J. A. DOUTHIT, Publisher SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

-DAILY--WEEKLY-All Subscriptions Payable in Advance

THE ONLY REMEDY.

We stated in an editorial a few days ago that the perpetual cry of the Repuolican press "that the trouble in maintaining the gold reserve was due to the lack of revenue," was a cry raised for political purposes only, and was entirely devoid of truth. We asserted that the trouble was caused by the fact that we are trying to maintain a billion dollars of paper money, over half of which declares on its face that it is redeemable in silver dollars, at a parity with gold, and we are trying to do this with only one-half or less than one-half that amount of gold in circulation, and with only \$100,000,000 of gold as a reserve. Under the present laws anyone who has paper money of any kind can present it at the treasury, demand and get gold for it. This is a condition that will exist in spite of the amount of revenue, or surplus in the treasury. We may get a large surplus in the treasury by increased revenues, but that surplus will not be in gold. No matter how much gold we might acquire, or by what process we might get it, whether from duties or the sale of bonds, just so long as we have paper money redeemable in gold that long the gold is subject to the demands of the owners of paper money, the government's promises to pay. This is the condition that exists now, and that will exist until the government goes out of the banking business and retires its paper money. This is the condition that has given rise to the silver fallacy. Our white metal citizens recognize the disease, but instead of proposing a remedy, they propose to change the disease. They say "Give us free coinage of silver and the raid on gold will cease," and they tell the truth. The raid on gold would cease because there would be no gold on which a raid could be made. We would be on a silver basis in 24 hours after the free coinage of silver was adopted, and there wouldn't be gold enough left in the country in a month to plug Sidney Dell's teeth with. Onethird of the circulating medium would disappear as the evanescent spirit of a

next congress is to get rid at once and forever of all the government forms of paper money-to take the government at once and forever out of the banking business. This is their duty; but it is a duty they will not perform. We shall go on fooling with the dynamite which is stored under our monetary system by foolish legislation until plosion will shates, see whose fabris of our national finances, of our public and commercia credit and those who survive the crash will probably have learned wisdom enough from this calamity te reconstruct the edifice on more solid foundations."

WHAT KIND OF A TARIFF? The Oregonian says when the Republican congress gets in, and we have the right kind of a tariff, the country will be again prosperous. Our big contemporary would confer a favor on the great majority of its readers by vouchsafing an opinion as to what it considers the right kind of a tariff. Is it the original Morrill tariff of 20 per cent? Is it the tariff of 1883? Is it the William McKinley tariff? Or is it an entirely new and original tariff not yet down on the bills? The Oregonian certainly does not mean the present tariff, because it intimates that things are going to be lovely as soon as that is changed. It certainly cannot mean the re-adoption of the Mc-Kinley bill because that proved a total failure. Under it that \$200,000,000 surplus in the treasury was soon exhausted, and under it came the lowest prices in all our products and manufactures ever known. Under it, wool reached the lowest price ever heard of in America, and only a trifle ovre half of that received for it this year when it is on the free list. The finaneial panic came while the McKinley bill was in operation, and the revenues under it did not begin to meet the expenses of the government. The Mc-Kinley tariff, the biggest we have ever had was a failure as a revenue producer, hence it is fair to presume that the Oregonian wants not that tariff. The tariff of 1883 was a much lower tariff than the McKinley article. Is that the kind our contemporary wants? Has it come to it at last that what the country needs is a lower, instead of a higher tariff? Or does it want to go back to the Morrill tariff under which \$1,500,000,000 of the national debt was paid off, and which was a lower tariff yet, though a war measure, than that of 1883. The Wilson bill has been on trial for only a year, but it has proven a better bill than its predecessor, and will yet furnish revenues sufficient for carrying on the government. What the country needs is not a new tariff bill. but to be let alone, and the business of the country allowed to go on, on a settled basis. If there is one reason stronger than another why the Republicans should not be again given charge of the government it is that they threaten to change the tariff, and to again upset the business of the country. In the meanwhile we would helping himself (ladies not mentioned) like to know what kind of a tariff the Oregonian would like to have.

TOLEDO BLADE PETTIFOGS.

The Republican press has become garding the present tariff law known would think from the advice to pick county roads Nos. 89 and 90, which as the Wilson bill. Assertions are the corn up with the fingers, that elite makes a county road from Fossil to the made regardless of truth or facts. In society was in the habit of picking up John Day river, opposite Sherman

always build up industries-in foreign | PROSPERITY AND POLITICS. If the people took the trouble to inform themselves concerning the Wil-

tariff laws of 1883 or the McKinley bill, comment on such statements would be unnecessary. But the majority of the people do not do this. Indeed it is fair to presume that most of the editors of the Republican papers had neglected to inform themselves on the matter, being content to make ascomparison of the three tariff bills that of 1883, McKinley's and Wilson's or the present bill will show that the latter is almost a re-enactment of the former, with the exception of wool, sugar and a few other articles which are now on the free list. We give below the duties on cotton under the three bills, to show that the Blade's statement is made without a shadow of fact behind it. The first figures show the duties under the law of 1883, the second under the McKinley bill, and the third under the present law, which the Blade says "Has begun operation"

on the Pacific coast, and has destroyed the cotton mills in California:" 1883, McKinley, Present. Per cent Per cent Per cent. on trimmings, 40 on galloons and gimps, 35 n gloves, 36 n handkerchiefs, hem'd, 35

Besides this, on cotton hosiery, and cotton underwear, the duty under the law of 1883, which was in force eight years and to the passage of the Mc Kinley bill was 40 per cent. advalorem. Under the McKinley bill it was the same with an additional specific duty of from 50 cents to \$1.25 per dozen, according to value, and under the Wilson bill 50 per cent.

It will be seen from this that the duty on cotton the "protection" our Republican contemporaries are so clamorous for, is from 14 to 25 per cent. higher under the present law than it was under the laws of 1883. The Blade says the California mills have been running 12 years. Then they must have been established under the Morrill tariff which was lower than any alluded to, and must according to the same authority have prospered under the law of 1883, which gave them 35 per cent. advalorem protection. Yet according to that authority when the duty was increased from 35 per cent. to an average of 43, the cotton industry in California was the Blade's premises is that the cotton industry needs lower duties.

HOW WILL THEY DO 11?

the advice repeated over and over, until it has become an old song, that the United States must build up a home market. This is undoubtedly good advice, but the trouble seems to be dream. The St. Paul Pioneer Press that like the suggestion that we get as quoted and indorsed by the Orego-"the right kind of tariff," no one seems to be able to point out the way in which the desired end can be attained. Broadly stated there are but less than 19 per cent, in 1885 a trife less than 19 per cent, which was low past, but demand keeps ahead of it. nian yesterday sums up its conclusions on this subject, and sums them up cortwo things for which a home market can be built up. Those are our farm products, and those of our factories. We would like to see the markets improved. We would like to see our farmers getting better prices for their products, and the tin bucket brigade getting better wages, and this feeling is no doubt shared by every good citizen. But how is the result to be ac-

population of some 70,000,000, and it is safe to say that these 70,000,000 eat all they want, with perhaps the exception of a certain class in the large cities who are too poor to buy even at the prevailing low prices. Nearly everything the farmer raises, is food of some kind, and to increase the home market for his products, we must either get more people, or people with larger stomachs and appetites. If we get more people into the country they or they would not be able to buy the farmer's products, and hence, would not furnish a home market unless the state supported them, and provided for them. In order to consume the

products of the factories, we must wear more clothing, and consume more per capita, or get more people. If we get more people they must either go to farming, still further injuring the farmer's home market by overproduction, or they must go to manufacturing omething, curtailing still further the wages of the tin-bucket brigade, and making that class less able to buy. The home market is an excellent thing, but it is not enough. Nations nust trade their surplus products with each other, just as individuals must do. We might erect an impassable barrier around us by tariff legislation, but when other nations retaliated, as they would be compelled to do, what would be the result. What would become of the 5.000,000 bales of cotton now exported to Europe? We cannot consume it, and must either export it raw. or manufactured, and if in the latter condition we must still find someon to buy it, hence, we must trade and take the products of other countries or they cannot buy from us. If they cannot sell their products, they cannot buy ours. What would we do with the

125,000,000 bushels of wheat, the 70,-000,000 bushels of corn, that we sell abroad annually? Who would consume 1,000,000,000 pounds of hog products which now go to foreign turn \$85,000,000? What would become of the other products of farm and factory that find markets abroad and which go to make the grand total of about \$900,000,000 per year.

TOO DAINTY FOR CORN. The issue of Harpers Bazar of 4th is on our table. As we let our gaze glide down its columns just now, the gaze aforesaid brought up with a snap, having collided with the following statement in answer to a correpondent: "Corn, if served on the cob. should be placed in a folded napkin on a platter, the waiters uncovering the corn before passing it, and each person with the fingers, and eating it either holding the cob in the hand or cutting the corn off with a knife." That's the statement that our glance hooked onto. and polarized. Just think of the effete dudelets and dudesses of the east havutterly reckless in its statements re- ing to be told how to eat corn. One

son bill, and to compare it with the purposes to fire a counterblast to

Gov. McKinley might better save Postmaster-General Wilson's letter to The World on the success of the new tariff.

The people can be trusted to remem ber the operations of the McKinley tariff and to observe the effects of the present one. They know that there was no increase in wages to correspond sertions supply the place of facts. A with the increase in duties under the McKinley act. They know, as "the shopping woman" told Mr. Reed, that there was an increase in prices. They remember that Gov. Campbell and other Democratic speaker vainly challenged the Republicans in the campaign of 1891 to name one instance of an increase of wages in the industries that had received higher bounties in return for their campaign contributions. They remember-the homestead workers in particular-actual reductions in wages. Other instances reported from time to time in the daily News, recently reprinted in The World and never before questioned, have been made the subject of quibbling denials as to the extent or time or

cause of the reductions. But the gen-

Kinley act cannot be denied. The people knew it. What the country is much more inerested in, however, is the rise in wages, the decrease cost in necessaries and the return of prosperity under the Democratic tariff. What all the Republican politicians and editors said could not occur has occurred. There is no need of figures, and facts prove this. The people see and feel and rejoice in it. And this Gov. Mc-Kinley will find, is to be the main factor in the approaching elections, and especially in the more important one next year. The people cannot be deluded into denying the good times, nor into prefering politics to prosperity. They ask only for an era of peace in which to improve to the utmost the opportunity that has come to them. And they intend to have

it.-New York World.

WOOL AND ITS PRICES. While the price of wool this year under free trade was much better than last year under the McKinley tariff, it is not what it was four or five years ruined. The logical conclusion from ago, nor is it liable to ever again command the prices that prevailed during the period immediately following the war. The tendency in prices has been steadily downward for the past 25 For a number of years we have heard same as that that has brought wheat down, and is found in over-production. In the United States the production of wool has not kept pace with the increase of population, though it has nearly done so. In 1870 we imported water mark. In 1886 it was 30 per cent' in 1887 32, in 1888 28, in 1889 32, about the same in '90 and '91, 34 in 92 and 36 in '93. The statistics for '94 are not at hand. In 1870 we raised 162,000,000 pounds, in 1880 232,000,000 pounds, increasing steadily to 1885, when 308,000,000 pounds were clipped which was high water mark. For the next four years the clip steadily dereased until in 1889 it was only 265,-000,000 pounds, or about what it was in 880. This decline occurred under the tariff of 1883, which was for first and econd class wools 10 and 12 cents a bound respectively, while under the McKinley bill superseding it the tariff was 11 and 12 cents. From 1889 to 893 the product increased until in the latter year 303,000,000 pounds were lipped. This was the increase in the United States. In the meanwhile what was done in other countries? Australia's clip increased from 175,-000,000 in 1870 to 550,000,000 in 1891, and is now estimated at 650,000,000. The Cape of Good Hope in the same time increased her clip from 43,000,000 129,000,000, and Argentine from

197,000,000 to 376,000,000. The total increase from 1880 to 1891 for the world was from 1,626,000,000 to 2,456,773,000 Competition and tremendous increase in production is what has brought the wool market down, just as it has brought the wheat market down. It is new conditions that we have to meet. The remedy for low prices lies not in the tariff but in growing better wools. Sharp competition will compe our sheep men to improve their wools a thing they have heretofore neglected

HE IS GIVING THEM AWAY.

The Republican papers that feebly claim the late panic was caused by the threatened Democratic legislation should take P. E. Studebaker in hand and stop his mouth for he is giving them away. In a recent interview he expressed the opinion that the late panic was caused by "the government buying on public account millions of silver, which made mankind believe we were preparing to come to a silver countries every year bringing in in re- eggs was that silver purchasing. In

every point of view it was unbusiness We swelled our currency by issuing paper against the silver, which paper we must now maintain as gold. inches of rain fell over Superior, We drew no interest upon that silver, Michigan and Huron, whose combined silver, and it would have been cheaper to use \$300,000.000 at interest. Worst of all, we have muddled the honest heads of our countrymen till they believe they have been injured by a conspiracy. I suppose that the Sherman silver purchase bill was a Republicar measure to save President Harrison from vetoing a free coinage bill, which he could better have afforded to do."

TO TAP THE OPEN RIVER Under the above caption the Fossil

fournal says: "The first portion of the new road from Fossil to The Dalles was practicallp provided for this week when the county court allowed petitions for

they can go to Arlington, and as owing to competition by the D. P. & A. N. Co. the markets are much better for the powder with which it is said he all farm products, a large trade would be diverted to this point.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In learning to ride the bicycle the ancient advice to "Go slow and learn to pedal," should always be followed The Mitchell Monitor says that "J. D. Stephensen, who is 67 years old, has killed 32 porcupines in the past eight weeks." The quilled piglets must have been plentiful in that neigh-

The Hamburg-American Packet Co. has contracted for a steamship of 20,-000 tons capacity. This will be the largest vessel ever built except the Great Eastern, and will be only 4,000 tons smaller than that ship. Rocky Mountain Smith is now chief editor, manager and reporter for the

bright little Mitchell Monitor, Messrs. Meyer and Misner retiring. "Rocky is a first-rate newspaper man and will attract attention to the Mitchell coun-President Chapman, of the state university, says "the best intelligence in the country is in the women." It is very few men indeed who are so mentally constituted as to be self

measuring, and fewer yet are they who

eral fact of the steady depression of can conscientiously use their own inwages from 1891 to 1894 under the Mctellects as a yard stick. The Providence Journal ventures the following suggestion concerning "boss" Ouay of Pennsylvania: "Con-Quay's only inheritance as a poor country lad was the 'example of his Presbyterian father, and the prayers of his Christian mother.' From this we are led to infer that he squandered

his inheritance at an early date." New York legislature is Senator Lexow, and he has within the past two weeks declared that if the present prosperity of the country continues it will prove that the Republicans are wrong on the tariff issue and have been all the while. Senator Lexow is not a Democrat, but a protectionist Republican, formerly of the most extreme type, but he is also a reformer.

Mrs. Duniway in her new paper the Pacific Empire says: "The New Woman is here to stay." Mrs. Duniway is undoubtedly correct, not only is the New Woman here to stay but so is the necessary for an old woman to stay as a new one, for they are used to it. In these days a woman who does not "stay" is a rarity. Bloomers have come to stay too, that is they fasten

around the center of the corset. accommodating of any on earth, or at until some occasion arises at which he can express himself, but, says a Misleast the one trying Durrant is. Whenever a juror has a little private business to attend to Judge Murphy kindly steadily downward for the past 25 years, and this regardless of the tariff upon it. The reason for this is the same as that that has brought wheat present lines, it will continue until the prisoner and all connected with the case die of old age.

"Bradstreet's" calls the present one "the greatest boom in iron and steel As a consequence, the imports of iron and steel are heavy, and revenue from this source is increasing. This growth in imports, however, is probably one of the causes of the gold exportation

The dispatches state that 200 Chinese, 30 of whom are women, are trying to get into the United States at gdensburg, N. Y., claiming to be same house.

same house.

In nearly every case the cause in nearly every case the cause. Ogdensburg, N. Y., claiming to be body on this coast knows that women never appear as actresses in a Chinese theater, the parts being taken by men. If the officials at Ogdensburg do not know that, they are not competent to fill the position. There is no doubt about this proposition being correct.

England has gone mine mad again and this time she is sending her good noney into Africa. After the Comstock was discovered the Englishmen got their fingers burned to the queen's taste, if not to their own in the wild cat mining speculations of Nevada. There are dozen of mills standing idle in that state that cost millions of dolers, and many an old prospect hole that never had a pound of pay quartz in it, is an inside-out monument to

It is to be hoped that the fight beveen the two newspaper prize-fighters, Corbett and Fitzsimmons, will be allowed to come off. They have shed miles of dispatches and barrels of rinters' ink, now let them get at each other, and that continuously until they shed as much as possible of each other's gore. When the fight is over they should be arrested and each sento wear an 8-ounce boxing glove in his mouth, between meals, fo

Mrs. Langtry, the Jersey Lily, is evidently preparing for a tour of the She has made a bid for free advertising, by having the report tele-graphed to the World that she had been robbed of \$200,000 worth of jewelry. The scheme is very chest-nutty, but will take just the same. The only claims Mrs. Langtry ever had to being an actress were her al-leged good looks and a besmirched reputation. She may have been con-sidered good looking in England, but here in Eastern Oregon, every village could discount her with home products.

The scheme of raising a fund of \$10,-000 to buy a silver service for the battleship, Oregon, by gathering up the nickels of the children is being made. If those who hob-nob with the officers of the battlesbips are so anxious for basis." This weakened our securities abroad and the holders called on us for the gold. They stopped bujing of us able bodied men. The children will and stopped coming here to settle or invest. "The worst thing we ever invest. "The worst thing we ever carry on the government, and the lessent of the company of the government, and the lessent of the carry on the government, and the lessent of the carry on the government, and the lessent of the carry on the government, and the lessent of the carry on the government. son in patriotism those advocating the scheme talk about is premature and

tion in Illinois seven years to carry off this rainfall alone at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet a minute. The fact should not be forgotten that the lakes are fresh water oceans with enormous powers of storage, and it is not certain that a dozen ordinary canals would pull upon them perceptibly.
They have gradual periods of rise and fall, but scientific observers have not been able to explain them.

WILL RETURN TO WORK. Striking Miners at Ishpeming Will Strik

No Longer. CHICAGO, Sept 19.—A dispatch from Ishpeming says: The striking miners have tired of union dictation and are erting the ranks to ask for jobs at ir former place of employment.

TELEGRAPHIC.

READY FOR OPENING. The Great Atlanta Exposition Begins at this Morning. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17 .- Tomorrov

norning at 6 o'clock the gates of the Cotton States and International Ex-position will be flung ajar for 120 days, and until the bells in the chimes tower oll the knell of the dying year, the exposition will be open to the people f the world. The opening will be the greatest event in the history of the big show. Half of the nations of the earth will be represented in the pro-cession, and the most prominent speakers of the country will address the multitude that gathers in the audi torium to witness the formal inaug uration. Nine-tenths of the exhibits are in place, and when the buildings are thrown open tomorrow a gorgeon

sight will be presented. An imposing procession, civic and military, commanded by Colonel W. L. Kellogg, U. S. A., will move to the grounds at noon from a point in the center of the city. At the grounds, addresses will be delivered by Presi-dent C. A. Collier; Mrs. Joseph Thomp-son, president of the woman's board; Mayor Porter King, Hon. G. R. Brown, representing the governor, and Judge Emory Speer.

The arrangements for touching the

button have been completed. A wire has been put in from Buzzard's bay, the telegraph station for Gray Gables, the home of President Cleveland, and another wire has been put in from the auditorium to the machinery building When the time for touching the but ton arrives, the wires will be cleared and an operator in the auditorium will notify the operator at Gray Gables The wire running into the machinery building has been connected with two electric machines attached to valves on the big Frick engine, which drives the shafting of the machinery, and the valve of the largest water pump. As soon as President Cleveland turns on the current, these valves will be opened and steam will pour into the ngines. As they begin to act, the engineers will open all the engines and start every machine in the hall.

SENATOR VEST CONVERTED. Longer Advocates Free Coinage at th

Old Ratio. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Another United States senator can be added to those who have left the standard of the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Senator Vest, of Missouri, who is now in Carlsbad, has, in private conversations with persons who have met him in Europe, declared that in his opinion the free coinage of silver at the old ratio was no longer possible. Just what position the Missouri senator will occupy on the silver question will probably not be known souri gentleman, it can be announced with positiveness that he will never again favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

NOT ASSAULT CHOLERA

The Hawaiian Epidemic Does Not Attack

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The Ha-waiian mail was landed from the steamer Rio de Janerio today, bringing the following advices from Honlulu. dated September 8: the Australlians, making a total of 59 cases to date. Eight deaths have taken place in the same time. Forty-six eaths have occurred since the scourge broke out. Two white people were attacked yesterday, and have since died, C. L. Dodge, business manager of the Hawaiian Star, was one of the victims; Mrs. Carroll, a nurse, was the

from a native woman who lived in the The scourge is not believed to be Asia-tic cholera. No Chinese or Japanese have been attacked, although there are thousands of both classes in Hono-

THE YESLER MILLS BURNED. ire Destroyed \$75,000 Worth of Prop

erty at Scattle. SEATTLE, Sept. 17.—Flames broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the dry kiln of the Yesler mill at Yesler, on spur of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad, on the shore of Lake Washington, and fanned by a fresh wind, destroyed the whole mill, nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber, the wharf, dry kiln, two box cars loaded with lumber, one loaded log truck, and five empty

log trucks. This mill was owned by the Yesler Lumber Company, and was leased three months ago to the Great Western Lumber & Supply Company. The loss is about \$75,000; insurance, about \$15,0000 on the mill.

GREAT GOLD MINES

New York From Ecuador NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- Colonel Otis

S. Gage, the mining magnate, and a director in the Playa de Oro placer gold mines in Ecuador, was seen yes-terday and asked about the development of gold mines in South America, and the payable amount of the yellow metal which would soon be shipped to this country.
"The gold mines in Ecuador," said

he, "are owned by Americans, and the material will probably all be shipped to this city. I received a cablemram had been turned on at Playa de Oro, and that in five months 10 giants will be at work, and the yield increas proportionately. The plant operating is the largest in the world, and one of the most substantial. In a short while it will be able to supply all the gold necessary to keep the reserve amount in the treasury at Washington,

THE RAILS SPREAD. PassengeriTrain Ditched Near Ans

Yesterday. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—The west-bound passenger train of the Soo line, leaving here yesterday morning, met with a serious accident near Annan-The water level of the Great Lakes is a curious study. Last week six inches of rain fell over Superior, sen, of Elbow Lake, Minn., sustained serious injuries, and 13 other passen-gers including W. D. Washburn, jr., son of the ex-senator, were more or less bruised.

An Appeal to the Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- H. M. Kiertcujian, general secretary of the Ar-menian Relief Association, with the made on the southern shores. menian Relief Association, with the approval of J. Blecker Mills, chairman of the executive committee, and C. H. stout, treasurer of the association, has issued an appeal to the press of the United States. The appeal thanks the New York World for the publication last Sunday of an exposure of the outrages in Armenia by Mr. Howard, and makes an earnest appeal for funds to aid the suffering Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Doubt no onger exists here as to the correct-less of the information that Mr. Hornblower is to get a seat on the supreme bench. It is settled that Senator Hill will not oppose his confirmation, and in all probability there will be no op-

ceeded in getting out of the house with one child, Willie, who was severely burned. A child, Henry, was dead when found. Mrs Nolan will die.

Opposed to Emigration

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A special to the World from Colon, says: Jamaica advices show that the govrnment and the press strongly oppose labor emigration from the isthmus. The laborers seem willing to emigrate, but the government enactments ham Texas' Big Fight. AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 18 .- Governo

Culberson, who was seen today in reference to Judge Hurt's opinion, favorable to prize-lighters, refused to express an opinion, but from his actions it is evident he will use force to stop the fight, notwithstanding the

Swallowed Aconite.

CORVALLIS, Or., Sept. 17 .- W. T. Peet, cashier of the First National bank, suffering with dysentery, en-tered an drng store this morning and took a ounce of aconite. He died two hours late. He thought he was taking blackberry brandy.

INTENSE HEAT IN CHICAGO. veral Prostrations, One Fatal, Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 .- The heat during the past 48 hours has been intense, and the prospect for cooler weather is not encouraging. Tuesday night was the hottest of the year, the thermometer registering 75 deg. for the entire night. Yesterday there was four prostrations, Drenner. It is said they will recover. Up in the Auditorium tower was probably the coolest place in the city, the weather man said the thermometer had registered 85 deg. at 5 P. M., but in the streets it was at least five deg.

Quite a stiff breeze blew all day, but it only added to the general discomfort by blowing dust in the faces of pedes trains, for it was of itself hot and brought comfort to no one. An aged and unknown woman was rostrated at Forty-third street and Wentworth avenue yesterday after-noon from the heat. She was accompanied by a dog which acted like a wild beast when her mistress went down. He yelped and dashed and rushed to and fro, stopping every minute to lick the woman's face. When the police arrived and essayed to remove the body, in which a spark of life lingered, the dog sprang in their way and snapped viciously. A dozon times he was driven away only to return to the charge as victously as before. The woman was finally loaded on a stretcher and the faithful brute followed close in the wake of the patrol. At the station he made the same demonstration of affectionate protection and this time the police, who began to understand the case a little better, per-mitted him to cuddle up near the woman. When she expired the remains were removed to the morgue, and the dog still remained on watch. All efforts to drive him off proved futile and he was finally permitted to mount guard beside the bier on which

FOO CHOW EXECUTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cablegram to the World from Foo Chow, China, says the details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarins had refused, Friday, to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres, the American and British consuls wired to Peking. Monday the mandarins received the other. Both contracted the disease iceroy's order to execute seven men. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Lieutenant Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to the yamen gate, where the man darins sat awaiting them. When th foreigners took their seats the drums

were beaten, a salute fired and the crier shouted three times: "The court is open."
Then the condemned men were brought speedily from their cells.
They knelt before the court and were They knelt before the court and were tumbled, securely bound, into bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them. The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes, and the death pro-cession started for the execution f soldiers. When the procession ar ived the condemned men were tumbled out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five headmen began their bloody work. The first head fell, clean cut. When the eads of the seven men were cut off

further trouble, for the crowd of for-eigners there went armed with revol-

vers, but there was no trouble. MEXICO'S . ARMY.

Tactics.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19 .- On the return of General Mena, chief of the Mexican military commission in Ger-many, it is probable that the army will be entirely remodeled as to weapons, tactics, etc. It is proposed to create a magnificent fighting machine, largely on the German model. The government is to maintain the commission in Europe, and besides sending over many specialists from all branches of military service it is its purpose to make Mexico stronger for defense. The feeling between Cuban residents and Spaniards continues to grow acrimonious and the latter have been especially stirred up by the sympathy of the masses of Mexican people for the Cuban patriots, for on public ocasions cries of "Down with the Spaniards!" "Long live free Cuba!" and cheers for Cuban insurgents are heard.

CLAIMED HEAVY DAMAGES.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 19.-The Newoundland fishing vessels seized off Cabrador by a supposed Canadian of-ficial were all released a week ago Saturday, and all promptly filed notices gainst him, claiming heavy damages The mail steamers report that peop are greatly irritated against him be-cause of injury done to fishing opera-

Over \$4000 worth of alleged smug-gled jewelry has been seized within the last 24 hours. It is reported that Ocean Steamer Sunk. PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 19 .- The teamer Beresford has arrived here having in tow the trawler Vulture, of Brigham, and four ships' boats con-

taining the captain, crew and passen-gers of the Netherlands-American Steamship Company's steamship Edam, At 1 o'clock this morning the Edam ollided with the Turkestan 50 miles outheast of Start Bint. The collision curred in a dense fog. The Edam undered and the Turkestan was lost to view in the fog. The captain, crew under the actual protection of the and passengers of the Edam, who took powers so greatly concerned in its

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPUBLICANS IN A ROW. Nice Doings of Crook County Central Com-

mittee. CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- A meeting of he republican county central com-nittee was held at the Great Northern notel last night for the purpose of hoosing a chairman. For some time here has been a friction between the politicians supporting the adminis-tration of Mayor Swift and others who are against him. Incidental to the work of choosing a chairman, it was intended that the factions should "get together" in harmony. They got to-gether all right, but not after the fashion outlined in the programme. There were fights without number broken heads and bloody noses, and the meeting generally was character ized by the wildest disorder. The firs fight of the evening occurred when Deputy Sheriff F. M. Goodman, of the Swift faction, attempted to force his way into the room against the wishes of Buck McCarthy, a Swift man. McCarthy landed on Goodmans's nose broke it in two places, dashed out five of Goodman's teeth and knocked him senseless. He was carried away by his

Detective Segeant Gard, who was in

friends.

the room, made an attempt to contro the actions of the County Clerk Van Cleve, and the second battle of the evening was on. Van Cleve objected to the officer's interference, and promptly received a crack over the cranium from the officer's stick. This aroused Van Cleve's friends, and wild rush was made for Gard, one man seizing him by the neck, others, by the arms and legs. He was carried bodily from the room, every anti-Swift man within reach taking a good hard whack one of them, that of an unknown woman, proving fatal. The others were Charles Carey, P. G. Fisher, a board of trade man, and Miss Susie

Within reach taking a good hard whack at him. As Gard was deposited in the hall Alderman Henry Lammersman made a rush for Gard and kicked him Another rush was was made for at him. As Gard was deposited in the Another rush was was made for Gard, and he was thrown bodily out of the hallway, a free fight being in progress while he made his forced exit. Commissioner of Public Works Kent was standing in the committee-room when this fight came off, and the asertion was at once made by the anti-Swift element that he had brought the police there to coerce the action of the ommittee. Loud cries were heard of 'Throw Kent out; hang him," and 'Throw him out of the window." A rush was made in his direction, and being near the doorway, the commis-sioner lost no time in making his escape, leaving behind him a full-blow fight between his friends, anxious to protect him, and the crowd of anti-Swift men desiring to get at him. Several more fights occurred during the meeting, which finally adjourned without result, save the appointment of a "harmony" committee, which will endeavor to reconcile the two factions.

> JOHN BULL'S INSATIABLE HUNGE! Now He is Trying to Buldoze the Littl

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- A special rom Bogota says: Intense excitement and indignation in every city in Columbia have been provoked against England by the claim the London contractors, Punchard, McTaggart & Lowther. Lowther is a brother of the well-known member of the house of commons. The British legation here support the claim of the contractors. All the representatives foreigners in the republic unite with Columbians in disapproving the legation's interference and in denunciation of the British minister, G. F. B. Jenner.

PRIVATE CITIZEN HARRISON. He Positively Refuses to Talk Politics at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18 .- Ex-President Harrison passed through Pittsburg last night, bound for Indianapolis. He said: "I am a plain citizen of Indiana now. and cannot talk politics. I am en-gaged on several important law cases that demand my attention. I will not ecture this year at the Stanford uni-

public affairs, but refused to talk of them until Controller Bowler's stand on the sugar bounties was mentioned. Then he smiled and said:

"Durham, of Kentucky, was con-troller during Cleveland's first ad-ministration, and when it was sug-gested that Mr. Durham in certain matters could make decisions beyond the power of the president to change or recall, a friend of Mr. Durham made the remark: 'Well, I guess the president can get a new controller.

Senator Vest Expresses Himself Upo

the vast crowd gave a great shout.
The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warn
"The alleged conversation never occurred. I have not left the ranks of curred. cated is unchanged, notwithstanding an unauthorized report to the contrary I firmly believe in the full and unlimited use of silver against the single gold standard. I wish it distinctly understood I have not in the least departed from my principles on the silver question, and really I am at a loss to know how it was that I came to be

Cholera Has Secured a Firm Foothold in

China and Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 .- Notwithstanding the endeavor of the Japanese and Chinese authorities to suppress news.concerning the cholera, the truth has at last come to light concerning the plague. Japan and North China are fairly alive with cholera germs, Siberian officials have declared Japanese open ports infected, and from officials sources it is learned that over 17,000 people have died in Japan from the plague since its start in Pescadores. In China, the disease has gained a firm

ports that in Tokio the heat is terrific and the disease germs have been nursed by the climate into virulent life. On the steamer little could be nevertheless the plague is raging there

In China, at Che-Foo, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane, of the Chu Chai London mission, were stricken down and died. At Nanking, much illness prevails among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to flee from the country. The ravage of cholera in Japan are far greater than have been reported. Up to August 26, just before the Rio sailed, 17,238 deaths from the disease were reported.

inglish Papers Talk of a Foreigh Protection Over the Island.

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- The Standard

commenting on the release of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in Hawaii, and u pon the revolution, says:
"Hawaii has treaties with England and France which give them protective powers over the islands, quite as much government, to split up the rival fac-tions as to prevent a chronic revolu-tion, and Hawaii ought to be put under the actual protection of the

as the Wilson lili. Assertions are made regardless of truth or facts. In a recent issue the Toledo Blade makes the following statement:

"The present tariff law has begun operations on the Pacific coast. The California cotton mills which paid out over \$4,000,000 in wages in the past of the cob with a corn cutter, operations on the Pacific coast. The California cotton mills which paid out over \$4,000,000 in wages in the past in other parts of the cob with a corn cutter, operations on the Pacific coast. The California cotton mills which paid out over \$4,000,000 in wages in the past in general protection of the salt, it is said.

The prevent tariff law has begun operations on the Pacific coast. The California cotton mills which paid out over \$4,000,000 in wages in the past in general protection of the construction of the said, have also stampeded. The strike leaders are using to rains to sea in the past of the condition from any other source. Sent their former place of employment. At the last meeting of the union it was position from any other source. Sent the following statement:

At the last meeting of the union it was position from any other source. Sent the last meeting of the union it was promoters of the new road to The men will work anyhow. One hundred men will work anyhow one buffer of the union it was promoters of the new road to The men will work anyhow. One hundred men will be to remain out, but many of the union it was prained the past of the union to the beats, immediately after the collision, were picked up by the transfer of the union to the beats of the constructio

Seventh Annual Fair\_\_\_\_

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