

NEWS AT HOME

The people may feel that the River and Harbor bill has passed the lower house of Congress with the generous appropriation of \$435,000 and the work to be completed by the contract system. It would have been much more agreeable if the Senate amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the commencement of the boat railway above The Dalles had been incorporated in the bill, but our delegation worked arduously for an open river and are entitled to considerable credit.

The nomination of James B. Weaver as the candidate of the People's party is a particularly weak one, and will not attract many votes from either of the leading political organizations. He was formerly allied with fat-ism and has very many unflattering notions on the question of national finance. If Walter G. Gresham had occupied the leading place on the ticket, this party would have been sufficiently strong to have thrown the election of president into the hands of the Democrats who have elected their candidate, but Judge Gresham is a Republican and would not consent to run on a platform which is so diametrically opposed to the safe and sound position which his party has occupied on the successful financial policy pursued by the nation for more than a quarter of a century.

The Oregon delegation has done nobly for the interests of the northwest, and we are gratified when we see an acknowledgment of the good work done by our senators and representatives in congress by the Washington state press, as the following from the Pomeroy Independent will indicate: "The entire state and also Oregon and Idaho owe a debt we can never pay to the Oregon senators for their untiring efforts to have the Columbia river opened. Our own people have done much toward opening the river, but it is necessary to the completion of this project and the shouldered for this road, that the matter be presented intelligently to the next legislature. As the Dalles is only directly interested in the completion of the locks at the C. & W. it would show a magnanimous and unselfish spirit for its board of trade to take the initiative step. The full cost can be ascertained at little expense and the work could easily be done before the next meeting of the legislature. Mr. Mohr and his conferees cannot block this scheme, and it can be entered upon with every hope of success."

The escape of Wilson, the fiend who murdered little Marie Walsh, while en route from McMinnville to Salem, is a terrible commentary upon justice in the state of Oregon, and furnishes a stimulus for mob violence. It is without doubt that the fellow committed the crime without the least provocation, and was deserving of the severest punishment. While en route to the penitentiary he jumped out of the buggy and escaped, because unnumbered shackles, and there was every reason to induce the officers to chain him in such a manner that he could not gain his freedom. Executive officers are responsible to the people for such mishaps, caused by willful negligence, because it is a part of their duty that such matters should be carefully guarded. They receive a liberal salary, have the means at command to guard against the escape of prisoners, and when they neglect the usual precautions they should be held culpable. Sheriff Kelley knew that he had a red-headed murderer in his charge, and when he attempted to transfer him from the Portland jail to the penitentiary he must have known that every precaution should be taken to insure his safe delivery. That he did not do this is fully proved by the successful escape of Wilson, and he alone is responsible. Every citizen in Oregon, who has viewed the crime in all its horrible details, holds the sheriff of Multnomah county responsible that Wilson is now at large, and that he is not in safe keeping until the crime he has committed could be tried in a court of justice.

The Dalles TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is informed that the East Oregonian pleads guilty to the charge that it is a howler for free trade and the single tax, but not for free silver, as it discovered some time ago that it was detrimental to the interests of the producers but entirely favorable to the speculators, manipulators and silver mine-owners.—East Oregonian.

We have always considered our contemporary the fairest exponent of Democracy in Oregon, and it is some-what surprising to see the editor change to such a persistent advocate of the single tax theory. Now that the gold-bug, the creature of Wall-street, plutocrats, is nominated, we are sorry to see him jump down, without the least tremor, the Democratic candidate. But this is Democracy, and he must be in line. The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is a Republican, because the editor conscientiously believes every national policy advocated by the party from 1856 to 1892 to be right. He is in thorough sympathy with Lincoln and every

other Republican president that has occupied the executive chair. Although not old enough to cast the elective franchise until many years ago, the "late-unpleasantness" had ended, he detests Republicanism back to childhood when he was first able to "gasp out" the horrors of human slavery in this country, and the oligarchical control of governmental affairs by the slaverocracy of the north. But he has never upheld Tammany methods in the party, and is the first and foremost to oppose machine rule or bossism in the control of nominations or in the manipulations of conventions. Bro. Jackson is all right now; but he should wear the same harness when there is no national campaign as he does when a Democratic candidate for president is in the field. If he is independent, let him be so at all times; and if he is a Democrat, he should stand up and be counted, to winter and summer, in 1890 and 1891 as well as in 1892.

The nomination of James B. Weaver as the candidate of the People's party is a particularly weak one, and will not attract many votes from either of the leading political organizations. He was formerly allied with fat-ism and has very many unflattering notions on the question of national finance. If Walter G. Gresham had occupied the leading place on the ticket, this party would have been sufficiently strong to have thrown the election of president into the hands of the Democrats who have elected their candidate, but Judge Gresham is a Republican and would not consent to run on a platform which is so diametrically opposed to the safe and sound position which his party has occupied on the successful financial policy pursued by the nation for more than a quarter of a century.

The Oregon delegation has done nobly for the interests of the northwest, and we are gratified when we see an acknowledgment of the good work done by our senators and representatives in congress by the Washington state press, as the following from the Pomeroy Independent will indicate: "The entire state and also Oregon and Idaho owe a debt we can never pay to the Oregon senators for their untiring efforts to have the Columbia river opened. Our own people have done much toward opening the river, but it is necessary to the completion of this project and the shouldered for this road, that the matter be presented intelligently to the next legislature. As the Dalles is only directly interested in the completion of the locks at the C. & W. it would show a magnanimous and unselfish spirit for its board of trade to take the initiative step. The full cost can be ascertained at little expense and the work could easily be done before the next meeting of the legislature. Mr. Mohr and his conferees cannot block this scheme, and it can be entered upon with every hope of success."

The escape of Wilson, the fiend who murdered little Marie Walsh, while en route from McMinnville to Salem, is a terrible commentary upon justice in the state of Oregon, and furnishes a stimulus for mob violence. It is without doubt that the fellow committed the crime without the least provocation, and was deserving of the severest punishment. While en route to the penitentiary he jumped out of the buggy and escaped, because unnumbered shackles, and there was every reason to induce the officers to chain him in such a manner that he could not gain his freedom. Executive officers are responsible to the people for such mishaps, caused by willful negligence, because it is a part of their duty that such matters should be carefully guarded. They receive a liberal salary, have the means at command to guard against the escape of prisoners, and when they neglect the usual precautions they should be held culpable. Sheriff Kelley knew that he had a red-headed murderer in his charge, and when he attempted to transfer him from the Portland jail to the penitentiary he must have known that every precaution should be taken to insure his safe delivery. That he did not do this is fully proved by the successful escape of Wilson, and he alone is responsible. Every citizen in Oregon, who has viewed the crime in all its horrible details, holds the sheriff of Multnomah county responsible that Wilson is now at large, and that he is not in safe keeping until the crime he has committed could be tried in a court of justice.

The Dalles TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is informed that the East Oregonian pleads guilty to the charge that it is a howler for free trade and the single tax, but not for free silver, as it discovered some time ago that it was detrimental to the interests of the producers but entirely favorable to the speculators, manipulators and silver mine-owners.—East Oregonian.

We have always considered our contemporary the fairest exponent of Democracy in Oregon, and it is some-what surprising to see the editor change to such a persistent advocate of the single tax theory. Now that the gold-bug, the creature of Wall-street, plutocrats, is nominated, we are sorry to see him jump down, without the least tremor, the Democratic candidate. But this is Democracy, and he must be in line. The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER is a Republican, because the editor conscientiously believes every national policy advocated by the party from 1856 to 1892 to be right. He is in thorough sympathy with Lincoln and every

PITTSBURG RIOT. There is war in Pittsburgh, Pa., between the locked-out operators in the mills and the employers. The laborers have held possession of the works since July 1st, and Wednesday a force of Pinkerton's detectives came down to protect property, and there has been blood shed as the result. Several Pinkerton men have been killed and also a large number of the rioters. The latest intelligence is to the effect that the Pinkerton men are besieged on a scow on the Allegheny river and the operators are firing cannon on them and preparing to set the craft on fire by pouring oil in the river. This is a desperate situation, and within the next twenty-four hours there will be a barbarous massacre of the Pinkerton men, or the armed force of the militia of the state of Pennsylvania will come to the rescue. In such an emergency, the press, being the mouth-piece of public opinion, should take a decided stand in the matter.

We do not believe in this tree country that a gang of hired assassins should be subservient to capital no more than they are to impoverished laborers, and for this reason we consider the Pinkerton detectives a menace to the liberty of the individual citizen as they would be in Great Britain or any other free country. The laws of the United States, granting protection to life and property, should be enforced at all hazards, and this irrespective of the personal grievances of any class of workmen or capitalists. This consideration of wages is a question to be determined between workmen and their employers, and the law-making powers have no right of interference. If Mr. Carnegie thinks he cannot pay his men the wages they demand, as a business man he was justified in refusing their demands, and on the contrary, if the men considered they were not receiving enough for their labor, they should refuse to work. But, neither is blameless if they attempt to destroy the property of the other. It is a matter that must be adjusted between themselves, and the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania or the congress of the United States have no right to interfere. This question of wages is governed by the same indisputable law of supply and demand that the price of wheat or corn is in the market. The producer will get the highest figure possible, and the purchaser will pay the least price. The employer will get men as cheap as possible and the wage-earner has the privilege of securing the highest price for his labor. This is human nature, and no law can alter the conditions.

As regards the Pittsburgh riots Pinkerton's force should not have been employed; but this is no reason that the members should be butchered like beasts in a shambles, or burned to death by inflammable oil according to the plan of the riotous mob. The police force should have been exhausted first to protect property; then the sheriff and his posse, and when these failed, the militia force of the state of Pennsylvania, with loaded cartridges and Winchester rifles, should be called upon to do their duty. If these were all futile, then the army of the United States, with all the powers of the government, should be called upon to enforce order. The law must be supreme at whatever cost, and without it its free government is a sham and a farce. It is a sad commentary upon a nation of 65,000,000 people that hired mercenaries had to be called to Pittsburgh to protect the property of Carnegie, when the police force of the city number three or four hundred, or the sheriff could summon a thousand or more men, and the state ten or twenty thousand well-drilled soldiers of the National Guard. The life and property of the wealthiest citizen, should be protected at all hazards. This is a free government, but such freedom is worse than despotism if property can be destroyed at the will of a riotous mob, or a man's life can only be protected at the muzzle of a shotgun or revolver.

Speaking of America vs. British trade with Canada, Consul Ryder of Quebec says: "The United States monopolizes the importation of agricultural implements, printing machinery, electrical supplies, fine papers, leather and manufacturers of leather, rubber boots, shoes and belting, watch and clock movements, field and garden seeds, linens' twine, etc." A fine catalogue of these articles which testify to the surpassing skill of American mechanics and workmen. Of tinware this report speaks as follows: "In manufacture of tin we supply ten times as much as Great Britain." It is fitting, in view of the magnitude of our tinware industry, that we should still be at the mercy of foreigners for all the materials of which this tinware is made! Despite the desire of our free-trade "reformers" that this should be so, there is no longer the shadow of a doubt that every article of tin exported to Canada in the future will have been manufactured from American tin plate made by American laborers.

The Democratic party are trying to play double on the silver bill, and not to stand pledged to either side of the question. The leading papers are advocating the passage of the measure, now before the house, and which has passed the senate, for the reason that the ticket is headed by a monetarist, and the action would have no effect on New York and Massachusetts. Democrats can say to the people of these states that the candidate is for sound currency, and congress can do no mischief in this regard while there is a firm man in the executive chair, and turning around in their steps they can point to the over-

branch of the national legislature—strongly Democratic—and tell the west free-coinage is certain with that party in power. This, it will be seen, that the old party has not forgotten the political tricks taught it in infancy by Tammany. But, although this dual policy may appear to be the proper thing, at first blush, to catch votes, yet, on deliberation it will not be one of those rules which will work both ways. Without congress to pass a silver bill over a president's veto its inclination towards free-coinage will accomplish nothing, and if it has the necessary two-thirds vote then those who favor mono-metalism should have nothing to do with the Democratic party. It is far safer for the people to trust the administration of national affairs into the hands of the Republican party, which has for the past thirty years had a destructive financial system than to one that never had a well defined policy on any national question.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, has been defeated for a seat in the British parliament, and this is news to Americans, as he has always been considered a citizen of the United States. It is true that he married an English woman, but this should not make him a subject of Great Britain. Perhaps, since the generous manner in which he has been treated by the British people he chose to join himself to the empire. Of course, this is a matter over which Mr. Stanley is granted the privilege of exercising individual choice, but he has no right to change citizenship in a republic for that of a subject of an empire will not be universally admired.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, July 5.—Hon. W. J. Campbell, chairman of the Republican national committee, was in conference today with the president, Secretaries Rank and Ekins, Commissioner Carter and ex-Senator Spooner for nearly four hours. At the conclusion of the conference Campbell made the following statement regarding his question at issue. The statement is as follows: "When I was elected chairman of the Republican national committee, it was with the distinct understanding that my business engagements, which were pending, might render it impossible for me to act in that capacity. The contingency was fully understood by the committee and others attending the meeting, and I therefore, as I reserved the right to do, announce that I will not so act. Under the authority vested in me by the committee, I will probably announce the executive committee within the next few days and the committee will assemble at an early date. At this meeting I will formally tender my resignation, and my successor will be chosen by the committee. As authorized by the resolution adopted by the national committee, the names most prominently mentioned in connection with the chairmanship are Commissioner Carter, J. H. Manley, of Maine, Samuel Fessen den, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey.

Gladsstone Delivers an Address. GLASGOW, July 5.—Gladsstone delivered an election address at a meeting in Stow, Edinburghshire, yesterday. He declared that when, in 1873, he anticipated a victory in the coming election, his anticipation was more than realized. He believed the same thing was bound to happen now. Parliament would never be able to attend to the business of the nation until the general election was held. He said that the demand for a universal working day of eight hours was premature, but the demand for the miners for an eight-hour day was more hopeful because if the men were practically unanimous on the question no employer's objections should prevent them from attaining the end which they sought. He said that the bank was unanimous in favor of the establishment of a working day of eight hours, but he was of opinion that the bank, although he was confident of the success of the movement.

New Orleans, July 6.—A large crowd of people gathered in the morning at the river bank to witness the demolition of the old bridge, which was being replaced by a new one. The crowd was estimated at 30,000 people. The demolition was completed by 10 o'clock, and the new bridge was opened to traffic. The old bridge was built in 1856 and had become unsafe due to its age and the increasing traffic. The new bridge will be a great improvement and will greatly benefit the city.

London, July 5.—The results of the elections, including today's polling, so far as heard from, are: Number elected, 248—conservatives, 135; Liberal-unionists, 20; liberals, including labor, 97; Irish nationalists, 5. The conservative have made one gain at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Liberal-unionists are re-elected at County Down, Ireland, and Division, Lord Arthur Hill, conservative, was re-elected at County Wick, Ireland. D. A. Thomas, Liberal, and Fitzhard Morgan, Liberal, are re-elected. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Chammond, conservative, was elected. Right Hon. J. Lubbock, Liberal, is elected and J. Craig, Liberal, defeated. This is a loss of one seat to the liberals. A determined attempt to defeat Mr. Morley resulted in his defeat. The Liberal party is expected to gain a majority in the house of commons. The election was held on a platform of free trade and sound money.

Washington, July 5.—The opening of the locks at the Columbia river is expected to be completed by the end of the month. The work has been progressing rapidly and it is expected that the locks will be opened to traffic by the end of the month. This will be a great benefit to the northwest and will greatly increase the trade of the region. The locks will allow for the passage of large steamships and will greatly reduce the cost of shipping goods to and from the northwest.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The river and harbor bill agreed to yesterday now goes to the president and will probably be approved by him. It contains everything the Oregon and Washington delegations expected, except the boat rail way and the single tax. The Idaho delegation is very well pleased with what the state secures in the bill, as it carries the following for Idaho improvement: "Snake river, Hamilton, Seven Devils, \$30,000; survey of the Kootenai river from Bonanza ferry to the mouth of the river, \$100,000. Under the law survey must be made before the money can be appropriated; survey of the Spokane river from Post Falls to Lake Coeur d'Alene, with view of ascertaining what improvements, if any, the government would be justified in making."

Washington, July 5.—The great lockout in the iron industry in this vicinity has done its first bloody fruit. Between a dozen and 30 Pinkerton officers and locked-out iron and steel workers are either dying, dead or more or less seriously wounded as the result of an encounter between them early this morning. The battle is still in progress, and there is no telling what dreadful results may come before the close of the day. From the story of the battle and its antecedents: Early this morning 300 Pinkerton detectives arrived at Pittsburgh from the east and marched quietly to Monongahela, boarded barges and started for the Homestead works, towed by the tug Tide. At 2 o'clock the locked-out iron and steel workers were notified of this move, and when the barges arrived at Homestead 5000 people, including men, women and children, gathered to meet them. As soon as the Pinkertons attempted to land, they were warned off by the men, and a battle followed. The Pinkertons were armed with Winchester rifles, and the opposing crowd chiefly with revolvers. The Pinkertons opened fire, and at the first volley several men were killed. The enraged crowd, and they banded together the Pinkertons with relentless force. The Pinkertons fell back, but continued firing until they were driven into the bank, retreated and climbed over a heap of rubbish toward the big trestle leading to the railroad bridge. Three hundred armed men, however, were on the ground and a desultory firing was kept up. Finally they, too, were compelled to retreat and fled in the direction of the Winchesters. The first man to fall was Martin Ferry, better known as one of the millers, who fell in the water. A big Hungarian standing beside him stooped over and was in the act of raising the prostrate body, when he, too, was struck by a bullet and fell beside the ground. Others rushed to the spot, picked up the bodies and carried them to the shore. One of the bodies was a Welshman, name unknown, was wounded in the leg. Many more strikers were wounded, two seriously, but they were not taken to the hospital. Five Pinkertons are reported wounded, four dangerously, including their captain.

At 600 the men began rolling barrels of oil to the river, intending to set fire to it on the water and burn the Pinkertons out. Sheriff McCleary has wired Governor Pattison and is sending him a copy of the mob and the situation is very serious; that 5000 workmen are on the ground, and finally the men, who are promptly there will be a great loss of life. It is now known that six more workmen were shot at the second attempt to land. The captain of the first contingent of the Pinkerton men are dead. There are now 3000 men on the ground, and the situation is very serious. The Pinkertons have made two attempts to land, but were repulsed both times. It is reported that the captain of the Pinkertons is dead. He fell in the first assault, and has not been seen since. The men have entrenched themselves in the mill behind the machinery. They have received guns and ammunition, and swear the Pinkertons were not allowed to remain in the mill. The situation becomes more critical momentarily.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The river and harbor bill agreed to yesterday now goes to the president and will probably be approved by him. It contains everything the Oregon and Washington delegations expected, except the boat rail way and the single tax. The Idaho delegation is very well pleased with what the state secures in the bill, as it carries the following for Idaho improvement: "Snake river, Hamilton, Seven Devils, \$30,000; survey of the Kootenai river from Bonanza ferry to the mouth of the river, \$100,000. Under the law survey must be made before the money can be appropriated; survey of the Spokane river from Post Falls to Lake Coeur d'Alene, with view of ascertaining what improvements, if any, the government would be justified in making."

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The river and harbor bill agreed to yesterday now goes to the president and will probably be approved by him. It contains everything the Oregon and Washington delegations expected, except the boat rail way and the single tax. The Idaho delegation is very well pleased with what the state secures in the bill, as it carries the following for Idaho improvement: "Snake river, Hamilton, Seven Devils, \$30,000; survey of the Kootenai river from Bonanza ferry to the mouth of the river, \$100,000. Under the law survey must be made before the money can be appropriated; survey of the Spokane river from Post Falls to Lake Coeur d'Alene, with view of ascertaining what improvements, if any, the government would be justified in making."

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

Washington, July 5.—The minister of finances is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report to the president on the results of the collection of duties on the tariff. The minister is expected to report that the collection of duties on the tariff has been successful and that the government has received a large amount of revenue from the tariff.

The Pittsburgh Riot. PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Sheriff McCleary, in addition to the proclamation last evening calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning, sent out a number of personal summonses to the same effect early this morning. Neither proclamation nor summons had much effect. At 9 o'clock, the hour mentioned, only one man appeared under the general proclamation, and of the 150 men personally summoned only 12 responded. As it was apparent a sufficiently large force could not be got together, the sheriff decided to postpone his trip to Homestead till to-morrow. In the meantime he sent out several personal summonses. Much reluctance is shown on citizens about going to Homestead, where they know a fight would await them. In this city and Allegheny there are 3000 members of the Amalgamated Association who, of course, would not march against the fellow-workmen. Figures at the sheriff's office show 16 killed and 62 wounded, six of whom died, making the total larger than that in the riots of 1891.

Eleven workmen were severely hurt, six of whom are dying, and 25 others slightly injured. Nearly every one of the Pinkertons are more or less hurt. Seventeen of them are suffering from gunshot wounds, and the remainder bear evidence of cut, bruised and swollen heads and faces, of the rough treatment they received at the hands of the workmen, when they surrendered last evening and came out of the boats. The application of dist. clubs, stones and bricks as they ran the gauntlet of the crowd left them in a horrible and fearful condition, but it is not believed any of them will die from the effects of the beating they received. They came mostly from Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston. All of them, except those in the hospital who were unable to go, left for New York this morning on an especial train on the Pennsylvania road. Every man in this city who was not too glad to get out of the neighborhood. A deputy who returned from Homestead with a broken jaw, and the taking of a posse to that place would surely bring about a conflict. The men are flushed with yesterday's success and are unreasonably confident. A double force of policemen was on duty in this city to provide for an emergency in the way of turbulence on the part of the strikers. The home of H. C. Frick was guarded by private detectives last night. Others are keeping a personal guard over Frick, Lovjoy, Dugan, and Carnegie. The company, until this morning the company could do nothing until the sheriff restored to them the possession of their property. He said: "The time for conference with the men has gone by, but those who wished will be given work immediately."

The sheriff's telegram to the governor at noon saying all means were exhausted, and he left the matter in the hands of the governor. Three of the injured were taken to a prominent physician, and death is expected in any moment—William Foy, George Ritter, Richard Dupont, physicians who examined the wounded Pinkertons say the hands of most of them bear evidence of hard work. Several of them told him they were hit in the head, and that the purpose of working, not fighting. There are now 37 wounded Pinkertons in the hospital. Michael Condon, one of the number, died this morning. He came from New York city. Ed Jacovoy, another, will also probably die.

Killed a Chief of Police. MIDDLESMOUTH, Ky., July 5.—William Patton, chief of police of this town, was killed yesterday by Lucius Smith at a picnic in the suburbs. Patton got into a dispute with a negro and hit him over the head with a bill. Smith resented it and Patton reached for his pistol, whereupon Smith fired. Five shots were charged, and Patton was shot through the heart. Patton was the last of the old Patton gang in the Patton-Turner feud.

Following is a description of the dead Charles Wilson, who escaped from Sheriff Kelley's Asylum, July 5, 1892: Height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, about 165 pounds; complexion, dark; dark hair; mustache dark and curly; eyes, hazel; nose, straight; cheek bones; very prominent forehead; wears hat No. 7; had on a black derby hat when last seen; very large pair of white red on ears; when last seen had a new suit of clothes, very dark or black; coat, pants and vest all silk and all well worn; had on a new pair of lace shoes, about No. 7; large nose on left side; considerably arched in convex relation with any can be thrown back and bite the upper lip, and also a twitching in left eye and will then look down; walking stoop, and throws his head forward.

Walls Walls Union Journal: From a gentleman who has been speaking on the freight train Wednesday, the Union Journal learns of an accident which occurred near the bridge on the road to a Chinese section had lost his life. The Chinaman was standing on the flat car when the engine was backing up and he threw him over and instantly killed him.

A Million Friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have this city. The Amalgamated 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 is the best and most reliable in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it, or your money is refunded. Trial bottles free at Nipples & Kline's drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

The New Umatilla House, THE DALLES, OREGON. SINNOTT & FISH, Proprietors. THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON. Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel. Fire-Proof Safe for the Safetiof all Valuables. Ticket and Baggage Office of the UNION PACIFIC Railway Company, and Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are in the Hotel.

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

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

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO. THE ORO FINO WINE ROOMS. A. D. KELLER, Proprietor. Port 81, Sherry 81, Muscat 83, Angelica 83, Mountain 83. Burgundy 83, Zinfandel 84, Riesling 83, Hook 83, Table Claret. an Gregorio Vineyard Co. Agency.

PRINZ & NITSCHKE Furniture and Carpets. THE LEADING UNDERTAKERS. Best Stock and Lowest Prices. Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon.

Z. F. MOODY, Gen'l Commission and Forwarding Merchant. 391, 393 and 395 SECOND STREET, (Adjoining Railroad Depot.) Consignments: Solicited! Prompt Attention to those who favor me with their patronage. The Highest Price paid in Cash for Wheat, Barley, Etc., Etc.

E. JACOBSEN & CO., Proprietors of the BOOK & MUSIC STORE, ARE THE LEADERS IN School Books, Stationery, Notions, Pianos, Organs, Music, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, Baby Carriages and Express Wagons. 102 Second Street, THE DALLES, OREGON. Crandall & Burget, DEALERS IN Fine Upholstered Goods. Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Parlor Ornaments, Window Shades, Etc. Undertaking a Specialty. Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes, Etc. Can be found at all hours of the day or night at their place of business. 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 COGNAC.