"DIRECT TAXATION."

in Eastern Oregon, a country so much in need of government aid to open the Columbia river, would oppose the River and Harbor bill, and for this reason we were very much surprised to find the following editorial in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the East Oregonian: "The River and Harif it failed of passage, as it is, to a large extent, a great big steal. The ally be wasted, so the people have little interest in it. All such appropriations, under present machinations, are entirely in the interest of the tricksters, manipulators and favorites of the politicians. No public appropriation is advantageously and economically expended any longer, owing to the 'machine ways' of things. The people are bled to fatton the parasites and that is all there is to it. Direct taxation would open the eyes of the people to such extravagance, and direct taxation cannot come until the tariff for protection is as dead as a door nail." Under the contract system there can be no waste of public funds, and the work will be completed at the earliest possible date. When these priated in the River and Harbor bill went into circulation among the laborers of the country, and if there were delays the greatest injury suffered was by the producers in deferring the completion of the canal and locks. The officers in the board of engineers receive their salaries from the government, and not out of the appropriation bill. If, by the money being kept in the treasury, it reduced taxation to citizens, there might be an argument in favor of the plan; but the expense of the government being derived by internal revenue and duty on imports citizens, except when they smoke or drink too much, or wear taxation would not be successful in any free country, and while we can raise sufficient revenue on luxuries and foreign fabrics, we can leave the indi-

may consider that an unlimited issue opposition to the experiments of cenbeen derived. The monetary question best established nations of the age. tion or theorizing. The same is true of fiat money, which was proved impracticable hundreds of years ago. But the latest theory comes to us in a San Francisco People's paper, which comes out strongly in favor of direct

No undertaking of greater importance to Portland has been announced for years than the capitalization of the great water power at Willamette Falls by a company persence with electricity, though yet in its niancy, has gone far enough to prove that the possibilities of such a power as that of the Willamette Falls are immense. Cheap solved; and now, since ample capital has been enlisted, power will be distributed wherever wanted in and about Portland. It will be a great agency in building up the city. There is scarcely another place in the world where a city has an equal advantage.

rapids, and this would be of equal force and the donation to the Columbian exwith the falls at Oregon city, and position. These matters must be demuch more available, as there would be less waste in transmission.

The affair at Homestead and the strike in the Cour d'Alene mines have attracted universal attention to the old fight between capital and labor, and nearly every newspaper in the country has had something to say in reference to this subject. For a time the Democratic papers attempted to make polical capital out of the occurrences; but since it has been ascertained that the McKinley bill lowered the price of some of the manufactured steel produced at Carnegie's works they are quite reticent. When the press of either party are driven to the strait of Kinley bill, and it is about the only attempting to bolster up its hopes of success by an unfortunate and deplor- audacity to still uphold the exploded able catastrophe like that in Pennsyl- theory. But this is its whole stock in wanis or the one in Idaho, the prospects of victory are fading fast away. | politically bankrupt.

bance between capital and labor an "Force" bill, as they are pleased to excuse for red-handed murder. We are thankful that honest laborers do

Next Monday the Regulator will again. excuse for red-handed murder. We term it. What next? not sanction these cowardly acts, and in every instance discourage such viline every instance discourage every instance discourage every instance discourage every every instance discourage every every instance discourage every every instance discourage every eve lainy. The object of attack is usually engineer and Mr. Merrill as steward.

the capitalist or some member of a "TRUSTS" AND PROTECTION. tramps and beggars, and those who corporation who will not accode to the demands of labor. That such beings are very dangerous in this country, is very evident to any one, and that they are hurtful to wage-earners is also

It is not to be expected that papers true. They are generally the result of the despotism of the old countries, where, apparently, the only relief from oppression is the death of those in authority. With these evil notions implanted deeply in their ideas of politics, they come to this country and imagine every official is an enemy to the people, and every factory owner a hor bill, which has not been heard fit subject for death by assassination. from for several days, is doubtful of Stricter emigration laws might prevent becoming a law. We would not care these flocking to our shores, and with out something is done they will undoubtedly threaten the permanency of money it appropriates would eventu- free institutions. For the security of life and property, these homb-throwers and assassins should be considered the enemies of mankind and treated

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

It seems that the opponents of

open river are determined to place every obstacle in the way of an early completion of the work at the Locks. even now since the contract system had been adopted. It is hinted in an article which we publish alsewhere that delays may be caused by the lack of appropriations to continue operations. We have not seen the River and Harbor bill as it passed the house, and know nothing of its provisions relating improvements were under charge of to the improvement of the Columbia the war department the money appro- river at the Cascades only as far as they have been published in the dispatches; but do not believe the Oregon lelegation would have permitted them to have become law without they insured a speedy completion of the work. A contract is a contract the world over, and is never complete without there are two parties. If the locks are to be completed on this plan there will be obligations to be performed on the part of the government and also on the part of the individual or individuals whose bid is accepted. If the contractors fail to perform the conditions damages may be collected from them, and if congress fails to appropriate sufficient money to carry on the work expeditiously, an action will lie against the government. There is no doubt that this contract will be carefully drawn, and that the usual provisions regarding thoroughness and expedition will be inserted, and and also that the government will be sufficiently obligated in relation The discontented classes will always to the money being made available. be numerically strong enough to form These are of the essence of every cona political organization, but never to tract, and we believe that the authori- paper, etc. In fact, any article can be ties at Washington City are sufficiently on public questions. At one time they any delay. The matter that should and "trusts" effect nothing if goods of greenbacks would cure all the ills the necessary preliminaries should be true, perhaps, that in the large iron now suffered by the people, and at another time that free silver would be Our senators and representatives a universal remedy. Speculation in should be urged to see that the con- and keep the works in operation, made principles of government is in direct is let at the earliest possible combinations of capitalists necessary, time, and that no delay should be and these would never have been turies, from which conclusions have caused by any unnecessary "red-tape" operation if it had not been for the at headquarters, as in a short time the economic system pursued by the Rehas been practically tested by the river will have receded to low water publican party. Nearly all the facmost urgent necessity for the early protection, and the hundreds of thous completion of this work, as until the ands of wage-earners now given emriver is freed from obstructions producers are at the mercy of the railroad

Our Democratic cotemporary of July legislation and the abolition of the 27th claims with a hip! hip! hurrah! legislative monopoly. If laws were that the River and Harbor bill passed, to be made and adopted directly by and indulges in a little stale billingsthe masses there would be queer gate because President Harrison didn't statutes, and pandemonium would sign it. The TIMES MOUNTAINEER reign supreme. But the discontents called attention to the fact on Wedneshave been given a free rein to their day of last week, and we would adfancies, and it is impossible to im- vise our brother to "read the papers" agine what they will not attempt to |-keep himself posted before he exults formulate to free the world from too loudly. If President Harrison combinations of all kinds-except failed to sign the bill, for reasons best of men of their own way of thinking. known to himself, he did not cowardly pocket it like Mr. Cleveland, and thus defeat its purpose.

With an open river The Dalles is the cheapest shipping point east of the Cascades, and this will be a great attraction of capital to this city. Factories of all kinds should be inaugurated, and the frabrics of our mills should reach the markets of the world-There is no doubt a bright future tor this city when our varied resources are developed, and these will be factors of wealth and prosperity as soon as they become thoroughly known.

Congress has not yet adjourned, and is wrestling with the anti-option bill vote. It has occurred to us sometimes that if some matters were voted on first and debated afterwards it would be a great saving of time and money.

classic phrase by which a worthy Democratic contemporary thinks proper to designate the Republican senate. How about the defeat of the free-silver bill, and the large appropriations made in the lower housel Let Wall street, Tammany Hall and Gold-bug Cleveland

The Albany Democrat still charges the affair at Homestead to the Mcbourbon organ in the state that has the

The attempted assassination of Mr. | The Democratic papers have seen

Under the heading of "What a Reenne Tariff Would Do," and in relaon to a long list of "trusts" which it publishes, the East Oregonian says: Reneal the McKinley law and bring the tariff to a revenue basis, and these trusts

the children of "protection," would go out

Further on it says: These are not all the trusts in the coun ry by any means. They are merely the list of one hundred prepared by Congress man Warner for the New York World, and cited by Senator Vest in his crushing reply of June 28th to Senator Hale's resolution extolling the effects of protection on industry and wages. Every one of the hundred is the result of a tariff-a creature of Mc-Kinlevism. Under a tariff for revenue only these trusts would be broken, domestic competition compelled, more goods produced, nore men employed and higher wages paid. "Trusts" are simply the combina-

ions of capitalists, engaged in manufacturing and productive industries. for the same object that laborers combine in unions, and these again into amalgamated associations. There is no violation of law for railroad corporations to combine, neither is there for any class of laborers. It must be admitted that in many instances great hardships result, as in the Homestead strike, where the wages of only 325 men-and they receiving almost princely salaries-were effected by Mr. Carnegie's action, and 3,475, who received the lowest pay, were compelled by the amalgamated association to quit work and thus reduce themselves and families to starvation. The 325, whose wages were reduced, could well afford to "go out," for they had comfortable homes and the means to support their families, but the loss of a week's work with ordinary laborers, whose wages remained the same, meant poverty for their families. "Trusts" are more burdensome upon the people than even "amalgamated associations;" but while capital has selfish interests to subserve it will combine for these purposes, and it makes little difference whether the nation pursues a freetrade or protected policy.

· In looking over this "list" we find articles mentioned in which the "trust" is not all powerful to shut out competition. The casket and burial goods manufacture is one of these, and in this city there is one firm-and we believe two in the county-in which the articles are purchased from opposition companies. There are many others, we believe, in which there is successful competition, such as biscuit and crackers, boots and shoes, brooms, fruit jars-except where they are protected by patent rights - wrapping sagacious to carefully guard against be procured to inaugurate the industry, receive immediate attention is, that can be made at a lower price. It is money required to purchase the plant mark, and work can be presecuted tories in the United States came into on the canal and locks. There is the existence through the fostering care of ployment would be earning a livelihood on farms or tramping the highways as beggars, but for its beneficial

> The fallacy of "these combines rais ing the price of manufactured goods so that the consumer gets less for the same amount of money, is apparent to any fair-minded man. If the "trusts" have a good thing and the article can be manufactured at a fair profit for a less price-after paying for the raw material and the ruling wages-by competitive companies, these would soon be organized. There can be no monopoly in such articles as boots and shoes, brooms, coffins, tombstones, whips and very many others mentioned in the long list. The basis fact of the whole matter is, that in any business in which there are good profits there is certain to be competition, and competition will follow competition until the gains are reduced to the minimum. This has been true of almost every manufactured article in the United States, and our people can purchase the conveniences and necessities of life as cheaply as they can be purchased in any country.

> > NATURAL RESULTS.

The discussion which has followed the recent strikes has brought many important questions to the surface, and notably the one in reference to capital bated for days before being put to a and labor. Some newspapers have claimed that the cause of the inequality in certain classes is the effect of the high protective tariff which has been in operation since 1861; but to arrive at a correct conclusion in this natter, other things are to be considared than existing conditions. It is true that there are larger combinations of capital than there were fifty or twenty-five years ago, and also that R. G. McKsy, who assisted him to escape. numerically there are more poor people; but this is the natural result of the growth of the country, and is the history of all nations. When independence was declared there were scarcely 3,000,000 people, now there are 65,000,000, and in this remarkable increase in population in a hundred years should there not be a proportionate augmentation of wealth? trade, and when this is exhausted it is But by no means should it follow that shal was reticent as to his plan of prothis growth of wealth would cause county terrified, and a battle is looked anything approaching an equal appor- for when the attempt is made to arrest tionment of it among the greater num- him. Frick, the manager of Mr. Carnegie's their error in attempting to make ber, and this for reasons that are inworks at Homestead, is more evidence political capital out of the strikes at disputable. Communities are always that there are in this country a class Homestead and in the Cour d'Alene divided into thrifty and shiftless the Mill creek explosion was increased class work. More will be sent to-day. of thugs who make the least distur- mines, and are now harping on the old persons, and the former will to day when the body of Olemence C.

live from hand to mouth, than in the \$5,000,000 of the present day, for the

potent reason that there are more pro ple now; and naturally these classes will grow with the growth of the country. Furthermore, during the last tifty vears we have received large accessions to our population from foreign immigration, and the majority of these have gravitated to the lower strata. This was undoubtedly a leading cause of the increase of poverty up to the time of the rebellion; but after that epoch other factors came into operation. At its close the industries of the country were bankrupt, and discharging hundreds of thousands of men, who had followed camp life for vears, increased the number of those who lived from the industry of others. As our army were citizen soldiers in very many instances, there were fewer idlers from choice than after disbanding any large army of modern times; but there was little work for any to do. The great factories were not in operation, and there was little employment for skilled or unskilled labor. If the Morrill tariff bill had not passed we do not believe the United States would have been able to recover from the heavy burdens of the war: but the fact remains -the national debt has been greatly reduced, our industries re-established, and there is no more unequal distribution of wealth among the masses in this country than have generally resulted from the natural causes named. Today there is more inequality in England than in this country, which is to be accounted for by reason of our more

favorable condition. It must be con-

conveniences of modern times requires

great accumulations of wealth and

likewise great expenditures.

could not spare one of the many transcontinental lines of railroad now in Anarchy Still Rife. operation, nor one of the telegraph lines across the continent; neither would the people be willing to do away with any of the large iron and steel mills, or other manufacturing industries. Still each of these enterprises must have at its head men who count millions like the poorest class count dellars. The stage coach, the work in the mills her house would be freight wagon and the pony express are relics of a past age, and to carry on the machinery of this fast epoch of the world there must be men of colos- which the strikers throw in their way sal fortunes. There never would have been the network of railroads that now exist in the east and west, or the thou-outsiders, rejoice in their hearts over the affinition of Mr. Frick. Burgess Mc burg and other immense industries of late years without there were Jay Goulds, Vanderbilts or Carnegies in

ethically they are right or wrong; but that great undertakings nust have great minds in lead especially adapted for purpose. And with all due consideration for the opinions of our brothers of the Democratic press, and with a determination to do everything in our power for the amelioration of our felow-man in all conditions of life, we are firmly convinced that the present him up, placed him on the borse and started to take him to his home, but he succeeds the feast. status of labor and capital is the result of natural causes, and which has exsted in all past ages of the world and was about 45 years of age and leaves a will continue until "time shall be no wife. He was a farmer in the vicinity

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Iams' Puntshment. PITTSBURG, July 28 .- Private Secre tary Tate says that more communications than during the progress of the Homestead and coke region troubles and the agitation of the Reading combine move ents. The correspondent is generally derstood to condemn the course of Many of the letters are from women, who roughly denounce the act of tying Tame TAMS WILL BRING SUIT.

PITTSBURG, July 28 .- Private Iams will sue Major General Snowden, Colonel Hawkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Streator for \$10,000 damages on account of

WYARTON, Ont., July 28 .- A pleasure yacht, containing four ladies, a little girl, three white men and an Indian, while on the way from Cape Crocker was caught by the squall last evening, half a mile from here, and capsized. John Dawe succeeded in rescuing the Indian and two the upturned yacht. The others, George Stevens and wife, of Thesley, Stevens' their bodies have not vet been recovered

VANCOUVER, B. C. July 28 .- There smallpox to day. Dr. Stoker, of the Bengal-service, who assaulted a guard who prevented his escape from quaran tine, was given the option between a fine his baggage to pay the fine.

J. M. Spinks, who broke quarantine

Terror of The Country. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 28.-Revenue Agent Spurrier returned to day from the that before he left there he heard that Frank Sloane, who killed United States further attempts have been made to ar-rest Sloane, and the United States mar-

Sr. Louis, July 28 - The death list of

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Marquis is 2nd Cincago, July 27. The Marquis Mores wants to fight Joseph M. Medill. the editor of the Chicago Tribene. The following letter was received at thu Tribune offi e vesterday:

Paris, July 12, 1892. To the Editor Chicago Tribune -- Dear Sir: I notice the mention of my usm in your issue of June 29 I am happy to say that as far as public sentiment is con cerned in this country your kind appreciation of myself is not shared. I wish to know if, as editor of the Tribune, you take the responsibility of the arricle MARQUIS DE MORES. Yours truly.

The matter to which the marquis tool exception was an editorial relating to the was denounced as a worthless adventurer Joseph Medili, editor of the Tribune, who looks upon the letter as a challenge, i 65 years old. He said last evening he was willing to meet the marquis in a 24foot ring at Jackson Park, with boxing gloves or muskets, or snything else suitble to the occasion or the weather. Th and has wired John L. Salivan, Buc Masterson, Bud Rens, James J. Corbet. and others throughout the country asking them if they would be willing to act as bottle holders in case the editor shoul meet the marquis in a 24 foot ring.

Ouicago, July 27-A Homeste pecial says: It is evident the Carnegie lompany are able to operate their mills ander the protection of the militia, but there is other means of fighting, according to a member of the advisory committee, who said: "We will not, under any circumstances, permit those mills to run f there is any agency which may be employed to prevent it. We have already selected men who will go into those mills is fast as they can secure employment, who are instructed and aworn to out our orders in consummating a policy which we have agreed upon. When we are sure there is no longer any hope for sidered in this connection that the deus, our representatives in the mills will place explosives where they will do the mands of a larger population are more most barm to the machinery. We have definitely determined that the mills shall argent than those of a smaller one. and to accommodate people with the not be operated by non union men, and

one of the principal ways to prevent it is

either to control or wreck the property. I might say a great deal more, but under

the circumstances I have gone as far as 1

PITTSBURG, July 26 .- The spirit of re pellion and anarchy in Homestead has not yet been suppressed. Whenever an opportunity offers itself for these men to outrage strangers and people whom they onsider enemies, they take advantage of it. There were several such instances to-day. An old woman in Homestead was notified that if her son continued to work were caught by the strikers and forced, at the pistol's point, to leave town. Newspaper men are harassed and annoyed by petty obstacles and insuits whenever they can. The inhabitants say, or what they themselves avow to

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 26 .- A the United States. We do not say nan named Clodius, living near the Cop nei mountains.came to the city this afternoon and reported that Andrew Hendricks was killed Monday. Hendricks nountains for the purpose of getting a oad of wood, and it is supposed that in coming down the Coppei mountains the rake broke and threw him to the ground. The wheels passed over his body, crushing him in a frightful manner. About

> of the mountains and was well thought of by his neighbors.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 26 .- The Worcester Telegram says: "Bergman, the anarchist, who attempted to assassinate have been received by the governor re- H. C. Frick, lived here from January unferring to the treatment of Private Iams | til about two weeks ago. He and the woman anarchist, Emma Golden, conducted a small restaurant and when she left she said he had obtained work in New ere with them, and he, too, left suddenly on Sunday, jumping his board bill."

AT ONE TIME IN KANSAS. DENVER, July 26 —Bergman, the attempted assassin of H. C. Frick, spent three years in Kansas and Colorado, part of the time in a colony of Russian Jews instructed to return them to China. W. in Kearney county, Kan. Taking part in A. Anderson, the attorney who is rea murderous county-seat fight, at Pueblo, Colo., he was imprisoned for stabbing a

The Rights of Settlers. WASHINGTON, July 26-President Harrison is going to veto a bill which several It is the one which passed both house not long ago, providing that any person who claims to have a reasonable right to a piece of land that the department of interior has refused to award him may, before the patent is issued, sue the government is the court of claims or beobtain his patent. Both the attorney-general and the secretary of the interior Mitchell says this bill is of great importance to the people of the Pacific North

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 26 -The withcommenced amid wildly enthusiastic to the strikers in their homes at the foot of the slope. The lucky boys in blue who were the first ones to get marching orders were members of the Eight regi-ment. It is believed that the troops wil gradually be removed, until only two regiments remain. These two will be held until there is no further danger of

of death was excessive beat. Badly PITTSBURG, July 26 .- Frick slept well ast night, and was refreshed and cheerful this morning. There are no danger 18 past. Secretary Lovejoy said this morning a cable had been received from Carnegie asking if his presence was need ed; an answer was sent it was not, and he need not come till sent for. Lovejoy its own criminal lawyer, has decided added that nearly 600 men are at work there is no evidence sufficient to warrant

Accident Preyents & Horrible Crime BUFFALO, Wyo, July 27 .- Startling

brought from the T. A. ranch. On this information, a bomb made of two inch pipe was found under the floor. It comined two sacks of gions powder, and the vacant space was filled with co ton saturated with oil. Keiser says he was patd \$25 to advance, and was promised \$450 upon the completion of the job. It was to on fired by an electric irration tube, but he pulled the wire too sharply and it came away without igniting the charge. A man called Balzer, formerly soldier, was arrested to-day for connection with this affair, and the subse-

Colville Boomers and the Indians. SPOKANE, Wash., July 27.-Arrivals riot. Schricklow, who was among the

quent burning of the cavalry quarters.

to-day from Marcus and other points in first charged with murder, surrendered Stevens county, say the situation at the Colville reservation has assumed a very the release of James Close, the mill serious aspect during the last three days. worker arrested at Homestead yesterday The Indian police are busy watching the frontier but prospectors and boomer out of the riot. The hearing was set for frontier, but prospectors and boomers constantly manage to evade their vigilance and get into the hills of the reservation. There is an old chief named Major who has become so worked up over the trespassers that he is inviting his followers to make war upon the whites. Fifty or 60 young bucks have this object, and threaten to kill anybody they find on the land. Two prospectors were discovered in the hills just opposite Marcus, and narrowly escaped with their was badly migred. There are still a large number of miners on the reservation who have thus far escaped detection The Indians say there are nearly 100 white men in the moutains, and that if they catch any of them they are going to scalp them. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the president's proclamation The boomers are still concentrating at Marcus and along the boundary line.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- The slaughter by sun was still on in Chicago to-day. Fifty deaths and more than twice as many prostrations from heat occurred. Al though there is now a prediction of a cold wave, and a possibility of relief, it is certain that the number of deaths will be largely increased during the next few The hospitals are filled with patients suffering from sunstroke, and many of them cannot recover. The record ofknown, was eclipsed by the awful work of the sun to-day. The temperature ranged in the shade from 92 to 94 and, as for days past, the wind was from the blistering bot. The majority of the casualties has occurred among the taboring men and in the portions of the city that are occupied by the poorer

The Panishment Denounced

HARRISBURG, July 27,-The punishent of Private Iams by Colonel Streator is the subject of much unfavorable comment here smong civilians, and they denounce it in very plain language. Gov. ernor Pattison refuses to be interviewed on the subject. He has not as yet received the protest of the newspaper cor respondents calling for an investigation. Bishop Thomas McGovern, the head of the Harrisburg diocese of the Roman ing to have a demoralizing effect upon

HALIPAX, July 27 .- The latest inform ation from St. John's, N. F., states the militia still parade streets to maintain order and prevent incendrarism, which lett home early in the morning for the | has been attempted. The condition of than those in the burned, as they are without means of subsistence and can get none of the relief contributions. hey are actually trying to burn their ing him in a frightful manner. About 5 o'clock that evening, a young man going up the mountain on horseback found Hendricks lying on the road, alive but unconscious. The young man picked him up placed him up placed him to be seen to get be p. Nearly 7000 persons are encamped in a large field, housing being the worst feature or food. The coming fall and winter will be seen to get be p. Nearly 7000 persons are encamped in a large field, housing being the worst feature or food. The coming fall and winter will be seen to get be p. Nearly 7000 persons are encamped in a large field, housing being the worst feature or food. The coming fall and winter will be seen to get be proposed to get be prop

> CITY OF MEXICO, July 27 .- Henry Adams, of New Hampshire, and James

D. Walton, an Englishman, to settle a dispute as to the relative courage of Americans and Englishmen, agreed that the one who should first plant the flag of his nation on the edge of the crater of winner. When they reached the The guides stopped some distance down the side and watched the adventurous climbers. When near the top there was

Will Oppose Their Return. SACRAMENTO, July 27 .- The 20 Chiese who are now in Folsom prison, serving a sentence of 20 days for violating the restriction act in crossing the Mexitained by their countrymen, will prob-ably sue for a writ of habeas corpus, on which an effort will be made to have them permitted to remain, on the ground that the Chinese went from Michigan to

Hot in Illinois QUINCY, Ill., July 26 .- The three days' thermometer ranging from 90 to 9 One death from sunstroke, Everything is dry where the flood existed 10 days

DETRIOT, July 26.—The hot weather continues throughtout the state, rising is most sections. The temperature her was 92 at noon, and still rising in the signal service office. On the streets i was 4 to 10 degrees higher.

A Postmaster Paralyzed. JACKSONVILLE, Or., July 27 .- Mr. Henry Pape, a pioneer of Yreks, Cal. and for many years a resident of Jacksonville, and at this time postmaster, was stricken with paralysis while at work in the postoffice this morning, from the etfects of which he is entirely unconscious. Mr Pape was twice treasurer of the town of Jacksonville. He has always been a prominent and highly respected citizen His condition is extremely critical, and

The Hot Wave Sr. Louis, July 26 .- The largest death ate for a number of years was recorded yesterday, the number reaching 51. By far the larger portion were children un der 5 years. The main immediate cause

lodged people in the poorer districts are PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27-The Carnegue

Additional Information Filed. PITTSBURG, July 27 .- Thirty-six infordiscoveries have been made at Fort Me- mations were made by secretary Lovejoy, to blow up the building in which the July 6th, charging them with aggravated WE HAVE NO TREE AGENTS

TREES by the ten thousand. or in any amount you wish

Our catalogue free [English or German] will tell you varieties, prices, how to plant and trim trees,

have been filed before Judge Magee to SINNOTT & FISH. Proprietors to morrow morning. It is reported that James Flansgan, Anthony Flaherty and original information with O'Donnell and McLuckie, have left for parts unknown.

etc., etc. Special prices to first buyers in new localities.

MARSHFIELD, Or , July 27 .- Two sons f Charles Johnson, aged about 6 and 7 rears, and one of John Wicklund, aged 5 years, white playing upon the Southern pire City this evening, slipped and fell etween two logs and were drowned be of the two Johnson boys were recovered but the body of the Wicklund boy ha not vet been found.

Three Small Boys Browned.

Caruegie's Statement London, July 26 .- Andrew Carnegie

made the tollowing statement to the As sociated Press touching the Homestead matter: "I have not attended to business for the past three years. I have implicit confidence in those managing the mills. Further I have nothing to say."

NEW YORK, July 26 .- Henry F. Hardy e of the most desperate and reckless bankaced, is in the custody of the police of rested he was living on the proceeds of rob-beries in Berlin and Baden-Baden, in handyesterday, which surpassed anything in the number of deaths and prostrations from the heat that the city has ever at one of the fashionable hotels of Frankfort, and was associating with several well-known Americans and families and with two English noblemen. His lavish expenditure of money won him the title of the "American million aire." While sitting in a reception-room of the hotel, conversing with Green, of New York, the police placed him under arrest. A Baden-Baden banker recognized him as Baden-Baden banker recognized him as a man who dashed into his bank, seized a pack age containing \$24,000, and escaped. Hardy was taken to jail, and the police cabled a description of the prisoner to Chief Inspector Steers. The inspector recognized "Carson" as Hardy, for whom the police of many large cities in the United States and Canada have been searching since December last, He will be held for extradition.

> Plander's Oregon Blood Purifier is the in every case. Sold at one dollar s

> > Children Cry for PITCHER'S CASTORIA

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription mown to me." H. A. ARGER, R. D. 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y "I use Castoria in my practice, and find i AMEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York. "From personal knowledge I can say that astoria is a most excellent medicine for chil-ren." Ds. G. C. Osoco, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constination, Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narrotic promoters.



Green tobacco is injurious. Our system of buying choice ripe tobacco and storing it until it acquires further mellowness and richness, is what makes the

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT.

such a perfect smoke.

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