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## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

### PORTLAND POINTS.

**Police Court Items—The Crop Outlook in Morrow County—Heppner's Boom—Personal mention.**

PORTLAND, May 19.—On account of there being no court yesterday, the prisoner's dock was well filled this morning. Keith, mentioned heretofore as having been done up by his brother, was there, this time charging Henry Hutchins with assaulting him. Continued.

Six drunks contributed $21.00 towards paying the expenses of the city's government.

Three Swedes, who claimed they could not read English, hence did not comprehend the signs, "Keep off the grass" in the City Park, were fined ten dollars each, all but two dollars of which was remitted in each case.

M. Churchill, who had a green pad over his left eye as big as a cabbage leaf, and who looked fat, saucy and greasy, was given thirty days' board, which seemed to please him greatly.

Silas Beebe forfeited $10 bail for permitting a horse to run at large.

Ah Chung put up $10 bail for peddling without license, and had the case continued.

Ben Hagen, Ernest Wheeler and John Hendricksen, of Pendleton, were registered at the St. Charles yesterday.

Miss Anna Smith, of Heppner, passed through the city to-day on her way to Coburg to visit her sister, Mrs. Neal Vaughn.

C. M. Mallory of Heppner is in the city.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected the following officers yesterday: C. L. Palmer of Baker City, Grand Master; O D. Doane, of The Dalles, Deputy Grand Master; George H. Burnett, of Salem, Grand Warden; R. Alexander, of Pendleton, Grand Representative. They adjourned last evening.

C. M. Mallory, just down from Heppner, corroborates former gloomy reports of crop prospects of that part of the country. Still no rain and the country is badly scorched. "I have never seen anything like it," he said, and I don't see how there can be anything near half a crop, though it is possible that a good rain now, and considerable rain all through the summer, might bring out the grain."

"Is there a boom in Heppner?" asked the E. O. man.

"Yes; our prospects for a railroad have stimulated real estate values somewhat, but prices are going much higher than they are now. Situated as it is, Heppner will derive a much greater benefit from a railroad than is generally known or believed. Heppner will be the terminus of that branch for many years to come."

### THE TERRIBLE FLOOD.

**The Most Disastrous in Thirty Five Years—Great Loss of Property and Probably Loss of Life.**

QUINCY, ILL., May 18.—The flood prevailing along the Mississippi river has never been equalled except in 1851. Ten days ago the water reached Danger point, and has since then been steadily rising at a rate of four to fourteen inches daily. The worst is yet to come. Thousands of acres are covered with water, and hundreds of families are driven from their homes at a minute's notice. The loss to farming is simply incalculable, as the district flooded is the richest in the great valley. On an embankment of the river hundreds of cattle, horses and hogs are gathered without food; while across on the opposite bluff are seen hundreds of men, women and children desolate, forlorn, despairing. Many of the destitute are suffering for food. Communication to this side is entirely cut off, every road being covered with water. All factories and warehouses along the river are seriously embarrassed. Large buildings are gradually being undermined by the rushing waters.

### FIRE AT PALOUSE CITY.

**Seven Blocks Burned—Loss a Quarter of a Million Dollars—Insurance Only $75,000.**

PALOUSE CITY, May 19.—Fire broke out in Daniel Preffer's hotel at 5 o'clock Thursday evening, and burned both ways. Facilities for extinguishing the fire were nothing. Citizens turned their attention to saving goods. Seven blocks were burned. The estimated loss is a quarter of a million dollars. The insurance is about $75,000. This, coming as it does on the heels of the great Goldendale fire, will cause a heavy loss among Portland business houses and insurance companies.

**Attempted Burglary at Woodburn.**

SALEM, May 19.—An attempt was made to burglarize the safe of the Narrow Gauge Railway Company at Woodburn, last night, by a charge being drilled into the safe and exploded. It was not large enough to accomplish the desired result, and the door was only unhinged. The burglars did not continue their efforts further.

**Another Destructive Gas Explosion.**

ST. CLOUD, MINN., May 19.—Gas escaping in the basement of the First National Bank exploded last evening. The building is a total wreck. The front was blown across the street, shattering buildings on the other side. Many people were on the street, and a large number were hurt.

**In Arkansas.**

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., May 19.—It has rained incessantly the last 36 hours, and the river, usually a peaceful stream, is now a rushing torrent 5 miles wide.

**The Markets.**

PORTLAND, May 19, 2 p. m.—New York is easier, Chicago a shade lower. San Francisco options declined two cents. In Portland large lots would bring a larger figure than for the past week, but there is very little offering.

### IRWIN'S SPEECH.

**The Same old Song. Without any New Facts or Arguments.**

Rev. Mr. Irwin of Union spoke last evening at the court house in behalf of the Republican party. He was favorable to the party that had carried the country successfully through twenty-four years. Four years ago Cleveland was elected by the skin of his teeth, and put himself forward as a reformer. He was going to reform the civil service. As to his success, the speaker would not say. But in his last message he struck a new note—the country was going to ruin on account of a big bag of money. There was a time when there was no money in the treasury—when the Republican party came into power. The speaker admitted that the money was there, and that it had no business there. It had accumulated there partly because of Cleveland's excessive economy. He would not allow the government to pay out money to the Texas sufferers, because it would establish a bad precedent. He had vetoed the dependent pension bill, and pocketed the river and harbor bill. Bonds might have been bought in at a slight advance and paid off. Some of the money ought to be spent in education.

It was a fundamental principle of government that every nation ought to produce and manufacture all it consumes. Except for the free trade policy, the Southern Confederacy might have succeeded, but it had no manufactures. He would take the tariff off of sugar. He said the country was supplied with an abundance of iron, coal, etc., and did not stop to explain why, such being the case, we needed protection. It could not be against "pauper labor," because he told how thousands of pauper immigrants landed every week at Castle Garden, came to starve.

He alluded to the greatly decreased cost of steel rails, glass, cotton goods, etc., during the past twenty years. He wouldn't say much about finances, because he didn't know much about banking; but he knew it was a good thing to have national bank notes in one's pocket. Attempting to reply to Governor Pennoyer's statement of the condition of farmers, he said a large part of the farmers' profits had gone into bonds, rail road stock, etc. They also had millions of dollars out on interest. He said we exported only eight per cent of our agricultural products, and thought even that much ought to be kept and consumed at home. England was as she always had been an enemy to this country, and wanted to destroy our industries. Wool was only ten cents a pound in consequence of the Mills bill being under consideration. He was a Prohibitionist, but not a third party man, and criticised the motives of St. John and his followers. The Republican party had made all the temperance advancement that had been made. The saloons don't control elections as much as is claimed. We have no commerce on the sea because of English subsidies.

Mr. Irwin spoke pleasantly and quite forcibly for about an hour and a half, the above being but a brief outline of his remarks.

**Injudicious Advertising.**

From the Portland Oregonian.

The Oregonian now expresses a doubt whether the advertising committee of our board of immigration have acted judiciously in the selection of Eastern papers through which to advertise. Much of their work is done, as we learn, through the New York Morning Journal. That paper has, however, no circulation among the sort of people who would come to Oregon. It is a paper printed for one cent, for circulation among the poorer classes in the metropolis. It is seldom or never seen on the better streets of the city, or in the channels of active business. Its readers are a class of people who live by choice in the crowded tenements of the city, do not want to come West, couldn't come West if they wanted to, and if they should come West would be wholly unfit for the conditions of life here.

We know not whether the committee are advertising in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, but did hear that the Republican was spoken of among a number of other journals in which it might be useful to advertise. Now, while the Republican is an excellent journal, it, too, is read mainly by a class who do not wish to make their homes in the West. Its readers are mostly well-to-do people, who are content where they are, and do not want to come West and grow up with the country.

For the purposes desiged by our board of immigration advertisements inserted in newspapers of Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Illinois would be worth more than advertisements anywhere else. Such advertisements would reach the sort of people who would want to come to Oregon, and who would be of use to this country and to themselves when here.

**N. Pierce Declines.**

MILTON, OR., May 17.

To the Editor of the Milton Eagle.

I take this means of thanking the members of the late Prohibition mass convention for tendering me the nomination for representative of Umatilla county, but under existing circumstances and for business reasons I must respectfully decline the nomination. NATHAN PIERCE.

### PENNSYLVANIA ON THE TARIFF.

From the New York Herald.

Mr. William A. Scott is a Pennsylvanian, a coal miner and a manufacturer. It is in some ways a striking circumstance that a Pennsylvania manufacturer should make what is the strongest and ablest argument against high protection and for a liberal tariff that has been made this session. But a Pennsylvanian and a manufacturer has reason to know, better than most others, the injurious effects of extreme protection.

Mr. Scott does not deal in glittering generalities. He does not trouble himself with theories. His speech is the talk of a business man, used to accurate bookkeeping, able to show where labor and capital stand when the profits of monopoly are divided. Mr. Scott's analysis of the proportions of labor and material used in the business of steel rail and beam manufacturing, for instance, shows how small is the reward of labor and how monstrous the profit grabbed by the protected capitalists in this business, which is "protected" in the present tariff from eighty-five to one hundred and two per cent. He knows in this examination that while Mr. Carnegie pockets as his personal share of protectionist plunder a million and a half dollars in one year, he pays his men less wages than are paid to unprotected coal miners in the same State.

By the way, this Mr. Carnegie, we observe, is to entertain Mr. Blaine at his Scotch castle this summer—as soon, we suppose, as he gets done forcing his "protected" workmen to take a reduction of ten per cent in their wages; and from the Carnegie castle in Scotland may come presently another Blaine cable order, "Don't you touch the tariff." Protection tariffs are laid—so say the monopolists—for the protection and advantage of labor.

Mr. Scott proves, by a close analysis of cost, that on steel rails $7 a ton is ample protection both for the labor and the material.

But the capitalist monopolists, who pocket their millions every year, have now got $17 per ton, and are frantic because the Mills bill proposes to reduce this, not to $7, which would be abundant and just, but to $11. The interest of the farmer, the miner, the manufacturing operative and laborer against high protection are all dwelt on by Mr. Scott in his keen and business-like analysis, and he rightly declares that the Mills bill is "for the defense of American industry." "We alone," he says, "offer it protection. We seek the independence and aggrandizement of domestic labor by liberating it from unnatural restraints and allowing it the undisturbed possession and the complete enjoyment of its own earnings."

That is well said and accurately true. Protective tariffs have made the rich richer and the poor poorer; they have degraded American labor and made it dependent upon protected and monopolistic capital.

Mr. Scott's speech ought to be circulated in every workshop and farmhouse in the country. Wherever it is read it will open the eyes and instruct the minds of men and enable them to meet the sophistical appeals circulated by the agents of protected trusts and monopolies.

**Newspapers and Newspapers.**

From the Alta Californian.

There have been many comments upon the clerical statement that peddling printed carrion is the legitimate business of a newspaper, because a certain sort of the public taste demands it. One paper has had the bad taste to boast of an increased circulation won in that way. But the background fact is that such a circulation is of no benefit to the commerce and business of a city which seeks access to the inquiring and purchasing public in the columns of a newspaper. Such a paper is the macquereau of journalism. The "lover" of an unfortunate wanton who shines in jewelry and flash clothes on the earnings of infamy may crane his chin high over the humble and honest mechanic who is faithful to his legal and moral obligations, but the merchant, business man and good citizen will continue to prefer the mechanic even if his hand is battered and no jewels shine on his fingers.

As there are newspapers and newspapers, so there is circulation and circulation; one is of quantity and the other is of quality. Quantity may be on the side of the paper which is read by the filthy for its filth, but that circulation is absolutely valueless for the advertising business man, as has been proved over and over again in the journalism of every large city on the continent.

If we were asked to point out the guardians of public morality through the influence they exert upon the press, we would select the business community. It is made up of men who have a stake in public morals and public order and public decency; men who have wives and children at home and who guard domestic purity with all Christian sensibility. These men finally put their feet upon foul and sensational journalism by contributing in patronage to the success of that which is clean and decent. They know that the example of one paper successful by pandering to all things low tends to corrupt all journalism, for newspaper men conclude that the road to riches in their business is the dirty path along which the dollars are picked up. On the other hand, the success of a paper, won clean handed by devotion to the good that is in men and women and the publication of news from which the fig-leaf is not lifted to attract the prurient and develop the vile tastes which lurk in the community, is an example which other papers follow because that seems the best way to win.

### POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

**Conventions in Various States—Democrats Everywher Indorse Cleveland—Republicans for Blaine—The California Platform—Douglas County Ticket.**

The platform of the California Democrats adopted Thursday indorses President Cleveland's administration and pledges the party to secure an equitable revision of the tariff, favors free coinage of gold and silver, opposes the subsidizing of monopoly, indorses the new Chinese treaty, declares that the party favors an amendment to the constitution, so as to have United States Senators elected by a direct vote of the people. The platform also favors the management of the postal and telegraph systems by the government, indorses pressure of the California tax cases against the railroads, and denounces corporations which have refused to pay their taxes. The platform, in conclusion, expresses a hope that Cleveland will again be the standard-bearer at the next election. M. F. Harper and W. E. English, of Alameda, Stephen M. White, of Los Angeles, and C. W. Taylor, of Shasta, were elected delegates to St. Louis. Niles Searles was nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Dakota Republican delegates are for Blaine, with Gresham second choice.

Delaware Republican delegates are uninstructed, but favor Blaine.

South Carolina Democrats indorse Cleveland and his tariff views.

Nevada Democrats indorse Cleveland, and declare for free coinage of silver.

Delegates to the national convention: Ex-Senator J. G. Fair, N. H. A. Mason, J. W. Dorsey, George Ernst, J. S. Mooney and B. Garragnan. For Congressman, George W. Cassidy was nominated by acclamation. For Supreme court, Wm. M. Seawell, by acclamation.

In the Missouri State convention resolutions approving Cleveland's administration, and also endorsing the position assumed by him on the tariff were adopted.

The Kansas Democratic platform instructs the delegates to St. Louis to vote as a unit for Cleveland, and in recounting the acts of the administration, special reference is made to the increased pensions granted to soldiers, widows and orphans.

Henry Watterson is one of the delegates from Kentucky.

Douglas county, Oregon, Democrats have nominated the following ticket: For senator, J. D. Bennett; for representative, J. C. Hutchinson, Wm. Ledgerwood, and Wm. Thiels for sheriff, B. C. Ager; for clerk, W. T. Wright; for treasurer, V. L. Arrington; for school superintendent, G. T. Russell; for assessor, E. H. Burchard; for surveyor, J. W. Lincoln; for coroner, Thomas Graham, M. D.; for commissioner, Henry Adams and Perry Cooke.

### CONGRESS.

**Continuance of the Tariff Discussion.**

Anderson of Illinois antagonized the protective system for having enriched a chosen few, and for having accumulated in the treasury a dangerous surplus, and controverted the position that the revenue basis would result in a reduction of the rate of wages to labor.

Cox, of New York, said he would be willing to reduce taxation in almost any way. He would do almost anything to get rid of the surplus, which menaced and paralyzed the industries of the country. The gentlemen on the other side said the Mills bill was a radical measure. He did not see that a 7 per cent. reduction was much of a free trade reduction.

Mason of Illinois said that of the majority of the committee on ways and means, six out of eight came from States lately in rebellion, and when he went through his district and saw the prosperous manufacturing and business men there, and realized that the gentlemen of the committee had no sympathy and no interest in them, it grieved him to think that the affairs of his district should be in the hands of such men.

Hermann, of Oregon, spoke in opposition to the bill, dwelling upon the necessity of coast defences on the Pacific coast, and pointing out that much of the surplus might possibly be used for that purpose. San Francisco could be pillaged and its great wealth dissipated, as well as other places on the Pacific coast, by means of foreign powers, through lack of protection.

Felton, of California, opposed putting quicksilver on the free list.

The Republican caucus committee is trying to agree on an opposition tariff bill.

Ingalls and Voorhees each held a public reception Thursday evening.

In the Senate the pension appropriation bill was then taken up, and after considerable debate and the offering of several amendments, which were defeated, the bill passed without division.

The Senate also passed thirty-five private bills.

At Belvidere, N. J., a workman dropped a keg of giant powder, which caused 400 kegs to explode, wrecking a number of houses, killing one man and injuring others, and destroying considerable property.

An additional deficit of 18,000 has been found in the late Kentucky treasurer's accounts, swelling the total deficiency to $247,000.

An Ohio physician lately returned from Europe says Blaine's health is excellent.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.