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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

NO. 127.

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SENECA LODGE NO. 81, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. H. J. W. M. W. E. POTWINE, Secretary.

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IRON LODGE NO. 4, K. O. P. Meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall every Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock. M. MOREHEAD, C. S. GARFIELD, K. of R. and S.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

IRON WORKS DESTROYED.

Held Up Near Portland—Col. Donahue's Railroad Coming Through Eastern Oregon After a While.

COL. DONAHUE'S INTENTIONS.

He Will Extend His Road Through Eastern Oregon After a While, but Not Immediately.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Col. Donahue, of San Francisco, is in this city. He is the head of what is known as Donahue's lines, being the railroads running from San Francisco north through the valleys that lie close to the Pacific ocean. Donahue's attention was called to recent published articles, which states that his long stay in the East is due to the fact that he is endeavoring to raise \$3,000,000 to extend his road through Oregon to Boise City. "I have had an offer of \$3,000,000 in the East," said the Colonel, "but the extension of the road to Idaho is not my immediate object. The desire is to extend the road toward Eureka, and go into the Redwood country, where we would find immediate business; then we might take up the extension to Boise City through Eastern Oregon, where the route is perfectly feasible. I have already said that the route is located through all important passes according to law."

THE WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS DESTROYED.

The Fire of Incendiary Origin—A Total Loss—Partially Insured.

PORTLAND, July 29.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the boiler shops of the Willamette Iron Works, corner of Fourth and M streets. The building was a one-story frame 200x50 feet, filled with all necessary machinery for the manufacture of boilers, all of which was very valuable. The fire soon wrapped the entire building in a sheet of flames, and it was entirely destroyed despite the most strenuous efforts of the fire departments. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partially insured. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

HELD UP NEAR PORTLAND.

D. E. Clermont Robbed of His Money by Highwaymen on the White House Road.

PORTLAND, July 29.—It is just learned that at ten o'clock Wednesday night last E. E. Clermont was held up and robbed of \$25 by two masked men on the White House road. Clermont was riding in a buggy at the time. One man stopped at the horse's head and took hold of the bridle, while the other drew a bead on Clermont and made him give up all he had. There is no clue to the robbery.

The Portland's Win.

PORTLAND, July 29.—The game of baseball on Clinton and McCoy's grounds yesterday between the Willamettes and the Portland was won by the latter, the score standing 6 to 13.

A BLACKMAILER CAPTURED.

A Representative of the Portland News Caught in the Act of Blackmailing Mrs. Dr. Murray.

PORTLAND, July 29.—Poor, persecuted Mrs. Dr. Murray. Her name is again brought before the public; this time as the intended victim of a bold but blackmailer. Mrs. Murray, it will be remembered, is the woman physician in whose office Mary Schneller died not long since, from the effects of an abortion, criminal in nature. Who committed the crime has never been proven conclusively, but it is said that one or two newspapers in this city had all the evidence in the case looked up and had prepared for publication, articles very damaging to the woman whose name has been mentioned. It is certain that these articles never appeared, and a very general belief prevails that the aforesaid newspapers dropped the matter for a literal pecuniary consideration.

About the time of Mary Schneller's death the Daily News of this city contained an article in relation to the matter from which the following is extracted: "The sister of the deceased wished the warrant issued for Mrs. Sallie Doe (supposed to mean Mrs. F. M. Murray, the notorious abortifacient). No one knows better than Mr. McGinn that it is in everybody's mouth in Portland that the woman has committed these nameless crimes time and again, and that she long ere this should have been sent to the penitentiary. Perhaps he does not know that the threat was made on the streets yesterday more than once that if the district attorney did not attend to his duty better a vigilance committee would clear out a certain nest of abortionists with which this city is infested. The members of this foul gang openly boast that they can ply their horrid vocation unchecked as they are protected by certain officers of the law and Mrs. Murray has long been notorious and it is high time she was brought to justice."

It is not strange that Mrs. Dr. Murray is suspected. A look at her face while testifying before the coroner's jury was enough to convince the most skeptical, and yet Mr. McGinn did not like to issue a warrant for her arrest, giving as an excuse that she would not run away.

All other papers in the city were either silent or unqualified in their declarations that Mrs. Murray was innocent of the crime. To have her name coupled with so hideous a crime was not pleasant to Mrs. Murray, and but for the News she would have been fully exonerated by the press of the city. Hence would it not be

fair to presume that a retraction by the News would be a desirable point for the fair doctress?

C. H. Melsaacs, a man who has heretofore borne a good name in this city, has evidently been carefully considering the facts above related, and recently arrived at the conclusion that Mrs. Dr. Murray could be "worked" for more money and according to the story, took Miss Alice Gibson, a former patient of Mrs. Murray, into his confidence and concocted a bold blackmailing scheme. Last Wednesday Miss Gibson visited at Mrs. Murray's office and told her that an article, damaging to her reputation, was to be published in the News, and that if \$1,000 were paid to John D. Wilcox, proprietor of the News, and \$500 to the detectives who worked up the case the article would be suppressed. Melsaacs subsequently called on Mrs. Murray, and dates were made for further consideration of the matter. Several interviews were afterwards had and at each one three or four men were secreted in the room, at Mrs. Murray's instance, who overheard the conversation. These witnesses say that Melsaacs told her frankly that he was the duly authorized agent of John D. Wilcox, that he wanted \$1,500 for the retraction of certain statements against her character, and the suppression of others in preparation. He said it was worth more money to Wilcox to attack her than to suppress publication of the matter, but in consideration of her being a woman, he would make a bargain with her. Melsaacs claimed that he would not get a cent of the money unless Wilcox paid him for services. Mrs. Murray wanted some evidence that he was Wilcox's agent and he produced a pencilled note signed Wilcox, wherein it was stated that he would be responsible for all the transactions of the bearer. Mrs. Murray pretended not to be satisfied with this and told Melsaacs to tell Wilcox to send his receipt or come in person and make a verbal promise that he will retract what he has printed about me. She was assured that Wilcox was too smart to give a scratch of a pen in acknowledgement of money paid.

At this period of the conversation a noise was heard behind the screen and Melsaacs seemed to suddenly realize that he had been trapped, and remarked, "I have made a fool of myself, John Wilcox will have to put up the money to get me out of this town. I know I am guilty, but I was led into it by Wilcox." Melsaacs was told that if he would go into court and swear to what he had said about Wilcox he should not be prosecuted. To this he replied: "I dare not give Wilcox away, and will have to take the consequences." Melsaacs was arrested last evening. His bonds were fixed at \$1,000 and were furnished by W. W. Copeland, foreman of the News composing room, and one of the reporters of that paper.

Opinion is divided as to whether Wilcox had anything to do with the matter. And many have gone so far as to say they believed the whole scheme was concocted by Mrs. Murray for purposes that can be easily understood. Joseph Simon and Henry E. McGinn have been retained by Mrs. Murray to prosecute Melsaacs.

Hotel Arrivals.

VILLARD HOUSE—G. W. Babcock, Miss Page, A. W. Ochock and wife, Walla Walla; G. W. Hahn, M. Mitton, L. Keine, F. Lockwood, Miss Jones, J. G. Simons, L. Van Vleet, San Francisco; Dave Frifoung, Fred Leerone, Sells Bros' Circus; J. B. Saylor, Pa.; E. H. Clarke; E. Lyons, Umatilla; J. H. Watson and wife, Chicago; J. M. Walker, Stockton; J. H. Sullivan, J. G. Pope, Portland; W. W. Brown, C. S. Miller, O. R. N.; Joe Garrett, Saml Garland, City; F. & H. Grosheer, St. Louis; G. A. Waggoner, Corvallis; Mark F. Jones, F. N. Gilbert and family, Salem; W. B. Jones, Baker City; H. H. Ohrens, Fort Steele, Wyo.; W. S. Stales, Echo; Frank O'Harra, City; W. L. Matlock, Lena.

GOLDEN RULE—Mrs. E. Shean, Frank Gridley, country; G. W. Hanna, Cold Spring; S. Childs, F. D. DeMarse, Adams; Geo. Washington, City; T. D. Mills, John Parker, Union City; F. Bonville, Stockton, Cal.; T. Aken and Barr, Leadville; W. M. Wilson, Long Creek; D. Harrington & Bros., Leadville; C. Stokes, J. Flynn, Mountains; A. Pating, City; G. Warrington, Chicago; J. K. Greenfield, A. Hudson, R. Spikes and Brothers, Echo; Squire Deput, Weston, Wm Coy, Walla Walla; A. F. Oshen, James Clark, Wyoming; Rev. J. F. Brouillard, J. M. St. John, La Grande.

BOWMAN HOUSE—Louis O'Leary, Ireland; H. Black, H. E. Hervey, Will Devone, Andy Nelson, McMahon's circus; F. W. Karster, J. E. Collins, city; D. T. Fero, John Nelson, J. J. Scott, R. Luke and daughter, A. Gottburg, Walla Walla; J. A. Horn, Pilot Rock; Wm Rister, Frank Rister, Wm E. Wade, Illinois; F. B. Leach, Fremont, Ne; W. H. Bernott, Albert Combs, Ogden, E. G. Townsend, Huntington; R. Lesse and wife, Echo; Mac Smith; J. Harrington, Robert Dornor, W. H. Marsh, Harry Insull, Denver, Col.; J. L. Hensfield, A. Weber, Mrs. Wallace, Portland; John Owens; A. E. Kindley, Arkansas; Anton Belleo; J. E. beam, Weston; Mattie McKay, Butteville, Kan; J. S. Hughes, Pilot Rock; E. M. Rich, G. F. Rich, Triunfal, Cal.; I. Jarvis, Iowa; F. E. Davis, O. R. & N. Co.; Anton Ling; Aster Austin; W. G. Howard; W. F. Yarnor; David Johnson; Wm Badger; M. Clark, Oregon; W. H. Westfall.

San Francisco, Ala.: "The President who attached his signature to the first tariff law was George Washington." So says the Call, reverently. Yes, and so the first fugitive slave law was signed by George Washington, and the second was framed by Henry Clay. Therefore does the Call want that the country shall worship the fugitive slave law as an African does his fetish?

COPP'S LAND REVIEW.

Land Scrips—Names—Values—How Used.

The various warrants, certificates and scrips which may be used in the acquisition of title to public lands are known under the general term of "Land Scrips."

The most common of these are Revolutionary Bounty Land Scrip, issued in satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants; Military Bounty Land Warrants, issued for service in wars prior to March 3, 1885; Agricultural College Scrip, issued to the several States to aid in the establishment of institutions for teaching agriculture and mechanics; Supreme Court and Surveyor's-General Scrips, issued in lieu of southern private grants sold by the government.

These warrants or scrips can be used in the purchase of lands just as cash might be used, and fees to registers and receivers are required upon the location of all of them except the Revolutionary Bounty Scrip. They are therefore actually below par—that is, while the face value is \$1.25 per acre, they cannot be sold for quite that much.

Another class of scrip, known as certificates of Deposit, is that issued on deposits for surveys. The face value is \$1.25 per acre, but as they cannot now be used outside of the State in which the land surveyed is situated, they cannot be sold for that amount. They can be used only where cash would serve.

Several scrips of private character not locatable outside certain named States—principally Florida—have been issued, but are not considered of sufficient general interest to merit specific description.

Soldier's Additional Homestead Certificates will take any vacant unappropriated, unreserved, public land that has been surveyed. These certificates have been issued to soldiers, sailors, and marines, who had made homesteads of less than 160 acres prior to June 22, 1874, that they might be placed on an equal footing with their comrades who were by law allowed to enter 160 acres. The issuance of the same was discontinued in 1885, and persons entitled to additional lands are now required to go to the local land office and take their additional entries in person. The law forbids the transfer of these certificates, but the provisions are evaded by means of two powers of attorney—one to locate and another to sell the land. The value of these certificates is \$50 and upwards per acre.

There are several private scrips, varying in quantity from 40 to 640 acres, that sell from \$50 to \$50 per acre, and one—Girard Scrip—that will take only offered or unoffered surveyed land, because of peculiar wording of the law under which it was issued, is held at \$60 per acre. Sioux Half Breed Scrip will take unsurveyed public land. Improvement of the land is a condition precedent to location. A large amount of this scrip was stolen from the General Land Office some years ago after it had been located, and when one of the stolen pieces makes its appearance now, the scrip is cancelled and the location declared void.

In numerous cases it has been ascertained that powers of attorney have been obtained from the Indians through fraud, and the locations have thus been defeated. Notwithstanding these circumstances it is worth from \$35 to \$45 per acre.

Porterfield scrip is the only scrip that will take land in an incorporated city or town. A decision by the Land Department to the effect that it would take unappropriated lands, with improvements thereon, caused this scrip to bring very high prices. Sales at \$100 per acre have been made.

Valentine Scrip will take surveyed or unsurveyed, offered or unoffered, unappropriated, non-mineral public land generally, and can be located on mineral land in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Neither residence nor improvement is required. Valentine Scrip is generally used to take unsurveyed public land, because it is legally assignable and free from objectionable features. It is worth about \$60 per acre. H. N. COPP.

Independent Enough.

From the Union Scout.

The Baker City Blade, a Republican paper, gives the following information to its readers:

"The Union Scout is now Democratic from wayback. It has claimed to be Independent heretofore."

We will just say for the benefit of the Blade and all others who don't seem to know what the word "Independent" means that the Scout is just as independent as it ever was, and a little more. It is independent enough to have its own opinions. Independent enough to raise its voice for the cause it believes to be right. Independent enough at this juncture to advocate the election of the Democratic ticket because it believes that a crisis is at hand, and that a struggle has commenced between capital and labor—between the rich and poor—between a menial, shabby aristocracy and the Democracy of honest toil, which if lost to the latter, will entail upon them a galling servitude. Independent enough to allow every man a voice in its columns. Independent enough, if the principles of the two parties are reversed, to be a Republican. This independence we hope always to possess.

He is a Protectionist.

From the New York Herald.

Some one writes to ask us if Mr. Carnegie is a protectionist or a free trader.

Well sir, Carnegie told W. L. Scott that in one year of three hundred working days he made a profit of five thousand dollars a day. Protection enabled him to do that, but it didn't help his workmen any.

Is he a protectionist, therefore? We should smile.