

PROGRESS AND PROTECTION.

Commenting on an article in favor of protection published in this paper, in which we said "the corner-stone of the doctrine is, keep all the money possible at home," the *East Oregonian* says:

Carried out to the letter, this policy would compel every citizen to spend every moment of his life in and exist upon the products of his own town and vicinity. Only a jackass does this, and then only when his atrocious master compels him to. Such a system narrows and brutalizes men and makes them selfish animals, with desires lighter than a dog and little better than a horse. Money should only be spent at home when it can be spent more advantageously, and this is the way sensible men spend it even at the present time. The "home industry" howl has lost its substance. Men of common sense have discovered that it had its birth in a narrow, selfish, hypocritical spirit. Freedom is God's law, and the closer man can carry it out the greater he will be, the wider his environment, the broader his spirit, the more lasting his works, and the nobler his intelligence.

Such a policy does not incultate the idea that "every citizen should spend every moment of his life in and exist upon the products of his own town and vicinity," but only in as far as it would stimulate enterprise and prosperity in his home, and this the *East Oregonian* has advocated times without number regarding Protection. Even the most technical hair-splitting metaphysics gives no such meaning to the principles of protection, for it advocates expansion of trade rather than contraction, and its only aim is to make the nation independent by causing it to rely on home productions as fully as possible. The great drawback to Oregon ever since its first settlement is that the state has not been self-reliant, and nearly every manufactured article necessary to the existence or the convenience of her inhabitants has been imported from the east. On this account there has been a constant drain upon the circulating medium of the northwest, and although the soil produced abundant crops, the timber found ready sale in the markets of the country, and salmon were shipped across the continent, the money received in return was sent away for brooms, tubs, canned fruits, pickles, Chicago meat, Massachusetts and Connecticut fabrics and New England confectionery—like the "jackasses" mentioned in the text, have simply existed in the rich pastures of the state, and allowed foreigners who had no interest in their prosperity to saddle and ride them at pleasure. The American policy aims to change this clam-like existence, and says to the citizens of Oregon and every state in the union, if you can grow broom-corn, manufacture brooms; if you have forests, make tubs and woodenware; if you raise wool, erect factories and let looms turn out the necessary fabrics for wearing apparel; if you have iron, build furnaces and other productive works, and in every instance in which raw material, whether in the soil, the forest or the stream, is changed into a commercial commodity, it is a creation of wealth for the community and the nation. Protection has taught a higher idea of existence than the animal one of eating and sleeping, and has called into requisition scientific inventions for the development of natural resources, thereby pouring untold wealth into the treasury of the nation.

The people of the northwest have passed that epoch in their history when hides and sheep-pelts were a legal tender in business transactions, and require silver and gold to purchase the commodities of life. However much wheat may be sold, it will not benefit the farmer without he retains some coin as the proceeds of the sale, and no town or city will ever grow or prosper if nearly every cent received by producers or consumers is sent away for clothes or flour. The largest lake would eventually become dry if there were not streams supplying the constant loss caused by the rivers that are constantly draining its substance.

We must acknowledge that protection is selfish in its teachings, and so is love of family, of home and country. This is not brutalizing, but on the contrary is necessary to existence in the individual, the community and nation, and without its exercise the world would have made no progress in science, literature or art. It has been very successful in this country, and the people do not desire any change.

Democracy is a misnomer in the full meaning of the word. The party never intended that the people should be supreme, and its history is a better illustration of the despotism of demagogues and politicians than was ever furnished by any other organization in this country. Captivated by the wild and unstable ideas of Jacobinism in France, Thomas Jefferson may have been honest in his opinions; but he pandered to the caste rule in the south and was a friend to human slavery. And the party has followed in his footsteps. Bred in the aristocratic school of Virginia he was no more of a Democrat by birth than the cavaliers who settled in America to transplant the old world notions of nobility in the new continent. Human slavery, with them, was a divine institution, and the common people were dependent upon the privileged classes for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The products of the soil were the result of slave labor, and the doctrine of protection, to them, was an attempt to deprive them of their prerogatives by the plebeian Pilgrims and Puritans of the New England colonies. With this idea uppermost, the Democratic party, during its long years of unpopularity in the nation, always "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee" to southern slavery. The Dred Scott decision by the supreme court was followed by the passage of the disgraceful Fugitive slave law, and these culminated in an attempt by the Democracy—or at least its southern followers, which, as Hon. Alexander H. Stephens in his speech before the Georgia secession convention said, had received everything they asked for twenty-five years in the history of the country—in inaugurating a southern confederacy, the corner-stone of which, as expressed by Robert Tombs of South Carolina, would be human slavery. Of course, these facts may be hooded down as moss-covered, but they are true as sunlight, and explain why the Democratic party has always been in favor of free-trade. The south desired to break the markets of the world with her cotton and other products, and had no interest in the prosperity of the north and New England states, where slave-labor was not tolerated and where wage earners were equal socially and politically with other citizens. The party has followed this policy since its inception, and while, in name and theory, it has appeared favorable to the interests of the laboring poor, in practice it has been controlled by the most selfish politicians who ever corrupted the institutions of this or any other country; and those who are constantly preaching it as the party of the people are either visionaries or advancing an improbable state of affairs to secure personal ends.

The *East Oregonian* answers our last editorial on "Progress and Protection" in this style:

Now, if the *Times-Mountaineer* will acknowledge that selfishness is only necessary to the extent of ignorance and narrowness, will have allowed up the "beneficial influence" of protection to a slyty. When one man is benefited at another's expense, he is the one man and American and the other a Hottentot, both are degraded and lowered in the scale of civilization. A just, worthy man wants nothing at the sacrifice of another. The great will not sacrifice the weak. True intelligence will not profit from ignorance. Virtue will not share the bed of vice. Protection aims to give to some at the expense of others. For to someone it is destructive to mankind's best interests, is the implement of the narrow and selfish, and is not a fit policy for the grandest republic on the face of the earth. It is below the principles of America and American institutions.

There are different kinds of selfishness—that which is noble and almost divine, and that which grovels in the mud and is contemptible. The selfishness of Winkler who thought only of Switzerland when he plunged the Austrian spears in his heart, was the selfishness of patriotism, which could not see beyond the narrow confines of his own country, and is commendable and worthy of imitation. Such was the selfishness of Washington, Lincoln and a long list of others in our history. Protection is the selfishness of the weak against the strong, of the family as distinguished from the community, of the community and state as separate from the nation, and of the country at large—struggling for commercial, manufacturing and political existence—against the monarchies of Europe, grown rich by pauper labor. The lion and tiger are free-traders, the same as the plutocrat and slave-holder, and the protectionists in nature are the weaklings of animals who hide in caves and inaccessible spots to guard against the rapacity of their more powerful neighbors. When the lion "shall lie down with the lamb and a little child lead them," there will be no need of tariff and protective duties; but until that time love of family, home, community and country demands that each citizen should support and advocate such a tariff as will place Americans on an equal footing with the subjects of foreign countries.

Our neighbor, the *Sun*, earnestly desires that the history of the Democratic party from the days of Jefferson to 1865 should be blotted from the memory of American citizens; but this cannot be done. The Dred Scott decision, Fugitive slave law and the southern confederacy are so closely connected with the Democratic party that they cannot well be separated. Of course, those born south of Mason and Dixon's line, still sympathize with the "lost cause," and it is quite natural they should; but those reared north of that line consider treason, whether committed by Aaron Burr or Jefferson Davis, or advocated by John Brown abolitionists or Breckinridge Democrats. Such facts may be disagreeable; but they will sometimes come to the surface and make themselves known.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* says: Senator Dolph is unduly exercised over the consequences which might result to Americans in China if a drastic exclusion bill were passed. If he knows anything about the subject at all he must be aware that there can be no real ground for apprehension that the Chinese will refuse to give Americans permission to buy from them, and that is the chief mission of the few American merchants who find their way to that country. As for the missionaries, if the Chinese refuse to allow them to attempt the difficult task of turning the pagan away from his gods they can come back to the United States and try their hand at converting the heathen who fill our cities and towns.

The recent local elections in New Jersey, in which Republicans carried nearly all the large cities, is indicative, in a certain measure, how the state will go in November. That state which has been considered solidly Democratic, will hereafter be placed in the doubtful list. The doctrines of protection are growing in favor with American citizens every day.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

The singularly terse and vigorous declaration of the Republican convention in the state of Michigan is, "We will do all in our power to uphold and sustain the victors already won for the grand triple policy of protection, reciprocity, and honest money."

That is platform enough for any convention, says the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, so far as a declaration of commercial policy is concerned. Protection, reciprocity, and honest money will enlarge our home market, give us as large a foreign market as we have need of, and will provide us with a reliable and sufficient circulating medium.

The personal parts of the platform are complimentary to the "forceful and fearless" foreign policy of President Harrison, to the "sagacious and loyal endeavor of that patriot and statesman, James G. Blaine, in the promulgation of true and progressive American principles," and to "the sterling worth of our distinguished fellow citizen, General Russell A. Alger, whose claims to recognition as a presidential standard bearer have been familiar to the people of this nation since his name was presented to the Chicago convention in 1888."

We regard this treatment of the distinguished gentlemen named in the resolution as eminently just, and as an eminently politic. The administration of President Harrison, especially in its foreign relations, has been most praiseworthy. In the language of the platform it has been "vigilant, forceful and fearless." The heavy eulogy of Secretary Blaine is the more graceful in that he is not a candidate for further honors at the hands of the people. As to General Alger, who is a presidential candidate, the Republicans of his state acted wisely in declaring, after a warm assertion of his meritorious claims to consideration, "We can safely leave to the collective judgment of the representatives of the party at Minneapolis, in June next, the selection of a leader who will head the triumphant march of our hosts." It will be well if many other states express their confidence in the wisdom of the "representatives of the party at Minneapolis" in like manner. If President Harrison be renominated the act of the convention will be approved by all good Republicans; if General Alger be chosen by the convention he will be elected by the people.

The thing most to be desired at Minneapolis is that the convention shall be moved by inspiration of the expressed will of a majority of the people in all the states, and not distracted by the preferences of a majority of the people in various states in favor of certain "favorite sons" or famous "fellow citizens."

A dispatch received just as we go to press announces that the Democratic convention in Portland has placed in nomination Hon. R. M. Veatch for congress in the first congressional district, Hon. Jas. H. Slater in the second and Hon. A. S. Bennett for supreme judge. The first named is well known over the state as the member who voted "no" on nearly every question before the legislature, and Mr. Slater has represented the state in former years in both houses of congress. Both are good citizens; and Oregon will feel safer with Hermann and Ellis, who are in harmony with our interests, and who will do good work for an open river. Mr. Bennett is a citizen of The Dalles, and we feel a degree of local pride in having his name on the state ticket. He is an able lawyer, and in the event of his election would give satisfaction; but the people are equally as well, if not better pleased, with Hon. F. A. Moore, on the Republican ticket, who has every element and the necessary training to fill the high judicial office with credit to himself and honor to the state. Of course the Democracy must nominate a ticket, but Oregon is too largely Republican to forget her political faith in this presidential year.

The Pinkerton detectives, who are hired by capitalists to protect their selfish interests, are a menace of free institutions, and should be regulated by statutory provisions. State and nation are supposed to be so governed that one will not clash with the other, and only in an extreme emergency will the efforts of the former interfere with those of the latter. In the labor riots of 1877 the general government was forced to assert its power; but this is the only instance in which such an emergency happened for long years in the history of the country. If the rustlers in Wyoming are simply stockmen who pasture their cattle on a few acres of their own land or on the public domain, they should have equal privileges with the most fortunate land-owners, and the gang of Pinkerton's detectives, who are hired to drive them out of the country, are only a mob of well-drilled and hired assassins. Free institutions cannot exist except liberty is indissolubly attached to the individual.

We can but impress upon the citizens of The Dalles the vital importance of manufacturing industries in this city. For several months the people of The Dalles have realized the cheapest freight to seaboard, and this furnishes an extra inducement for the development of our natural resources. For twenty years the editor of the *Times-Mountaineer* has advocated an open river, believing that when cheap rates of transportation could be realized to seaboard our business men would inaugurate factories and other factors of development. We are sorry to state that in this regard we have been mistaken. For nearly six months the *Register* has made daily trips to the Cascades, and no effort has been made to start a woolen factory or other industry which would retain the constant output of coin for articles of daily consumption.

There is no denying the fact The Dalles is cursed by "mossbacks" worse than any town in the northwest. Situated at the head of navigation on the Columbia, this city does not appear to realize the advantages which it possesses. The Dalles should be the manufacturing center of the Inland Empire, being in close proximity to the natural water power of the Columbia river, handling more raw material than any other town on the continent, and having direct water communication with the markets of the world. There may be an open river to the ocean, a fleet of boats to carry our produce to foreign countries, but until we take advantage of our favorable opportunities this city will not grow or prosper. Facts must be stated in plain language, and no equivocations used. The Dalles possesses some rare advantages as a shipping and commercial point, and the only drawback is the lack of enterprise with citizens.

Of late years the Democratic party has ascertained the fact that Abraham Lincoln was a patriot and an American citizen of whom all should be proud. During his life time they maligned him in every conceivable manner—called him tyrant, buffoon, etc. Now that he is dead and the people look to him as the greatest American in the history of the country, Democracy must "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to maintain its status. Let it be understood fully, Abraham Lincoln was a Republican in the fullest sense of the word—opposed the doctrine of state rights, human slavery, the Fugitive slave law, and the southern confederacy. It was our Lincoln who said that this country could not exist half free and half slave, and was the executive who issued the emancipation proclamation, and declared all negroes in the United States free. He was a typical Republican, and was as far removed from Jefferson Davis, James Buchanan and southern Democracy as night is from day. This may be the "bloody shirt," but the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great Republican, whom Democrats cursed and vilified while alive, and who was assassinated by a Democrat, is sacred with every patriot who upholds the justice of the war for the union, the emancipation proclamation and the reconstruction of the southern states. During his life Republicans upheld his policy by shedding their blood on southern battle-fields, while Democrats—like Vallandigham and Voorhies—opposed every measure for the maintenance of the union. But now, in his grave, to court favor with the public who honor him equal to Washington, Democrats pay him the highest eulogiums. But those conversant with the history of the country cannot forget that our martyred Lincoln was forced to fight not only southern Democrats in armed rebellion but northern dough-faced Democratic sympathizers as well.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
Reciprocity With Mexico.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The house committee on foreign affairs today took action looking to a further enlargement of the reciprocity policy recently entered upon on an extensive scale by the United States. This time it is proposed to enter into reciprocal relations with the United States. The committee's recommendation is accompanied by a joint resolution and an interesting report, in which it is exhibited the benefits to result to each country from reciprocal relations in certain commodities. The resolution, the passage of which the committee recommends, provides for a joint reciprocity act between the United States and Mexico, and negotiates a treaty thereby granting reciprocity in the commercial relations between Mexico and the United States shall best be established. The president is not to appoint the commissioners on either side of the United States until Mexico shall have signified her willingness to enter into such a treaty and has appointed her commissioners. The necessary conditions, the concessions on our part, which will probably be of mutual advantage, would be the removal of duties on lead, or in the admission of wool free of duty.

Devastated by Fire.
KENOSHA, Wis., April 19.—The loss by this morning's fire will reach \$500,000. It was not placed under control until 10 o'clock. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, and it was only a short time after the alarm was given in the Northwestern Wire Mattrass Company's works, when the fire spread to the vast lumber piles adjoining. The Kenosha fire engines were useless, and it was telegraphed to Milwaukee, Racine and other towns. The Kenosha city fire department and the Kenosha City Company's plant were followed shortly by a fire in certain sheds. By 8 o'clock the entire lumber district covering an area of eight blocks was a burning mass. The wind which blew from the southwest and the firemen began to get the flames under control. A large number of the heaviest losses are the wire mattrass company \$350,000, Hunt & Sutherland, storage warehouse, with 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and the Ban Wagon Company, with 2,500,000 feet of lumber.

Senator's Bill.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—In anticipation of the passage by the house of the river and harbor bill Senator Squire is strenuously urging upon the senate committee on commerce the necessity for speedy action upon his bill to appropriate \$500,000 to begin the construction of a canal (which will ultimately cost \$5,000,000) to connect the waters of Lake Union and Lake Washington with Puget sound. The committee will report favorably upon the bill, and at the instance of Senator Squire will incorporate it as an amendment to the river and harbor bill when that measure reaches the senate. The principal objection is said to come from Senator Dolph, who fears congress cannot be induced to embark upon another project of this magnitude without interference with the scope of the Columbia river improvements, but Senator Squire feels he has secured a majority of the committee on commerce for the project.

A Million Friends.
A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Salpines & Kierulff's drug store. Large bottles 90c. and \$1.

TELEGRAPHIC.

To Kill the Boy King.—MADRID, April 19.—The arrest of Felipe Munoz, the anarchist, who was betrayed into the hands of the police by Delboche, who informed the authorities that Munoz was the prime mover among the anarchists in the explosion of the dynamite bombs, promises to result in the extradition of a dangerous class in Spain. Munoz has already made a confession that has caused the arrest of a number of his accomplices, and it is thought before the police are through with him all the leading anarchists of Spain will be under arrest or have sought safety in flight.

Conspiracy Which Failed.—SACRAMENTO, April 20.—Evidence accumulated to prove that William Radloff burned his house and a stolen crop, in order to defraud the life insurance companies, and is still alive. A motorman on a Ballard car says a man with light hair and false black whiskers boarded the car Tuesday evening at Salmon Bay, but disappeared at a jocular reference to his whiskers, jumped off again. He rode to town on the next car and jumped off at the water front. Radloff's wife has gone back to Tacoma and it is believed if she were in the city she would follow this clue. If the body was stolen from Greenwood cemetery, it was taken from two graves. Only two bodies were buried there, and one was removed last November to another cemetery, and the eight remaining coffins are unopened. One woman, one man and one of the sex not known. The stolen body would be one of the last two. It is evident the body was hidden in the city of Sacramento. A registered letter in his possession when arrested, that he must have been Radloff Friday evening. Radloff mailed a letter and got a receipt from Fremont about 3-30 that evening, and a few minutes later, a man answering Radloff's description called for Radloff's mail. He was probably on his way to the latter's house, and when they separated that night, after firing the house, Radloff and his wife were taken to the car to take to Mrs. Radloff in Tacoma.

Union Pacific Affairs.
NEW YORK, April 20.—President Sidney Dillon will be re-elected at the annual election of the Union Pacific Railroad company, and unless obstacles present themselves which do not now appear, the election will be held today in Boston between General Manager and Vice-President S. H. H. Clarke, Mr. Frederick L. Ames, and Mr. Rosewain, who represents large foreign holdings. It is possible that this will result in an agreement to continue Mr. Clarke's connection with the company, upon condition that he resign his position as general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which he is said to have expressed a willingness to do.

Aid for Home Rule Wanted.
NEW YORK, April 20.—The appeal of the National Federation of America to the friends of home rule for Ireland is issued. In part it runs thus: "The tory government, the implacable enemy of the Irish people, has been driven finally by force. Advice from the other side point to an early dissolution of parliament. The general elections following immediately will be held in the home rule question for our generation, if not for ever. Friends of Ireland in America, will you give the Irish people now. Will you organize at once and give the necessary material support, without which the battle cannot be won? The tory party has a board of agents every day in Ireland; to impose new burdens on our people, knowing their poverty. Heavy staple fees must be deposited when the nominations are made. The necessary funds should be in our treasurer's hands before the dissolution of parliament, in order to be available at once. The honor for a fine effort is upon us." The appeal is signed by Thomas A. Emmett, president, and Treasurer Eugene Kelly, 22 Cooper Union.

Bad Men Driven Out of Town.
CREDEE, Colo., April 20.—Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was ordered to leave the camp today. He and J. Palmer, a hired agent, had been seen in the streets of Credee last night, each with a gun in his hand, and blazed away at buildings, signs, lights and everything else. Officers of the camp stationed at Credee and authority was to be found to stop the shooters. This morning a number of business men held a meeting, and the verdict was that the two men must leave town by 8 o'clock or there would be trouble. Ford and Palmer took a hack at once and drove to Watson, where they will take the first train to Denver.

Danger in Dahomey.
PARIS, April 20.—An official dispatch from Porto Novo says the kingdom of Dahomey has written the governor of Porto Novo warning the French if they touch any of his towns he will destroy Porto Novo and all the French ports within reach. The dispatch adds that large bodies of Dahomeans are approaching Porto Novo, and another large force is concentrating between Gogony and Abomey. If they should take the initiative in opening the war, the French possessions would be seriously threatened, and the republic would be dispatched as quickly as possible. King Behanzin said it is said, place in the field 15,000 trained warriors.

And Still It Shakes.
WENTERS, Cal., April 21.—Another shock of earthquake occurred here at 9:40 A. M., throwing down Masonic hall, Chadwick's building, Berthollet's two-story stone building, Humphrey Bros' one-story stone building, and generally demolished goods, fixtures, etc. One man was badly hurt by a falling wall, and Miss Clara Jensen, a milliner, was hurt, and others more or less injured. Business is suspended. Main street is a scene of desolation. A fire in the rear of Mrs. Clark's restaurant was put out, so there is no damage yet from that source. J. Devillibus house, one mile west, is a total wreck, also Baker's adobe, and J. E. Westfall's stone dwelling. A slight shock was also felt here at 9:05 this morning. A few persons were frightened, but no damage resulted at the time. It is now cloudy and raining a little.

NEW TO-DAY.

Information Wanted.—MRS. M. ROHEN LEFT HER HOME on April 6th and has not been heard of since. She is thought to be in California, or at least of rather stout build. Any information regarding her whereabouts will be gladly received by Mr. Charles Tom, of Grant.

FOR SALE.
A FINE DRIVING ANIMAL—SORREL HARBONY, six years old, perfectly quiet, and a good driver. For terms inquire at the East end grocery store. A. O. O'HARLY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.
A CLEVELAND STALLION, about 7 years old; weight about 1600 pounds. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to A. O. O'HARLY, The Dalles, Or., April 21, 1892. apr21-1m

FOR SALE.
D. R. G. C. ESHLEMAN, DENTIST
Physician and Surgeon.
Country calls answered promptly, day or night. Rooms 30 and 31, Chapman Block, The Dalles, Oregon.

Attention, Freighters.
BIDS WANTED FOR HAULING WOOL AND FRUIT. About 100,000 pounds of wool and 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of fruit; said wool to be hauled from Little Trout Creek, a point about 15 miles southeast of Astoria, to The Dalles; the back freight to be hauled from The Dalles to Moody Station, a point about 15 miles north of Astoria. All wool and freight hauled to be well protected with wagon covers and delivered in good condition. Bids to be opened May 10, and awarded May 15th, 1892, at Moody's warehouse, The Dalles. Bidders with endorsement of Moody or Waco warehouse accepting their responsibility of fulfilling the contract will be given the preference. Address Secretary Prineville Land and Live Stock Company, care Columbia Car and Tool Works, Portland, Oregon. apr23-2m

Republican Ticket.
For Supreme Judge, F. A. MOORE.
For Attorney-General, LIONEL R. WEBSTER.
For Member of Congress, Second Dist., W. R. ELLIS.
For Circuit Judge, Seventh Dist., GEORGE WALKIN.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Seventh Dist., W. H. WILSON.
For Member State Board of Equalization, Seventh Dist., JOHN L. LUCKEY.
For Joint Senator, 17th Dist., consisting of Sherman and Waco Counties, H. S. McDANIEL.
For Joint Senator, 18th Dist., consisting of Gilliam, Sherman and Waco Counties, W. W. STEWART.
For Joint Representatives, 18th Rep. Dist., consisting of Sherman and Waco Counties, E. N. CHANDLER, and T. R. COON.
For County Judge, C. N. THORNBURY.
For County Clerk, J. M. HUNTINGTON.
For Sheriff, C. P. BALCH.
For County Commissioner, H. A. LEAVENS.
For County Treasurer, WILLIAM MICHELL.
For County Assessor, JOEL W. KOONTZ.
For County School Superintendent, TROY SHELLEY.
For County Surveyor, E. F. SHARP.
For County Coroner, N. M. EASTWOOD.

Democrat State, District and County Ticket.
For Supreme Judge, ALFRED S. BENNETT.
For Attorney-General, GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Member of Congress, 2d District, JAMES H. SLATER.
For Circuit Judge, 7th District, W. L. BRADSHAW.
For Prosecuting Attorney, 7th District, WILLIAM MICHELL.
For Member State Board of Equalization, 7th Dist., J. A. SMITH, of Sherman and Waco Counties, and J. A. SMITH, of Sherman and Waco Counties.
For Joint Senator, 17th District, Gilliam, Sherman and Waco Counties, G. W. JINSHART, of Gilliam County, and G. W. JINSHART, of Sherman County.
For Joint Representatives, 18th Representative District, H. EMORY MOORE and S. F. BLETTEE.
For County Judge, GEORGE O. BLAKELEY.
For County Clerk, JAMES R. CROSSER.
For County Sheriff, THOMAS A. WARD.
For County Treasurer, WILLIAM K. COBSON.
For County Assessor, GEORGE T. FRATHER.
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Aid for Home Rule Wanted.
NEW YORK, April 20.—The appeal of the National Federation of America to the friends of home rule for Ireland is issued. In part it runs thus: "The tory government, the implacable enemy of the Irish people, has been driven finally by force. Advice from the other side point to an early dissolution of parliament. The general elections following immediately will be held in the home rule question for our generation, if not for ever. Friends of Ireland in America, will you give the Irish people now. Will you organize at once and give the necessary material support, without which the battle cannot be won? The tory party has a board of agents every day in Ireland; to impose new burdens on our people, knowing their poverty. Heavy staple fees must be deposited when the nominations are made. The necessary funds should be in our treasurer's hands before the dissolution of parliament, in order to be available at once. The honor for a fine effort is upon us." The appeal is signed by Thomas A. Emmett, president, and Treasurer Eugene Kelly, 22 Cooper Union.

Bad Men Driven Out of Town.
CREDEE, Colo., April 20.—Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was ordered to leave the camp today. He and J. Palmer, a hired agent, had been seen in the streets of Credee last night, each with a gun in his hand, and blazed away at buildings, signs, lights and everything else. Officers of the camp stationed at Credee and authority was to be found to stop the shooters. This morning a number of business men held a meeting, and the verdict was that the two men must leave town by 8 o'clock or there would be trouble. Ford and Palmer took a hack at once and drove to Watson, where they will take the first train to Denver.

Danger in Dahomey.
PARIS, April 20.—An official dispatch from Porto Novo says the kingdom of Dahomey has written the governor of Porto Novo warning the French if they touch any of his towns he will destroy Porto Novo and all the French ports within reach. The dispatch adds that large bodies of Dahomeans are approaching Porto Novo, and another large force is concentrating between Gogony and Abomey. If they should take the initiative in opening the war, the French possessions would be seriously threatened, and the republic would be dispatched as quickly as possible. King Behanzin said it is said, place in the field 15,000 trained warriors.

And Still It Shakes.
WENTERS, Cal., April 21.—Another shock of earthquake occurred here at 9:40 A. M., throwing down Masonic hall, Chadwick's building, Berthollet's two-story stone building, Humphrey Bros' one-story stone building, and generally demolished goods, fixtures, etc. One man was badly hurt by a falling wall, and Miss Clara Jensen, a milliner, was hurt, and others more or less injured. Business is suspended. Main street is a scene of desolation. A fire in the rear of Mrs. Clark's restaurant was put out, so there is no damage yet from that source. J. Devillibus house, one mile west, is a total wreck, also Baker's adobe, and J. E. Westfall's stone dwelling. A slight shock was also felt here at 9:05 this morning. A few persons were frightened, but no damage resulted at the time. It is now cloudy and raining a little.

NEW TO-DAY.

Information Wanted.—MRS. M. ROHEN LEFT HER HOME on April 6th and has not been heard of since. She is thought to be in California, or at least of rather stout build. Any information regarding her whereabouts will be gladly received by Mr. Charles Tom, of Grant.

FOR SALE.
A FINE DRIVING ANIMAL—SORREL HARBONY, six years old, perfectly quiet, and a good driver. For terms inquire at the East end grocery store. A. O. O'HARLY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.
A CLEVELAND STALLION, about 7 years old; weight about 1600 pounds. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to A. O. O'HARLY, The Dalles, Or., April 21, 1892. apr21-1m

FOR SALE.
D. R. G. C. ESHLEMAN, DENTIST
Physician and Surgeon.
Country calls answered promptly, day or night. Rooms 30 and 31, Chapman Block, The Dalles, Oregon.

Attention, Freighters.
BIDS WANTED FOR HAULING WOOL AND FRUIT. About 100,000 pounds of wool and 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of fruit; said wool to be hauled from Little Trout Creek, a point about 15 miles southeast of Astoria, to The Dalles; the back freight to be hauled from The Dalles to Moody Station, a point about 15 miles north of Astoria. All wool and freight hauled to be well protected with wagon covers and delivered in good condition. Bids to be opened May 10, and awarded May 15th, 1892, at Moody's warehouse, The Dalles. Bidders with endorsement of Moody or Waco warehouse accepting their responsibility of fulfilling the contract will be given the preference. Address Secretary Prineville Land and Live Stock Company, care Columbia Car and Tool Works, Portland, Oregon. apr23-2m

Republican Ticket.
For Supreme Judge, F. A. MOORE.
For Attorney-General, LIONEL R. WEBSTER.
For Member of Congress, Second Dist., W. R. ELLIS.
For Circuit Judge, Seventh Dist., GEORGE WALKIN.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Seventh Dist., W. H. WILSON.
For Member State Board of Equalization, Seventh Dist., JOHN L. LUCKEY.
For Joint Senator, 17th Dist., consisting of Sherman and Waco Counties, H. S. McDANIEL.
For Joint Senator, 18th Dist., consisting of Gilliam, Sherman and Waco Counties, W. W. STEWART.
For Joint Representatives, 18th Rep. Dist., consisting of Sherman and Waco Counties, E. N. CHANDLER, and T. R. COON.
For County Judge, C. N. THORNBURY.
For County Clerk, J. M. HUNTINGTON.
For Sheriff, C. P. BALCH.
For County Commissioner, H. A. LEAVENS.
For County Treasurer, WILLIAM MICHELL.
For County Assessor, JOEL W. KOONTZ.
For County School Superintendent, TROY SHELLEY.
For County Surveyor, E. F. SHARP.
For County Coroner, N. M. EASTWOOD.

Democrat State, District and County Ticket.
For Supreme Judge, ALFRED S. BENNETT.
For Attorney-General, GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Member of Congress, 2d District, JAMES H. SLATER.
For Circuit Judge, 7th District, W. L. BRADSHAW.
For Prosecuting Attorney, 7th District, WILLIAM MICHELL.
For Member State Board of Equalization, 7th Dist., J. A. SMITH, of Sherman and Waco Counties, and J. A. SMITH, of Sherman and Waco Counties.
For Joint Senator, 17th District, Gilliam, Sherman and Waco Counties, G. W. JINSHART, of Gilliam County, and G. W. JINSHART, of Sherman County.
For Joint Representatives, 18th Representative District, H. EMORY MOORE and S. F. BLETTEE.
For County Judge, GEORGE O. BLAKELEY.
For County Clerk, JAMES R. CROSSER.
For County Sheriff, THOMAS A. WARD.
For County Treasurer, WILLIAM K. COBSON.
For County Assessor, GEORGE T. FRATHER.
For County School Superintendent, F. S. GOODEN.
For County Surveyor, E. P. FITZGERALD.
For County Coroner, JAMES DARNEFIELD.
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