for tin workers, and from \$1.20 to \$3 for iron workers, and that this firm rolls its own steel and plate before coming into it; it is producing 108,000 sheets of tin-plate daily. Seven other firms are quoted as actually engaged in the manufacture of tin-plate. All these are creations of the McKinley bill.

Besides these, three tin works have enlarged the sphere of their operations since the passage of the bill, and this is true of thirteen lace, silk, plush and hosiery firms, in addition to the sixteen new ones already mentioned. These are but a few instances of the development of American industries since the enactment of that law which the free traders vilified as a measure of oppression.

The Eugene Register gives forth no uncertain sound regarding its political faith, and this is the way it voices its sentiments in favor of the grand old party of progress, protection and patriotism: "The Republican party is now, as it ever has been, preeminent in the party of the people. It is opposed to class legislation of any nature that will burden one class for the benefit of the other. It is opposed to trusts and monopolies of every description. It is a party that believes in maintaining the rights of the laboring classes, and battles against every movement tending to reduce the American laborer to the level of European pauper. It is a party that believes that it is right to protect the farmer, or producer of raw material, as well as the manufacturer. In short it is the party of the people, demanding equal rights for all and oppression for none, and on this ground it will make the fight of 1892 and come out victorious. Let every Republican stand up for these principles and elect a ticket that will carry them out."

We did not read the organ of Saturday, nor do we desire to, and have the most utter contempt for the fellow who edits it, whom we consider lacking in every element that constitutes a gentleman and in the ordinary attributes of honor and integrity; but are informed that in his usual frothy style he dared the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER to name a single person from the ticket who was a "Moody man." We are happy to state that the citizens on the ticket are the people's choice, and not the tools of any faction or

oligarchy. This was the reason that the paper rejoiced in the result of the primary election, and the county and state conventions. When we ascertained the fact that a faction in this city was attempting to inaugurate Ciesarism in the politics of Wasco county we gave the warning in clear and unmistakable language, and the people responded nobly at the polls in every precinct. A ticket, very acceptable to Republican voters, was placed in the field, and representative men elected to the state convention, made such district nominations as will receive the full support of the party at the coming June election. THE TIMES-MOUNTAINEER has always opposed bossism in politics and factional rule in business, and has never, in a single instance, advocated any idea, political or otherwise, in its editorial columns, that the editor did not fully endorse. This is journalism. It has applied heroic treatment to a selfish faction in this community, because it has witnessed the butchery of several enterprises at the hands of its members that would have tended to impel the growth and prosperity of the city and vicinity. Whatever we have said in this regard can be substantiated by facts, well known to all old residents. It has fought classes and not individuals, and only those in the instances in which the party of the ballot was imperiled and the advancement of the city impeded.

OUR POSITION DEFINED. The position of the organ in this city is that of Ishmael—whose hand was against every man, and against whom was every man's hand. This situation cannot be attributed to the present editor, as he is but the man whom some one or more of the stockholders or directors chose as a mouthpiece. When the paper was started Mr. J. H. Ordlebaugh, now of Hood River, was engaged as editor, and it is a well known fact that he resigned his position rather than become responsible for a policy which consisted in personal persecution and the publication of distorted facts and utter falsehoods. The water question was probably one of the most potent factors that stimulated into life and being the Chronicle. We always have and still do believe that Mr. Moody was honest in the position he assumed. Almost two years' investigation had shown it impossible to secure gravity water outside the Thompson supply, and he considered the purchase of the plant unwise at the price of \$50,000. He therefore announced himself in favor of pumping from the Columbia river, and on this platform was re-elected, defeating the strongest man in the city who favored the purchase of the old plant. After election he stood by his opinion in spite of popular clamor aroused by the misrepresentations of those who, for personal reasons, wished to accomplish the purchase. The destructive fire of last September, the increased indebtedness of \$25,000, and the present and prospective condition of the city's finances show that his views were sound and prudent. For his adherence to his honest convictions he was subjected to outrageous persecution, the Chronicle anxious to convince the people that self interest swayed Mr. Moody's judgment. Not content with the purchase of the water plant, this paper has relentlessly hounded Mr. Moody ever since, and has gone so far as to denounce every pronounced friend of his, and to assail the integrity of men of the highest standing in the community because they did not join the lunacy and cry. Where legal penalty forbade assertions, insinuations were made, and thus has the matter gone on until any prominent man who is not intimidated by the organ is a shining mark for its vilification.

The present attitude in regard to the Republican ticket may be Gourelay's own. If so, the Republicans who own stock in the paper should free themselves from suspicion of disaffection. Without an atom of reason the Chronicle has chosen to take the position that the Republican ticket now in the field is a Moody ticket. The fact is, as every one knows, that it is a ticket which was made by an opposition on the part of Republicans generally to the self-constituted bosses who proposed dictating all nominations with the full knowledge and consent of the Chronicle. We are strongly of the opinion that jealousy and a consuming desire on the part of defeated candidates to oppose and beat the ticket stimulated them to cast about for an excuse for such opposition. The long-time plank of "Anti-Moody" seemed to them the most available, and, so with this narrow platform they evidently propose to blather a ticket which from top to bottom is made up of men representing all localities and varied interests. If the Chronicle Publishing Company approve of this course they should direct Mr. Gourelay to come out and state that the paper, for certain reasons of its own, would not support the Republican ticket, abandoning the insinuating pretext that such action was due to Mr. Moody's connection with its being placed in the field.

We shall support the ticket heartily and let Mr. Gourelay hammer away as his venom moves him, calmly confident that his spiteful insinuations are harmless and will return to plague their inventor and defeat his ends, as the history of the past year has shown.

Speaking of passes to delegates to state conventions, it may be well to state that the fact was the only one that offered them. As usual, the railroad company gave a reduction to those attending this convention, when accompanied by objects of election. But still it must be understood that the defeated bosses were the only ones who sought passes, and we have evidence to believe offered money to purchase them.

FREE TRADE NOT DESIRABLE. A Democratic exchange, attempting to hide its free-trade opinion, publishes the following editorially to induce the farmers to vote the ticket: The American farmers are as much entitled to the protecting care and favorable consideration of the American government as is the protected manufacturer. If not, why not? There are about two thousand farmers in the United States to one protected manufacturer. The farmer pays about the same wages to his workmen, and boards them, as the protected woolen and cotton manufacturers pay their workmen without board. The natural rights of farmers, to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and to get the most they honestly can for what they sell, are as clear and should be as sacred as the rights of the protected manufacturer are to do so. Farmers produce wheat in excess of home demands, and that excess is exported to countries where the demand is greater than the supply. The doctrine of protection is broad enough to guard all industries against unfair foreign competition, and this it does. Even the farmer is protected, and the foreign product from cheap-labor India, or any other country, cannot be brought to the American market without going through the custom house and paying duty. This was found necessary because of the fine grade of wheat produced in Manitoba, from which better flour can be made than from that grown in the United States, and from the possible importation from Egypt or India, during a year of plenty. But, in the effort to cajole the farmer into the free-trade ranks, the Democratic editor overstates the mark and demolishes in the following sentence all his smooth-sounding words about the American farmer being "as much entitled to the protecting care" of the government as the manufacturer:

A duty of \$10 a bushel on wheat would not affect its price one cent except in case of a failure of the crop, and then imported wheat would cost its foreign price with the \$10 per bushel duty added. It is true that protection only benefits the farmer in the instances we have named and the case stated by our contemporary, and the Republican paper has wisely provided a duty in case these emergencies arise. It could do no more for the tillers of the soil. But the logic of the Democratic editor is fully illustrated in the following:

Farmers and manufacturers send their surplus products abroad and sell them at foreign prices. The balance of the farmers' wheat is not upheld by a tariff, and it is only worth its foreign price with cost of transportation added. The balance of the products of the manufacturers are upheld by the tariff and they can demand and obtain for them almost double prices because of the tariff. Our contemporary admitted that protection could not raise the price of wheat except in case of failure of crops, and the reason is, in ordinary seasons there is a surplus produced over home consumption. Of course farmers are forced to "send their surplus products" abroad, and no act of congress can increase the price per bushel in Liverpool. There are marked differences in regard to manufactures and growers of wool. The "surplus products" of all the looms of Great Britain are constantly seeking this country for a market, and if free-trade were inaugurated for a single season English goods would be placed on sale at ruinous prices, and home industries would be throttled and killed. This was tersely stated by a member of the British parliament in a debate on free-trade a few years since, when he said: "Give us free-trade with the United States and we will ship the 'surplus products' of our factories to that country, sell them at any price, kill American industries, and then we will clothe Americans at our own figures." Notwithstanding the tariff of about 12 cents a pound, Australia will send this season several millions of pounds—to the Boston market. The fact is apparent to all that manufacturing and wool-raising are industries that must be developed by years of experience and the adoption of the most skillful methods. This is not true regarding the production of grain, which almost entirely depends upon the fertility of the soil and a favorable climate. Ever since the settlement of the country its adaptability to the protection of cereals has been well known, but without protection very few articles would have been manufactured and a very small amount of wool raised in the United States. The doctrine of protection adapts itself to the natural resources of every country, and through its safeguards around all industries which may be developed, and those which cannot be placed on the free list.

"Only by union with the United States can Canada get out of her troubles," is the opinion of the rising Canadian statesman and annexationist, Mr. E. A. MacDonald. The same opinion has been entertained by the more far-seeing politicians of Canada for many years, or ever since the Mackenzie revolt over half a century ago, says the New York Sun. The moneyed provincial officeholders argue against annexation; but they cannot make the people understand why Canada hobbles along far in the rear of the high-stepping United States, or why the subject provinces are forever groaning under the megrims, while the independent republic is always in the best of spirits. "Manifest destiny" was once a very familiar phrase in this country; and it is true for the Canadians to try to comprehend it.

The New York Sun has this to say regarding one argument used against Chinese immigration: "The Herald's Chinese 'do not believe in our religion,' but are pagans. Let us look at the 'American religion.' We have in the United States a number of powerful religious systems, including Pro-

testantism in all its varieties, Catholicism, and Judaism; while we have here also, it must be admitted, a very large number of people who are devotees of irreligion, some of whom are organized into societies of agnosticism. Then we have Faith Curists, Spiritualists, Ghost Dancers, Schweinfurthists, Mormons, Manubujobists, and what not. Truly, indeed, the heathen Chinese, whether Buddhists, Confucianists, or Mugwump Taoists, would find it hard to pick out the American religion by traveling over this country in Joseph's coat of many colors.

From the splenetic effusion in Saturday's organ it is plain to see that our disappointed contemporary feels very bad indeed, and probably because the people of Wasco county refused to ornament the ticket with the illustrious name of Hugh Gourlay, preacher, spouter and mud slinger. This same individual, in an eloquent speech before the McKinley club some weeks ago, in the full confidence that the Farley slate would go, and that Gourlay would be nominated for clerk on first ballot, mentioned the necessity of working on party lines and declared that for his part this seemed so important that if a "yellow dog" were placed in nomination he would feel bound to support him. The sudden change of heart which he now evinces is no doubt due to the fact that to his sorrow and surprise the "yellow dog" did not get there, and is snarling through the columns of the organ.

As stated in a previous issue the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER does not make war on individuals, but on factions and classes, where these interfere with the freedom of the ballot or act detrimental to the best interests of The Dalles. The editor alone is responsible for articles in the columns, and never publishes anything editorially that he does not conscientiously endorse. To cover the whole ground, we will state that the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is a journal and newspaper, and has an unqualified detestation of personal organs and blackmailing sheets.

To Bro. Patterson, of the Heppner Gazette, we say in all friendliness that the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER favorably mentioned the name of Hon. W. R. Ellis for congress in 1870 before Hon. Binger Hermann was nominated. But this is of no consequence, the T.-M. and Gazette will do their utmost to elect Mr. Ellis the first congressman of the second congressional district in Oregon.

The East Oregonian is a consistent free-trade Democratic journal. It does not believe in protection in regard to commerce or exclusion in relation to the Chinese. But, Bro. Jackson is not a candidate for office, and therefore he can express simon-pure Democratic principle without the least restraint.

Lightness Construction. YACOVITZ, Wash., April 13.—The construction of the light-keeper's house and other necessary buildings near the new light-house, now being erected at the mouth of the Umpqua River, has been awarded to J. T. Gosch of this city, and the work will be commenced immediately after advices from Washington are received. Vancouver brick is being furnished for the light-house, the steam schooner William H. Harrison having already taken a load of 30,000 down to the site, and will have a load of 60,000, and more to follow.

Stockmen Surrendered. DENVER, April 13.—The Ymas received the following special report from Berfield, Wyo., after which the wires went down: "After the sheriff and three troops of United States cavalry from Fort McKinney, reached the T. A. ranch, early this morning, the stockmen were still barricaded and the besiegers firing brick volleys into the ranch buildings, but few shots were returned. As the troops appeared, the rustlers ceased firing. Colonel Vanhook dismounted, and with the sheriff advanced to the stockmen with a flag of truce. After a short parley the stockmen surrendered and were at once escorted to the stock pens, where they were kept under the protection of the troops. During the incessant firing of the past two days, only two stockmen were wounded. None of the rustlers were hurt.

A New Phase of the Trouble in Wyo. CHEYENNE, April 14.—There is great doubt if any of the Pinkerton mercenaries, who have been smuggled into Johnson county to shoot the ranchmen, will ever come out alive. The fight in Big Horn basin is not, as has been stated, between the cattlemen and the rustlers, but between the big cattle companies and the ranchmen, who are fencing the fertile land. Some cattle have been stolen, and this has been magnified to such an extent that the people generally believe that the inhabitants of the basin are thieves. Now that the Pinkertons are in the basin, they will find it hard to get out of the country by their managers, ostensibly to prevent cattle-stealing, but really to exterminate the peaceable ranchers. The situation is desperate. Everybody knows the facts, but every man fears his neighbor and refuses to talk. Governor Barber declines to send the militia into the field, saying he has no knowledge, officially, of any trouble in Johnson county, but everybody knows that men are being killed there daily. The sheriff of the county is a man who is in sympathy with the small ranchmen. He is a man of great nerve, and if, as is clearly his duty to do so, he should call on the militia, he would do so. This armed force has, without authority of law, invaded his county, he could quickly gather about him 200 to 300 cowboys who are familiar with the country and at home in the saddle, and, in that event, there is little chance of any of the rustling party getting out alive. While the majority of the small ranchmen are honest and industrious, they are all desperate and daring, with but very few exceptions. The rustling party may be only after a few of the most worthless, the small ranchman do not know those who are on their list, so they hit every one and every one of them on the defensive.

The Indian Reservations. GOTHEN, O. T., April 14.—When the news arrived today that the problem of opening the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands to stock, April 13, had been issued, the people went wild in every town along the border of the reservation. Couriers at once started in every direction to carry the good news to every

camp among the hundreds of homesteaders who had been camping in the lower part of the reservation. They at once began packing up, preparatory to an early start tomorrow to the point on the line which they consider the most advantageous for an entry. The news has caused a sudden demand for horses, and within an hour prices went up 50 per cent. Everybody seems intent upon seeing all that is for sale, and every store and market is thronged with anxious purchasers.

THE OLD SOLDIERS WILL FIGHT. WATERTOWN, S. D., April 14.—This being the location of the land office, it is the objective point of the Sisson boomers, and the rush continues. Every train is bringing a large addition to the crowd. The boomers are quiet and peaceable, and no disturbance is feared. The old soldiers held an indignation meeting tonight over Commissioner Carter's allowing but one soldier's declaration to be filed at a time. On the advice of lawyers, they propose to make a fight for their rights.

Behring Sea Matters. OTTAWA, April 14.—G. E. Y. Gladstone, of the imperial treasury department, and A. J. Rose, assistant secretary of the National Marine Insurance Company of London, who have been appointed commissioners to examine into the claims for compensation due to the operation of the Anglo-American modus vivendi in Behring sea last season, will remain here until Monday. A majority of the sealers have already fled to Alaska, but the sealers who remain here will not expire until the 28th inst., the commissioners do not propose to reach Victoria much before that date.

A Schoolboy's Crime. ROSEBURG, Oregon, April 14.—Arthur Wright, a 15-year-old boy, was brought down from Ridge last night and lodged in the county jail charged with murdering Chester Pogue. The boys quarreled on the way from school, separating at Cow Creek bridge, Wright dashed Pogue back to the bridge. The latter returned and a fight ensued, in which Wright stabbed Pogue several times in the abdomen with a large pocket knife, from the effects of which he soon after died.

Editor Dunbar's Card. SALER, Or., April 14.—O. W. Dunbar, the Astoria editor who was convicted of criminal libel at Astoria, March 17, for publishing defamatory articles in a local newspaper against ex-Mayor Samuel Edmonds, was granted a full pardon today by Governor Penney. Since his conviction Dunbar has been confined in the Clatsop county jail, and was also compelled to pay the costs of the suit. A large petition asked for release on the grounds of excessive punishment, and on the strength of that the governor issued the pardon.

Edmonds One of the Arbitrators. WASHINGTON, April 14.—One of the gentlemen whose name is mentioned as a probable arbitrator for the United States in the Behring sea matters, is ex-Senator Edmund Burke. His name is mentioned in connection with his appointment has been determined upon. If that should prove to be the case, the other arbitrator will be selected from the West. It cannot be ascertained that any person has been chosen to act as mediator Phelps as counsel for the United States in the case.

A Destructive Fire. NEW YORK, April 14.—At midnight last night fire was discovered in the storage shed of the Long Island railroad in Long Island City. The building and contents were destroyed. The flames extended to the machine mill of Lampp & Co., also to Clark & Simpson's produce market. Both of these buildings were soon burned. Burrough's lumber yards were also burned. A large area was burned over. It is estimated that the loss will exceed \$200,000.

Officers of the Marine Corps. NEW YORK, April 15.—This city yesterday was in a state of siege. A number of prominent military and naval officers have been placed under arrest for having participated in a great public manifestation in favor of ex-President Roosevelt. Colonel Barber is in charge of the rebels. The new governor, E. W. Tamm, was prevented from landing the steamer, was eventually fired upon by the fort. He is now on the Pangloss side of the river.

Seven Were Killed. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13.—The Mosaic Powder Company's mills were completely demolished by an explosion to day. The shock was felt over a radius of forty miles. Seven men were instantly killed and two fatally injured. The dead are: John Gibbons, Daniel Carey, Aaron Coulbush, Moses Tucker, Edward J. Vandenberg, Alvin Small, Charles Beest. The fatally wounded are George Allen and Daniel Billings. Gibbons was blown from the air, and the other bodies were found from eight to 80 feet distant from the mill. The loss is about \$300,000.

A Frightful Death. NEW YORK, April 13.—Two workmen, George Pfeiffer, 68 years old, and Adolph Schuchler, 45 years, were dashed to death this afternoon by falling from the left roof of the Waldorf, the new hotel being constructed by the Astor family, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street. The men fell twelve stories, a distance of ninety-five feet, to the sidewalk below, and were crushed almost beyond recognition. The awful sight was witnessed by many persons who were promeneading on the avenue. Several of the women among them fainted.

Seriously Injained. BAKER CITY, April 13.—Advices are received from Vats this evening to the effect that everything is serene. The preliminary trial of John and Wm. Bailey, alleged murderers of Wm. Humbert, was to have commenced at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Eight witnesses are kept constantly on guard at the jail. But little fear is entertained of an attempt at mob violence. It is expected that Pogue will return tomorrow evening in charge of the prisoners. Another report following upon the heels of the above says that an attack is expected tonight, and the cowboys mean business.

To Patrol Behring Sea. WASHINGTON, April 13.—Vessels comprising the Behring sea fleet during the coming sealing season will be the Mohican, now at Esquimaut, the Adams, Ranger and Fortuna, the two revenue cutters Corwin and Albatross, and the fish-commissioner steamer Albatross. England, it is understood, will send three gunboats to the Behring sea. The fleet will not be taken from the submarine cable service work. All the vessels are to be under way early in May.

To Settle the Trouble. CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 12.—Governor Barber tonight received a telegram from President Harrison, saying he had ordered the secretary of war to concert a sufficient number of soldiers from Fort McKinney, to be ordered with the state authorities in effecting a settlement of the cattlemen and rustlers.

The Last Body Found. DUNBAR, Pa., April 13.—The remains of the last of the twenty-nine miners, who tumbled in the Hill Farm mine two years ago were recovered today. Two bodies were found yesterday, and three more were taken out this afternoon, which accounts for all the lost.

Also Taken on Trip. SPOKANE, April 12.—Henry Massey, a brother of the well-known contractor, V. M. Massey, committed suicide at 10 o'clock this morning at the house of his parents in this city, by swallowing an overdose of strychnine. His depression was caused by disipation. He was 36 years of age and married.

Also Taken on Trip. CASTLE ROCK, Wash., April 12.—Joseph Campbell, a member of a crew of men engaged in driving shingle bolts down the Toutle river, was drowned last Saturday evening. He left the shingle for the purpose of lifting the boat over the rapids near Tower postoffice, and intended landing on the opposite side. The boat was overturned and rounded the bend and was lost sight of. Mr. Campbell did not return as was expected, and a search for the boat was instituted. It was discovered about one mile below on a rock in the middle of the stream, bottom up. A search was made for the body, but up to this time it has not been found.

Attempted Duelling. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 12.—Advices were received from Sitka, Alaska, today, per steamer City of Topeka, to the effect that Governor Knapp had assured the complainants against his son George Knapp, charged with attempting to fight a duel, that the accused would return forthwith to Alaska for trial, and that it was unnecessary to issue requisition papers. George Knapp, it is said, will return to Sitka and appear for trial at the May term of court. He is editor of the Mail at Lacombe.

Children Cry FOR FITCHER'S CASTORIA. "Castoria is well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation for their use."—Dr. J. C. Fitcher, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to children."—Dr. J. C. Fitcher, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children."—Dr. G. G. Ostrom, Little Falls, Minn. Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no opium or other narcotic property.

PLUG CUT. "MATCHLESS!" SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA. The absolute purity and fragrance of the "Seal" has made it the most popular smoking tobacco in the United States. An old smoker asks, "What is the use of advertising the 'Seal'? we all use it." We are aware that the great army of "old smokers" use "Seal," but it is the "new smokers" we are after. Since McKinley cut them down on Havana cigars, they have taken the next best thing—a pipe. These "new smokers" are apt to be a little green, and they try all sorts of tobacco until they hit on "Seal"; they soon learn what is good, and don't you forget it. Packs in Patent Cloth Pouches and in Tins.

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, while other needs Hosiery and 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 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. 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, Burgundy 83, Sherry 81, Zinfandel 84, Muscat 83, Riesling 83, Angelica 83, Hock 83, Mountain 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, General 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. 102 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 Boxes, Etc. Can be found at all hours of the day or night at their place of business, 102 SECOND STREET, THE DALLES.

San Francisco Beer Hall. SECOND STREET BETWEEN UNION AND COURT. F. LEMKE, PROPRIETOR. COLUMBIA BREWERY BEER. ALL KINDS OF BOTTLED BEER. BEST IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS AND OYSTERS.