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VOL. 1. PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888. NO. 55.

THE TARIFF

Has been taken off both

Woolen and Cotton Goods

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And they now offer their Large and Complete Stock of

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I will sell for the next 30 days at a

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

REPORT THAT BLAINE WILL RUN.

A Whole Family Burn to Death in a Barn in Nebraska—The Cascade Tunnel Completed, and Trains to Run through by June 1st—Trouble with a Negro Mob in Alabama—Rain in California—The Emperor Better—Other Eastern and Coast News.

SEVEN PERSONS BURN TO DEATH.

A Whole Family Mysteriously Perish in a Burning Building.

ARLINGTON, NEB., May 5.—A barn on the farm of a widow named Freehe, living near here, burned this morning. A posse of men went out to the scene of the fire, and were horrified to discover the charred remains of seven human beings, who were recognized as members of the household living on the farm where the barn was situated. One theory is that they were the victims of foul play; another is that they went to the barn after discovering the fire to save animals, and were all suddenly suffocated.

CRIME IN ALABAMA.

Conflict Between a Sheriff's Posse and a Negro Mob.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 5.—A bad condition of affairs exists in Lowndes county, growing out of the recent lynching of a negro murderer by a white mob. The negroes for some time past have been threatening vengeance, and to-day the sheriff and a posse arrested fifteen of them. On the way to jail the posse encountered a mob of armed negroes, and a conflict followed, in which two whites were wounded and several negroes killed. More trouble is feared, and troops have been sent to the scene.

BLAINE A CANDIDATE.

The Philadelphia Times Claims that He Has Reconsidered His Declination.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Times this morning claims to have reliable information that Blaine has yielded to the powerful pressure of his friends, and given his consent to an aggressive movement in favor of his re-nomination, and that if hard work and plenty of enthusiasm will accomplish anything he will be the Republican nominee.

Charges Against an Alaska Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House a report of Governor Swineford, of Alaska, upon operations of the Alaska Fur Company, in which he alleges that the company has grossly abused the natives and attaches an affidavit to sustain the charges. He concludes with a quotation from his last annual report that it would be better to allow every fur seal to be exterminated than to continue so blighting a monopoly.

Simon Hamburg Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The case of Simon Hamburg, charged with swindling an Oregon farmer named Parker, was finished to-day. Pilcher, one of the partners in the swindling scheme, made a confession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in twenty minutes after they were sent out.

Not a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 4.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter, which concludes: "I take this opportunity to say that I am not a candidate for anything. I don't favor running Knights of Labor into a party, and will have nothing to do with parties."

Mayor Gates' Will.

PORTLAND, May 4.—The will of the late Mayor Gates was filed for probate to-day. The estate is worth $70,000. He bequeathed the entire property to his immediate family. His widow and son were named as executors.

Rain in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The rain storm which ceased this morning has been general throughout the State, and is worth millions of dollars to California. The harvest is now sure to meet with reasonable expectations.

A Crack Compositor.

ATLANTA, GA., May 5.—Charlie Thompson, nineteen years old, a compositor in the Constitution office, set 7,800 ems of solid nonpareil in three hours, yesterday, and there were but three turned letters in the proof.

A Wind that Blew Some Good.

SHEBOYGAN, MICH., May 4.—Heavy gales last night opened the straits of Mackinaw, and probably the largest grain-fleet on record passed down there this morning.

Reported Prize Fight.

PORTLAND, May 5.—It is reported here that a prize fight between Dave Campbell and Ed Smith, two local pugilists, took place to-day near Calama. There are no particulars yet.

A Sudden Death.

PORTLAND, May 4.—Robert Henry, a ship-carpenter, died suddenly of heart disease while working on a boat being built at the lone-yard.

Charley Layman Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Charley Layman, for many years the head of the dead-letter office, in this city, died yesterday, aged 80.

A Saloon Murder.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 4.—John H. Atkins, ex-chief of police, was fatally shot in a saloon last night by Joseph Sample, a liveryman.

Collision of Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Freight and passenger trains collided near Vallejo last night, wrecking the engines and several cars, but no one was seriously hurt.

Big Fire at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., May 5.—Fire broke out here early this morning, and destroyed the old market building, and a large hardware store. The loss is $150,000.

Child Poisoned.

ALBANY, OR., May 5.—The two-year-old child of E. Dunderwood drank a small quantity of concentrated lye yesterday, and died in a short time.

The Cascade Tunnel Completed.

ST. PAUL, May 5.—The Cascade Tunnel was opened yesterday. Trains will be running through by June 1st.

The Emperor Better.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Emperor is free from fever and able to rise. His strength is gradually increasing.

CONGRESS.

Opinions on the Chinese Treaty—Tariff Discussion in the House.

Senator Mitchell thinks the new Chinese treaty will still have defects which cannot be removed by legislation. He is of the opinion that the rights secured to Chinese under treaty, as amended, are greater than they now possess under the present treaty. He will in all probability oppose ratification of the measure.

Mr. Morrow is of the opinion the committee's amendment will accomplish the object desired, and will be sufficiently strong to exclude Chinese laborers from this country.

The tariff bill was discussed in the House.

Wilson of Minnesota denounced the protective system. He was opposed to the present tariff, because, while it enriched a few, it prevented expansion of our industries, and because it was especially unjust to the agricultural interest. The important question presented now was, whether the wealthy classes shall be allowed to levy tribute upon the industrial classes.

McComas of Maryland said Cleveland's message, and this foundling now called the Mills bill, had a common purpose. Both used the surplus as the fulcrum wherewith to apply the free trade lever to dislodge the protective system. Every free trader applauded both.

Lanham, of Texas, said that in view of the conditions which surrounded Congress, and in view of the intrepid stand taken by the President, he could not see how any Democrat could afford to antagonize a general proposition for reducing taxation.

Allen, of Massachusetts, spoke at length in favor of the protective policy.

Caruth, of Kentucky, characterized the protective tariff as a most insidious enemy. It walked in silence and under cover, and while it pretended to be giving the country protection, it was in reality stealing its substance and destroying its life.

THURSDAY.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar in the Senate were the Senate bill granting to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company right of way through the Nez Perce Indian reservation, and the House bill to restore to the public domain a part of the Uintah Valley Indian reservation, in Utah.

Stewart introduced a bill to execute the stipulations of the new Chinese treaty (referred). It absolutely prohibits after ninety days from its passage, the entry of Chinese laborers, or laborers of Chinese descent, wherever they may have been born, excepting only such as were, at the date of the treaty, or shall be ninety days from the passage of the act, in the United States, who may leave the country, having the right to return in pursuance of the terms of the treaty, and such other Chinese laborers as may enter the country for transit across the United States. The last mentioned class are permitted to enter only at the ports of San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, Boston, New York and New Orleans. It is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for the master of a vessel to bring in any Chinese laborers not entitled to entry.

The railroad land grant forfeiture bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion of the Portage Lake canal matter, went over until to-morrow, and the bill was taken up for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, and to facilitate the export of live stock and their products.

THE CATTLE POOL ROBBERY.

Vest said if half of that which was stated in the correspondence was true, the commissioner of agriculture should be hurled out of official life, disgraced and dishonored. But he (Vest) did not believe these statements. He could not support the bill. He proceeded to speak of what he called the "cattle syndicate," and said the people were helpless and in its power. There were five men or firms in the city of Chicago which regulated the price of cattle every day by their manipulation of the market prices. These men owned the cattle raiser's property and confiscated it as if they possessed the right to take it from his farm without paying him one cent. "Talk," said Vest, "about trusts, the cattle pool of Chicago is the most infamous tyranny that ever existed in the United States."

Plumb agreed with Vest. In his opinion, the worst combination in existence was that of the beef and pork packers, having its headquarters in Chicago. There was no trust or combination that had so powerful, or so baneful an influence as that combination. For years the prices of cattle to producers had been going down. They had gone down, he thought, fifty per cent. In the same time the price of meat to consumers had gone up, and every single dollar of the difference had gone into the pockets of that combination. Under the operation of this trust, prices had declined unnecessarily and destructively. It was safe to say that on every steer of three years old and upwards, raised west of the Mississippi river during the past five years, the market value had been by this combination reduced not less than $10 per head. The damage to the State of Kansas alone during that period had been more than $40,000,000, and the wealth of the syndicate had grown proportionately. They had a committee here now, having in their pockets money of this "stock ring," to get Congress to give them control of the question of cattle quarantine. This "committee" had allies in the railroad managers. They had allies in the railroads. Step by step they had come to the final condition where they actually fixed the prices of cattle, just as if they were the men who raised them.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

In the House Wilson, of West Virginia, took the floor in favor of the Mills bill. When it came to dealing with our own history, he said, protection acted on the rule of the Ohio politician, to claim everything whatever that we had gained, in common with all other enlightened people, by our efforts, and those by man's control over the powers of nature, from the advance of science and of invention whatever added wealth had come to us from the rapid settlement of a great continent, the enterprise and industry of its people, and its mineral and other resources—all these it calmly points out as its fruits, although it had nothing more to do with them than with the motion of the planets and the waves of the sea. But those things, for which it is chiefly or partly responsible, it studiously ignores. In arguing that the tariff did not regulate the price of labor, he contrasted the prices paid in the same line of employment, and stated that, as a result of that contrast, a man in Maine was only worth two-thirds of a man in Connecticut.

Boutelle, of Maine, inquired how high the wages of farm laborers were in West Virginia.

Wilson—They are not as high as they would be if we had protection off.

Boutelle—I want a candid reply, or I want to have the gentleman retreat ignominiously from the question.

Wilson—I can not yield for a speech, but I accept the gentleman as a full explanation why a man in Maine is worth only two-thirds of a man in Connecticut.

THE NEW OREGON LAND DISTRICT.

The new land district, to be called Harney district, embraces an area of nearly 10,000,000 acres, or one-sixth of the entire State, and is 144 miles east and west, and 102 miles north and south. It contains the well known Harney valley.

Following is the boundary: Commencing at Snake river in the State of Oregon, on the township line between townships 12 and 13 south of the second standard of parallel; thence west to the northwest corner of township 13 south, of range 24 east of the Willamette meridian; thence south to the southwest corner of township 29 south, of range 23 east of the Willamette meridian; thence due east to the boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence north of said boundary line to the place of beginning.

The location of the office is to be fixed and the officers appointed by the President.

Senator Mitchell has given notice that next Wednesday he will call up his bill to build a boat railroad around the dalles and Celilo falls, on the Columbia river.

Representative Herman has presented to the House resolutions from the chamber of commerce of Astoria, petitioning for the passage of the bill now pending for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the revenue marine service.

An Important Office.

From the Milton Eagle.

The Democratic nominee for county treasurer, J. H. Robbins, should be elected for several reasons, first among them that he is honest and capable, a man who, though poor through supporting a large family, is respected and liked by all solid men. Unlike his opponent, he can hardly be termed "one of the boys," but is a steady, sober and reliable business man. The office of treasurer is one of trust and not speculation. As such Mr. Robbins asks it of the people, and the salary alone will be his reward. Can Mr. Hamilton say as much? We rather think not. He has been cashier of Blum's bank for years, a high salaried and easy position. Now, it looks very much as if the $600 salary as county treasurer was a secondary consideration. This bank very evidently wishes to get control of Umatilla county's money—it is a "big thing" and the salary is no object. But, says one, Hamilton has resigned as cashier of Blum's bank. This was natural, for campaign purposes; but does it seem possible that such resignation will last long? Would a sensible man resign a $1,500 or $2,000 position for a $600 one for any length of time? We guess not.

The General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific railroad at Tacoma claimed to have received the following dispatch Wednesday from New York: "A contract was executed to-day between the Northern Pacific company and a syndicate of Minnesota and Wisconsin lumber men, involving the sale of the timber on 200,000 acres of land near Tacoma, the construction of forty miles of railway, and the erection of two large sawmills, at Tacoma. The syndicate agrees to furnish the Northern Pacific railroad with 75,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, to transport to St. Paul."

MURDER AT ONTARIO.

Cyrus Lockett Killed by William Morton in a Dispute over a Piece of Land.

An Ontario, Malheur county, correspondent of the Oregonian, writes:

A controversy over the possession of a small tract of land, embracing about 700 acres, known as Morton's island, located in Snake river, one mile from Ontario, culminated in the death of Cyrus Lockhert at the hands of Joseph Morton, one of the oldest residents in this part of the State. "The Island" does not appear to have been included in the survey of this section by the government engineers, and Snake river at this point being the dividing line between Oregon and Idaho Territory, jurisdiction over the little tract of land has never been legally established.

Morton has occupied the land many years, but Wm. and Cyrus Lockhart concluded to jump it, which they did last fall. Bad feeling ensued until, on the morning of May 1st, Morton in company with a man named Smith, was on the island getting a load of hay for stock feeding, and Lockhart was engaged some little distance off digging post holes, with his rifle laying convenient for instant use. As Morton was driving away Lockhart started toward the wagon, spade in hand, and a moment after a shot was fired. What passed between the two men or what was the immediate provocation appears to be wrapped in mystery, the only story elicited, being the testimony of Guy Lockhart, a ten-year-old nephew of the murdered man, the only witness examined at the inquest.

The boy testified that his uncle went toward the wagon, when Morton, who was armed with a Winchester rifle, raised the rifle and shot at his uncle, the ball striking the wrist of the left hand. Lockhart at the first fire cried out "Don't shoot! don't shoot!" and started to retreat, when a second bullet went crashing through his body, striking under the shoulder-blade and piercing the heart. Lockhart fell dead in his tracks and Morton and Smith drove on with the load of hay. Such is the boy's account of the fatal ending of the quarrel, Morton offering no evidence in his own behalf.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Lockhart came to his death at the hands of Morton, and later in the day Wm. Lockhart swore out a warrant charging Morton with the murder of his brother, who was taken in custody by Sheriff Murray.

The Wool Market.

From the Arlington Times.

Now that wool is coming into the city in considerable quantities the market is beginning to show some signs of life, although the price of wool is very low. The only large sale upon which we have direct information is one of a large lot of heavy wool which brought 10½ cents. Ten cents is the average prize offered for wool with an average shrinkage of 65 per cent.

Last year a good many of the buyers sustained losses on account of the shrinkage in the wool occasioned by a greater amount of dirt than usual. On this account, so we are informed, wool is being bought on a scoured basis. That is, a small quantity of the average wool is taken and scoured by a machine made for the purpose, and the shrinkage of the whole lot estimated by it. This protects the buyer and gives those who have light wool a fair chance in the market. We believe that this new plan will be a benefit to the wool growers, and will compel the buyers to make closer bids for the article.

Visiting Candidates.

From the Walla Walla Statesman.

W. M. Ramsey, of Pendleton, Democratic candidate for judge, and T. H. Crawford, of Union, Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of the sixth judicial district of Oregon, are in town to-day. They have been around getting acquainted, and got mixed up in several tariff arguments with Republicans, coming out victorious every time. Both are genial gentlemen, very popular, and will be elected by large majorities.

Thomas FitzGerald, chairman of the Umatilla County Democratic Central committee, is in town. He says the campaign is waxing warm over there, and the prospects for Democratic success grow brighter every day. Gearin is carrying everything before him with his irresistible arguments, and the people, especially the farmers, are beginning to get tired of being taxed to death in the name of protection of American industries. They know their only hope is through Democratic supremacy, and will pave the way by giving a rousing majority for both the State and county tickets.

The Party for the People.

From the Benton Leader.

The Democratic party has always been a party of the people irrespective of classes, while the Republican party always appeals to classes. This is signally illustrated in the present campaign in Oregon. The Republicans are making their whole appeal to the wool men. They leave out all the other features of the tariff question save only that wool is placed on the free list. The fifty millions reduction in the taxation of the people is lost sight of.

Oregon annually pays a good deal more for the protective system than the whole wool crop and sheep industry are worth. It would be a gain to have the Mills bill passed even if it killed all the sheep. But, as a matter of fact, it won't hurt the wool industry, not a bit.

A train was wrecked and the conductor nearly killed Thursday night at the Chicago stock-yards. It is thought to have been the work of strikers.