

JUDGE MOORE VINDICATED.

The editor of the Chronicle, who claims to be a Republican and willing to support even a "yellow dog" on a ticket, has never missed an opportunity of denouncing Hon. F. A. Moore, the candidate for supreme judge, because certain charges were published against him in Democratic papers. In last Friday's Oregonian, a card appeared signed by Killin, Starr & Thomas, completely exonerating him from any reflection on his integrity as a man or an attorney. These gentlemen were lawyers in the case which has gained such publicity, and Mr. B. Killin is a prominent Democrat in Portland, and Mr. Starr a Democratic leader in that city. If the Chronicle had the least inclination to favor the Republican party it should have published this vindication of the character of a prominent candidate; but not one word in extenuation of the charges against Judge Moore has ever appeared in its columns, and we are forced to the conclusion that, wearing the Republican mask, it is determined to do all that it can for the benefit of the Democracy. An enemy in camp is more dangerous and harmful than a dozen in the ranks of the foe, and it would be a great deal better for the Republican party in Wasco county if the Chronicle were to drop its mask and come out boldly as a Democratic organ.

Below we publish the card mentioned:

PORTLAND, OR., May 15th. To the Editor of the Oregonian: Your attention has been called to certain articles published in several of the newspapers of the state, reflecting on the character and integrity of Hon. F. A. Moore, present Republican candidate for supreme judge of the state.

Having been attorneys in the case mentioned in the articles above cited, and being entirely familiar with the facts of the case, we deem it simple justice to say that the decisions of the courts thoroughly vindicate Judge Moore, and that, in our judgment, there is nothing in the whole transaction which reflects in any degree on the integrity of Judge Moore, either as a man or an attorney.

The whole question of Judge Moore's good faith was fully investigated and tried, and the plaintiffs failed to establish, by any evidence, any charge that they had made against him.

Very respectfully, KILLIN, STARR & THOMAS.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

There is a strong suspicion among the officers of troops stationed at Halle that the men are being approached by socialists with a view to weakening their allegiance to the government, says the San Francisco Chronicle. A search was made of the barracks a few days ago and the result verified the suspicions, for in the quarters of the men there were discovered a large number of socialistic documents setting forth the wrongs under which the soldiers labor and calling on them to join the socialists in effecting a reform of the body politic. If the lesson of socialism once permeates the mass of the German army there will ensue a ferment which will shake the empire. In the German army there are doubtless many soldiers who chafe under the yoke of militarism and who are unable to see why they should be subjected to irksome confinement and stern discipline merely because the German emperor wants to keep a standing army in a state of high efficiency. Many of these men are just as capable of reasoning out social problems as the authorities, and if they become impressed with the idea that a standing army is wrong as an economic question, and that the relations of the governing and governed need readjustment, there will be trouble.

This socializing of the army is the shrewdest move the socialist party has yet attempted. The German emperor must rely upon his army to suppress any popular demonstrations in favor of an extension of the rights of the people, and if the army fail him he will be absolutely helpless.

If this movement goes on in the army it must result in a social revolution in Germany. The people, with the aid of the army, will be too strong for the emperor, and unless he will be wholly blind to his own interests he must accept the situation and popularize the government of the empire. It will probably prefer to rule under constitutional restrictions rather than not to rule at all.

It is in the nature of wealth to accumulate, and it will make little difference whether there is or is not an unlimited coinage of silver the rich will become richer—with some few exceptions. He who devotes his mental energies to the accumulation of money, will always see some way to increase his wealth and will be active and alert to take advantage of every opportunity. It is useless to attempt to control this faculty in men by legislation. The love of money has been a ruling passion in the human family since commercial intercourse between nations began and he who possessed wealth could enjoy more of the luxuries of life than his less fortunate brother. It will always be so while the world remains as it is, and it will make little difference in this regard whether the Democratic or Republican parties control national affairs.

On Wednesday last the Republicans of Connecticut in state convention at Hartford, among others, unanimously adopted this resolution: "We believe in the principles of protection to American industries. It has given to this country a greater prosperity than is known to any other nation. Higher wages to operatives, low prices to consumers, happy homes owned by workingmen, savings bank deposits proportionately exceeding those of any

other country, busy factories, and unexampled development of national wealth and prosperity alike attest its power. So believing, we heartily endorse the McKinley law, whose beneficial results have already demonstrated its wisdom; and we see in the reciprocity feature of the law an adequate opening of foreign markets to American products without in any degree infringing upon the policy of protection to American labor." The whole story of the beneficence of the Republican policy of protection and reciprocity has never been more tersely and forcibly stated. The national convention at Minneapolis next month can hardly do better than to put that resolution just as it is in the declaration of political faith, upon which the Republican party is to fight and win the presidential contest of 1892.

FREE TRADE.

Capt. Bell, the apostle of free-trade, who is doing missionary work for the Democratic party in Oregon, made the following remarks recently at Newport:

"If protection is a good thing and you do not desire to trade with the other nations of the world, or win the commerce of the seas, why not close up the harbor and depend upon the artificial and contracted 'home market' for the fruits of the labor of the farmers of the Willamette valley—that seeks an outlet for your magnificent harvests? If otherwise, break the shackles that now enslave commerce, and the flag of every nation will gladden your vision and build up commerce and prosperity to bless and enrich you."

If the gentleman will turn his attention east, and preach his doctrine, he would use a different hypothesis. For instance, if he were addressing American citizens in Lowell, Mass., he would say: "Free-trade is a good thing, tear down your mills, stop every wheel of your factories, turn your army of operatives on the streets as beggars or on the highways as tramps, and give English manufacturers an opportunity to sell their goods at the price of pauper labor. There is a need of protection, for it furnishes employment to American wage-slaves and builds up American industry. The United States does not operate to Great Britain, and every coat, shirt or vest worn and every knife or implement used should pay tribute to Manchester and Sheffield." This might not sound well in manufacturing New England, but it is a perfect harmony with the gospel of free-trade that Capt. Bell enunciated at Yaguin Bay. The fact is, the people of the northwest are satisfied with the economic policy of protection, and expect some day to witness an era of industrial development, when a second New England, in manufactures and commerce, shall vie with the older one on the Atlantic seaboard.

The River and Harbor bill, as passed, is all the people of Eastern Oregon could expect from the present congress, and we hope our senators will not attempt to incorporate in this liberal appropriation measure an extra sum of \$2,800,000 for the boat railway above this city, and which very probably would insure its defeat when returned to the lower house. Senators Dolph and Mitchell have always been very friendly towards the improvement of the Columbia river, and the people are under many obligations to them for favors received in the shape of increased appropriations for Oregon in the River and Harbor bill; but, on this occasion, it will not do to test the temper of the Democratic majority in the lower branch of congress by adding to the amount the sum necessary for the project to overcome the impediments to navigation between The Dalles and Celilo. We will admit there is great need for the latter, and the producers would gladly welcome congressional aid sufficient to finish the boat railway; but this is too much to expect at one session, and they are fearful that by asking too much they may receive too little.

The passage of the River and Harbor bill, with the clause providing for the completion of the locks at the Cascades by contract, by the lower house of congress, as announced in a dispatch published elsewhere, is welcome news to the producers of the Inland Empire. No fear of the success of the bill in the senate need be entertained, as that body has always favored liberal appropriations for public improvements; and with this measure a law, the present session of congress will have done more for an open river than any one that has ever assembled in Washington City. Too much praise cannot be given to Hon. Binger Hermann for his indefatigable efforts in inaugurating the contract system in regard to the work at the Cascade Locks and for the passage of the bill through the Democratic house. He has always been an earnest worker for the best interests of his constituents, and we consider this the crowning act of his congressional career. Mr. Hermann has made more votes by this bill passing the house than if he had spent six weeks canvassing every portion of his district.

Hon. R. P. Earhart, well known in Oregon, having filled the office of secretary of state two or more terms, died in Portland Wednesday morning of Bright's disease. He was a gentleman of excellent reputation, and had been identified with the development of the state for many years. There were few men more popular than Mr. Earhart. As an official he gave entire satisfaction, and as a citizen he was always highly respected.

There were four carloads of cattle from Wallawa county at Sallamarka's stock yards yesterday, and were shipped to Portland this morning. A carload of sheep from the neighborhood of Rockland, Wash., was sent from the stock yards to Port Townsend this morning.

THE PORTAGE ROAD.

It is expected that the great improvement at the Cascades will receive such an impetus from the appropriation contained in the River and Harbor bill this session of congress that no fears of its early completion will be hereafter entertained, and in a few years the impediment to navigation will be completely removed at that point by the construction of the canal and locks. But this will only open the river from The Dalles to seaboard, and there are hundreds of miles of waterway above this city that could be made available to the people if a boat railway or portage railway. Government engineers have thoroughly surveyed these rapids, and have reported in favor of the former method; but the construction of the boat railway will take years, and in the meantime a portage road would afford temporary relief. It is not asking too much for Eastern Oregon to petition the next legislature to grant a sufficient sum to build a railroad from The Dalles to Celilo, similar to the one now operated by the state at the Cascades. This will practically open the Columbia to the producers of the Inland Empire, and the amount saved to the country tributary to the Columbia, in low freights—until the boat railway is finished by the government—will more than equal the cost of its construction. Every public institution of Oregon, from the university to the reform school, is located west of the Cascades, and the portion east of the mountains should be entitled to some consideration. If the road costs \$450,000, this is a mere bogtattle to what has been appropriated for the state capital, university, penitentiary, etc., and some way of reaching seaboard by cheap water communication is an urgent necessity with farmers and wool-growers. A portage road will answer this purpose until the ship-railway is built by the government, and the legislature elected next month should make the appropriation required.

PROTECTOR FACTS.

In an editorial one day last week we made the assertion that "a better financial system had never been adopted by any nation than the one now in operation in the United States, and yet every paper in the state, of Democratic proclivities, is advocating free coinage of silver and a change to bimetalism." The Sun contradicts our position and fills space, we suppose, all the way from Pocatello, Idaho, to New Jersey, and from 1888 to "few days ago," for instance in which Republicans—at town meetings, we presume—have passed resolutions in favor of free silver; but this has nothing whatever to do with the propositions stated. In fact, the editor indicts a column of jumbled verbosity upon his readers in place of argument, and which has no more relevance to the premises he attempts to contradict than the River and Harbor bill has to Darwin's "Origin of Species." Our language was plain, and, if untrue, can be easily controverted. If he can mention a single nation that has emerged from a civil war, with an indebtedness of nearly four billions, and in twenty-five years afterwards enjoyed such prosperity as the United States do to-day; and name a single Democratic paper "in the state" that does not favor bimetalism, our verbiage brother defeats the proposition.

The only time in the column of editorial in which he touches the point at issue, is in the following where he acknowledges his inability to controvert our statement: "To the MOUNTAINEER'S assertion that 'a better financial system has never been adopted than the one now in operation,' we certainly take exception; but just what the remedy should be—that's the rub just now, and it is puzzling both the old parties in about the same measure."

The Democratic party is attempting to make the people believe that trusts are an outgrowth of the doctrine of protection, and if free trade were inaugurated capitalists would make no attempt to combine. This is as fallacious as possible. Free-trade Great Britain has some of the most gigantic monopolies that ever existed, and is the model free-trade country of modern times. Capital always did combine wherever it saw any advantage by so doing, and always will. Corporations are composed of men who are possessed of the prevailing desire to accumulate wealth, and if they can control the market by "combining" they will do so. This is nothing contrary to human nature, and illustrations of "trusts" can be seen in almost every vocation. While there are wealthy men in the United States, whether the administration of national affairs is under a policy of protection, prohibition or free-trade, they will attempt to drive the "small fry" to the wall. When the millian dawns, and the lion and "the lamb lie down together and a little child lead them," wealth will cease its grasping nature, but not until then.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session in Omaha, is a convention of the intelligent representatives of one of the largest denominations in the United States, and as such its action is entitled to consideration. In this country, where there is a clear line of demarcation between church and state, no distinction in political matters will be tolerated from any religious body, and while the Methodists have not encroached on the secular field in their deliberations thus far, yet if they should attempt to command the consciences of their communicants, we believe the membership is sufficiently American to resent it as contrary to the spirit of free institutions. It must be admitted that being a member of a church does not deprive a man

of citizenship, and he has the same right to exercise the elective franchise as though he were not connected with any religious denomination; but there may be danger of church dictation in temporal affairs, and he who loves his country cannot be too jealous of his inherent individual freedom.

PROTECTION IN 1890.

In looking over a paper to-day we stumbled on the following paragraph in the Oregon Alliance Herald, credited to the People's Paper: Does the Republican know that Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States in 1860 on an absolutely free-trade platform? The Lincoln clubs will do well to state Lincoln's political genes. They are all right, and not in accord with the Republican party of to-day.

In 1860, the platform adopted by the National Republican convention, then in session in Chicago, May 17th, on which Abraham Lincoln was elected, contained the following as the 12th resolution: That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industry of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, to the merchant, and to the nation commercial property and independence.

Hon. James G. Blaine, in a speech before a Republican mass meeting at Farmington, Maine, on July 4, 1860, used the following language in explanation of this plank of the platform: There is another great step forward which the Republican party has taken in its national platform of this year—confirmed with special emphasis in the state platform of Maine. In 1860 the issue was entirely confined to resistance to aggression and slavery, but since that date the financial revolutions which have led to such distress in the country have turned men's minds to the fallacy and failure of the free-trade policy which for the last fourteen years has been advocated and enforced by the Democratic party. The prosperity which was to have been caused by the tariff of 1846 has received a rude shock, and three years ago a disastrous panic swept over the country leaving all business embarrassed, if not prostrate. For several years prior to that date, every man who believed in the policy of protection had been ridiculed and taunted and pointed to the indispensible proof of the advantage of free-trade to be found in the generally prosperous condition of the country. The cry of "free trade" of 1846 was so boisterous that no opponent of it could even have a hearing. Those who still held firmly to the policy of protection and in the belief that the repeal of the tariff of 1842 was a great national blunder, were almost, if not so, in the arena of popular discussion.

It was in vain that protectionists attempted to prove that the period of prosperity under that tariff (from 1846 to 1860) was due to a series of what might be termed fortunate circumstances—all involving good fortune to the United States and ill fortune to other nations.

In 1846, the tariff of 1842 was repealed, and Mr. Blaine points out causes of the prosperity of the country from 1846 to 1857—war with Mexico, famine in Ireland, tumults and revolutions in Europe, discovery of gold in California and the Crimean war, creating increased demand for our wheat and breadstuffs and stimulating every form of industry in the country. The reaction came in the panic of 1857, when the error of the Democracy in mistaking the effect for the cause was fully demonstrated, and Mr. Blaine closed his remarks on the protection policy of the Republican party in the following eloquent language: These lessons, fellow-citizens, are serious, and the Republican National convention has appreciated their meaning. That convention recalls us, in its platform, to the policy of adjusting our revenues so as to protect labor, encourage home manufactures, create a balance of trade in our favor, and keep our gold at home. While fighting against the admission of servile toil of the black man in the new territories of the continent, Republicans will fight also for liberal wages to the troops sent out from Puerto Cabello by Páez's general were defeated at Lagunaya and Puerto Cabello all is quiet at present, and there is no longer any difficulty in discharging our troops and cargoes. The normal condition of affairs is largely restored. No definite news has been received from the seat of the revolution. It is generally supposed, however, that the revolutionists surround that town on all sides, preventing communication between that and Caracas. Páez's troops cannot render any aid to the beleaguered town. Creop's men occupy all the commanding heights around La Victoria. The full now existing cannot last long. Creop's men continue to receive arms and ammunition. When a full supply shall have been obtained, he will assume the offensive. Creop has had a contract to maintain his position around Valencia and La Victoria.

More Trouble Expected. DOUGLAS, Wyo., May 10.—Interesting news may be expected from northern Wyoming within a day or two. Rustler roundups began in Johnson and Sheridan counties last Friday, which is earlier than allowed by law. The object of this is to enable the rustlers to cover the entire range in advance of the regular roundups and break everything with the hoots and horns, so when the cattlemen come to gather and brand the cattle, no rustler can be traced. The rustlers are reported to have been successful in their operations. United States Marshal Rankin started for Buffalo accompanied by Jeff Carr, and both should reach Gillette today. When they arrive they will find the roundups well under way, and in an attempt to serve papers they will likely be met by a mob of rustlers. Rankin will submit to so small a force, and the marshal will probably be compelled to organize a posse or summon troops to enforce the order of the court. The situation is critical.

Madoff Heard From. SEATTLE, May 10.—Letters were received by Chief Jackson, Mrs. Radloff and William Radloff, tonight from William Radloff, the instigator of the scheme to swindle the life insurance companies of \$50,000. The letters came addressed to Behring, a family friend, who refuses to disclose the date line of the budget, but he says that Radloff is not in America. In his letter to Chief Jackson, Radloff says that he is not afraid of any detective and advises the chief to save expenses and not hunt any more for him, as it is useless.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Smuggler's Fate. VICTORIA, B. C., May 11.—Yesterday a telegram from Astoria announced that the Victoria sailing-schooner Lottia, "the baby of the fleet," had been picked up dismantled and clean swept, floating bottom up off Tillamook, near the mouth of the Columbia river. Search was immediately made at the customs house for the names of the missing crew, when a strange circumstance presented itself—that no one had been signed in the usual manner by the customs. It was explained that Captain Butler's companions were his partners in the enterprise, and the names were therefore not required. The reporters, prosecuting inquiries as to the lost men, stumbled on the fact that while posing as a seaman Lottia's real character was that of a Chinese ferry-boat. Early in April she was chartered from her owner ostensibly for sailing. She made one trip, successfully related to port and took on supplies, scarcely sufficient for her purpose. After clearing from the custom house April 17th, in the usual way, she anchored in Lagoon, not far from the entrance to Victoria harbor, but at night she was seen to be unloading her cargo, and here she took on board twenty eight Victoria Chinamen who were anxious to be landed on California soil, as near as possible to San Francisco. They were willing to take the risks of a sea voyage along the coast, but they were not so anxious to be landed on California soil, as near as possible to San Francisco. They were willing to take the risks of a sea voyage along the coast, but they were not so anxious to be landed on California soil, as near as possible to San Francisco.

All Honor to Gray. ASTORIA, May 10.—The opening day of the Columbia river centennial celebration passed off happily in every way. The weather has been variable, showery and clear by turns, with a strong sea breeze. Probably 1000 visitors are in the city and accommodations of all kinds are fully taxed. The centennial celebration disaffection among the pioneers this morning, but the enjoyment of the day and the free program this afternoon have set them all smiling again. Outside of the state program the chief feature of interest is the presence in the harbor of the schooner Lottia, the Chinese ferry-boat. They are anchored some 400 yards out in the stream, directly opposite the city front, and their decks most of the time are crowded with people. The Lottia and steam launches ply a rushing trade between the city and the schooner. The schooner Lottia, the Chinese ferry-boat, is a small vessel, but she carries about 400 passengers and the cargo is mostly lumber. She is a small vessel, but she carries about 400 passengers and the cargo is mostly lumber.

The Pope Centers. ROME, May 12.—A long letter has been received at the Vatican from Mrs. Potter Palmer, requesting the participation of the pope in the enterprise of the women's department of the Chicago fair. The chief desire expressed in the letter was for the pope to use his immense influence in obtaining from the Catholic women of the world co-operation in the exhibit showing the part taken by women in the great civilization. The letter also asks the pope to accord what assistance he can towards securing the participation of Catholics in that part of the exposition connected with the voyages of Columbus. The pope has decided to publish a special letter at the time of the Chicago fair on Columbus, in which he will trace the life of the discoverer, and in particular indicate the part taken by the Holy See in that glorious epoch of the history of civilization.

The Overlooking Rivers. NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The river here to-day is two feet lower than yesterday. A break twenty feet wide occurred at Bonsecour, on the east bank of the river, thirty-four miles below the city. A train load of material was sent at once. It is thought the force on the ground will be sufficient to cope with the difficulty. Much apprehension is felt concerning some levees under water below here, both on the east and the west banks, but they are not considered in a very safe condition. Unless a crevasse occurs at some point above New Orleans, the levee below it is not considered in a very safe condition.

An Alaska Outrage. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 11.—Dr. J. C. Conette, who has charge of the Quaker mission at Douglas Island, Alaska, was invited from home by unknown persons and subjected to a course of physical and moral abuse. This culminated the trouble between the whisky smugglers of Alaska and the missionary element, which originated in killing of Charles H. Edwards, a school teacher, January 19th, by drunken Indians on Ketchikan Island. Conette relieved Edwards at the Douglas Island Quaker mission, and the latter began the Douglas Island mission on Ketchikan Island. Conette was invited from home by unknown persons and subjected to a course of physical and moral abuse.

A Town in Danger. BAKER CITY, Or., May 11.—The powder river above this city is higher than for years on account of the unusual rains and melting snow. Portions of the Sumpter Valley railroad were washed away and are now only held by the Union Pacific bridge. Four inches more will put the town in danger. A logging train on the Sumpter Valley road has just returned after a fifteen mile trip of thirty hours. The threatened cut-off below town was averted by lowering the Keeney dam. The river is still rising, and a feeling of uneasiness exists.

An Epidemic Feared. OTTAWA, Ill., May 11.—The worst features of the inundation are the large quantities of refuse left on the overflowed lands. Those included to sensationalism prophesy an epidemic. This view is not sustained by the general public, the almost universal opinion being there is absolutely no cause for alarm. The rains the past few days have not perceptibly increased the volume of water, and all fears of further devastation are silenced.

Good Looks. Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look, if your stomach be deranged, you have a disreputable look, and if your kidneys are affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you have good looks. Elmer's Kidney Pills, the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures pimples, blotches, boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at Salpea & Kinsley's drug store, 50c per bottle.

NEW TO-DAY. CITATION. IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco. In the matter of the estate of John G. Stans, deceased—Citation. To William J. Stans, Emma J. Stans, John W. Stans, Lucy Stans, James W. Stans, Robert J. Stans, and John G. Stans, heirs at law, and to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of John G. Stans, deceased, you are hereby notified to appear in said County Court of the State of Oregon, at the County of Wasco, at the Court House, in the City of Dalles, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the following described real estate should not be sold, and to show cause, if any they have, why the following described real estate should not be sold, and to show cause, if any they have, why the following described real estate should not be sold. The north half of the southeast quarter of section 28, in township two (2) south of range thirteen (13) east, W. M., in Wasco county, Oregon. Witness the Hon. C. T. Thompson, Judge of said County Court, with the seal of said court, at Dalles, Oregon, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1892. Attest: J. B. CROSSIN, Clerk. May 14-76.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAST OFFICIAL VALUATION, WASH., May 12, 1892. To James C. Ely and all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the following-mentioned real estate has been offered to make proof in support of its claim, and that said proof will be made before W. E. Dasher, Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Washington, at Goldsboro, Washington, on July 23, 1892, viz: GRANT SMITHSON (Indian). Homestead entry No. 246, for the W. 1/2 and W. 1/2 of SW 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 2, R. 2, W. 1/2. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence, name and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Killebrew, William Spotts, Martin Spotts, Henry Nelson, all of Washington, Wash. May 14 JOHN D. GEORGE, Register.

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as a substitute for any purgative known to me." H. A. ANGER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." Wm. D. West, M. D., 107 1/2 Ave., New York. "From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children." Dr. G. C. OSBORN, Lowell, Mass. Castoria promotes Digestion, and cures Constipation, Colic, Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is restored to health and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

Relief in suicide. ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The identification of the body of Miss Julia Williams by her wife at the morgue today brought forth a pathetic story of suicide as a result from poverty. Mr. and Mrs. Williams came to this city from Warrenburg, Mo., where they had been married two years ago. Williams secured work, but was discharged about a month ago, and had not been able to obtain employment since. All their money was soon spent, and they were forced to sell their household belongings to obtain food. Being reduced to the last extremity, and thwarted in every attempt to better their condition, they determined to take their lives. Having no money to buy poison, they decided to drown themselves, and selected different points on the river to accomplish the purpose. Mrs. Williams went to the foot of Spruce street and threw herself into the water. She was seen by a boatman, who went to her rescue, and caught her just as she was sinking the third time. The woman was taken to the hospital, where she recovered. A day later, thinking her husband might have been rescued, she began a search for him, but failing in this, she again on last Friday sought the river, where she made another attempt to drown herself. Again she was rescued by a boatman, who pulled her out of the water with a boat hook. Having recovered from her second attempt, Mrs. Williams went to the morgue today in search of her husband and found the body of a slab. She told her story to the attendants and went away. When the police were notified they began a search for the woman, but have not been able to find her, and it is feared she has at last succeeded in ending her life.

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 cure the effects of the after-effects of mercury. Acker's English Blood Elixir is the only known medicine that will thoroughly eradicate the poison from the system. Get it today, your druggist, or write to W. H. MOORE & CO., 44 West Broadway, New York."

REPUBLICAN. State, District and County 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 WATKINS. 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 Wasco Counties, H. S. MDANIEL. For Joint Senator, 18th Dist., consisting of Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco Counties, W. W. STELWER. For Joint Representatives, 18th Rep. Dist., consisting of Sherman and Wasco Counties, E. N. CHANDLER, 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.

DEMOCRATIC. State, District and County TICKET. For Supreme Judge, ALFRED S. BENNETT. For Attorney-General, GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN. For Member of Congress, Second Dist., JAMES H. SEWERT. For Circuit Judge, Seventh Dist., W. L. BRADSHAW. For Prosecuting Attorney, Seventh Dist., J. F. MOORE. For Member State Board of Equalization, WILLIAM HUGHES. For Joint Senator, 17th Dist., consisting of Sherman and Wasco Counties, J. A. SMITH. For Joint Senator, 18th Dist., consisting of Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties, G. W. RINEHART. For Joint Representatives, 18th Rep. Dist., consisting of Sherman and Wasco Counties, H. EMORY MOORE, S. F. BLYTHE. For County Judge, GEORGE C. BLAKELEY. For County Clerk, JAMES B. CROSSIN. For Sheriff, THOMAS A. WARD. For County Treasurer, WILLIAM K. COBSON. For County Assessor, GEORGE T. PRATHER. For County Surveyor, F. S. GORDON. For School Superintendent, E. P. FITZGERALD. For County Commissioner, JAMES DARNELLE. For County Coroner, JOHN W. MOORE.

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