TIDE TABLE FOR OCT, 1896.

DATE.	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.
Saturday	3 10 24 7.1	10 13 8.0	4 02 0.3	4 24 2.3
Sunday..	4 11 06 7.8	11 11 8.2	4 50 0.2	5 16 1.4
Monday..	5 11 45 8.4		5 34 0.2	5 58 0.4
Tuesday..	6 0 03 8.4	0 35 8.7	6 16 0.2	9 44 -01
Wednsd'y	7 0 35 8.6	1 02 9.1	7 00 0.6	7 31 -06
Thursday	8 1 45 8.3	1 41 9.3	7 58 1.2	8 18 -10
Friday..	9 2 35 7.9	2 29 9.2	8 18 1.7	9 10 -10

† a. m. * p. m. -2.3, 2.6, -04, etc, below zero. Changes of Moon—29, Last Qr. 6, New Moon. 13, First Qr. 21, Full Moon.

MATTERS MARINE

Movements of Vessels at Home and Elsewhere.

The schooner Letitia arrived Sunday from San Francisco.

The Fulwood left up river Sunday and will load wheat at Portland.

The Danish bark Havila arrived Sunday, 92 days from Algoa Bay.

The lumber schooner Dora Bluhm sailed Sunday for San Francisco.

The British ship Durbridge, arrived Sunday, 87 days from Cape Town.

The British bark Poltallock arrived yesterday, 53 days from Shanghai.

The schooner Halcyon arrived in yesterday, in ballast, from San Pedro.

The schooner Pioneer sailed yesterday for Peru with about 500,000 feet of lumber.

The steamer State sailed for San Francisco at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

A large addition was made to the fleet of vessels in the harbor Sunday and yesterday.

The steamer Baker will arrive down today and tow the Chelmsford and Halcyon up river.

The schoner Gem arrived from San Francisco yesterday in ballast, and will load lumber at Portland.

The United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry left for San Francisco early Sunday morning.

The British bark Sussex sailed yesterday with a cargo of 68,668 bushels of wheat for Silloth, England.

The steamer Augusta arrived yesterday from Tillamook with a large cargo of butter, cheese and salmon.

The British ship Lord Shaftsbury, which left Portland Friday with a cargo of wheat, is reported grounded at the mouth of the Willamette river. Word was received yesterday that she would probably get off last night.

The British bark Linden arrived in port Sunday 124 days from Melbourne. Considerable uneasiness had been felt concerning this vessel, but her master, Captain Sharpe, explained that they met with heavy northeast gales off the coast of Tasmania, and experienced northeast storms and winds on the whole voyage.

28. Willapa Bay entrance—Buoy moved.—The inner buoy, first-class nun, black and white perpendicular stripes, has been moved one-sixth mile northeast by east one-half east from its former position on the bearings: Willapa Bay light, north three-eighths east, distant four and one-half miles; house (outer end Toke Point wharf), northeast one-fourth north.

It is expected the steamer Mexico will temporarily cover the run formerly made by the wrecked steamer Umatilla. In that event the Mexico will leave San Francisco on the Umatilla's next scheduled sailing date from that port. Tacoma merchants who had freight damaged in the Umatilla wreck have signed general average bonds agreeing to stand their share of the general losses. This requires all those whose freight was undamaged to help meet the losses sustained by others, including the owners of the vessel. Those who carried no insurance on their goods are exempt from such requirements according to marine laws. Those who had fruit on the Umatilla, which was the only freight saved whole, carried no insurance.—Tacoma Ledger.

The second of the sealing fleet to arrive here from Behring Sea was the schooner Willard Ainsworth, Captain Crockett, which came in yesterday with 925 skins, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Of these 721 were taken off the coast of Japan, and the remainder in Behring Sea. The hunters of the Ainsworth said yesterday that this is the poorest catch for several years. Seals have been scarce and shy. Last year the Ainsworth had 1,681 skins, and the year before that 1,200. Prices were also a trifle higher. Dealers in skins were paying $7 per skin in 1894, and $8 in 1895. This year the price is $7 and $7.50. The Ainsworth and the M. M. Morill are about the smallest vessels of the sealing fleet. They carry but five boats each, while the others have between six and ten. The British schooner Sapphire is said by the Ainsworth people to have twenty canoes and two boats. The largest catch of the year has been made by the C. G. Cox. This schooner got 1,222 skins off the Japan coast and 300 more in Behring Sea. In 1893 the C. G. Cox had 2,772 skins, which sold for $12 each, the catch bringing $33,264. Hunters received $4 a skin. Those were days when sealing was profitable, and the crew of a returned vessel owned the city until the money gave out. Each hunter received a small fortune at the end of a cruise. The crew and hunters of the M. M. Morrill were paid off yesterday at the local custom house. The Morrill has been laid up for the winter.

THE RUSSIAN CONSUL.

Writes from Portland supporting Major McKinley.

Portland, Or., Sept. 25th, 1896.

Mr. Martin Johnson, President McKinley and Hobart Club, Astoria, Or.:—

Dear Sir: Your invitation to meet your people socially and to address the club was received. I appreciate the kind feeling you have towards me. But to take active part in any political contest, especially in a presidential campaign, I respectfully decline for the reason that the government of which I have the honor to represent in this great Northwest does not desire me to do so. However, as an American citizen I have the right by ballot to express upon all questions of choice, and have so done upwards of forty years in Oregon invariably Democratic. But dear sir, at this coming election for good and sufficient reasons for myself I am compelled to support McKinley and Hobart, principally upon the vital issue of financial policy, that of the gold standard, and not to repudiate, but to sustain the national credit of the United States.

It is not necessary for me to enter in discussion generally upon all present issues. It is enough for me to vote for McKinley and Hobart. There are many able speakers who will present the great questions of the day before the people throughout the country.

Very respectfully yours,
GUSTAF WILSON.

New England can be depended upon to give Bryan something more exciting than a hair-cut, and it will happen about November 3.—Washington Post.

Declaration of Principles

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestrained Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensible revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, to a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity.

A Protective Tariff.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods, it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degredation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity With Other Nations.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure the enlarged markets of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce, free admission for the necessaries of life which we don't produce, reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves. Reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Protection to Sugar Producers.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Wool and Woolens.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp—to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The Financial Issue.

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

Pensions for Veterans.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice of the pension bureau so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitetd to interfere with them. The Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

Armenian Massacres.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and reaffirm the right of the Unuited States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Independence of Cuba.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligationes, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Enlargement of the Navy.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea-coast defenses.

Immigration Laws.

For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service.

The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free Ballot.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynching Condemned.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices, well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employer and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Free Homesteads.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories shall be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government shall be acorded as far as practicable.

Alaska Representation.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Sumptuary Legislation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Rights of Women.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule. Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these principles we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people.

Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our considerations, in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

The farmers want markets for wheat and corn more than they want markets for silver. They have wheat and corn, but they have no silver.—Iowa State Register.

The disintegration of the Tammany tiger progresses slowly but surely. Soon there will be little left but the howl.—New York Morning Advertiser.

The annual wages of labor in this country are $7,000,000,000. Is there any particular use in reducing them to $3,500,000,000?—Syracuse Post.

Mr. Watson regards Mr. Sewall as the crime of '96.—Indianapolis News.

Will Mr. Bryan kindly explain, for the information of the toiling masses, why he had Sewall placed on the ticket if there was no expectation of carrying Maine?—Kansas City Journal.

Senator Palmer seems determined not to conduct himself like a presidential candidate. He has had no busts or pictures of himself made, and has not visited any of his old homes.—Detroit Free Press.

The Mahomet public still continues to go to the Mountain McKinley, but Mahomet Bryan is yet chasing the mountain public.—New York Dispatch.

In both Idaho and Montana the Republicans are said to be more hopeful, due to the fact that the voters are giving more attention to the question of protection.—Omaha Bee.