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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1888.

NO. 33.

We Call the Attention OF INTENDING PURCHASERS

To the large and varied stock of

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It consists in part of a fine assortment of

ring and Summer Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

—A Large Stock of—

EN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS.

—A Full Line of—

ROCERIES!

GROCERIES!

sh purchasers especially will find it to their interest to inspect our stock and get our prices.

Rothchild & Bean.



STORM LAKE SHAVING PARLOR

Shaving, Haircutting and Shampooing.

All work done by only competent workmen. A trial solicited.

KUGEL & SHARPS,

Corner Main and Webb streets, Pendleton, Oregon.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
33 FRONT STREET, - - - PORTLAND, OREGON.

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CO., (Milwaukee, Wis.) EXPORT PILSNER BOTTLED BEER. ARCA-
DIAN SPRING MINERAL WATER, (Waukesha, Wis.) VEUVE CLICQUOT
PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE, (Yellow Label.)

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ALBERT LEA ROUTES.

The direct and popular line in connection with the Northern Pacific Railway from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago and the East.
To St. Louis and the South.
To Des Moines, Leavenworth,
Atchison and Kansas City

The Only Line Connecting with the Oregon Short Line at Council Bluffs, Leavenworth and Kansas City for CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Palace Dining Cars!
Accompany all through Express Trains on this Route.

Tickets for sale by all connecting railways, and connections made in union depots.

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CHAS. KENNEDY, Gen. Agent,
No. 3 Washington St., - - - Portland, Ore.

E. A. HOLBROOK,
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Chicago, Ill. S. F. BOYD,
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Minneapolis, Minn.

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LORD & THOMAS.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

A GREAT FRESHET.

A Town Inundated, and Portions of It Swept Away—Heaps of Ice High as the Houses Left.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special from Marion city, Iowa, says that the greatest freshet ever known in the history of this country was experienced there last night. Rock Falls on Shell Rock river being the greatest sufferer. The iron bridge, 155 feet long, and the dam are gone. Rock Falls is completely inundated. Houses and barns were swept away. Some of the houses were crushed like egg-shells. One house containing a lady and five children was swept from its foundations, and lodged against a tree, and the woman and children escaped on floating ice, upon which they remained barefoot and in their night-clothes till morning. Miles of fences were torn from land which the water was never known to overflow before. When the water receded, it left immense piles of ice in the streets, huge cakes in many instances three feet thick, being piled up ten or fifteen feet high. The streets are impassable. The scene in the town is like one in an Arctic region, in many cases only the roofs of houses being visible, protruding above the great heaps of ice.

BIG MINERAL DISCOVERY.

Reports of New Mineral Grounds of Fabulous Wealth in the Sierra Nevadas.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 6th.—A large body of new mineral ground has been discovered in the Sierra Nevada mountains. It is reported that there are hundreds of veins from three to thirty feet in width, principally composed of free gold in white quartz, which will be easily worked, and which assays from \$300 to \$2,000 per ton. The placer grounds cover thousands of acres, and are rich in gold dust and nuggets. The discovery has created great excitement in this city.

Villard Sick and Gone to Europe.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Villard left New York Wednesday for Europe, a very sick man. He has been suffering during the winter with rheumatism. The change in his appearance during the last few weeks is startling. It is hoped that a two months' vacation at Carlsbad will restore his health. Since his return here in the fall of 1886, Villard has been a very hard worker.

He Thinks the War is Over.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Daniel introduced to-day a bill to repeal the section of the revised statutes which provides that no person who served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States, or any States in insurrection during the late war, shall be appointed to any position in the U. S. army.

Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Recorder Smythe to-day sentenced the murderer, Pittman, to imprisonment for life. He was tried for the murder of his daughter, and was convicted last night of murder in the second degree.

No Progress in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The situation in the House is unchanged. The day was spent in roll calls and filibustering. At 5:30 the House took a recess till tomorrow.

Flood at Mankato.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 6.—Many houses on flats at Mankato are flooded up to the middle windows. The river is still rising.

Certificate Dealers Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—McLean, one of the Chinese certificate dealers, has been acquitted. In the Cipriano case the jury stood 11 to 1 in favor of acquittal.

Seamen's Wages not Attachable.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Judge Finn, of the Superior Court, has rendered a decree that under the laws of the United States, the wages of seamen engaged in the coasting trade cannot be attached for debt.

Portland Republicans in Convention.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The Multnomah Republican County Convention is in session. No nomination has yet been made.

Strike Negotiations.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Employees of the railroad company have appealed to the company for arbitration, but the appeal was neglected. General Manager Stone urged Sargent to have the strike declared off, promising if this was done, to consider applications from old employees, and to give as many of them work as he could. The Brotherhood say they cannot consent to have the men taken back only in batches.

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PORTLAND, April 7.—The Multnomah County Convention is in session. No nomination has yet been made.

Yard-Masters Strike.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Twenty yard-masters of the Burlington road struck last night. They filled very important positions, which it will be difficult for the companies to fill. This movement on the part of the yard-masters is a hard blow to the country just at this time, when the recent raising of the blockade has flooded their yards with freight. From this move, it looks as if the fight was not yet over.

Military Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of Brigadier General George Crook, to be Mayor General, and John R. Brooks, of the Third Infantry, to be Brigadier General.

Child Killed by a Sack of Wheat.

CHICO, CAL., April 6.—The four-year-old daughter of H. H. Gaston, was playing in a warehouse on her father's ranch, when a heavy sack of wheat became dislodged, and fell to the floor, crushing the child under it. She died in a few hours.

CONGRESS.

Capital and Congressional Notes of Interest to Northwestern Readers.

The Senate resumed consideration of bond bill, the pending question being Beck's amendment.

Teller criticised the statement of McPherson as to the country being within sixty days on a silver basis, with gold at a premium, if the amendment should become a law. He declared there was nothing in the financial experience of the country, or the world, that would justify the statement that if \$250,000,000 of silver coin were put on the market any difference would be made in the relative value of the silver dollar and silver bullion. He denied that there was any intrinsic value in money, whether gold, silver or paper. It had simply a value corresponding with its ability to absorb things. The silver question, he said, did not cut any particular figure in the pending bill. The amount of silver that would be coined under the Beck amendment would be insignificant, and would have little or no influence on the value of silver; but it would tell the world that the great silver-producing country of the world was satisfied that it did not make a mistake when it partially remonetized silver, and that step by step it proposed to go on until there was a complete recognition of silver as a money metal in all respects with gold.

The question was taken on Beck's amendment, and it was agreed to, 37 to 13.

Reagan offered an amendment directing the purchase and cancellation of bonds with the \$10,000,000 of gold in the treasury for the redemption of legal tender notes.

Farwell asked if he pretended to say that legal tender notes were not a debt, as shown upon their face.

Reagan said that technically they were a debt, but practically they were money. The easiest way to reduce the surplus and relieve taxation was by the adoption of his amendment.

Later Reagan withdrew his amendment.

Sherman moved to amend Beck's amendment by substituting silver bullion for silver coin over the two millions monthly, but the presiding officer ruled it out of order.

Sherman said he knew his amendment was not in order, but wanted to show the Senate phase of the matter which has not been thoroughly examined by the committee. The Senator from Texas had spoken of there being great distress in this country. Sherman attributed this distress to the fact that the Administration had not executed the law giving it full power to use the surplus in the purchase of bonds. The Democratic House had also refused to pass the Senate bill allowing national bank currency to be issued to the full amount of bonds deposited.

Sherman spoke of the overthrow of the national banks as something that would be a feather in the cap of the Democratic party, and yet the national bank currency was the best that ever existed. He stood there to defend the national banking system, which was insidiously sought to be overthrown by various propositions submitted to the bill. There had been an effort to undermine it ever since the Democratic party came into power. He would not say that of the executive head of the administration, but of the representatives who came mainly from the Southern States.

He was willing to do all that can be done to maintain silver, provided the Senate stands by him in maintaining the two metals at a parity with each other, until, by common consent of the nations of the world, there may be a ratio fixed approaching the present one.

Allison said he had voted for the Beck amendment respecting silver, and saw nothing in it that had a tendency in the slightest degree to alarm the people of the country, as respects silver coinage. The silver legislation of 1878 had been, he thought, fully and thoroughly justified. It would not have been possible to have maintained resumption without it. He wanted to say to all business men who might be alarmed lest we coined a million or two of silver this year more than we ought to, that there would be no danger of an overflow of gold.

McPherson moved to add to the bill: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to coin more than \$4,000,000 worth per month."

Stewart moved to lay the amendment on the table, and without action the Senate adjourned.

The entire day Wednesday in the House was consumed in dilatory motions. At 10:30 the prospect was there would be an all-night session of the same sort.

The following post offices were established: At Central, Owyhee county, Idaho; at Fern, Curry county, Or.; at Clear Brook, Whatcom county, W. T.; at Lexington, Cowichan county, and at Norman, Snohomish county. W. T. James C. Bernard, John Sedgwick, John J. Fuller, J. S. Hammond and N. K. Toole were appointed postmasters of the respective offices.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of J. F. Rhodes, postmaster at Willsburg, Multnomah county, Oregon, was filled by Wm. E. Willis, being appointed postmaster at that office.

Representative Hermann filed a petition with the postmaster-general asking for mail service through the newly settled country from Keno, on Klamath lake, to Mount Shasta, Siskiyou county, California, upon which line he has secured the establishment of post offices at Oats Ranch, Peckard's and Ball's Ranch.

The President has vetoed the bill for

the relief of Nat McKay and the heirs of Donald McKay.

In his measure vetoing the bill for the relief of Nat McKay and others, the President says: "It hardly seems to the government to permit these claims to be presented after the lapse of years, since settlement in full was made and receipts given; after the opportunity which had been offered for establishing further claims, if they existed, and when, as a consequence of the contractor's neglect, the government would labor under great disadvantages in its defense. I am of opinion, in view of the history of the claims and the suspicion naturally excited as to their merit, that no injustice will be done if they are laid at rest instead of being given new life and vigor in the court of claims."

TARIFF AND WAGES.

Speech of Everett P. Wheeler Before the Tariff Reform League.

The question we are to discuss, my friends, is this. Is the wage earner benefited by the protective policy as embodied in the present tariff? It is not a theoretical question to be discussed, as were those we handled when we were boys in our debating societies. It is a question of the utmost importance to every one of you indeed—to every man, woman and child in America. The time has come when the taxes are much than we need each year to support the government and pay the interest on the debt and all of the principal that we are able to pay. To allow this money to accumulate in the Treasury is wasteful. It ought to be in the pockets of the people, where it will do the most good; and the question that Congress must decide is whether the taxes shall be reduced on imported articles or on whisky. These are the two great sources of revenue, and one or the other must be diminished.

Later Reagan withdrew his amendment. Sherman moved to amend Beck's amendment by substituting silver bullion for silver coin over the two millions monthly, but the presiding officer ruled it out of order.

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