

Twenty-five cents in money or stamps pay for the Semi-Weekly EAST OREGONIAN from now until after the June sessions. Two dollars will pay for the EAST OREGONIAN for the same length of time by mail.

East Oregonian.

Patrons of the Daily or Semi-Weekly EAST OREGONIAN can freely make use of the EAST OREGONIAN library whenever they so desire. The public are cordially invited to visit the office whenever so inclined.

NEW TO-DAY.

In New Quarters!

Loryea & Arthur,

The Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Have removed their shop to the old East Oregonian building, on Court near Main Street. They are now conveniently located in their new quarters and are better able than ever to do good work at living rates.

THEY TAP THE MAIN ON THE SIDE,

Thereby securing eight inches greater depth of the service pipes than when the main is tapped on top, insuring against freezing of the pipes. The Public Will Appreciate this improvement.

Having no Hired Help

To pay, and buying their material as cheap as any firm, they can be enabled to give satisfaction, and, besides, they guarantee their work against

Frost and Need of Repair.

Had it not been for the character of their work and low prices, they could not have built up such a patronage as they now enjoy, and which enables them to move into

New and More Commodious Quarters,

Where they would be pleased to have you call when you are in need of work in their line, and, thereby, be convinced that they are talking sense to you, and

MEAN BUSINESS!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

LORYEA & ARTHUR,

Court Street, in old East Oregonian Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SANTA FE STRIKE ENDED.
Killed by a Train—Burned to Death—The Georgia Disaster—Row—Snow—O'Connor Wins—The Emperor's Condition, Etc.

EASTERN STATES.

The Santa Fe Strike Ended.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—The Santa Fe strike is over. The following official notice was issued at six o'clock this morning.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—To Engineers and firemen of the Santa Fe system: I am advised by our general chief to request you to return to your respective positions at once. I will repair to Chicago and adjust all misunderstandings.

J. C. CONROE,
Chairman, Gen'l Grievance Com.
The strikers will accordingly resume work on this system to-morrow.

Burned to Death.
CHICAGO, March 18.—Mrs. William Daton was burned to death to-day, with her four-year old daughter, in the Fremont House. A dozen other persons made their escape in a semi-nude condition. A dissolute tailor, who was evicted from the premises for non-payment of rent, is suspected of having set the place on fire.

The Georgia Disaster.
SAVANNAH, March 18.—A revised list of the casualties in yesterday's accident near Black Shear shows 23 killed 34 injured.

Potter's Successor.
ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Thomas L. Kimball has been appointed Acting General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad. J. C. Cameron will take the place formerly occupied by Kimball.

Fitz Hugh Lee's Opinion.
NEW YORK, March 18.—Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, is in the city. He says, concerning Southern politics that all the Virginia Democrats are for Cleveland for President. Owing to political changes which have occurred in Virginia, he thinks the Democrats will not have a walk-over in that State. Blaine is stronger in Virginia than Sherman. He believes, however, that Cleveland will receive Virginia's electoral vote, notwithstanding his message and the opposition to his tariff views.

COAST NEWS.

Killed by a train.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Philip Smith, an iron moulder, met his death here to-day in a shocking manner. He was standing on the rear platform of one of the steam cars which runs between Golden Gate Park and the Cliff House. When the train was going towards the ocean, and was rounding a turn, he lost his balance and fell. His body fell across the left one of the double tracks. The incoming train was almost up to Smith when he fell, and could not be stopped in time, and the train ran over him, entirely severing his head and both his arms from his body.

O'Connor Wins.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—In the sculling race to-day at Alameda, O'Connor, of Canada, defeated Peterson, of California, by four lengths. O'Connor's time was 20 minutes and 23 seconds.

Injured on a Street Railway.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—This afternoon Henry Mangie, a conductor on the Sutter street railroad, accidentally fell between the dummy and car, and received injuries which will probably result in his death. One arm was broken in two places, and his head was severely cut.

The Child Died.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Blanche Lewis, the five year old child who fell from the balustrade in the Yosemite house yesterday, died early this morning.

Wheat Seventy Cents.
PORTLAND OR., March 19.—Wheat is quoted to-day at 70 cents per bushel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A St. Patrick's Day Row.
DUBLIN, March 18.—At Drumblish, county of Longford, Saturday night, a fight occurred between two factions, numbering about 2,000 persons, most of whom were drunk. After fighting some time a combination was made and a joint attack made upon a public house. The police force tried to disperse both factions, and force them toward the barracks. The police fired six rounds of buckshot, injuring many persons.

Snow in Germany.
BERLIN, March 18.—The whole Northern and Eastern portion of Germany has been visited by a severe snow storm. There is so much ice and snow that communication with Sweden has been suspended for ten days and with Denmark for six days.

The Emperor's Condition.
BERLIN, March 18.—Serious reports concerning the Emperor's condition are again in circulation. His despondency, which has been increased by the change from the blue sky of San Remo to the severe frosts and deep snow of Berlin causes great anxiety. His voice is so thick and husky that only those who have been constantly with him can understand him.

The first section of the fast mail train from New York for Jacksonville went through a trestle at a point twenty-five miles south of Savannah Saturday. The entire train, except the engine, was demolished. Nineteen people are reported to have been killed, and between thirty and forty injured, ten of whom are expected to die.

CONGRESS.

Plumb sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter written by a Washington firm of pension claim agents to a Kansas ex-soldier, saying that some time ago they had written to him, asking to be allowed the taking of his pension claim to Congress, and had not heard from him in reply; that they were conversant with his claim, and believed that if properly presented Congress would not refuse a special pension; that their fee was \$25, of which \$10 was payable in advance; that 363 special pension bills were passed by the last Congress, and still a larger number would probably be passed by the present Congress; that this was the best time for the presentation of cases to Congress, as the country was on the eve of a presidential election, and the parties and individuals were on their mettle to make a record.

Plumb expressed a belief that large amounts were being obtained through such representation, although the writers could render no service whatever. Not only would an attorney not be permitted to appear before the pension committee, but he could perform no useful service whatever in connection with special pension cases. It was an outrage (putting it mildly) for men to be imposed upon in that way.

The following were among the bills reported and placed on the calendar: To ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventre and other Indians in Montana; for the formation and admission into the Union of the States of Washington and North Dakota, with a minority report, and the House bill for the purchase of certain swords of Major General James Shields.

Dolph offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the prohibition of fur seal fisheries in waters of Alaska or Behring sea beyond a marine league from shore.

Teller addressed the Senate on the President's message, arguing that it was a free trade document.

Senator Blackburn's desk was gorgeously conspicuous Friday morning with a floral tribute in the form and colors of the United States flag, sent by the Hancock Veterans' Association of Philadelphia, in recognition of his "so ably defending the memory of our dead heroes" (Generals McClellan and Hancock).

Among the petitions presented was one from Chicago, for the construction of a canal around Niagara Falls, to connect lakes Erie and Ontario, and one from Missouri for removal of the duty from salt.

Senator Butler offered a bill for the admission of Utah as a State; referred to the committee on Territories.

The Senate then went into a long discussion on the undervaluation bill. In the House Mansur, of Missouri, from the committee on Territories, reported the bill to annex a portion of Idaho to Washington and Montana; House calendar.

An amendment to the urgent deficiency bill was adopted, appropriating \$627,000 to reimburse the State of Texas for expenses incurred in repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities.

The House, at its evening session, passed thirty-five pension bills, and at 10:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

The New Chinese Treaty.

It is unofficially learned that the new Chinese treaty has four provisions:

First—it defines Chinese laborers, and states that all laborers hereafter shall be excluded from entering into the United States, except two classes, namely, those who show that they have property in the United States to the value of \$1,000 when they departed, and secondly, those who leave a wife and family in this country. It is provided however, in the first provision of the treaty, that Chinese laborers who leave this country for China must establish these two facts to the satisfaction of the American officer before they depart.

The counsel of the Chinese minister stated that the ground upon which a writ of habeas corpus might issue was limited. Also that a Chinese arriving in this country and claiming admission and securing a writ of habeas corpus, could make proof of only one thing to entitle him to land, and that is that he had already proved to the collector of the port from which he had departed before he left that he was possessed of \$1,000 or upwards in property, or had left a family in this country.

The second provision of the new treaty, which relates to merchants, provides that merchants shall be permitted to enter this country upon certificate from the Chinese government, vised by the American consul at the port from which the merchant departs, certifying that the bearer of the certificate is a merchant.

The third provision of the treaty relates to the claims of Chinamen who have been expelled from towns on the Pacific coast. The total amount of damages aggregates about \$300,000.

The fourth provision of the treaty states that this convention between the two nations shall exist for a term of twenty years from date of ratification of the treaty. It places the matter of issuing certificates entirely in the hands of the collector at the port, or some other American officer. Secondly, he states that it removes objection to issuing writ of habeas corpus, because a Chinese laborer will not be entitled to land except he has proved either that he has left behind \$1,000 worth of property or a family.

A Seattle sheriff arrested two or three newspaper reporters Saturday, because of some criticizing he did not like. They will sue him for damages.

PORTLAND LETTER.

Description of the Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg.

PORTLAND, March 18, 1888.

One pleasant afternoon not long ago I was walking leisurely down Third street, on the West side. When about midway between Pine and Oak streets I entered a building. Presently I found myself in a dark and narrow passage, that seemed to lead down into the earth. I kept on going until an abrupt angle in the passage brought me to the foot of a winding stairway. I mounted the steps, and in a moment stood upon a circular platform. A flood of light—like that of a bright day in midsummer—poured in upon me, and I raised my eyes and looked. What a bewildering scene had suddenly burst upon my vision! Too realistic for a dream, yet too dreamlike for a reality. Only a few minutes before I had been walking on the streets of Portland, and I knew the season was winter. Now the air seems hazy with the heat of summer, and I stand in the midst of a beautiful landscape of green fields and meadows, of fertile plains and tree-clad hills, stretching away for miles and miles in every direction, until lost in the distance. Ripe wheat is waving almost at my feet, and the murmur of a little stream is heard as it runs gurgling down among the rocks. But it is not this beauty that chains the eye and holds me spell-bound. The sight is appalling. The ghastly horrors of war are seen on every hand. The fields are dotted with dead and dying soldiers. The conflict is at its zenith. Yet a deathlike stillness pervades, and I know what I see cannot be real. I collect my scattered senses, and gradually it dawns upon my bewildered mind that I am at the Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg. To attempt a description of this wonderful picture would be an act of unpardonable presumptuousness on my part. It must be seen to be appreciated. Something of the skill and labor required in its production may be learned from the following, which I find in print:

No battlefield known to modern history can afford such inspiration to the artist or interest to the spectator as the battle of Gettysburg. The open nature of the ground, allowing a complete survey of the field, the large number engaged, the closeness and severity of the contest and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, a clear day, looking upon the village, hills and valleys of Southern Pennsylvania at mid-harvest; all these combine to make this great battle the most picturesque conflict of arms within the memory of mankind. To such a spectacle the artist's imagination could add absolutely nothing.

Of the vast amount of labor and time required to gather and arrange the data necessary for the artist upon which he is to conceive, then create, and finally reproduce upon canvas a faithful portrayal of so great a conflict, is something the general public can never know or fully appreciate. Months of patient, careful, intelligent research in the archives of the war department, with the surveyor, the engineer, the photographer, published history, and personal interviews with prominent participants, all these are drawn upon, arranged and classified before the artist can begin his great work of composition. In the arrangement of the contestants, the harmonious and artistic groupings, the very essence of the work, hundreds of instantaneous photographs and scores of artist studies are brought to his assistance. Then follows several months of sketching, drawing and painting. Nearly two tons of paints and oils are required in the work, these costing all the way from 10 cents to \$50 per pound. None but artists of high standing and unquestioned ability are or can be employed. The gentlemen to whom we are indebted for this great painting are: A. G. Reinhart, J. O. Anderson, O. D. Grover, J. H. Twatchman, Paul Wilhelmie, Thaddeus Welch, E. W. Denning, C. H. Collins, E. J. Austen and H. A. Vincent, composing the corps of artists from the Cyclorama studio of H. H. Gross, Englewood, Ill.

To reproduce on canvas, in a faithful and closely realistic manner, the battle as it was, would be all that the artist could attempt or the world demand; and we leave the candid judgment of the public to determine if our artists have accomplished that end—the battle of Gettysburg at its crisis, the pregnant hour when Pickett's charge had reached the crest of Cemetery Ridge, and when, in the striking language of General Fitz-Hugh Lee, "The Confederate cause was within a stone's throw of peace."

Marion County Prohibitionists.

The Marion county prohibitionists held their county convention in Salem last Friday. A good representation was present. R. C. Ramsby, of Silverton, formerly Republican sheriff, being made chairman. A full county ticket was nominated, as follows: Representatives, T. W. Davenport, Wm. Simpson, J. D. Darby, H. S. Jory and J. G. Eberhard; Sheriff, Alex. Thompson; Clerk, W. I. Ray; Recorder, V. H. Bead; Treasurer, W. P. Johnson; School superintendent, W. T. Vansoy; Assessor, Louis Barzee; Commissioners, J. D. Hursh and Henry Gilson; Surveyor, F. A. Ford, of Woodburn; Coroner, W. B. Magers. Nineteen men and three ladies were elected to the State convention in Portland on the 28th, and all promised to attend. A comprehensive platform was adopted. It is noteworthy that many of the leading spirits of the convention were those who in times past have sought and failed to obtain nominations from Republican conventions, and who have been nominated and elected, and failed of re-election.

In a desperate battle between troops and desperadoes in Chihuahua, Mexico, three train-robbers and 1 soldier were killed.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, March 9, 1888.

"Anything to delay the bill," is the secret motto that seems to have been adopted by the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee of the House in their dealings with the now perfected bill to reduce the war tariff, under which the industries of the country are staggering. The whole committee has held two meetings this week, at both of which the Republican members plainly showed that they intended to delay the report of the bill to the House as long as possible. It is well for the country to know who is responsible for this delay.

Already the Republican aspirants for the Presidential nomination are black-guarding each other. The Grant-Blaine fight of 1876 bids fair to be repeated in their national convention, only this time it will be Sherman and—somebody else.

Senator Beck will make a speech in the Senate on Tuesday next, in which he says he will prove the changes which Senator Sherman tried to squirm out of the other day, and besides he gives notice to the Ohio Presidential aspirant, that he will read extracts from speeches of Senators Allison and Ingalls, denouncing the demonization of silver in terms compared with which his own language was mild. Poor old John. And this is only the beginning.

The new Chinese treaty is complete, and will shortly be signed by Secretary Bayard for the United States, and by the Chinese minister for the Emperor of China. The treaty contains rigid provisions against the importation of Chinese laborers into this country. Only those Chinamen having property valued at \$1,000 or more, shall have the privilege of returning to this country should they visit China.

The Republican members of the House are very much divided on the tariff question, and unless the Republican minority of the Ways and Means committee shall bring forward a bill reducing the revenue to as great an extent as the Mills bill, it is extremely likely that many of them will vote with the Democrats for that measure. Their constituents demand that they shall vote for a reduction of the revenues of the Government, and they dare not refuse, even if they wanted to.

Mr. Thomas, a Republican representative from Illinois, has introduced a bill in the House to which all good citizens can say amen. It provides that any person or firm who shall use the picture of any female living or dead, who is or was the wife, daughter, mother or sister of any citizen of the United States, as an advertisement, without the written consent of the person whose likeness is to be so used, shall be guilty of high misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000, and to be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

John Sherman is trying very hard to straighten out his very crooked record as a public man. He tried to make it appear that his Nashville speech and his Springfield, Illinois, speeches were consistent, but failed most signally. On Tuesday, he tried to answer the charge of Senator Beck, made recently, that he was guilty of having secretly connived at the demonization of silver. Again he made a failure. No use, John, you cannot make water run up hill, nor can a record with as many twists in it as yours has, ever be straightened. John Sherman thinks he is to be nominated for President this year, and every Democrat joins him in hoping that he may be, for no easier man to beat could possibly be put up by the Republicans.

Senator Ingalls made a political speech in the Senate Tuesday, in which "Senatorial dignity" was trampled under foot to a greater extent than ever known before. Truly the Presidential race is a dangerous thing to be buzzing around the average man's head. In this case, it caused the gentleman from Kansas to lose that valuable portion of his anatomy entirely. Senator Blackburn made a dignified reply to the stump speech of Ingalls, in which he completely demolished the little argument there was in the Kansas man's impassioned remarks.

A rumor from New York, started probably by the Republicans, says there is a strong anti-Cleveland feeling among Democratic members of Congress. Your correspondent has diligently searched for this feeling, but failed to find it. Every Democrat questioned was enthusiastic for the renomination of Cleveland, and they all expressed a belief that he would be nominated by acclamation and triumphantly elected.

Violating the Inter-State Commerce Law.

Gen. James H. Wilson delivered a two-hours' argument before the sub-committee of the House commerce committee on the defects of the Inter-State commerce law. He began with the statement that the law was not yet perfect. It is well known, he said, that persons interested in large shipping houses have been secretly appointed agents of railroads and put upon salaries for the purpose of securing freight. The salary amounts to a rebate, and is a fraud and an outrage upon other shippers. Another form of illegal discrimination is to bill grain or produce from Chicago to Liverpool at an agreed through rate, and then stop it through the agency of the railroad at the port of shipment, on the flimsy pretext that the vessel's owners cannot be induced to perform their part of the service for that portion of the rate which is left after deducting the charges fixed by the tariff of land lines. He said there were many other ingenious methods of evading the law. After detailing the methods of evading the law, Mr. Wilson submitted the draft of a bill to amend it.