

THE VERDICT.

The result of the election yesterday in the different states of the union is no surprise to anyone who has watched the trend of public opinion for the past two years. In 1892 the people were not aware that they were enjoying prosperity, and that wage-earners were receiving higher wages than were paid in any other country. They imagined they were suffering hard times, and when Democratic orators told them that a change would be beneficial to all industrial interests they believed them. At the ballot box they decreed a change, and have since suffered the consequences. The American people now realize the truth of the matter, and regret very much their action in 1892. They now realize that during the times when protection was the policy of the nation there was prosperity in the land, and by the most distressful experience they have been taught that Democratic free trade have been most disastrous to the best interests of the country. During Republican administrations they had plenty to eat, sufficient clothing, and received good wages for their labor; but since the change broad has become scarce, there has been little work, and their families have wanted food and clothing. They have been deluded by Democratic eloquence and Democratic duplicity. Democracy made fair promises, but never in a single instance has it redeemed one of them. During the last congress, when there was a sufficient majority in both houses for the Democratic party to have made history for itself, it pursued the most unsatisfactory course on the tariff question, and the people became very much disgusted. Added to the fact of the treachery of the Democratic party the people all over the country are suffering hardships never before known in America, and under these conditions the electors of the republic were called upon to choose between two great parties that have ruled the destinies of the nation for a long number of years. One in favor of protection to American industries, and can point with pride to successful administration of national affairs during the most trying epochs; and the other advocating British free-trade, and for the gates to be open to the products and fabrics of the world. Under these circumstances, the vote yesterday can be considered in no other light than as an angry protest of an outraged people against duplicity and treachery that had been practiced upon them by a political organization that pretended friendship. Laborers went to the polls and in voting against Democratic candidates believed they were voting for bread and clothing for their families. There were hunger, destitution and the most abject misery in the country, which had happened since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in 1893, and which was considered the logical effect of the ballot in 1892. It was not men they were voting for, but a radical change of existing conditions. Factories had closed down and wages had been reduced, and laborers desired a return to the old regime. These things, which appealed to Americans in a very practical manner, caused the large Republican vote yesterday. The time had come for action, and there was no hesitancy in the course to be pursued. If our citizens had been less patriotic they would not have waited to give expression to their feelings at the ballot-box, and the country would have been disgraced by bread riots in almost every city. As it is, the constitutional method has been followed, and Democracy knows that its policy is not in harmony with the wishes of the sovereign people.

It may be expected that after the verdict of yesterday capital will again become confident, and that business will receive an impulse that has been lacking for the past two years. The Republicans are in the ascendancy, and this is positive proof that as soon as possible the protective policy will again be inaugurated. President Cleveland, with his veto power, still stands as an unassailable obstacle against protection legislation; but in 1896 the electors will elevate to the executive chair a Republican, and in the meantime business men must take courage and know that the end of disastrous free trade is rapidly approaching. Republicans have always been protectionists, and always will be. This is the only successful policy that can be pursued in the United States, and the sooner it is re-established the better for the country.

CHURCH UNITY.

Cardinal Gibbons, of the Catholic church, preached a sermon in Baltimore yesterday on "Christian Unity," and gave expression to many noble sentiments. Among many statements which can be endorsed by the Christian world the following will find a responsive echo in the heart of every one who believes in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man: "My day soon comes when all who profess the name of Christ may have one faith, one baptism—when all shall be in one fold under one shepherd." If Christians would confine themselves to the principles of the exalted morality taught by Jesus, and not pay so much attention to creeds and dogmas the restoration of mankind could be more easily accomplished. When his disciples, actuated by the same bigotry that govern modern religious sects, asked him to stop other men, who were not of their number—their church—eating out devils in his name, he made that remarkable saying which is worthy of being the motto of every philanthropist: "Forbid them not, for

ITS DUTY.

As a result of the election last Tuesday the Republican party has again been entrusted with the legislative branch of the government, and its duty is plain. From its inception in 1856 its national platform has always contained strong planks in favor of protection to American industries, and the powers of recuperation which the country exhibited after the civil war have been the result of Republican policy. In 1892 Democracy was successful in changing this, and for the past two years the people have tested free trade and its effects upon the industries of the country. They have demanded a resumption of the economy that was in operation during the years of unexampled prosperity, and as soon as possible these should be inaugurated. If the senate and house are Republican there will be for the next two years a Democratic executive in the chair, and his veto will be an obstacle against protection legislators that cannot be overcome without a two-thirds vote. This cannot be secured, and the country must wait patiently until they can change the political predilections of the executive by their votes. In 1896 this will undoubtedly happen, when national affairs will be entirely under the control of the old party. The people have endorsed McKinley and the position of the Republican party on all national questions. Protection is without doubt favored by Americans of all ages, and the duty of Republicans is to pass a tariff bill at the earliest opportunity. To this end the members of congress, as soon as the next session convenes, should begin work in drafting a bill to supplant the Wilson measure now in operation. The vote of Tuesday was a verdict of the sovereign people in this direction, and every one who owes his seat in congress to the ballot on that day is under obligation to his constituency to carry out this desire. In the past the Republican party has never been derelict in its duty, and there is no reason to expect any deviation from its time-honored principles. It has been true to the best interests of the country and of the people, and there has never been any cause for regret for entrusting it with the reins of government, however great the emergency may have been.

But let the policy be applied to narrower limits. The doctrine of sovereignty of the state in political matters has been set aside by the arbitrament of the sword; but if the inhabitants of a state do not take great pride in their own homes than in other commonwealths there will be no progress or advancement. If the citizens of Oregon do not attempt to make the state self-supporting it will always be found in the rear rank. To this end Oregonians should be willing to pay more for Oregon productions than for those from other states. Oregon is boundless in resources, but these will never be developed while every foreign article shipped into the home market find ready purchasers. Fruits, dairy products, and manufactured articles used by our people should be representative of local industries. We cannot expect the fruit industry to thrive while our citizens let their own peaches rot in the orchards, and purchase the California article. The same is true of dairy products. While Isthmus butter, California eggs, and cheese from the east find ready sale here we cannot expect any stimulant to be given to local creameries. No one will deny these facts, and Democrat, Republican and Populist will approve of the premises that we have assumed thus far.

If it is good for the state, why would it not be beneficial to make a practical application to the city and community. It is very doubtful if there is a county or city in Oregon that attempts to bring the grand principles of protection to a practical demonstration in their own local affairs; but development will never be realized until the interests of the home are considered paramount to all others. That Washington understood this principle from the beginning of her existence as a state is the reason that her progress in the last few years has been phenomenal. Oregon has pursued a policy which is rapidly approaching that of Washington, and it is not surprising that she has always been protectionists, and always will be. This is the only successful policy that can be pursued in the United States, and the sooner it is re-established the better for the country.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—British officials have sent an ultimatum to the viceroy demanding a settlement of the *Cheng King* affair within seven days. The British demands are that Tsoai Sheng be dismissed and degraded. The *Cheng King* is to be saluted with 21 guns. If these demands are not complied with within the specified time reprisals upon the part of the British fleet are threatened. August 4 a Tien-Tsin dispatch announced that the Japanese soldiers who had been forcibly removed by the Chinese from the British steamship *Cheng King*, were returned immediately upon receipt of the ultimatum. It was added that the viceroy apologized to the British consul. August 7, however, a dispatch from Shanghai announced the arrival there of the steamship *Cheng King*, and the captain of that vessel gave his version of the affair, which gave it a serious aspect. The captain said that while his ship was at Tuang Kao, on the Gulf of Pei-Chai Li, the Chinese soldiers went on board for the purpose of seeing Japanese passengers. They found on board that steamship 60 Japanese, mostly women and children, and at once began to hunt them down. The Chinese pursued the Japanese all over the vessel, bound them hand and foot, and flung them over the wharf. The Japanese, being unable to resist, were taken to the British consul, and ordered the Chinese soldiers to the raid to be severely punished.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, claims the Republicans will organize the United States senate. His information is that the Tennessee legislature will send a Republican to succeed Harris. Babcock also has a dispatch stating Denny, Republican, in the seventh Kentucky district, is elected by 225. This is the 14th district, formerly represented by Breckinridge. A dispatch from Chairman Hoffman, of the South Carolina state committee, and Congressmen Settle, says: "We have carried the state if we can hold it." Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, concedes the house to the Republicans by 65 to 70 plurality. The senate will not be Republican, he says, unless that party carries Tennessee, which is still uncertain, or unless Senator Pifer votes with the Republicans. New York, Nov. 7.—Returns indicate the Republican majority in the United States senate in each of the following states: Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Kansas, New Jersey and West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The loss of Kansas, New Jersey and South Carolina reduces the present Democratic total in the senate from 44 to 41. The present Republican strength in the senate is 39. New Jersey is to be increased by senators from New Jersey, Kansas, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, the last three being vacancies. The Republicans are likely to lose Nebraska. This makes a gain of one to the Democrats, and a net gain of four, raising the Republican total to 42. The Populists now have three senators. The returns indicate for them in South Carolina and Nebraska, making their total five. Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nebraska, have late affiliated with the Populists. The Republican strength may be increased and the Republicans decreased by two. An estimate of the next debate by Chairman Babcock gives the Republicans 44 out of 58 senators. He counts upon Pifer's co-operation to organize.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Herbert has issued a formal order retiring Admiral Gherardi, senior admiral of the navy, and commanding at the navy-yard, on the 10th instant. The following details are also made: Superintendent of naval academy, Captain Philip Cooper, now in command of the United States ship *San Francisco*. Cooper is one of the youngest captains. The secretary expects to have Admiral Walker in the light house board to succeed Admiral Greer, who will shortly retire. Commodore L. H. Pugh has been detailed as superintendent of the naval observatory, to relieve Captain McNair. Captain McNair to be on the examining and retiring board. Captain Allan V. Reed to command the United States ship *Catalina*. Captain H. M. Shepard to command the *San Francisco*. Captain H. F. Picking to command the *Minnesota*. Commander C. S. Norton in command of the South Atlantic station.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A survey of the returns this morning confirms the hasty estimates and partial returns of last night in the west, northwest and of the Pacific coast. The Republican landslide is over. Being the largest Republican majority in the history. It is thought the Democrats will show a plurality of 140,000 to 150,000. Wisconsin has elected a Republican and lost a seat in the senate. The Populists are crushed. The Democrats are crushed by 40,000 to 50,000 plurality. The congressional election is almost solidly Republican. Indiana is Republican by 30,000 to 25,000 plurality.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The *Times* says: Although it was generally expected that the Democrats would be beaten, nobody anticipated a rout so complete. From present indications it seems doubtful whether McKinley will be re-elected, but with a large lighting majority there is no guarantee that the Republican party will not aim at restoring the McKinley tariff. The *Daily News* says: The Republicans have come into power on the strength of discontent felt at the demise of the Democratic party. The Democrats duffed with their chances, and the public opinion turned in a tumult against them. Civilization everywhere will welcome the overthrow of Tammany Hall.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The *Matin* today publishes an article by Sir Charles Dilke, on the relations between Great Britain and France, in which the writer asserts that the treaty of commerce between the two nations with regard to Newfoundland was England rather than France. Sir Charles expresses regret over the warlike attitude assumed by the French government toward Madagascar. He believes France could obtain all she was entitled to under pacific means.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, gave the Chinese minister an audience today. It is understood that he told the minister that France was ready to enter into negotiations with Japan for China, but would do so only if the other powers were in favor of peace.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MEN ARE SAFE. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Word has just been received here that the four missing men from the barbed wrecking scow *San Pedro* are now on the steamer *Eureka*, en route to Santa Barbara.

WHAT JAPAN WILL ACCEPT. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The papers say Japan will demand as terms of peace cessation to her of the island of Formosa, and the payment of an indemnity of £20,000,000 or £40,000,000.

A NEW YORK ESTIMATE. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Latest returns show that the next house will stand 334 Republicans, 117 Democrats, 5 Populists. The Republicans will have a majority of 113. At present the Democratic majority is 84. Every prominent Democrat in an eastern state has been defeated. The solid south is broken. West Virginia elects four Republican congressmen; Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Delaware, and Nevada. Total elected one to seven Republican congressmen. Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and Kansas send one Republican delegate to congress. Morton's majority in New York will be over 150,000. The Populists were beaten in all their strongholds, with the exception of Nevada. The Republicans recaptured Kansas by a large majority. Walter, Populist, of Colorado, for governor met with a crushing defeat. The Montana Republicans have a majority of the legislature, which insures the election of two United States senators. New Jersey will have a Republican legislature, and a Democratic United States senator will be succeeded by a Republican. In Illinois the Republicans got everything in sight, and will also elect a United States senator. Pennsylvania Republicans elect 38 out of 50 congressmen. In Nevada, Nevada, the silver party candidate, is considered to be elected, as is also Jones for governor. In every other state the Republicans have elected a majority of all offices.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—In today's *Courier-Journal* under the head, "Have We a Democratic Party?" Mr. Watterson says: "Never did a great party go to the people under handicaps as were carried by the Democrats into the campaign just ended. The hard times were bad enough, but they might have been parried. Faction fights among small elements and rival places met had not been enough, but parties have met and overcome such obstacles before. The Democrats have not only perished and dishonor, as Cleveland aptly described it, to face and defend in a hand-to-hand fight with the united Republicans led by Harrison, McKinley and Reed, it was disheartening for the Democrats to have to face also the dull self-sufficiency and stolid indifference of an administration that had no right uttered a word, and at least in the state of Ohio, seemed to desire to defeat the Democratic nominees. The battle for tariff reform, for the McKinley tariff to the foot and take a new start. The battle over the money issue will soon be upon us. We shall see if there is Democracy enough left of the true-blue stripe to make a great good against all weather, or whether we must still wear a coat many colors, covering up a homogenous party inspired by faith and trust, but a mere bundle of factions thrown together by the upheaval of the times."

ROSEBURG, Or., Nov. 8.—William Schubert, a native of Austria, aged 38, committed suicide this morning at 5:30 o'clock at Oak creek, 12 miles east of Roseburg. Schubert and wife came to Roseburg in April, from Norfolk, Va., and at once directed their attention to the grocery business at Oak creek. Schloman at the same time ran a grocery store in Roseburg. Wednesday Mrs. Schubert visited her neighbors, and on returning home, found a letter addressed to her lying on a desk, which Schubert took from her, burning it up. Schloman was to be buried on the 15th of this month. Yesterday he received a note from Schubert asking him not to disappear, as this morning Schubert arrived and went down stairs to open the store. His wife had risen and was sitting on the bed, when she heard a shot. Rushing down stairs, she found her husband lying over a box dead, having shot himself in the mouth with a shotgun, scattering his brains all over the room. Schubert had been restless for the last two nights. He owned property in the east, and had had trouble about collecting rent, which no doubt led to his self destruction. Schubert was an important witness in the Beckman murder case, which comes up in the December term of court. The body will be buried at Oak creek tomorrow.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—It has come to the knowledge of the United States embassy that the pretense that the prohibition against the landing of American cattle in Germany was based on sanitary reasons is without foundation. It appears that the Hamburg authorities passed two cargoes of cattle in question as healthy, and thereupon the Prussian sanitary officers were ordered to Hamburg and subsequently announced the cattle were afflicted with Texas fever. Cattle-shippers to Hamburg are indignant at the action of the Prussians as they have recently built four cattle steamers for the American trade, and these have been rendered useless by the prohibitory orders recently issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The indications are the 54th congress will open with numerous contests for seats in the house from the southern states. Reports received at the Republican headquarters make it plain that unless there is a change either of mind or conditions there will be at least three contests in Louisiana, one or two in Virginia, some in North Carolina and Tennessee, with a possibility of contests in Alabama, Kentucky and Arkansas.

BROKE HIS NECK. ALBANY, Or., Nov. 8.—H. Worrell, a farmer, while hauling wood across the river from this place this morning, fell into the water, and was killed. He lay for two hours before assistance arrived. He is still alive, but can live but a short time. Miss Edna, daughter of J. V. Pica, deputy postmaster of this city, died this morning with scarlet fever, after a brief illness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch received here says 2000 natives of the Mawjoff tribe recently attacked Kiwashe, East Africa, and were defeated by the German regulars and natives under Baron von Dretelin. Lister the Mawjoff tribe captured Kiwashe with much bloodshed. The Germans have not force strong enough to recapture the place.

Another Call. All county warrants registered prior to January 1, 1891, will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest ceases after September 10, 1894. WM. MICHELL, County Treasurer.

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When You Have School Books to Purchase REMEMBER M. T. NOLAN, Who always sells as low as the lowest in the city. On account of a circular quote generally distributed through this section by the agents of the American Book Company, the price list of school books published in September, 1891, is hereby withdrawn; and all the prices in that list lower than the agent claims are the proper retail prices. For new prices inquire at his store 1-12 Second Street, THE DALLES, OREGON



Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured of Dyspepsia. Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a Justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press: "By a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement of my case, which may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia. Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to get any relief. Two years ago a friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought a bottle and took it according to the directions. It did me so much good, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good, so I continued taking it. I have received such great benefit from it that I can only say, 'Hood's Pills are made, made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. No. 10. A. B.'"

CLADY RECOMMEND IT. I know have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat distresses me. It also keeps up my strength. Hood's Pills are made, made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. No. 10. A. B.