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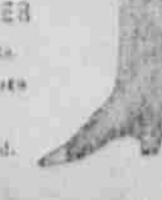

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

An Important Decision by Secretary Vilas—Mrs. Rawson Shoots Her Husband's Lawyer—Philip T. Sheridan Made General of the Army—R. G. Ingersoll to Nominate Gresham at the Republican National Convention.

SHERIDAN STILL LIVING

A Brutal Wretch Lynched—New York Delegates Solid for Thurman.

SHOT DURING COURT.

Mrs. Meekie Rawson Shoots Her Husband's Attorney in a Crowded Court Room.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A tremendous sensation occurred in Judge Jamison's court this morning while the docket was being cleared. Mrs. Meekie Rawson was impatiently awaiting the calling of the case of Rawson vs. Rawson, a proceeding of divorce, her husband being the well-known banker of Chicago. Col. H. C. Whitney, her husband's attorney, was sitting close to her beside a table, attentively listening also. Suddenly the entire court was startled by the report of a pistol, and Colonel Whitney was seen to disappear under the table. The shot was followed by four more in rapid succession. By this time Mrs. Rawson was in pursuit of the attorney with revolver in hand, and succeeded in emptying the weapon before she could be captured. Two of the balls took effect, one striking Colonel Whitney in the groin and the other in the left leg. The wound in the groin will probably prove fatal. Mrs. Rawson is under arrest awaiting the result of the Colonel's injuries. A bitter fight has been made against the character of the woman in the proceedings of the divorce by Colonel Whitney, and this is supposed to be the cause of Mrs. Rawson's rash act.

A FIEND HUNG.

The Murderer of an Old Man, an Old Woman and two Children Hung by Vigilantes

VIROQUA, WIS., June 1.—Andrew Grandstaff was captured while in bed last night by a Pinkerton detective, assisted by two local officers. To-day the detectives pumped a full confession out of him. He intended to rob old man Drake, but was unable to make him disclose the place where the family's valuables were hidden. This led to the killing of Drake. Mrs. Drake attempted to shoot Grandstaff, and he killed her in the presence of her two children. To prevent the little ones from telling, he then coolly cut their throats. At a late hour last night a thousand men surrounded the jail, determined to hang the brute, and proceeded to batter down the steel cell in which he was imprisoned. The scene was horrible. The prisoner was covered with blood, having been terribly mangled while the steel cage was being battered down. After a while he was reached and led out by the mob at the end of a rope, and hung to a tree.

A GOOD MAN REWARDED.

Philip P. Sheridan Appointed General of the Army by President Cleveland

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Cleveland has signed the bill to revive the rank of the General of the army, and has sent a nomination of Philip T. Sheridan to the Senate for the position. The nomination was received by the Senate this morning. That body immediately went into executive session and confirmed the nomination. Shortly before 3 o'clock the General was informed that the President had signed the commission making him General of the Army, and expressed himself as extremely gratified.

A TENNESSEE FAMILY FEUD.

The Jones and the Greenes at War—Three Persons Killed.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 1.—A battle took place between the Jones and Greene factions of Hancock county yesterday, which resulted in the death of two of the Greene family. The feud began last January over a bad fence. On February 13th one of the Jones family was shot by Dave Greene. Since then the two families and their respective friends have been under arms and several battles have occurred without serious results until yesterday.

IT WILL BE A GREAT EFFORT.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll to put Walter Q. Gresham in Nomination for President at the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Unquestionably a great oratorical event of the Republican National Convention will be the speech by Col. R. G. Ingersoll. He has been invited by the delegates of Illinois, his native State, to present Judge Gresham's name and has agreed to do so. This will be the Colonel's first participation in politics for several years. If Gresham is nominated Ingersoll is expected to take the stump in his behalf.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Secretary Vilas in the Case of Lyons vs. Ivers, Decides in Lyon's Favor.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Vilas, to-day, in the case of Lyons vs. Ivers, in the Lakeview land district in Oregon, decided an important case—one which involves the townsite of Harney City, Oregon. He holds that a pre-emption cannot be made of lands upon which there is a trade and business at the time of entry. Decision is in favor of Lyons.

Fell Heir to $160,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Dr. Coloig, dentist, residing in Oregon, father of Mrs. A. C. Cawley, who recently figured in the Failing murder case in this city, where the wife of Failing mortally wounded her husband, if all ever be proved that is required, he will come in possession of a snug fortune of $400,000.

General Birge Dead.

NEW YORK, June 1.—General Henry W. Birge, one of the famous commanders of the army of the Shenandoah, died this morning from paralysis. He was stricken on the eve of Memorial day, aged 58.

A Boy's Body Found.

PORTLAND, June 2. The body of Jesse Love, an eight-year-old boy, who has been missing from his home in this city several days, was found in the river below town yesterday.

Rain in Portland.

PORTLAND, June 2.—Rain commenced falling at 4 a. m. yesterday, and lasted two hours. Last night rain fell again, and cloudy weather is prevailing this morning.

The Wheat Market Dull.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The wheat market is dull. There are few shippers in the market. No. 1 shipping is bringing $1.30 per cental.

Sheridan Still Lives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1—General Sheridan still lives, and his physicians say he has a fighting chance of recovery.

Solid for Thurman.

NEW YORK, June, 1.—The New York delegation is solid for Thurman for Vice-President.

Wheat at Chicago.

CHICAGO June 2.—The wheat market closed to-day strong: 86¼ for June wheat, and 86½ for July wheat.

The Tariff and the Shoe Industry.

From the New York Standard.

Mr. Russell of Massachusetts made some telling points in the House debate. He declared that the prosperity of the great boot and shoe industry of his district had been much stimulated by the repeal of the duty on hides, and that if all tariff duties were abolished, including the thirty per cent. duty on boots and shoes, the American boot and shoe industry could not merely hold its own against all the world, but enormously expand. Mr. Russell gave a striking instance of the greater efficiency of American labor than European labor. He said the proprietors of an automatic soling and heeling machine invented in Massachusetts a few years ago took out letters patent in Europe as well as in the United States, and, instead of selling the machines, leased them for a royalty on each boot or shoe sewed on them, the number being indicated by a self registering device. Mr. Russell continued:

After that machine was started in this country they went over to Europe with it and introduced it into the great boot and shoe manufacturing establishments not only of Great Britain, but also of Germany, and at the end of the year they were very much surprised to find that their royalties from the machines in use in England reached only 47 per cent of what they collected in the State of Massachusetts. They were alarmed and suspicious. They knew that from the accurate construction of the machine and the certainty of its registering power it could not tell a lie about its own work; so they sent over one of the ablest men in Massachusetts in the examination of patent matters to investigate.

He came back and told them that they were getting an honest return from the foreign boot and shoe manufacturers, and that the explanation was that the best labor of England could not produce with those machines more than forty-seven per cent of the amount of work that was produced by the Massachusetts operatives upon the same machine. That meant that the American mechanic, with his enterprise and his ambition, standing at those machines, worked more hours a day at a greater rate of speed than did the "pauper labor," as it is called, of Great Britain; it meant that the Englishman quit work on Saturday afternoon and did not come back to work until Tuesday morning; it meant that he would not work as many hours or stand to his work as well as the Massachusetts workman, and there is the whole difference between "pauper labor" and free labor.

Universality of Motion.

"In the universe," says M. Elisee Reclus, "everything is in motion, for motion itself is the first condition of vitality. The firm ground, long thought to be immovable, is subject to incessant motion; the very mountains rise or sink; not only do the winds and ocean-currents circulate round the planet, but the continents themselves with their summits and their valleys, are changing their places, and slowly traveling around the globe. In order to explain all these geological phenomena, it is no longer necessary to imagine alterations in the earth's axis, ruptures of the solid crust, or gigantic subterranean downfalls. This is not the mode in which Nature generally proceeds; she is more calm and more regular in her operations, and, chary of her might, brings about changes of the grandest character without even the knowledge of the beings that she nourishes. She upheaves mountains and dries up seas without disturbing the flight of the gnat. Some revolution which appears to us to have been produced by a mighty cataclysm, has perhaps taken thousands of years to accomplish. Time is the earth's attribute. Year after year she leisurely renews her charming drapery of foliage and flowers; just as, during the long lapse of ages, she reconstitutes her seas and her continents, and moves them slowly over her surface."

WOOL GROWERS ARE NOT PROTECTED.

A Farmer Shows How Wool Growers are Deluded.

To the Editor of the East Oregonian.

The wool clause of the Mills bill has been talked about on the corners, declaimed about on the stump and written about in the papers, till the sheep men have a fear that their millenium is drawing to a close, and that Satan will be turned loose. If any wool producer or any other agriculturist in this country, had ever been allowed the benefit of protection there might be some reason for a scare now. They never have been protected and they never will be. I desire to prove this assertion without a tedious array of figures. Your masters, the dealers and manufacturers, have furnished all the figures needed. They try to bury you in figures. But you can gather from any table furnished by "your friends, the enemy," that about one-third of the wool used in this country last year was imported. When that supply was purchased they tell you they could have bought millions of pounds at the same price. You will see also that the wool grower of America exported five million pounds of wool. The kinds exported were of the same classes that were imported. The foreign market for wool, as for wheat in 1887, as in 1888, and every other year, regulates the price of Oregon wool. If the tariff were doubled your wool would go down lower because there would be less demand for woolen fabrics and a falling off of home consumption of our classes of wool. The manufacturers of woolen goods have two great lots of wool to buy, foreign and domestic. The foreign article has a price fixed by the great markets of the world, but the domestic clip has no market above the cheap rates of London, except when that rate is voluntarily given by the soulless monopolies that manufacture it. The whole clip of the country is inadequate to the demand of the factories. The purchasers put their heads together and say: "We must buy this year so much domestic and so much domestic and so much foreign wool. For the foreign article we will have to pay the London price; for the domestic we will fix the price one or two cents above what can be realized by the shippers." That the prices are fixed in this way is easily proven. Take the English market of this or any other year and you will discover that wool will bring as much if shipped there as it will bring sold here. Just the same as wheat raisers you pay freight, commission and insurance on every ton you sell. The writer was four years ago interested in a large consignment of wool that had been shipped from Oregon to the Eastern markets. It was decided to be a fine lot, after assortment and classification, as a great portion of your wool is known to be. The factory people and speculators, however, join together and give you lower grades than you deserve. At any rate, on the above mentioned consignment, we established the fact that we possessed a desirable lot of wool, and sold it at a figure 5c. per lb. above the offers of the American manufacturers to an English buyer, and it was shipped across the Atlantic. That little incident proves to me that wool-growers are in no way benefitted by the tariff, and that wool should be on the free list, as the Mills bill places it. It cannot possibly injure the wool interests, but on the other hand it will stimulate the market. It will give us cheaper clothing and double the demand for the products of our factories.

It is the fashion to cry ruin whenever an improvement is suggested. If a railroad is being built into a new country, there are old moss-backs to tell the purblind mob that it will ruin the home market and the teamster's occupations. I have known avowed and perhaps righteous indignation to be displayed on the subject, with formidable opposition to the proposed roads as a result; but every enlightened man knows the result is always the opposite to that so honestly feared. The cry went up all over the country that improved machinery would ruin the labor market, and I have known good old Missourians who thought it was a sin against Heaven to own or have in the house a sewing machine, or about the farm a reaper. It is well known that when the knitting machines were first introduced into the factories the employes threw them out by force and smashed them in the streets, and when they were replaced the buildings were destroyed by fire. Fifty thousand people rioted, plundered and murdered before they would submit to the use of labor-saving machinery. Now there is no laboring man so ignorant that he does not know that he more than his employer is benefitted by machinery. He gets better wages, works fewer hours, as an inevitable result of a cheaper production of any article to be sold to the people. The wool men, or rather those who are now disturbing the wool market, are straining at a gnat more ridiculously than those ignorant grumblers who oppose railroads, for fear they will injure the industries of the little towns, and almost as desperately as the spinners fought against the new invention, without half the reason. How any man in the light of even a limited experience, can fear a catastrophe as dread as is pictured by the alarmists, I cannot understand. At this age of free commercial exchanges, even between the States, the inflexible laws of supply and demand govern trade, as gravitation governs the tides of the ocean. If Oregon as a State had a system of tariff laws, with import and export duties, you would readily see that trade would suffer because not free; but it is contrary to reason that without duties your interests suffer from too much freedom. Freedom is for the producer and protection for the capitalist. That rule is inflexible.

A FARMER.

AN AMERICAN EVICTION.

Two Thousand People to be Forced from their Homes after Twenty-Five Years of Ownership.

From the New York Standard.

James City is a town of about two thousand inhabitants, situated on the Trent river, opposite the city of Newberne, in the State of North Carolina. It is a town of Negroes, only two white people among the whole population. The inhabitants are said to be fairly industrious and frugal. They find employment in Newberne as waiters, servants, washerwomen, longshoremen, etc., and earn sufficient wages for their comfortable support. Until a short time ago they were a very happy and contented set of people. But of late a change has come over them. They have flagrantly wronged a fellow man, and are beginning to find out that the way of the transgressor is hard. They have done evil, and now they are likely to be called upon to suffer for it. The story of the wrong doing is interesting and instructive. The New York Herald tells it in a recent issue, and from the Herald's columns we condense it for the readers of The Standard:

The wickedness commenced away back in 1862, when the Union forces were in possession of Newberne and the circumjacent country. A promiscuous lot of negroes, male and female, old and young, came flocking into Newberne, looking for freedom under the Stars and Stripes. They didn't come by single spies, but in regular battalions. There were thousands upon thousands of them. General Foster was puzzled what to do with them. Many enlisted in the army—others were employed in constructing fortifications—but still there remained a very considerable number, for whom something had to be done.

That was when the wickedness began. There was a sand ridge on the south side of the Trent river, known as Kimball hill. Nobody lived on it, nobody was using it, nobody cared whether anybody else used it or not. General Foster transferred the surplus negroes to this sand ridge, built them a lot of slab houses, and furnished them rations until they were able to provide for themselves.

In this way James City was founded. The negroes stuck there, and when the war was over and Southern commerce began to revive they found work, as before recited, along the wharves and in the houses of Newberne, and became a happy and contented lot of citizens.

But during all this time the James City negroes were wronging one of their fellow men—the owner, namely, of the sand ridge on which James City stands. We all know the old proverbs about the mills of the gods and about Nemesis, and now, the Herald tells us, the James Cityites are going to learn something about them experimentally. For the owner of Kimball's hill comes forward and says he is very sorry to inconvenience anybody, but he'd like to have his hill, which the unprincipled colored men have been using for pretty near a generation. He is a rich man, this owner of Kimball's Hill, and his name is James A. Bryan. This is what he said to the representative of the Herald who interviewed him:

I don't wish to disturb the negroes. I would sell them the property if they could purchase it, with the exception of the river front. That is so valuable that it would be utterly beyond the ability of the negroes or any friends of theirs to purchase it.

On several occasions they have been very violent and almost riotous in their demonstrations when I or one of my agents visited the place to serve notices of suit, or even to talk to them quietly about the matter. At such times I have always shown them a determined front, and have given them to understand that I was armed and prepared to defend myself. This had a proper effect, and generally quieted them.

Everything there belongs to me, including the churches, houses, crops and all other improvements. Some of the houses there are worth from three or four hundred dollars upward to a thousand or two. Quite a nice little sum when you consider that there are nearly four hundred buildings over there. Suppose there was even a nominal rent on these of say fifty cents a month each, you can see that it would make a handsome income of some $6,000 or $7,000 a year.

And the most melancholy feature of the business is that the Negroes, instead of quietly arranging to pay their rents and give up the river shore, pretend to think themselves ill-used. They have issued an address, in which they say that the land was practically given them by the United States authorities, that they have lived on it undisturbed for twenty-five years and have improved it from a sandy waste into a thriving little town with well-cultivated gardens. And they claim that to take away their homes from them will be nothing short of confiscation.

ALLEGED UNDISCOVERED GERM.—The reports which came, not many months ago, from Mexico and Brazil, stating that the yellow fever germ had been discovered and cultivated, and that inoculations with it prevented the disease, have been investigated for the United States Government by Dr. George M. Sternberg, a physician and biologist of great experience. He has become convinced that the yellow fever microbe has not yet been found, and that the inoculations made have really increased the effects of the disease instead of lessening them. His researches have been made under somewhat unfavorable conditions, however, and further experiments will be made.