Portland Library

Times-Mountaineer.

SATURDAY.....MAY 30, 1896

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. E. Y. Judd, of the Pendleton scouring mills, is in the city.

Mrs. G. H. Riddell left this morning for a few day's visit in Portland.

Mr. W. R. Winans returned this morning to his home at Hood River.

Mr. W. C. Allaway accompanied by his daughter, Miss Dasie, went to Hood River today.

Judge Bennett, E. B. Dufur and C. H. Morgan took passage on the Regulator this morning for Hood River.

Attorney R. E. Padgett, who has been in attendance on court here, left this morning for his home in Portland.

A bunch of keys was lost in the neighborhood of Fourth and Jefferson streets. The finder will please leave same at this office.

Messrs. A. A. Jayne, F. H. Woodcock, F. N. Jones, J. W. Armsworthy and W. H. Moore went to Hood River on the afternoon train.

Messrs. Edwards and McDermit, government inspectors of engines and hulls, were in the city last night, and left this morning for Grants to inspect the ferry boat at that place.

At noon today the river at this point stood 21.2 feet, at Umatilla 13.4 feet, indicating a rise of one foot in 24 hours, at Lewiston 21 feet, indicating a rise of over two feet in 24 hours.

You will never have a better opportunity to hear the money question ably discussed than this evening. Come out and hear Judge Bennett define his position on this momentous question.

A terrible accident occurred at Victorio, B. C., yesterday, in which 60 persons lost their lives. A train car crashed through a trestle over Victoria Arm, and all in the car were drowned.

Populists Candidates L. Henry, Frank Taylor, L. H. Howe and W. H. Taylor were passengers on the Regulator this morning. They were going to Hood River to listen to Judge Bennet's speech.

Coroner Butts, who has just come in from a trip through Sherman county, says there is no telling how much wheat there will be raised in that county this season. It appears to him that nearly every acre of tillible land is in cultivation, and the grain in every section looks remarkably well.

Such a day as this is what makes the farmer feel good. With the mercury at 75 degrees in the shade and plenty of moisture in the ground, his crops are springing up as if by magic, and he can look forward to the future when an abundant yield of yellow grain will be harvested, that will bring silver and gold into his pocket.

It is unnecessary to become frightened about another flood, but men who have been in the Rocky mountains recently bring rather scarry news. They say there is from 10 to 30 feet of snow in the mountains at the head of the Columbia, and should extreme warm weather prevail there for a week, there will be considerable water coming down this way.

Today Mrs. E. F. Sharp received a telegram from Seattle stating that her sister, Mrs. Dr. A. L. Provost, was in the Victoria disaster yesterday, and in the Oregonian's report of the accident Mrs. Provost is in the list of those who were killed. Mrs. Sharp left on this afternoon's train for Seattle, and will arrive in that city tonight.

One of the handsomest residences ever erected in The Dalles is the five-room cottage just completed by A. Anderson for Conductor H. Fowler, on the bluff. The outside presents a most beautiful appearance, being constructed on an entirely original and new plan of architecture, while the inside is simply superb. It is finished in pressed cedar throughout, and is supplied with all modern appliances for convenience and comfort.

From Thursday's Daily.

At noon today the mercury registered 82 degrees in the shade.

The Misses Bolton went to Goldendale by stage this morning.

Mr. W. B. Presby, a prominent attorney of Goldendale, is in the city.

Capt. A. S. Blowers, of Hood River, is looking after business in The Dalles today.

Postmaster J. C. Darland, of Goldendale, was in the city last night and left this morning for Portland.

By the request of the G. A. R. and W. R. C, the band ball has been postponed from the night of Decoration day to June 5th.

Mr. Wm. Wigie and wife, of Omaha, Neb., arrived in this city on yesterday morning's train, to spend a few days among relatives and friends.

Several head of fine beef cattle were received at the stock yards this morning. They were driven in from Sherman county and sold to the California Market.

The many friends of Hon. W. H. Biggs were pleased yesterday and today to see him once more upon the streets after a confinement of over two months.

There is no assessment in the Woodloodge for the month of June. This is the second month in the first half of the present year in which there has been no assessment.

The Columbia was getting uncomfortably close to the D. P. & A. N. pile driver, and this morning it (the pile driver) was drawn up the hill toward First street.

President E. Y. Judd, of the Pendleton scouring mills, left this morning for San Francisco, but will return to The Dalles during the wool season and will be an active buyer.

Mr. C. M. Shelton, the Goldendale druggist, arrived in town last night, and will remain in town for a few days. He says everything in that vicinity is looking fine and business could not be better.

Messrs. A. J. Brigham and J. L. Story left on the afternoon train, the former going to Mosier to speak in the interests of the republican party and the latter to Hood River to deliver a populist address.

E. E. Messplay, of Oran, Mo., writes inquiring if his sister, Mrs. F. P. Mauley, resides in the vicinity of The Dalles. Should this item reach her, she will confer a favor by corresponding with Mr. Messplay.

Yesterday the grand jury returned a true bill against Charles Snipes, charging him with assault with a dangerous weapon in having "held up" W. H. Vanbibber on the road leading into The Dalles on the morning of May 3. The case is on trial today before the following jury: Frank Peabody, J. W. Morrison, G. R. Castner, Chas Davis, A. J. Linton, James La Duc, John Darnielle, H. Hansen, R. Teague, Chas Champlin, W. A. Kirby, H. Liebe. A. A. Jayne and Sinnott & Sinnott are prosecuting and Huntington & Wilson defending.

Mr. W. H. Wienhard, the Portland brewer, was in the city today visiting Mr. A. Buchler. He left on the afternoon train for Portland.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. have requested us to state that they wish to extend a vote of thanks to Hon. A. S. Bennett for his kindness in arranging his address so that it would not conflict with their memorial services.

The warehouses in the East End are fast becoming too small for the large amount of wool which arrives daily. Workmen are busy in the Moody warehouse with horse and pulley, piling the sacks as high as the ceiling.

Stock Inspector Fitz Patrick has just finished his spring inspection of the sheep in Wasco county, and reports them generally in fine condition, though he has found more scab among the flocks this year than there was last.

"Fast Redemption" will be put on the boards by local talent, assisted by Prof. C. W. Travis, of New York, on June 12th, the closing night of the I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge. The play is a strong one, and is given for the benefit of the two Good Templar Lodges in this city.

A large audience assembled at Hood River yesterday to hear Judge Bennett's speech, and those who were there say the judge made a very able address. He went to Olex last night where he will speak this evening, and from there he goes to Weston to attend the pioneer's picnic.

This morning F. W. Silvertooth returned from a visit to Rossaland, Trail Creek and Spokane. While in Rossaland and Trail Creek he visited the mines of those places, and says none of the reports of their rich mineral deposits have been exagerated. They are, he believes, destined to become the greatest mining camps on the continent.

The residence of Martin Flemming in Thompson's addition has been vacant the past few days, the family being absent from home, and during their absence some greedy individual entered the house and stole everything, furniture, bedding, provisions, etc. A daughter of Mr. Flemming returned home this morning, and finding the furniture all moved out, laid the matter before the officers who are making an investigation.

Today Mr. E. F. Sharp received a telegram from his wife confirming the sad news of the death of Mrs. Dr. Provost, who was one of the victims of the Victoria disaster. Her sister, Miss Farrelly, was on the car at the time of the accident, but was rescued. Mrs. Provost was for many years a resident of The Dalles, and was a graduate of St. Mary's academy. The news of her untimely death brings sorrow to the hearts of many of her former acquaintances and school fellows who reside here. The remains will be taken to Seattle for interment.

If you would have county warrants remain at par re-elect Judge Blakeley.

From Fridays' Daily.

Miss Katie Craig returned this morning from a winter's visit to friends and relatives in Lewiston.

Mrs. Fields, wife of Engineer Dan Fields of the Regulator, and children, left for Portland this morning.

Hon. S. C. Spencer and John C. Leasure arrived on today's local from Portland. Mr. Spencer will speak at the court house this evening.

Mr. Forest Fisher, who has been attending the Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif., arrived home on last night's train to spend vacation at home.

There was a grand democratic rally at Arlington last night. Hon. E. B. Dufur and Judge Bennett each delivered speeches touching on the political issues of the day.

Mr. Carl Peetz, of Grass Valley, is in the city today. Mr. Peetz says that everything in that vicinity is in a first-class condition, and farmers are looking for an abundant harvest of wheat.

A party of Dalles people will leave Monday morning for the strawberry fields at Hood River. It is said that the largest crop ever heard of will be raised this season, and berry pickers will be paid 1½ cents per quart.

Messrs. J. W. Armsworthy, E. B. Dufur and Geo. P. Mongan boarded the Regulator this morning and started for Cascade Locks, where Messrs. Armsworthy and Dufur will address the people this evening.

Mr. B. McCoy returned yesterday from Salt Lake City, where he went the first of the month to visit his son who resides in that city. While in Salt Lake Mr. McCoy had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and is not yet fully recoversd.

Mr. Hume told us last night there was no wool in our warehouses. A T. M. reporter made the rounds of the warehouses this morning and found that in the two there was stored over 2,500,000 pounds of the 1896 clip, and the wool season has not yet fairly begun.

All members of Mount Hood Camp No. 59, and members of the circle, desiring to attend and assist in the unveiling ceremonies of our deceased neighbor, Jas. B. Easton, at Dufur, are requested to meet at Fraternity Hall, prompt at 7.30 A. M. Sunday May 31, '96. By order of the consul.

Mr. Peterson, musical director of The Dalles concert band, desires to meet all applicants for the auxilery band about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at 83 Washington street, to make final arrangements and order instruments. New applications will also be received at that time. All those who formerly played band instruments are invited to come and join the band. There will be no charge for tuition.

Mr. F. Drews has been out to his mining claim in the Cascade mountains, and returned home yesterday. He reports more snow in the mountains than he has ever seen at this season of the year. At Cloud Cap Inn there were six feet, and the entire country surrounding the inn was covered with from two to six feet of snow. Mr. Drews intends returning to his mine next week, and will begin development work as soon as the snow shall disappear.

A sheriff who has clerical ability can save $300 a year on deputy hire. F. H. Woodcock can attend to the clerical work of the office.

Flowers for Decoration day, next Saturday, May 30, will be gladly accepted if left Saturday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Fraternity hall.

A LOGICAL ADDRESS

Judge Bennett Defined His Position on Finance.

FAVORS SILVER

He Holds That Silver Is the Money of the Western Farmers.

Is Not a Protectionists But Favors a Revenue Tariff or Wool—Will Work for Oregon's Interests if Elected.

The court house in this city was entirely too small to accommodate the large audience that assembled Tuesday night to listen to Judge Bennett's presentation of the principles he espouses, many who could not be seated having turned away disappointed, for all The Dalles desired to hear their favorite candidate discuss the political issues of the day. The rostrum had been handsomely decorated with roses and bunting, presented by Mrs. Wingate, and gave a most cheerful appearance, when Judge Bradshaw arose and introduced the speaker, who was greeted with a rousing applause as he appeared on the platform.

Judge Bennett spoke for two hours, confining himself principally to the financial question. His address was indeed logical and replete with argument so concisely stated that his position on the money question cannot be misconstrued, and was presented in so forcible a manner as to carry conviction. He said in part:

"Fellow citizens, I advocate free silver for the very same reason that makes such statesmen as Senator Daniel, Senator Morgan and Senator Vest, and those among the greatest minds of the United States advocate the same doctrine; because I believe that the prosperity of you, my neighbors, and of all the people of this country of ours, depends upon that. Now you know, you who have known me during all these long years, that whatever I say tonight, I am going to believe. I am going to say nothing for the purpose of carrying away your judgment, am going to offer you no argument knowingly construed or devised for the purpose of deceiving your reason, I am going to only offer you the arguments of my mind, that have convinced me are absolutely convicting that there is only one thing for the Western man to believe in, and that is in free silver.

"Now, fellow citizens, I want to say to you to commence with, that you may divide the people of the world into two classes, and put in the one class all the people who own money, and the people who are creditors, who have money owing to them; and you put in the other class the people who have property but no money, and the people who owe debts. These two classes comprise the whole people of the world, and there is a conflict between their interests on the money question. One class wants dear money, and the other class wants cheap and plentiful money. The man who has money or who has money owing to him, wants dear money, so that his money will be made to represent just as much as possible of the wealth of the world; if his money is made dear, and the purchasing power is increased he can buy twice as much as he did before, and the man who owed the debts wants money plentiful, because it don't take so much of his property to pay the debt as it did before. If he has a certain amount of money, he can buy twice as much property as he could before. When money goes down, the wealth of the property owner, and the debt ower is increased; when money goes up, the wealth of the debtor goes down, and the wealth of the money man, that has money owing to him, goes up. Now, it is absolutely obvious that there is a clash between these two classes of people. The creditor wants dear money—the dearer the better. They would like to have a dollar as big as a cart wheel, and every bit of it gold, because then every dollar owing to them would be increased so many times, and when you increase the purchasing power of the dollar, you increase just as much as you increase it the size of that dollar. Now that is the reason why the people of the West and the people of the East differ upon this question. The people of the East have a great deal of money loaned out over the country, and therefore, they, like the English money-lenders, want dear money. The Western people on the other hand, have not much money, but they have property, and they owe debts, and the result of it is that they want cheap money so that they can pay their debts without selling so much of their property to pay them. Now there is a clash of interest, and you see it exemplified. And the fight has been between the East and the West. The money-lender, and the owner of the money, is in favor of dear money. And the property owner, and the man who owes the dept, is naturally in favor of plentiful money, so that it does not take so much money to pay his debts.

"One of the arguments that the gold standard men make is that there is an over-production of silver. Now that is not so, for the simple reason that there has been no over-production of silver; there has been no increase in the production of silver relatively to gold. As there has been an increase in the commerce and civilization and business transactions of the country, gold has increased faster than silver. Since 1849 the production of gold in the world has increased 1½ to silver's 1. The production of gold has increased 3 to silver's 2, or ½ faster. Now you can see that instead of the silver dollar being worth less than the gold dollar, according to the laws of natural production, the bullion ought to be worth 11 or 12 pounds of silver to one pound of gold, instead of taking 32 pounds, as it is at this time. The only thing that has caused it has been the legislation against silver. It is not a natural change. It is unnatural. It was caused entirely and wholly by legislation, because there has been no over-production of silver.

"Before 1873, there was about $7,000,000,000 of metallic money in the world. About one half was silver and the other half gold. Together, they formed the basic or primary money of the world. Some countries, it is true, had gold for their basic money, and other silver, while still others had both. But the use of them was so evenly adjusted in the different countries as to form a crude sort of world-wide bimetalism, and the commercial value of the metals was thus sustained at about the ordinary coinage ratio. This basic or primary money was used by the different countries, largely as reserves, either by the governments or by banks, to sustain the paper money of the world. Now, it is obvious that if any of the silver or bimetallic countries should leave the then standard and go to the single gold standard, the demand for gold would be greatly increased, and the value of gold would rise correspondingly, since the silver basic money and reserves would have to be replaced with gold. This was just what happened between 1873 and 1893, when the United States and France and the other states of the Latin Union went to the gold basis, and India closed its mints to the coinage of silver. The inevitable result was just what occurred. Gold went up, became scarcer, and its purchasing power increased under the stimulus of the increased demand for it, as a reserve and redemption money. And since gold was made the standard of values, the price of property as measured in that gold went down. That is, it takes more property to buy one of the dear dollars now, than it did when they were not so scarce and high or the demand for them so great. Debtors who had plenty of property to pay their debts before, did not have sufficient to pay them now that it took so much more to buy a dollar. The inevitable result of bankruptcy and ruin followed; and as one businessman after another fell before the constantly increasing fall of prices and rise of the standard money, the panic, with its dire results, swept over the land.

"As yet there are no signs of any relief from the distress. Indeed, there is every prospect of greater disturbance and ruin to come. The increased demand for gold has lifted it away from silver, so that the silver money, which previously helped the gold to hold up the paper currency, is now no longer able to hold itself up to the enhanced value of gold, and it, like the paper money, must be held up to the unnatural value by the gold itself. So that the small amount of gold which formerly had the help of silver in holding up the paper money must now hold up all the paper money by itself, and must also hold up the silver money. This is too much for the gold supply, and the result is a constant run upon the gold reserve of the government, and a necessary succession of borrowing of gold by bond sales, to hold up the silver and currency, is the result. This cannot go on long without government bankruptcy and ruin, and must result finally in a contraction of the currency by withdrawing a portion of the circulating medium. This inevitably means a further fall of prices and farther ruin.

"This can only be averted by a return to the bimetallic silver standard in our domestic affairs. This will bring local values back to where they were before. Silver will be brought into general circulation as primary money, and under present conditions will become the practical standard of values. In the meantime the demand for gold as a basic money will be largely decreased in the markets of the world by the withdrawal of our demand. Our government gold reserve, and a considerable portion of private gold reserves will be freed and forced back upon other countries. The fear of a gold panic will be allayed, the scramble for gold will cease, the price of gold will correspondingly fall in the markets of the world, and the price of property, even measured in gold values, will rise. It will not take so much property to pay even our gold debts, and many who are now bankrupt will be able to pay up and have something left. With the rise of prices, the profits of business will increase. Enterprise will be stimulated, new undertakings ventured, and the present ruin will be replaced with a measure of prosperity.

"On the question of tariff, I want it understood that I am not a protectionist, nor am I a beliver in Cleveland's idea of free raw materials and protection to manufactures. We will not have the doctrine of protection to the manufacturers and free raw material. It is a little too much to be put down our Western democratic throats. And so I say that while I do not believe in the principles of high protection, yet at the same time, so long as we must have a tariff for revenue, I do not see why there should not be a fair, reasonable, revenue tariff upon wool and fruit, as well as upon the manufacturer of the east; but beyond that, to take something out of the pockets of the farmer, for mere protection's sake, I do not believe in it. And I ask you, my farmer friends, how do you like it?

"I have no unkind feeling toward any section. In my heart I feel nothing but love for all this broad, fair land of ours, from the North to the South, from the East to the West. I love the sunny South, with its chivalous people. I love the green hills and puritan homes of New England. I love the great empire state of New York, with its vast commerce, and its harbors dotted by thousands of sails of every nation under the sun. I love my own native state of Iowa, with the broad prairies that surround it. But more than all and above all, I love the snow clad peaks, the broad rivers, the beautiful valleys and the fertile plains of this our own beautiful West—my adopted home. This land where I have lived amongst you and your people for more than thirty years. This land where the feet of my youth have trod, and where manhood's paths still lie. This land where my little ones were born into the world, and where I expect and hope to see them grow up into a happy and prosperous future, the land where lies buried all the happiest and best memories of my past. This land where my neighbors live. This land where I expect presently to pass my prime, and go on down through the sunset of life. The land where at last I will rest in that long, long sleep that knows no waking. More than all and above all, I love it, and I say, now and forever, I reject and repudiate the idea, that the West must always be subservient and pay tribute to the East, either in the matters of tariff or in the matters of finance, or in any other matter.

"Besides the political questions that we have to consider in the election of a congressman, are the questions of our business interests. He would have to look for the best interests of the opening of the Columbia river; and believe of all questions, aside from the money question and the tariff, the matter of an open river should be the most important one coming before the eyes of a congressman from this district. You want somebody to represent you there, who can and will push the opening of that river? Whose interests are tied up in it as are yours? Is not that the kind of a man you want to represent you? Some man who can do something? Now I do not say that I am that man, but I do say that I have lived among you for thirty years. Most all of you know me. Almost everything that I have in the world is invested right here in your town. I cannot do anything to help myself without helping you. Your interests are bound up with my interests. I have lived among you all these years; I am your neighbor. If you feel that your interests would be protected in my hands, and that you can vote for me, I will thank you kindly."

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE!

: HON. A. S. BENNETT :

Democratic Nominee for Congress--Second District

JUDGE A. S. BENNETT.

The Democratic Nominee for Congressman For Second District.

It is with pleasure the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER presents to its readers today the picture of one of Wasco county's most highly respected and honored citizens, Hon. A. S. Bennett, the nominee of the democratic party for congressman.

Judge Bennett is so well known to the readers of the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER that reference to his acts, both private and public, is hardly necessary though, a brief sketch of his life will not be amis.

He was born in Iowa in 1854, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1865. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he acquired such knowledge of books as he could attain attending public school a few months each year and by studying of nights after farm work for the day had been finished. Being possessed of a studious mind and a desire to gain knowledge, by his own efforts he accumulated enough money to pay his way at Corvallis college for one year, then devoted his time alternately to teaching school and working on a farm, and devoting all his leisure moments to the study of law, till finally he was admitted to the bar of Oregon, and began the practice of law in this city, associated himself with Hon. Geo. Watkins, opening an office both in The Dalles and Prineville, Bennett attending to the office in Prineville. As an attorney he has risen step by step, from a country lawyer, located in the little town of Prineville, one of the most isolated villages in the United States, in 1889, until now, after the lapse of 16 years, he stands with the foremost practitioners of the Pacific Coast, and has been a successful competitor against some of the brightest legal minds of the nation in the United States supreme court.

His political record has been spotless, though having at times gone before the people against overwhelming odds, he has in every instance carried more than his party strength. In 1878 he was elected school superintendent of Wasco county, and held the office acceptably for two years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1892, but resigned to accept the appointment of circuit judge of the fifth district, which at that time included all of Eastern Oregon. In 1892 and again in 1894 he was the democratic nominee for supreme judge, and in '92 was defeated by a very light majority although the state was overwhelmingly republican.

His attitude on all public questions is clearly and unmistakably defined. He stands squarely as a western democrat, believes that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is for the best interest of the western people, and favors a revenue tariff, adjusted so that wool, fruit and other western products shall receive equal recognition. He is especially interested in the development of the Inland Empire, the cleaning away of the obstructions to navigation on the Columbia river, and every other improvement looking to the upbuilding of the state.

Judge Bennett is thoroughly a man of the people, springing from a family of farmers, is in close touch with the masses, and in sympathy with every measure that is for their interest. If elected to congress he will be a representative of the people at large, free from all influences of corporations and the money power. He might well be termed Honest Alfred, the people's friend.

Wasco county's money will be in safe hands, if entrusted to Geo. A. Liebe.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Crowded Street Car Plunges Into Victoria Harbor.

One of the most distressing accidents ever recorded on the Pacific coast occurred at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday. A sham fight and review was to take place at Macaulay point, near Esquimalt, and crowds were making their way there by every route. All the tram cars were packed. Shortly before 2 o'clock two cars left Government street with no more than 100 people. The first got over Point Ellice bridge, which crosses Victoria Arm, safely, but when the other was about half way over the middle span of the bridge, about 150 feet in length, gave way and the car plunged into the water, some 100 feet below. The car was completely submerged, and all on board were drowned, with the exception of some of those who were standing on the platforms and who, escaping injury from the faling timbers, managed to save themselves by using the floating ruins of the bridge, and thus got ashore.

When the bridge broke there were several carriages on the bridge, and these also were precipitated into the water. Superintendent Wilson was driving one of these, and had his five children with him. He succeeded in saving himself and four children. The fifth, a little boy, was wedged between some iron bars and was drowned.

It is not yet known the exact number that was on the car, but it is believed that more than 60 persons lost their lives in the accident.

An indictment will be equivalent to a conviction when J. H. Cradlebaugh is elected district attorney.

DECORATION DAY EXERCISES.

How the Day Will be Observed by the G. A. R. and W. R. C. in The Dalles.

Decoration Day promises to be of unusual interest this year. Flowers in abundance will be provided by members and friends. Music, recitations and speeches will arouse patriotic enthusiasm. A fine programme will be carried out and everything possible will be done to add to the beauty and impressiveness of the day set apart sacredly to honor the brave men who so freely gave their lives for their country. The parade will form on Second street, right resting on Court and will move promptly at 2 P. M. up Court to Fourth, west on Fourth to the cemetery in following order:

Band.

Co. "G" Third Batallion, in command of Capt. Chrisman.

J. W. Nesmith Post, No. 32, G. A. R. J. W. Nesmith W. R. C., No. 17, in Carriages.

Citizens in Carriages.

At the cemetery a chorus of mixed voices will render two selections, under the direction of Mrs. Alice Varney.

A recitation will be given by Mrs. Mamie Briggs; the National Anthem will be sung by all and the graves will be covered with lovely flowers.

After these services the G. A. R., W. R. C. and Co. "G" Third Batallion will return to Fraterity Hall and partake of a bountiful collation. At 8 o'clock P. M. Saturday evening, Hon. John Michell will deliver the memorial address in the Congregational church. The public is cordially invited to join in the ceremonies of the day.

A county treasurer should cancel warrants as fast as money comes into his hands and thus save interest. Geo. A. Liebe will do this.

State Sunday School Convention.

The annual state Sunday school convention will be held June 9th, 10th and 11th, in Portland, in the Centenary M. E. church, on the East Side. The program this year has been prepared especially with a view to giving practical assistance to every school represented. This is a mass convention to which all Sunday school workers are invited. The number of delegates from each school is not limited. Free entertainment will be furnished all who present credentials as delegates from their superintendent or secretary, but names of all such must be mailed at once to the state secretary.

Delegates paying full fare over the O. R. & N. railway will be returned at one fifth fare, provided that in every case the delegate must take a receipt when paying fare to Portland, showing that the holder is a delegate to the Sunday school convention, and this receipt must be countersigned at the convention. Copies of the Oregon Sunday School Tidings, containing the program and further particulars, may be secured by addressing the State Secretary, Mr. F. R. Cook, at Portland.

Remember and place an X opposite the name of Chas. Schutz on the ballot you deposit next Monday.

Report of Grand Jury.

In the circuit court for the county of Wasco and state of Oregon, for the May term, 1896.

We your grand jury for the aforesaid term, beg leave to make the following report:

We have examined into five cases that have been brought before us and found two true bills and three not true bills. We have also examined the books by the sheriff, county clerk and county treasurer, and find them neatly and apparently well and correctly kept.

Having been in session three days, and there appearing no further business for us to examine into, we respectfully ask to be discharged.

JOHN M. MARDEN,
Foreman.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1896.

The people need not fear being put to the expense of frivolous prosecutions when J. H. Cradlebaugh is district attorney.

To the Voters of Wasco County.

As my name may be on the ticket to be voted next Monday, I hereby give notice that I do not want any one to vote for me. I agreed to accept the nomination for county school superintendent on a certain condition; that condition has failed, and I hereby withdraw my name.

P. P. UNDERWOOD,
Boyd, Or., May 26, 1896.

Dufur and Armsworthy stand for honest legislation and reduction of expenses in state government.

FOOLED WITH A BUZZ SAW.

District Attorney Hume Stirred up a Hornet's Nest.

Hon. W. T. Hume, of Portland, did not pour any oil on the troubled waters that are tossing the republican bark hither and yon, by his speech at the court house in this city last night, neither did he lessen the width of the gulf which intervenes between the two wings of the republican party in this place, by revealing party secrets that were anything but pleasant for strict republican partisans to hear related.

For fifteen minutes Mr. Hume made a rattling good speech from a protection stand point, holding the tariff question up as the only, the important issue of the present, and crediting all ills of the past three years, even the death of sheep on the range from starvation, to the removal of the tariff from wool and to democratic administration. He grew eloquent about the falling off in the number of sheep in Oregon since the Wilson bill went into effect, and showed in this that he has been too busy with politics, or possibly grinding out indictments from the Multnomah grand jury, the past few months to examine the assessment roll of Oregon for 1895 and discover that there are now 200,000 more sheep in the state than ever before. He lamented too, that owing to the Wilson bill The Dalles warehouses today were not filled with wool as in former years (evidently he had not visited our warehouses since arriving in the city). Though had he dried his tears at this point, "silently folded his tent and stole away" his republican friends could easily have forgiven him for his wild assertions, as they were all favorable to the cause of republicanism, but this Mr. Hume had no intention of doing.

He seized hold of the financial question and Congressman Ellis' position on the same, and wound that gentleman around from free-silver to a gold standard until he left the honorable Morrow county statesman right "straddle" the fence ready to fall on whichever side the most votes were to be found. This too would have been excusable, but Mr. Hume had a grievance of his own, and he was determined to ventilate it. This he could not do without writing the history of the unpleasantness that exists in Portland, and without a blush of shame, or the least apparent reluctance or remorse of conscience, he drew aside the curtain which hides from public gaze the corruption and iniquity that exists today and has existed for years in the republican party of Multnomah county.

He drew a picture that was repulsive to purity, of the rascallity republican leaders have resorted to, painting Simon, Scott, Northup and Sears as arch traitors, criminals and thieves, too vile even for the most depraved inmates of our penal institutions. If Mr. Hume is to be believed, there is no honor left in the Simon wing of the republican party, and on the other hand, if one-half the statements of the Oregonian have a semblance of truth, the wing over which Mr. Hume presides has not the slightest regard for the sacred commandments "Thou shalt not lie" and "Thou shalt not steal." Mr. Hume if fooling with a buzz saw when he attempts to create harmony in his party by heaping abuse upon his opponents, and at stirring up hornet's nests he is a grand success.

A reasonable duty on wool, a prohibitive duty on rags, an open river to the sea are three things Bennett will advocate in congress.

Be Careful How You Vote.

At the election held in 1894 the names of all candidates not desired to be voted for were crossed out with pencil by the voter when preparing the official ballot before giving it to the judge of election. The legislature of 1895 changed the method of voting, and made it necessary to place an X on the official ballot between the number and the name of the candidate whom the voter desires to cast his ballot for. Any other disfigurement of the ballot will cause it to be rejected when the count is made. That the voters may more thoroughly understand the new method we submit the following copy of a portion of the official ballot. If you desire to vote for Bennett for congressman and Blakely for county judge, mark your ballot thus:

STATE

For Congressman, Second Dist.	Vote for One.
12 × A. S. Bennett, of Wasco County	Dem.
13 W. R. Ellis, of Morrow County	Rep.
14 F. McKercher, of Multnomah	Prohi.
15 H. H. Northup, of Multnomah	Independent Sound Money
16 Martin Quinn, of Multnomah	Peoples

COUNTY

81 × Geo. C. Blakeley	Democratic
82 Robt. Mays	Republican
83 Frank P. Taylor	Peoples

The Congo Oil Medicine Co.

Are giving entertainments under a large tent in this city. They are here to advertise and sell the greatest medicine ever offered to an afflicted public. Wonderful cures that have baffled the skill of the most skillful physicians. One hundred dollars will be paid for any case they undertake and fail to cure. If your case is incurable, they will tell you so. They want cases that have been declared incurable by other physicians. You may go to them on crutches or cars; you may be brought to them on a stretcher; they guarantee that you will walk away from their tent of your own free will, with no assistance from others. The Congo Oil is justly styled the "marvel of the age" in curing rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia and all pains that can be cured by an external application. All patients treated free of charge. No payment of any kind asked. They want living testimonials to back up their statements, that the Congo Oil is a marvelous medicine. Go and see them. They will remain here until June 3d and no longer.

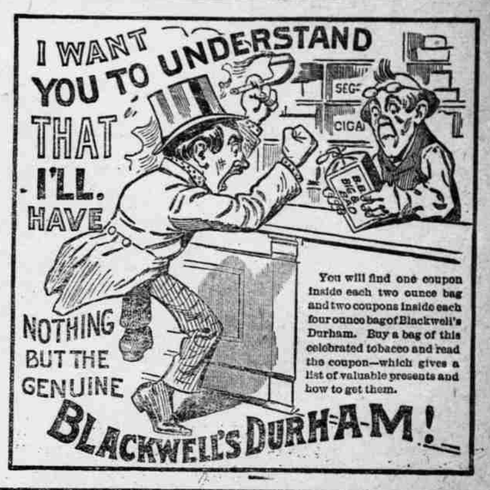
Letters Advertised.

The following is the list of letters remaining in The Dalles postoffice uncalled for May 30, 1896. Persons calling for these letters will please give the date on which they were advertised:

Bracmonte, M J	Baker, Sherman
Baker, S. P.	Barth, Horace
Bilten, Jno B	Bigg, Mrs M E
Binns, J C 2	Brooks, H
Clark, W H	Chilton, C C
Gaynord, Bob	Hardwick, John
Hamin, Laura	Harrinan, Ed
James, Dan	Mason, Lydia O
Meylas, A	Mont Gomery, F
Parish, J E	Parhen, Harvey
Pohl, Aug	Jaikling, Wm
Shirley, F O	Smith, Mrs L
Smith, W F	Walch, Jno
Wood J H (not Rev)	

J. A. CROSSEN, P. M.

A vote for Dufur and Armsworthy is a vote against extravagant legislation.



Maier & Benton

Are now located on Second Street, opposite A. M. Williams & Co., with a complete line of

Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Groceries, Cord Wood, | Cedar Posts, Barbed Wire, Rubber Garden Hose,

PLUMBING and TINNING A Specialty.

Also Agents for the Celebrated : :

: Cleveland Bicycle :

167 Second Street, The Dalles.

Wholesale Liquor Store

(J. O. MACK'S OLD STAND)

173 Second Street, The Dalles, Or.

STUBLING & WILLIAMS, Proprietors

Wholesale Jobbing and Retail Dealers

: : Agents for Pabst Beer and Leading Brands of Cigars. : :

PHONE 234. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Arrived arrived

NEW STOCK NOW READY

Great Bargains to Save You Money

: ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN :

Fine Clothing, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Another Broadside :

Of special opportunities thrown across your path by our wonderful value receiving and satisfaction giving stock.

The Lowest Prices Guaranteed

Come and be Convinced

N. HARRIS,

Corner Court and Second Streets

(No. of Bank, 3441.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

At The Dalles, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, May 7, 1896.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$ 86,002 83
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		2,158 98
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc		4,093 95
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,581 85
Other real estate and mortgages owned		2,070 60
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		4,482 96
Due from state banks and bankers		329 57
Due from approved reserve agents		2,530 66
Checks and other cash items		595 41
Notes of other national banks		70 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		20 05
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK:		
Specie	$20,357 65	
Legal-tender notes	500	20,857 65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		562 50
TOTAL		$140,832 00

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	428 91
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250 00
Individual deposits subject to check	44,037 07
Demand certificates of deposit	20,116 02
TOTAL	$140,832 00

State of Oregon, County of Wasco } ss:

I, J. M. Patterson, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of May, 1896. FRANK MEREDIS, Notary Public for Oregon.

CORRECT—Attest: J. S. SCHENCK, GEO. A. PEES, ED. M. WILLIAMS, } Directors.

HARRY LIEBE,

Practical Watchmaker

AND DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Etc

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

162 Second Street, next door to A. M. Williams & Co.'s.

THE DALLES, - - - OREGON

BARBOUR'S IRISH FLAX SALMON NET THREADS AND DOUBLE KNOT Salmon Gill Netting

SEINES TWINE Cotton and Manilla Rop

Cotton Fish Netting

Fish Hooks, Lines Etc.

HENRY DOYLE & CO.

517, 519 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers.

CHARLES A. DANA, EDITOR.

The American Constitution,
The American Idea,
The American Spirit.

These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail.....$6.00 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8.00 a year

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

By mail, $2 a year. 5c a copy

Address THE SUN, New York.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Consumption, LaGrippe, Pneumonia and all throat and lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by M. Z. Donnell.