

MANUFACTURES NECESSARY.

An open river is of great importance to the Dalles and vicinity, because it furnishes a cheap means of transportation to seaboard and makes the city a desirable trading point. It is a great factor of development, and opens the way for others. With available water communication to seaboard the products of the Inland Empire can seek the markets of the world at an equal advantage with other portions of the country, and raw material can be turned into fabrics with profit. There is no denying the fact that manufacturing industries are necessary to support a large population, and the Dalles must learn this lesson before she receives much benefit from improvement in the navigation of the Columbia. There is cheap water power in the Columbia above this city, and by reason of the gradual slope of the soil to the river level, every foot of fall can be utilized. With the certainty that the locks at the Cascades will be finished in a few years our citizens should be prepared for the commercial opportunities then offered by insuring industries which would make the Dalles capable of furnishing employment and liberal wages to ten times the number of inhabitants it now has. There is no point on the river that possesses the same natural advantages as the Dalles, and if the business men only properly realize the situation, in less than ten years this city will be the Lowell of the northwest, and her woolen goods, fruits and canned goods will be eagerly sought. This fact should be known and capitalists should act accordingly. The Dalles, situated at the gateway of the Inland Empire, possesses natural advantages for a great manufacturing and shipping point, and offers better inducements for the investment of money than any city in the northwest. If our own citizens do not reap the advantage of this by the exercise of enterprise, others will, and that in a few years time. There is a future growth and prosperity for this region, and moshackism cannot stop it; for if home capital will not invest in industries foreign will, and foreign will be trodden under foot and left in the background.

The letter of acceptance of President Harrison of the Republican nomination is a document that will bear careful reading. Unlike the speech made by Mr. Cleveland, accepting the Democratic nomination, it does not theorize, but deals with facts as they exist in our nation. In clear, plain language, it tells the people of the United States that the Republican party has done for the country in its financial and economic policy; how it has dealt with other nations; shows the benefits of the existing tariff, discusses the questions of labor and capital, bi-metalism, a free ballot and fair count, and civil service and the schools. On all these matters Republicans have taken a determined stand, and their action in congress has become a part of the history of the country. The party should feel honored that for its standard-bearer it has a statesman who can present its policy before the American people in such a comprehensive light, and in this campaign it will have a clear path marked out for it to follow by one who has ably occupied the executive chair for the past four years. This document is an able defense of Republican principles, and cannot but convince any candid man that any innovation in these doctrines would be dangerous to the prosperity of the country. On more than one occasion Mr. Harrison has displayed a statesmanship that has resulted in saving the United States from international entanglements, and it would be suicidal to the best interests of the nation to change the administration of affairs from one of economy, industrial development and of financial success to that of untied theories and experiments in notions of reform.

The great issue now being discussed by the two great political parties is the tariff, and the Democrats attempt by every kind of subterfuge to prove that British free-trade is better than American protection, and that the laborers of England are in a better condition than those of the United States. This may seem unpatriotic to one unacquainted with Democratic tactics; but any person who has watched the actions of that party for a quarter of a century past will not be surprised at any position assumed by these hungry partisans, whose greatest anxiety is to occupy a place at the public crib. The party platform have been all things to all men, and instead of studying national policies to present to the people, Democrats have used the greatest efforts to pander to public prejudice. If they can secure votes by condemning Carnegie, they will do it; and, by cajoling Jay Gould and Vanderbilt will accomplish the same purpose it will be done. "Anything to beat Grant" was a former rallying cry, and this is as potent as ever with the insertion of the name of Harrison instead of that of the great general. The public pulse is carefully felt, and Democracy never fails to administer a soothing cordial.

We received Wednesday from the New York Commercial Advertiser an illustrated copy of its issue of August 3d, in which is shown with great skill and care pictures of the assembled workers of the York-street flax spinning mill at Belfast, Ireland. A more equal, wretched looking crowd we have never seen represented. Accompanying the illustration is one taken in the same manner of the workers in the linen thread mills of Kearney, N. J. The assembled workers in this

mill in Kearney are working and paid under the influence of government protection, and a cleaner, healthier, happier body of men, women and children as operatives we have never seen pictured. The comparison is a convincing homily in favor of the protection of our own homes and our own people.

FREE TRADE HYPOCRISY.

The free-trader, when vigorously attacked, perches himself upon a high pinnacle of moral principle, and says he is in favor of the fraternity of man and an unselfish regard for the welfare of all nations; that protection is a selfish and contracted view of affairs, and advocates love of home and country before bestowing affection on foreign people or foreign national policies. Such language was very becoming in John Stuart Mill, Charles Darwin and Spinoza, who wrote on philosophical abstractions, scientific deductions, and on questions by which the welfare of their countries or the present generation were not directly affected; but in a political campaign in which national affairs are the subjects of discussion such a position cannot be assumed by any organization. As citizens of the United States we are concerned in the national policy that will benefit our own people, and the election of either Harrison or Cleveland should not be considered in its relation to the subjects of Great Britain, Germany or Russia. We cannot abstract ourselves from the real and woe of our own country, and, following the footsteps of scientists and philosophers, consider ourselves segregated from all races and nations. Patriotism is a selfish love of the individual for the peculiar commonwealth in which he was born or which he has adopted as a residence, and political parties rest on the same narrow, contracted, selfish foundation. It may be philanthropic to say that "the world is growing nearer akin every day, and simpler laws and greater freedom are necessary in order to insure continued existence and progression," and is undoubtedly true in the realm of science and religion; but not in the administration of national affairs. As a believer in the doctrine of protection we are more interested in the condition of American wage-earners than in making the world "kin," and the laborers of the United States receive our sympathy rather than those of foreign countries. We cannot conceive of any patriotic policy worthy the endorsement of American citizens that does not aim to better the condition of American wage-earners, irrespective of its effect upon the laborers in England, Germany or France. The motto of all patriots should be the greater good for our people, however selfish or contracted it may appear to abstract idealists.

THE POCKET-ARGUMENT.

There are many ways in which the benefits of protection have been tested by the American people, but none that appeals more forcibly to the wage-earner than the purchasing power of a dollar during the years when protection was the national policy, and during the periods that the government adopted tariff reform or free-trade. When it is clearly demonstrated that wages are higher under the McKinley law than before it passed, and that money can purchase more of the conveniences and necessities of life, it is an appeal to every man's pocket, which will be heeded. This was fairly shown in the article published Thursday, and the following comparisons between the purchasing power of his wages in 1872, before the demonetization of silver, and 1892, are made by a working-man, writing in the Boston Journal, viz:

The day's work would purchase of flour in 1872 one-quarter of a barrel; 1892, one-half of a barrel; salt pork in 1872, 17 pounds; 1892, 34 pounds; sugar in 1872, 22 pounds; 1892, 43 pounds; lard, in 1872, 20 pounds; 1892, 31 pounds; cheese, in 1872, 17 pounds; 1892, 23 pounds; beans, in 1872, 22 yards; 1892, 34 yards; cotton cloth, in 1872, 24 yards; 1892, 35 yards; coal, in 1872, one-sixth of a ton; 1892, one-half of a ton.

Such men desire no change in the financial or economic policy of the nation, when they are satisfied with the steady progress made in their affairs which enables them to earn more money, and places them in a better position to support their families. The pocket-argument which protectionists are using in every part of the country is unanswerable, and wild Democratic cries of plottocracy, robber tariff, etc., will receive little attention.

Notwithstanding the anxiety of free-trade Democrats to place American laborers on an equality with European wage-earners, they discriminate in favor of the factors, and passed the Springer bill in the lower house of congress before the Rhode Island state election to please the New England manufacturer. In this the corporations were favored by duties on their articles, but the wool-growers of the west were forced to compete with people labor in South America and the favorable conditions for the product in Australia. But then the occasion was one of great importance in a presidential year, and the prestige of a New England manufacturing state wheeling into Democratic lines of greater importance than party honesty or consistency.

Our neighbor, Washington, has been christened by that enterprising real estate firm of Seattle—Crawford & Conover—the "Evergreen State." Whether it is so named because of its hope of perpetual life in the future, or of its continuance in that condition of verdancy so common to youth, experience and immaturity, we cannot state. John G. Whittier is dead. The last of the Old Guard of human liberty has answered to Heaven's roll call.

NOW AND THEN.

The Lyons (Nébraskas) Index has done good service, as the country press often does, by presenting the evidence of farmers to farmers, and leaving them to find a verdict upon it in the matter of Protection vs. Free-trade. As to what the value of labor was before protection had developed mines and manufactures, and by so doing had increased the demand for labor, it gives these extracts from an old account book. Under date of November, 1837, is the following entry:

Silas Armstrong, Dr.: To 14 days pulling corn..... \$ 75 To 25 days lathing..... 1.87 March 3, 1838: To 1 day chopping..... .02 To 14 days corn covering..... .79 Which is at an average of 62 cents per day, two and a half days being devoted to the skilled labor of lathing. Under date of July, 1837, we find: 44 days reaping grain..... 3.75 Which is at the rate of 75 cents per day for harvest work. The year 1837 evidently was not one of high wages. But 1838 was no better, for we find these entries transcribed from the old account book:

1838—Robert Preston, Dr.: To 1 day corn covering..... \$ 50 To 1 day corn covering..... .375 1838—Louis Grayes, Dr.: May, to 4 days glancing corn..... .25 To 1 day mowing..... 1.50 1839—George Bowsher, Dr.: Jan., to 10 days work..... .25 Jan., to 1 day raising barn..... .40 May, to 2 months work, boy..... 4.00 May, to 2 days binding wheat..... .50 May, to 2 days same..... .100 May, to 10 days same, boy..... .31 1840, Oct., to 2 days, threshing..... 1.25 Samuel Greck, Dr.: April, to 2 days work, boy..... .25 April, to 2 days work, boy..... .505 April, to 2 days work, boy..... .37 Credit: By 1 pound saleratus..... 1.25 By 100 pounds flour..... 1.25 By 2 chickens..... 1.25 By 14 dozen eggs..... .09

Note the item, "2 months' work, boy, \$4.00." The editor informs us that the "boy" was 15 years of age. Times have changed since 1838.

Things were not much better in 1846, for an entry runs in this year: 1846—Sam Greck, Dr.: July, to 1 day reaping..... \$ 75 July, to 1 day reaping, boy..... .375 July, to 1 day work..... .50 November, 1 day butchering..... .75 October, by 62 pounds salt..... 1.26 Note that in this year of a tariff, which has been described as "designed to put an end to protection," a laborer paid \$1.26 for 62 pounds of salt and received 50 cents for a day's ordinary work, or 75 cents for the extraordinarily exhaustive labor of harvesting. Under the McKinley bill, which has been described as "designed to make protection the absolute rule," the laborer gets from \$2 to \$2.50 for harvesting and can buy salt at the rate of less than \$1 per barrel of 190 pounds. In the year 1841 an entry is found, "10 1/2 pounds of sugar at 10 cents, \$1.05." Under the McKinley tariff sugar sells at 5 cents. But whiskey was cheap. An entry reads, "1 pint whiskey, 6 1/2 cents."

There are thousands of men whose memories need jogging to recall the days of cheap labor and dear goods. Those were the days when protection had not made labor high priced by creating a demand for it in thousands of mines and factories, and made manufactures cheap by increasing their production. The present time is the best that this country or the world ever knew. It is a time of such exceeding goodness as to move that famous statistician and economist Edward Arkinson to say of it:

There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is now, or the prices of goods relatively to the wages as they are to-day, or a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so truly secured to his own enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product.

This testimony is all the more forcible in that it comes from a gentleman who is not a protectionist.

THE SOO CANAL.

In a late issue of Harper's Weekly are illustrations of the Saint-Saunders canal, and an exhaustive article on the same subject. This is a pertinent note to the people of Eastern Oregon at this time, because the great "Soo" canal was improved to its present capacity under the contract system, and it may be expected that the work at the Cascades can be completed in equally as quick time. There is no doubt that letting the work by contract was successful in constructing the canal and locks in this waterway between the great lakes, and from this it is reasonable to expect that it will have the same result in improving the navigation of the Columbia river. Another fact in connection with the "Soo" canal of great interest to our shippers and producers is that whalebacks pass through this waterway and land their cargoes in European markets. With the locks completed at the Cascades, these ocean freighters can pass down the Columbia and unload wool and wheat in Boston and in Liverpool without breaking cargo. These will revolutionize the carrying trade of the northwest, and will make towns on the river in Eastern Oregon ocean-competitive points. This is especially true of the Dalles, with its open river to the sea. The two lessons taught by the Michigan canal are, that the contract system is the quicker plan of completing public works, and the whaleback is the more available craft for interior points. Both of these should induce our citizens to view the future hopefully, and to welcome all factors of development by the exhibition of a spirit of public enterprise.

The death of John Greenleaf Whittier removes from active life one of the galaxy of New England poets. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell and John Greenleaf Whittier have joined the silent majority; but Oliver Wendell Holmes still remains, although nearing the confines of the boundless shore. In Berlin Medical Society to-day Dr. Gutzman announced that he had been no new cholera cases in Berlin during the past five days.

Getting Out of It. BERLIN, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society to-day Dr. Gutzman announced that he had been no new cholera cases in Berlin during the past five days.

Whittier was respected for his spotless character, admired for his verse and loved because of his friendliness to the "mass" family. Although, perhaps, not occupying the first rank as a poet, yet his songs were so sweet and hearted such earnest appeals to the best that they will live on and on forever, and will be more attractive as time goes gray with the lapse of ages. His life was gentle; and the elements So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Democratic exchange says: "Our business men should have all their commercial printing done at home." Brother, be honest and consistent, and allow them to seek the cheapest place. This is free trade.

Our friends the enemy are doing earnest work in Oregon; but the general who is the last to leave the field always wins the battle, and the party who has the larger number of votes when counted is successful in a political campaign. There is no doubt that the Asiatic cholera is marching westward, and will undoubtedly rage in the United States. Good sewerage in cities and individual cleanliness are great preventives of the plague. These should be inaugurated immediately, and the ravages of the dread scourge will be mitigated.

The People's party claim to be the only friends to the laboring man in any political organization, and if the theories of General Weaver could be reduced to practice, every schoolboy could administer the affairs of a nation. He presents an easy solution of the intricate questions which have puzzled the brightest minds of all ages, and the poetical dream of Utopia is now within our grasp. Half an hour is truth in his well-rounded sentences; but practice and theory are not always harmonious, and often carefully measured methods of politics and philosophy are most difficult of demonstration.

There is not a Democratic paper in the state that does not desire the development of local industries, and yet, when the same principle is applied to the nation they howl for British trade and crippling American manufactures. They should know that the doctrine of protection applies to the home as well as the community, and to the country as well as the state. It is broad and deep, benefits the individual as well as the city, and is applicable to all classes and conditions of people, who desire to reap the benefits of economy, and who think more of home and family than of strangers from foreign lands.

We received a letter Sept. 7th from Mr. A. H. Jewett, of White Salmon, Wash., in relation to the article published from the Chicago Inter Ocean in regard to the circulating medium in the close of the war and now, and a former statement of the same paper in July, 1878. We believe the Inter Ocean expressed this comprehensively in the excerpt printed in these columns, and no possible good can result from the repetition of the circular which appeared over fourteen years ago. There were eminent statesmen at the head of financial affairs during the years of the war, and they acted honestly; but that they may have been mistaken in some matters no one will deny.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Slight Increase in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Cholera returns for September 4 for the whole empire place the number of new cases at 4770, and deaths at 2078, showing an increase of 408 new cases as compared with the returns of Saturday. The deaths were exactly the same. The city of St. Petersburg 84 deaths were reported. This is an increase of five deaths compared with the previous day's figures.

Santhiville Gas in a Well. Ed Tyler, near the depot, has been sending up a volley of sulphurous air since 2 o'clock this afternoon. The drill passed through a 10-foot strata of sandstone at a depth of 100 feet, when the mud and water was struck. This was thrown into the air, baptizing the surrounding buildings. The following table shows a steam gauge the pressure at 35 pounds per square inch. The temperature in 35 degrees Fahrenheit. It is through an iron and a half iron pipe, and has flowed unabated for five hours. The well has been visited by hundreds. Water is expected when the air is exhausted, and if the pressure is kept up it will raise the water nearly 100 feet.

Quarantine in Delaware. LEWIS, Del., Sept. 7.—Three more steamers were detained at the Federal quarantine at the Delaware breakwater this morning. They are the *Albatross*, which arrived from Monterey; the *Albatross*, number of passengers; the freight steamer *Kate Fawcett*, from Hamburg August 18, and the steamer *Kate*, from Marseilles and Cartagena August 10.

A Standstill in Havre. HAVRE, Sept. 7.—There were reported in this city yesterday 29 new cases of cholera and seven deaths from the malady. Since Monday the disease has shown no signs of increase or decrease, yesterday's new cases being the same in number as those reported Monday. Yesterday's deaths, however, were two less than that of Monday.

Five Men Killed in a Mine. SUBERBA, Tenn., Sept. 7.—A fatal accident occurred at the Blizard mine yesterday afternoon. Five men were killed and two injured. Rescuers are working to recover the bodies. The names of the killed are: George Johnson, McDonald, Pickard, McKinley and Fauglin.

The Rebellion Crushed Out. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Advices from Arabia state that the protracted revolution in the province of Yemen has at last been crushed. The walled town of Sadeh was the rebel's last refuge. It was captured by assault, after a bloody fight, in which the rebel leader and 20 of his chiefs were killed.

Miner Killed by a Mob. LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says a European missionary and a number of native Christians have been massacred in the province of Shensi. The bodies of the victims were mutilated by the mob.

London Trade Returns. LONDON, Sept. 7.—The board of trade returns for August show that the imports have increased by £2,100,000 and the exports decreased £2,100,000 during that month, compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

Several New Cases. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The *Normania* and *Delta* have hoisted the yellow flag again, and the same signal is flying at Hoffman island, indicating the discovery of additional cholera cases this morning. Up to yesterday evening there had been 31 cases of sickness and disease, and eight deaths at this port. The stokers on the *Normania* this morning seem to be the

TELEGRAPHIC.

Three Negroes Murdered. DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 6.—A special from Paris says: At an early hour this morning a man was murdered in this city with the intelligence that three negroes had been found hanging to a limb by the roadside six miles southeast of here. The officers repaired to the scene of the tragedy, and found the bodies of John Ransom, Jack Walker and Bill Armer, three negroes well known in the neighborhood, dangling from a tree. Justice proceeded at once to hold an inquest. The testimony showed that a party of 20 or 30 armed and masked men went to the house of Gilbert Daniels at midnight, seized Ransom, put a rope around his neck and told him that they wanted him to go with them and show them where the other negroes lived who had been doing mischief in the neighborhood. At about 2 o'clock the mob reached the house where Walker lived, and forced an entrance and dragged him and Armer out. They placed a rope about their necks, and in company with Ransom, marched them in the direction of the woods. Walker made a desperate resistance, and shot at the crowd and it is believed he hit one of the attacking party, as one of the men had blood on his face. He was overpowered and almost toggled the ground. All died of strangulation. The work is doubted the growth of the killing of a notorious desperado named Street Burns by John Ashley, July 20 last.

Whaleback Ashore. EMPIRE CITY, Oct. 8.—The whaleback steamer *Charles W. Wetmore* went ashore in a thick fog this morning at 12:30 o'clock, on the north spit near the Coast Bar. The *Wetmore* fired a signal of distress, but owing to the dense fog it was not until 10 o'clock this forenoon before she could be reached, when the Coast Bar life-saving crew in three boats, with the assistance of the tugs *Hunter* and *Liberty*, took off the entire crew of 25 in number.

The *Wetmore* left Tacoma Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock with a heavy port list. She was bound for San Francisco and was loaded with 2400 tons of coal, and 1000 tons of lumber. The captain, J. A. O'Brien and Second Mate John C. Worth were on watch at the time of the accident, and the ship was headed south by the standard compass, and south one half west by the steering compass. The *Wetmore* is lying parallel with the beach and every breaker is rolling over her. All hopes of ever getting her off are given up. When the crew was taken off, she was leaking. Captain O'Brien expects to go on board to-morrow.

On the trip down the whaleback light, variable winds and dense fogs Wednesday evening at sunset she was 20 miles from the shore and had been in the breakers until Captain O'Brien and the crew were taken off. At noon to-day it was evident that she would be a total loss. Her crew position as she now lies is 500 yards to the northward of Coast Bar. Captain J. A. O'Brien has not yet made any statement as to the cause of the wreck. The crew and officers are housed at this place.

In a State of Anarchy. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The steamship *Venezuela*, of the Red D line, which arrived at Brooklyn yesterday, brought a contingent of Venezuelan refugees, including ex-President Villagas, General Yrua and General Leopoldo Serrin, in her cabin, and 11 Venezuelan refugees in her steerage. The refugees were unable to leave Venezuela due to the influence of war vessels of foreign powers. Passengers on the vessel say that the state of affairs in Venezuela is worse than ever. It was formerly a struggle for supremacy between parties, they said, but now war has degenerated into constant fighting between factions and brigands, so that all of Venezuela is in a state bordering on anarchy.

It is an honor of the week the authorities can truthfully report that the cholera is losing its hold. The number of deaths to-day has been 298, or 4 fewer than yesterday, 19 fewer than Tuesday, and 92 fewer than on Monday. There have been 498 burials to-day, or 131 fewer than yesterday. The dead wagon and grave-diggers are still far behind the requirements of their work, and 450 bodies are piled up this evening in mortuaries and hospitals. In fact, all the burials to-day were made from the harbor district and the rest of the city has been left to keep its dead as best it can. The inadequacy of the dead wagon service, despite the fact of 50 funerals run by the authorities yesterday afternoon, is due to the constant desertions of drivers.

A White Cap Outrage. JELICOTT, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Since the recent case of witnesses has resulted in the months here. A white cap organization that came into existence some two months before the outbreak has been especially active, and scores of men in the neighborhood who did not come to the assistance of the miners have been horribly beaten. The white caps do not confine their work to rural districts alone, and this place has a large chapter of the order. On Monday night they gave a shocking display of their brutality. They seized a man and captured seven women of the town and several of their male companions. They were dragged by about 20 white caps to a grove near by. After stripping every article of clothing off their screaming victims, they threw the shivering wretches over a fallen log and lashed them until the blood dripped from the wounds inflicted by cowhide whips.

Pacific Coast Failures. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 70 failures for the month of August, with assets at \$238,000 and liabilities \$332,391, as compared with 85 for the previous month, with assets \$494,081 and liabilities \$1,083,324, and 101 for June with assets \$335,666 and liabilities \$601,481. The following are the causes assigned for the failures: Insolvency, 22; neglect of business, and bad habits, 3; unfavorable circumstances, 7; fraud, 4.

Crespo Has Triumphed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary of State Foster received a private telegram to-day dated September 8, stating that Crespo had triumphed and that the dictatorship has been overthrown in Venezuela. Mr. Foster stated that this is the only information that had been received. General Crespo has, it is said, been called to Caracas to assume the reins of government, and there are now bright prospects for restoration of peace in the distracted country.

Killed by a Cowboy. TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Harlan Lowe, an Indian Territory cowboy, while on his

greatest suffers. Eight of the crew of that vessel were transferred yesterday afternoon to Spratly Island. These men had only the day before been taken back to the ship after 12 hours' stay on Hoffman island, where they had been confined with all possible thoroughness. Along with 500 others they were taken back to the ship, apparently in excellent health. The doctors will not admit positively that these eight patients have cholera, nor will they deny it. Secretary Foster says Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Johnston will inspect today Hook to-morrow with a view to selecting a site for a camp of refuge for the cooped-up cabin passengers of the steamships now detained at quarantine. If the doctor-flood the ground satisfactory, the secretary says the barracks will be in shape to receive passengers by Friday night. The Redding will start on its trip to the camp to facilitate the transportation of supplies. The secretary says a wealthy gentleman has offered to underwrite the construction of the camp and meet all the expense, taking his chances of getting his money back from the party liable therefor.

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GRASS SEED.

The sower has no second chance; common sense says, make the most of the first. All our seeds are tested and warranted reliable and pure. If your dealer does not keep our seeds, send us to us. If he does handle our seeds, HE HAS THE PROOF. Ask for it.

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Posson Seed Store  
209, 210 Second St., PORTLAND, OR.

way home last night on a passenger train stepped to the platform of the smoker to try a new revolver, and began shooting at telegraph poles as the train sped along. The trainmen and passengers attempted to restrain him, but could not do so. Then N. W. Harris, another cowboy, tried his hand. Harris ran into the car, with Lowe in pursuit flourishing his revolver, which he suddenly brought to a level and fired, killing Harris. Lowe was arrested. The tragedy caused great excitement among the passengers.

Children Cry FOR FITCH'S CASTORIA

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me."  
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to the treatment of children."  
Wm. C. Chesnut, M. D., 1007 1/2 Ave., New York.  
"From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is the most agreeable and effective of all the medicines."  
Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. This child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

NEW TO-DAY.

DOWN THEY GO  
LATEST REDUCTIONS  
SMITH'S CASH STORE  
416-418 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

E. BECK, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, WASH., Sept. 6, 1892.  
Notice is hereby given that the following-named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Klaskanin county, Wash., at Goldendale, Wash., on October 22, 1892, viz:

GEORGE W. SMITH.  
Application to purchase No. 206 under Sec. 3, Pre-emption Act, Sept. 20, 1850, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 1, 1/2 of Sec. 15, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 1.

WILLIAM A. MILLER.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. W. Cook, O. S. Moran, F. D. Creighton and David Creighton, all of The Dalles, Or.  
JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.  
BIDS will be received at the office of Crandall & Burget until evening, September 10, at 7 o'clock, for the stone and brick work for Dr. W. E. Shihab's residence.  
Bids will be received at the office of Crandall & Burget until evening, September 15, 1892, at 7 o'clock, for the construction of the improvement of the structure and building of the bridge over the river at The Dalles, Or., Sept. 8, 1892.

Great Exposition of '92  
PORTLAND, SEPT. 21  
Continues one solid month. The cornerstone of the

CHICAGO EXPOSITION OF 1893  
MUSIC BY THE FAMOUS AMERICAN BAND OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
AN ART COLLECTION  
Surpassing all former exhibitions, and valued at \$300,000.

ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.  
Under the combined patronage of the National Electrical Association and the latest adaptation of electricity.

Immense Mineral Exhibit.  
UNITED STATES MODELS OF BATTLE-SHIPS!  
From the Navy Yard at Washington.

STOCK DEPARTMENT  
Greatly increased premiums.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT!  
Ever made on the Pacific Coast.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES  
ON ALL TRANSPORTATION LINES.

The New Umatilla House, THE DALLES, OREGON. SINNOTT & FISH, Proprietors

