THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

The people of the United States should watch with great interest the evolution of government in Europe, and view with the keenest anxiety the struggles between the monarchical element and free institutions. During the last few years great progress has been made toward the complete freedom of the masses from the domination of kings and the rule of the nobility. The signs are indicative of advancement even in the most absolute monarchies, and in constitutional countries rapid strides have been made toward the supremacy of the masses in govermental affairs. Although the armaments of Germany and France are on a larger scale than ever before known in times of peace, yet these have the effect to postpone the dreaded conflict between the two nations, and the great improvement in the munitions of war make the arbitrament of the sword less liable to be resorted to than formerly. The advancement of science has been the advancement of peace, which, if not impelled by good will among men, may be as lasting as though the result of the warmest friendship. Very many theories preached from the pulpit and taught from the forum in former years have become obsolete and must be relegated to the sealed sepulchres of a past age. The end of the nineteenth century will witness a world renovated of many of its supersitions, political as well as religious, and will see a brighter future for the human race than was ever

dreamed of outside of Utopia. The conflict in England between the commons and the lords, the attachment of the French people to republican institutions, the spirit of unrest in Italy, Germany and even Russia, and the sidered the friends of the people, must be interpreted as the foot-prints of progress. When the autocrat of Ruswishes no other title in history than the "Peasant Fmperor," and the impetuous ruler of Germany uses his greatest efforts to placate the masses it must be acknowledged that the inner consciences of kings and potentates are becoming aroused in regard to their duty to their subjects and to their fellow man. The world moves as it never has before, and it will be no matter of surprise if the beginning of the twentieth century does not witness a republic in England, the democratic element in Germany undermining the throne supported by bayonets, a constitutional government in Russia, and the masses an important factor in other countries in Europe. The new world has taught the lessons of freedom for more than a century, and the old world must advance to the present standard of free nations. It is not visionary to have firm faith in individual and national progress, and he who does not discern in the hopeful signs of the times a bright and prosperous future must view occurring events with a dull and clouded mind.

THE IDEAL VS. THE REAL

The East Oregonian has a poetics idea of a Democrat, and if its opinions were correct one would be led to believe that there were more of that political persuason in the heavens above than on the earth beneath. But it is advisable not to have too exalted notions about matters and men in this mundane sphere, for this is an age of iconoclasts, and shattered idols may lie thick around our "castles up the air." This is what our Democratic cotemporary says in an editorial paragraph in Saturday's issue:

"No man can be a Democrat who feeds and thrives upon the sacrifice of the people; who makes of office private snap; who rules to fill his own pockets and strengthen nimself in power; who is more of a spoilsman than he is a statesman; more of a wealth-worshipper than he is a devotee of justice and equality; more of a pretender than he is a defender: more of a parasite than he is a producer; who is kept alive more by others than he is by himself."

If this is the standard by which measure a modern Democrat very many leaders in that organization will fall short. David B. Hill is not a Democrat: neither is Grover Cleveland; neither is Henry Watterson, and we are not fully convinced that the editor of the East Oregonsan is one. Our cotemporary is a very good local paper, and we believe the editor to be an upright, henest man in his dealings with his fellows; but when he attempts to make angels out of the members of the Democratic organization, and com plete his work by placing wings on them, he is undertaking something that Deity alone can accomplish by His miraculous power. We have had some acquaintance with Democrats for the past thirty years, and we are frank to acknowledge that we have not known but few to come up to our brother's standard outside of innocent infancy or senile manhood. Our personal knowledge of members of the organizations have caused us to conclude that they are the hands of every citizen. It is time constructed of ordinary clay the same for work to begin, in earnest, and the as the rest of the human family, and desire position, wealth, fame, are selfish in business and politics, and liable to scheme to accomplish ends like com- should be made much more decisive, press the will of the people and the

and another to draw a picture true to life. The former may require the greater genius, but the latter betokens the higher elements of honesty. Bro. in Roseberry, and have issued a mani-Jackson in attempting the ideal has festo not to trust the methods that may painted a pretty fair human angel; but be introduced by the new premier. when the picture is compared with Family traditions are against the prime Democrats in every-day political life minister, and it will be difficult work anarchists, and this happened yesterit is nearly as correct a likeness as if for him to win the confidence of the day. Anarchy is an enemy to all forms an inhabitant of the arctic zone had at | people.

tempted to draw scenes in hades from he surroundings of his own home.

We are no pessimist, but do not believe that any pelitician or political organization can be successful in this or any other country and incorporate in their creeds or platforms the major portions of Christ's sermon on the mount or the Lord's Prayer. It is more conducive to a happy frame of mind to view things as they really exist than create utopias peopled by angels, and behold them disappear into very thin air at the least approach to the literal. Some dreams may be soothing to a person in a somnolent state; but in every-day life there are too many hard and unvielding realities to be met as best they may, than for any one to be deceived into a dull and sluggish condition by dim and misty visions.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS. The unknown quantity of the vote of the third party will enter into the campaign in this state this year, and there are no known rules to determine its strength. Two years ago there was a partial fusion between it and Democracy, and Nathan Pierce, its candidate for presidential elector, was successful: but 1892 was a phenomenal year for political disaffetion, and it furnishes no criterion by which to pase calculations on the result next June. No doubt Democrats hope, if they can coalesce with the Populists, it may cause the defeat of some Republican members of the legislature and one or more candidates on the state tickets, and an effort will be made with this object in view. The state convention of the third party is now in session, and the nominations will be anxiously looked for, to ascertain if they are such men as Democrats could or would support. If the offices are divided between Populists and Democrats, there might be some inducement to support the ticket at the polls next June; but the friends of the administration cannot lend the least aid to the wild theories advocated by the followers of Pennoyer and Pierce, and as they are at the

His political ambition is satisfied, and it is not necessary for him to cast any anchors to windward for the future. The Republicans need not be the least alarmed about the fusion of the two organizations, for they can elect every man nominated if they enter the campaign with harmony in the ranks. They understand the importance of the coming election, and that its result will be of national importance. The U S. senate is Democratic by a very few votes, and the elections next fall may be expected to change a Republican minority to a Republican majority. Oregon must not be remiss in this day of the nation's greatest need. American industries all over the land have been wrecked and ruined, and the old party is again called upon to save the country from destruction. This state has always taken a leading position in the Republican ranks in the northwest, and has been ably represented in both branches of congress. In the great lebates which have agitated the coun try during the present session, the voice of Oregon's senators has been heard in favor of the economic policy of protection, and the able speech of Mr. Dolph in this line has been scattered broadcast over the land. This state should maintain her reputation, and

bine with free silver and fiat-money

men to carry the election in that state.

publican legislature that will re-elect Mr. Dolph to the U. S. senate. Aside from the effects of the election on national politics Oregon in this, her era of development, cannot afford to give the least countenance to the speculative ideas of the third party on the policy to be pursued by the nation. Capital should be welcomed. and the infant industries of the state impelled forward. To do this mer should be at the head of the state government who have not imbibed the false notions on political economy entertained by the Populists, and capitalists should be made to understand that this part of the northwest 1s perfectly safe from antagonistic legislation against investments.

she cannot do this in a more satisfa-

tory manner than by choosing a Re-

Organization is necessary to political success in every campaign, and the majorities which the Republican ticket has received in former years should the provisions of the Wilson bill Demnot induce lethargy during this canvass. As a national result of the elec tion two cangressmen will represent Oregon in Washington City, and a U. S. senator must be chosen by the members of the legislature sent to Salem. These are sufficient to stimulate every Republican to an extra effort, and we are satisfied it will be made. Clubs should be organized in every precinct and Republican literature should be in sooner this is done the better. In good success; but in 1894 the victory they should. Let the primaries ex-It is one thing to create an ideal, should suffer a complete Waterloo de-

The Irish nationalists do not confide

ALMOST ACCOMPLISHED.

The amendment to the queen's speech abolishing the house of lords which passed the commons was reconsidered yesterday, the premier announcing that something of a similar import would be introduced in the reply to her majesty's address. This is the most significant action that has been taken by parliament for long years, and shows that the democratic elements in the empire are gaining strength almost daily. The British constitution, although not a written instrument, receives the veneration appertaining to a hallowed tradition. and innovations are only made, if at all, after careful deliberation. Heretofore ever, advancement made in the policy of the government has been of such a nature that it did not contravene any of the provisions of the unwritten law of the land, and magna charta and the bill of rights were both considered simply declaratory of the principles of the constitution. Neither of these were denominated revolutions, in the usual meaning of the term as indicative of a complete change of the fundamental law of the realm. The same may be said of the late reformations effected through the agency of the Liberal party, and which have made England much freer than it was before. But by no process of subtle reasoning can the abolition of the house of lords be placed in the list with these, for ever since the Norman conquest in 1066 the lords spiritual and temporal have comprised the upper house of parliament, whose sanction was necessary for the passage of

Before the Normans landed in England, the Saxons in the Wittenagemo anjoyed a considerable degree of free government, and representatives from the middle and higher classes made laws for the people and frequently elected the ruler. The conquerors created the hereditary branch of the legislature, and attempted by every possible means to increase its power. For long centuries the struggle between the people and the nobles has been carried on in the house of lords and the house of commons, and every head of the organization in Oregon fusion appears almost hopeless. Should tyrant has aimed to increase the auhority of the former and decrease the the attempt be made it would jeoppower of the latter. It is to the credit ardize the positions many occupy at of the indomitable will of the Anglo the public crib, and politicians are not Saxons that the commons have usually apt to make such sacrifices, even for been successful in these conflicts, and party success. Mr. Cleveland has proas a result there has been a steady nounced opinions on national quesgrowth of freedom in the nation. The tions, and he will not tamely submit Britons and the Gaels made more to such an infraction of discipline by spasmedic efforts against the conquerhis appointees in far-away Oregon as ers than the Saxons; but there has not panifested by the two former races as by the latter. As a race name the Normans have not been known to the istorian in speaking of the inhabitants of England for centuries. The characteristics of the people are those of the old Saxons and they are properly classified as the Anglo-Saxon race. It presents a paradoxical instance of the

> will and persistent effort of the old Teutonic race could have accomplished But this conquest will not be he house of lords remain, and these just be eliminated from the British onstitution before the dream of Anglo Saxon freedom will be complete. This will be realized in the near future, and the beginning of the end of the Norman or lordly influence in British politics is now being experienced. For many deca des the house of commons have been the law makers of Great Britain, and the throne has cation in the defeat of the Irish entertnined of them being a menace to the liberties of the people; but they have shown signs of life, and in such a manner that demands their complete abrogation as a branch of the national legislature. England must be wholly free, and there must be no attempt on is willing to pass this bill, authorizing Normans to reassert their old despotic dollar back of them, cr a dollar around

EDITORIAL NOTES.

they are as resistless as the avalanche

The Populists have nominated No ban Pierce for governor, and he wil he defeated next June by the Repubican candidate.

With trying to make times better y simple assertions and supporting ocratic papers have abundance of work to keep them busy.

The senate has the Wilson tariff bil and Bland's silver measure for consideration. What a pleasant picnic time the members of the upper house will enjoy during the discussions of these

"I am a Democrat," ays David B Hill. "So am I," says Grover Cleveland, and this is echoed by Henry Watterson and Professor Wilson, of the celebrated tariff measure. The people are at a loss to know which one

of them tells the truth. County politics are progressing as and victory next June is assured for the Republican ticket. If otherwise, defeat is certain, and many will fee sore after the election.

French socialists must be closely allied with the doctrines of anarchy, when a member of the municipal council of Paris has the temerity denounce in that body the arrest of of government, and use the most diabolical means to accomplish their purpose. The followers of this theory are the thugs of modern society, and should not be countenanced by any

one who loves his fellow man. The attention of the people is atracted towards the American Protec tive Association; but it will have little power or influence if left alone. It possesses all the symptoms that betoken on early death, and if not disturbed the A P. A. will soon be numbered with the "isms" that were.

A good nominee for the Democracy in 1896 will be Wilson, author of the tariff bill, and for the Republicans McKinley, the apostle of protection The economic issues would be fairly placed before the people with these two eaders, and there is little doub which of these would be successful.

It is expected that Democrats and Populists will "fuse" in the coming election, and by this means they hope to be successful. One year of Cleveand's administration of national affairs and Democratic control of congress have ruined all chances of Demcratic success in Oregon, fusion or no

The latest advices from Bluefield on the Nicaraguan coast are not so indicative of peace. English troops have taken possession of the town with what object in view is not known but the American government should protect the interests of the canal company, and admit of no foreign inter-

The expected naval fight in the har oor of Rio Janerio has ended in a bloodless victory for President Peixoto. Da Gama and the rebel officers took refuge on board French and Portugese war ships, and the executive of Brazil will not have the opportunity of wreak ing a Spanish revenge on those who in augurated the rebellion.

The naval engagement in the haror of Rio Janeiro did not take place, and instead the revolutionary admiral has surrendered to Pre-ident Peixto. Undoubtedly scientific curiosity will e unsatisfied; but there are many human lives saved, which would have been otherwise sacrificed to the destructive agents of modern warfare

An effort is being made for congres submit an amendment to the peo le recognizing God in the constituon. This will receive warm support rom the religious press, and, while a nation, we believe the great ruler of the universe would be better satisfied if all were to "act justly and walk uprightly" in His fear than if His name vere mentioned on every page of the organic law of the land.

Astoria feels pretty certain of having a railroad, and the people are hore ful for the future. The papers have begun a commendable movement to induce the inauguration of factories, and if this is reduced to practice the city by the sounding sea will soon develope must be something done besides print ing articles or talking on the streets. Enterprise must be exercised and money spent, and Astoria must learn that without she helps herself she will never be successful. Other cities would do well to follow this same advice, and the result would be equally

Judge Denny, as a representative of the Oregon legislature, has been before conquerors being conquered by the the house committee on rivers and harbors for the purpose of securing an vanquished, and n othing butthe iron appropriation for a pertage railroad around the obstructions in the river at this point. It is feared that his mission will not be successful, as to keep the treasury in as good condition as elete while hereditary monarchy and possible, the River and Harbor appro priations will be stinted in every particular. The Inland Empire canno expect any aid from the general government until a Republican adminis tration insures protection to American industries and the revenues of the government are in excess of the ex-

Two modern fleets, with all the latest improvements in naval warfare are now facing each other in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and a battle may be expected any day. This will be imply been respected as a venerable anxiously watched by all nations, as it nonument of antiquity. The house will be the first time that the destrucof lords has been quiescent in nearly tive power of the improved munitions of very measure, until its recent revivi- war have been tested. The more destructive the weapon the greater caution will be exercised in its use, and it home rule, and this has sealed its will act as great incentive to peace that doom. While the lords were quiet guns are now used that leave scarcely and obedient, there was no thought any limit to their powers of destruction. as a pastime, when in a few hours they may lose thousands of their best officers and soldiers.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, in speakng on the Bland bill, used the follow ing language: "If the Democratic party the part of the descendants of the the issue of \$55,000,000 without a way. The Anglo Saxon race is pre- them, they are willing to do that ominant, and, although its members which they have never done beforethe issue of fiat money." It is not are slow of action, when they move surprising to any one who has studied and as unyielding as the sides of Gi- for the past quarter of a century that scheme calculat d to win favor with the masses. In its national platforms since 1865 it has been "all things to all men," and during the campaign of 1892 the letter of acceptance of President Cleveland and the platform on which he was elected were far from being in harmony with each other.

> "For Years," Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chester

> > ling was as u a ton of my hand. Dur ing the attacks, the agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whis per. They came

hour of the day or night, lasting from

several days after. I was quite pros-trated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my dector recommending them as being better than anything no could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. Mass, **Every Dose Effective** 

TELEGRAPHIC.

The English Still in Control New OBLEANS, La, March 13-The ndition of affairs in Bluefields, Nicaragua, although at the present time exremely quiet, has taken a very serious urn and the outlook for a speedy settlement is doubtful. The English troops lave taken possession of the town and at right have every street patrolled. The British cruiser Tamar is still lying at anchor off the bluffs outside the harbon and will, within a few days, be relieved evernment has yielded to the demand of he commander of the British ship and ordered all the native troops out of Bluefields and marched them to Rama,

0 miles up the river. THE STORY OF A MISSIONARY, About 2 o'clock this atternoon the frui ship Gu-sie arrived at her moorings naving on board two passeagers, the Revt Poiet and wife. Mr. Poiet is an Amercan missionary and has been living a he Mo-quita reservation for the pas year. From the passengers and the em loyes of the vossel the true state of affairs to the Central American village was earned The English ship arrived off he port severa! days ago and about 50 narines were sent ashere to the binffs. which is several miles outside the town.

Oregon Will Fare Better WASHINGTON, March 13-A lively to

of Virginia Since B anchard is out and Catchings became chairman of the comnittee. Herman had secured increased appropriations for Yaquina and Titlamook bays and the Columbia and Willias mette rivers. Jones today made a bitter inslaught on Hermann's efforts and ridiculed the small commerce of the first two named places, and me - I to reconside the increased allowances. This led to an excited personal controversy. Hermanic warmly resented the criticism of these vaterways and gave notice of motions to matter was ended by the committee standing by Hermans. Though the bill s small, vet it is known that Oregon. fter a struggle over each item, will fare better than was expected. Wilson of Washington has secured an increase for Grav's barbor from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

WASHINGTON, Murch 13 - Indication oint to a spirited debate in the senate ver the clause in the senate tariff bill in-

erted by the finance committee, providing for the abrogation of the Hawaiian eciprocity treaty of 1875. The subject on both sides of the chamber. A num will object to the clause, and it is beheved the Republicans will be solid in opposition. Already objection is heard ot only because the termination of the treaty would deprive this country of val | court. uabje prerogatives in the islands, but because of the fact that the action contemplated would be a serious blow to the ugar planters of the islands, whose busi s, it is contended, is dependent abso lutely upon maintaining free commercial ntercourse with the United States. The iclause was inserted as a concession to the her natural resources. But there sugar interests in this country, whose

steamer Walcott to search, has at last week ago, from Gilkatla, and reported er on the rocks on the banks of roue and her boats smashed on the deck ome money and a small pennant with Hough Commercial Company, and 13 other white passengers are unquestiontons burden, and left Sand Point last tall for Victoria

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13-City and county Treasurer Widbe: has filed a pe-Ition for the appointment of an appraise tax due from the estate of Senator Scanford. Similar proceedings are now pend ing in Santa Clara, but Mrs. Stanford ministratrix, contends that the Santa Ciara courts have no jurisdiction in the local court to offset that claim it The act

Joined the Salvation Army. NEW YORK, March 13. -As a result of be addresses to pupils of Vassar college by Mrs. Billington Booth, head of the Salvation Army forces in America, and

New York, and the procedure to be fol-

lowed was also determined by the New

York courts in the famous Astor case.

Adjutant Edith Marshall, 15 young wemen students have been enrolled as members of the Salvation Army Auxiliary League. Dr G. H K-ndricks, of the executive staff of the college, has joined the league, and others are expected to are the daughters of wealthy aristocratic families of New York, Brookiyn, Wash-

What Premier Rosebery Said. LONDON, March 13-The reference to home rule made by Rosebery last night it should favor flat money, or any other stoned so much comment, was as fol

made one remark on the subject of hom rule with which I confes myself English parliament. England, as a prethe three kingdoms, must be convinced of its justice.

Bemburdment Began at Noon. WASHINGTON, March 13 -The follow ng telegram bas just been received by

"Gresham, Secretary of State: The loyal forts commenced firing at noon tobeen relused by the government, who batteries this afternoon at 3 o'clock The city is nearly abandoned and de-THOMPSON, Minister."

Boston, Murch 13.-Two passenger rains between Montreal and Quebec met

head on last night at Capleton. Two rain men were killed No passengere vere seriously hurt. Conductor Cowan, Engineer Duffie and Pireman McPherson were killed instant-No passengers were into Labouchere's Amendment Passed

London, March 13-The house of corn-

ons passed Henry Labouchere's amend.

ment to abolish the house of lords, 147 to 145, in spate of the opposition of the Suicide of a Lunatic. ASHLAND, Or., March 13 -Last Satur -.

with a gun and an ax. He was laboring Boise, Idaho, March 14-News was

under the delusion that he ad the l-ie rosy, and that armed men were constant following and watching him. Ho was arrested and jailed. This morning he anged himself in his cell with a piece of lanket. It was the intention of the city officers to have him taken to Sisson by be morning train, where his brother principal of the high school.

Good News For Workingmen.

PROVIDENCE, R I., March 13-With he resumption of work in half a dozen mills Monday and exceusive building perations, hundreds of idle men are fast isappearing from the public streets. Along the Pawtucket valley every mili s in operation. At Centerville the Lester woolen goods mills are in operation day and night. The leading mills in Pascoag, Burrellville and Harrisville started up today. mendment Passed Yes.erday Re

London, Murch 14-When the hor

commons met today, Casacellor Harourt announced that the government and decided to move the rejection of the amended address in reply to the queen's speech, looking to the abolition of the ouse of lords, when it is put from the chair, and substitute another short ad tress in reply. t was a proceeding to which the government held themselves entirely responsible. They could no to the sovereign a document for which they were not orepared to accepsecutive responsibility. The avone j at of the amendment was a definite ernment to ly accepted Gradstone's de claration on the subject. He had stated yesterday that the government proposed oppose Balfour's docume that the nmoas was to be subject to the con rol of the lords Balfour and Chamber sie, conserva-

ive and unionist leaders, assured the government of their support, but Chamerlain added that vesterday's proceedings showed that this time the government asked their constituencies for a new Lanouchere, radical reader, said that

the amendment passed yesterday was not intended as a vote of want of confidence in the government, but to quicken their sction in the execution of what the majority of its supporters in the country demanded. The radicals were satisfied that yesterday's majority was the best they were likely to get, and therefore they would not oppose the substitute for it in the address. Labouchere continued by saying that whatever the governmen did the smeadment passed yesterday would still remain the decision of the

"We are the representatives of the pecple," he said, "and the government are our representatives, I do not recognize that the government are my masters; I s already beginning to attract attention slways regarded them as the servants a majority of the house, and the majority er of senators on the democratic side demanded prompt, speedy and drastic

Finally the house rejected the address as amended yesterday, and adopted the address substituted by Chancellor Har-

censure the administration of the government in Ireland as giving encourage ment to evictions, assisting jury-packing and suppressing public meetings was rejected, 351 to 12; adjourned.

Jovint Joe Blackburn States senator found in his mail yesterday a little package of religious tracts encircled by a rubber band and bearing VICTORIA B. C., March 18-The fate on its face the words, "Comp iments of of the schooner Mary Brown, for which J. S. C. Backbura." This was the popthe United States government sent the plar Kentucky senator's device for an neuncing to his associates that he had been determined. A party of Indians abandoned forever his old life and entered reached Cl. xton, on the Skeena river, a uson a new and untried existence, as the aban and Republica, which constitute the island with a hole in her bow, masts Evangelist Moody, who has been hold ing revival meetings in Washington for a month. Very early in the course of the Moody meetings the Kentuckian began has deserted his followers, as Admiral da the name "Brown" on it. Captain Brown to exhibit remarkable interest in them. Gama deserted his officers and men in the became a regular attendant, sat on the harbor fleet. The insurgent sailors the platform night after night within a here will be pardoned and the officers few feet of Moody, and it was noticed will be court martialed. The schoener was of 50 that the two had frequent conversations together Then Mr. Blackburn began to invite some of his friends to the meetings and everybody understood that he was very much impressed, but the idea that jovial "Joe" Blackburg, who had for his whole life led the gay existence which is peculiarly adapted to the Kentucky temperament, should really become con-verted by Moody's teachings and enter the work of evangelization himself even in a small way, never entered anybody's head. The graye and aggressive sena tors, from the aged Mortill down to the youthful Dubois, are wondering which of them is to be influenced by Joe Black-

burn's change of heart and I was par the eloquent and big-hearted Kentuckian's creating the tax is almost a fac simile of new enthusiasm will carry him. The Seigniorage Bill. WASHINGTON, March 14-With Gallinger in the chair, Harris asked the senate to resume consideration of the seignfor age bill. As a vote is to be taken at 3 p w. on Allison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, possibly after that on the motion of Manderson to commit the bill to the finance committee, it was agreed to. It was expected Dolph would read the extract which he was about to read yesterday when the senate adjourned. Dolph, however, said the objection to printing without reading was withdrawn, so he had nothing further to say. Then Allison's motion was defeated 28 to 45.

Manderson moved the bill be recommitted for amendment; rejected. It

> sage of the bill be taken at 2 P. M. to-Admission of New Mexico. WASHINGTON, March 14-Delegate losenhs, of New Mexico, will endeavor o rally his forces Monday to pass the tong deferred bill admitting New Mexco to statehood. It is anticipated party ines may be sharply drawn on the adbeans expect to raise the point of no outrum as a mesos of deferring the passage of the measure To meet this emergency Josephs is using every effort to

> have the Democrats attend Monday, and is hopeful of having a necessary quorum exclusive of Republican votes. A Wholesale Poisoning. Boston, Mass., March 14- Physician

were called today to see a couple sufferfound that Mearly every family in the disrict was afflicted. All the people af feered had been guests at a Jewish mar inge festival last evening. Some of the physicians think the people are suffering from arsenical possoning. Others be leve the sickness was caused by eating putrid meat. In all some 60 cases were treated. No fatalities have occurred. The patients are doing well. Morch to Washington Pastponet.

Los Angeles, March 14-The army of unemployed are making and effort to mereh to Washington. They are not vory reputation of "General" Fry, which baying be-a made public has rendered the business community skeptical as to the honesty of the whole movement They will not start today, as no means of transportation has been

chairman Wilson is no Better Washington, March 14-Dispatches from the son of Chairman Wilson, now assuring as to the condition of the latter. day evening James Davis, 34 years of He is suffering from despondency, the reage, was found wandering around town sult of his enfeebled condition.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Reservoir Bursts

eccived in this city this evening that the Indian-creek reservoir burst its rocky barricade at 2 o'clock this morning, the water sweeping down upon ranches and villages, carrying destruction and ruin in its path. The reservoir was constructed of solid masonry, and covered five hundred acres of land, and was said to coutain sufficient water to irrigate many thousand acres. It cost \$50,000 to build it. The country between Risuke and Caldwell is all under water. All the railroad bridges between Nampa and Risuka, twenty in number, are washed

broke about noon, and messengers wer sent at break neck speed on borsebac to warn settlers and urge tamiltes to has en to places of salety. A mighty wall of water came sweeping down Indian creek, bearing on its bosom houses, barns farming utensils and live stock of a ainds, and submerging whole farms of Nampa, a town on the Oregon ho Line, saw the approach of the devastatwater from hve to twenty feet deep Fifty houses at least are ruined, and many families are without shelter and edding. Merchants are loaning blankets to destitute families, and provision are being furnished to those in need. I s reported here that two men wer rowned, one while attempting to save his property, and another who rushed to his assistance. The cause of the disaster was the sudden turn of the weather coupled with heavy rains, which caused tains. Snake river rose eight feet today a fact unparalled in its history. Thi part of Idaho has bad the heaviest fail of snow this winter known for many years, and this melting rapid'y filled the creeks and burst the dam. The property is a total loss. So far Mountain Home reservoir is safe, but tears are entertained that it will share the fate of its Indian creek neighbor. The loss is very great, and it may cause the loss of the great orchards which the reservoir has supplied with

Brazil & War Over RIO DE JANEIRO, March 14-Florian

Peixoto is triumphant. The insurgent ressels surrendered last night without having answered with a single shot the cannonade from the government bilitop satteries. The insurgent forces deserted Fort Villegaignon Monday night, leaving their flags flying, and took refuge on the islands Enchadas and Paquets. There was not a soul on board the rebel ships during the bombardment. Admiral da Gama left the harbor on the French vessel Junon, which returned today. It is not known whether the admiral is still on board. Al the insurgent officers except the surgeon have fled The Amer-toan officers of the government warships Port 81, came ashore this atternoon. They report that the crews of the vessels are well and delighted that they won without a fight. Excepting the officers, nobedy aboard Peixoto's men-of-war seems to have been eager for a battle. In coming up the harbor this morning the government fleet saluted the United States flag and cellent health. The end of insurgent with joy in the city. Exchange has imceeds as usual, and not a symptom of disorder has appeared in the city. The people are preparing to celebrate the cause, are reported to be in South Bra

First Vate Taken WASHINGTON, March 14-In the senate the Bland seigniorage bill ran success fully past the two hostile points of attack which had been prepared and reserved for it. The first was Allison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been ordered to its third reading, and the second was Manderson's motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance with instructions to amend it, so that the sil ver certificates provided for in it should defeated by a vote of 28 to 45, and Manderson's by a vote of 27 to 34. After short debate on the bill, Harris demanded at 2 o'clock, that a vote should be taken on Aliison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to its third reading. The ayes and nocs were demanded, and the motion was voted

Low Train a Werk Over due. SEATTLE, March 14 -A Great Northern assenger train arrived here tenight a week ever due, delayed by snow in the Cascade mountains. Its progress was first stopped by the derailing of the engine near Berne, five miles east of Sum nit. The snow drifted and packed and when the plows were again put to work, repeated mishaps in the shape of derailnents caused more de ay, and mean while he train was held at the foot of the switchback Snow fell continually, and it was piled up above the tops of the cars. The train brought Manager Finley and a party of Eastern agents of the road to see the coust, and had 86 passengers beside. The dining car was well provisioned, and the passengers enjoyed themselves snow-balling and dancing in a deserted barn

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