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—BY THE—
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—AT—
PENDLETON, OREGON.

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THE MILLER CASE.

We republish to-day President Cleveland's celebrated letter in the Guilford Miller case, written in April, 1887. It is of especial interest just now because the same case has lately been decided in Miller's favor, and in accordance with the President's recommendations; and because it is not only a victory for Miller, but for some two thousand other settlers, whose homes have been saved solely and purely by Mr. Cleveland's earnest and fearless stand in the matter.

The department, following railroad-favoring "precedents," had gotten in the habit of deciding almost everything that came in sight in the railroad's favor, regardless of law or justice; so this case was decided. The Attorney-General, the Commissioner of the Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, had all decided against Miller and his home. But with unprecedented pluck he kept up the fight, and interested the attention of Mr. Cleveland himself, who practically reversed the whole of them, though of course he had no power to do so directly, and suggested that the case be dealt with "in such a manner as to prevent this settler from hardship and loss." So the case went back to the department, and now Mr. Vilas has decided in accordance with Mr. Cleveland's views and in Miller's favor.

As usual, Mr. Shulze was very indignant, and exploded his wrath at the time in the Oregonian, commenting upon which the EAST OREGONIAN then said: "Mr. Shulze says that in 1880 the location of the road, and the grant along with it, of course, was 'shifted northward,' so as to cover a different territory from that claimed under the 'location' of 1872. Exactly; this company has 'shifted' their location at various times and in various instances. For years they claimed, and held, and kept from settlement, one wide belt of land. Then, by means of amendments, long rolled through Congress, thinking they could retain the first belt and secure a new one beside, they 'shifted' their location, so as to cover a new and tempting field; and even here were not content with the eighty-mile belt, nor yet the hundred-mile belt, but put their paws upon lands still outside of the fifty-mile limit, claiming them as selected 'indemnity lands'; and all this, remember, years and years after they had forfeited their charter, broken their contract, and were allowed to retain all lands at all only by the too generous sufferance of the American Congress, and the cooperation and countenance of the railroad attorneys and agents in the Department."

Suppose Mr. Miller had dealt as loosely, not to say dishonestly, with the government as this railroad company has done. Suppose he had "shifted" his claim until it embraced twice what the law allowed him. Suppose instead of living upon the land he had waived five or ten years before doing anything to fulfill the requirements of the law, suppose he had been granted additional time and had still been derelict. Would any expenses have been made for him? Would the law have been stretched, and broken, and trampled completely out of sight in order to favor him and give him everything he claimed? Certainly not. Then why this distinction, this continued railing in favor of a railroad that would be denied to any settler, any citizen? It is quite time this Democratic administration wasumping itself out of the old Republican rut of favoritism to corporations.

"We are not particularly anxious now as to whether the Northern Pacific obtains all the lands it claims or not, if the matter could be at once and forever determined one way or the other."

The Oregonian, as usual, took the side of the corporation and censured the President, saying that he was "misled." Combating this proposition, the EAST OREGONIAN of May 31st, 1887, said:

"Mr. Cleveland's letter in the Guilford Miller case was one of the right ring, and the people know it. More than that, it was an indictment of the Republican party for the past twenty years. It was a lash which made the Republican leaders jump and wince and scowl and writhe. It was more; it was a blow between their eyes from a very large fist, which staggered and stunned them; and they are just beginning to get on their feet."

"And when they do, they do not say PENDLETON, OREGON.

the President's ringing words, every one of which is an accusation, are wrong in theory or incorrect in principle; but—he is mistaken in the facts about Guilford Miller's residence. But this is not clear. The Oregonian claims that the records show that Miller's alleged settlement on the tract in dispute in 1878, but did not make his homestead entry till December, 1884; and that in the meantime, between October, 1881, and December, 1884, he had made settlement on an adjoining tract, filed his declaratory statement for it as a pre-emption claim and commuted by paying for the same prior to filing his homestead entry for the tract in dispute. Miller, therefore, could not have resided on this tract continuously since 1878; hence his claim was fraudulent, and he could by no means gain title to the tract claimed as a homestead. Hence the President was mistaken.

"The President was not mistaken. He opens his letter with the statement that he had 'examined with much care the questions involved.' Further on he says: 'I herewith transmit to you the papers and documents relating to the case, which were submitted to me at my request.' Hence, it is evident that he had the record all before him, and examined it fully the whole record before writing the celebrated letter. Indeed, it would be absurd to presume that he would thus practically overrule the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General without a very careful and scrutinizing examination. And the fact that he had the industry and interest to thus examine, and the courage to thus overrule, will not be forgotten by thousands of voters—and voters of both parties. Mind that.

"But the President did not base his conclusions upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of Miller's claim. He does not anywhere assert or intimate that Miller's claim is legally perfect. All that the Oregonian claims against Miller may have been before the President when he wrote the letter, without weakening its force in the least. All that the President says about Miller's legal claim to the land is this:

"Miller claims to be a settler upon the land in question, whose possession dates from 1878. He alleges that he has made substantial improvements upon this land and cultivated the same, and it appears that he filed his claim to the same under the homestead law on the 29th day of December, 1884."

"He does not follow the example of Republican officials, and stop here to inquire if some day can be found in the title of this poor settler, so as to confer a favor on some great corporation. He evidently recognizes at once the legal principle that a person cannot gain title through defects in another's title, and applies that principle to this railroad corporation, as it has not been done once before in twenty years in these matters, except by Sparks. He does not quibble about any defects in the claim of Miller, as the Oregonian claims might have done; but he goes at once to the other side of the question and begins to examine the claim which the railroad company make to see whether they have any rights. Pushing his resolute fist straight through the flimsy web of technicalities and sham excuses and cunning quibbles which have so long hidden justice from American settlers, and behind which the people have been plundered of an hundred million acres of land, he stands face to face with the railroad company and says:

"What rights have you here?"

"If you attempt to deny Miller's right, and deprive him of this land, you must first show that you have some right."

"What is it?"

This is the President's evident idea. "Notice, he says: 'The points in this controversy turned upon the validity and effect of the withdrawal of this land.' They did not turn upon the perfectness of Miller's conduct. He settled; he cultivated; afterward he made a claim. Then the railroad company came in and say: 'This land is ours.' Now the Oregonian would have had the land given up to the company because, it asserts, Miller's claim was defective. But no, says the President, has the company any claim? If not, what right have they to take the land as against Miller or any body else who does claim? If they can establish a better claim than Miller's, and only in that event, can they deprive him. The President expressly bases his determination upon the fact that this land and much more, was found to lie outside the limits." But, he continues—and the language is a dagger plunged with a strong and relentless hand into the heart of a pet "policy" of the Republican party—but its withdrawal under our land laws was contained on the theory that it was within the limits of indemnity lands which might be selected by the company." This is in substance saying that the whole "theory" of giving to railroad companies great areas of land more than was ever granted to them was wrong, fraudulent, void, and in violation of the rights of settlers. And it is the truth, clear-cut, supremely necessary to be told, momentous—the eternal truth.

All this is republished because it is well to be remembered. There is not a settler in the West but has been befriended and protected by the President's course in this matter; not one but would be guilty of ingratitude to forget it.

AUTA: Mr. Harrison says a cheap coat makes a cheap man. We suppose, then, cheap whisky makes a high-priced man.

H. F. Johnson & Co., Prescription Druggists.

PURE MEDICINES,
CHOICE PERFUMES,
Requisites of the Toilet,
Stationery & School Supplies

Fine Imported and Key West Cigars.
Opposite Villard House.

PENDLETON, OREGON.

Particular attention to horse shoeing

Railroad Lands

Open to Settlement.

People having claims on Railroad Land south of the twenty-mile limit, should

CALL AT ONCE,

as their lands are in danger.

R. J. SLATER,

Office in the Association Block,

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July 24th

THE BOWMAN HOUSE

E. J. Norton, Proprietor.

Main and Railroad Sts., Pendleton, Oregon.

First-class in every respect. Near the depot and has every convenience. Terms \$1.50 per week.

Pendleton Meat Market.

MAIN ST., NEAR VILLARD.

GEO. J. IHRIG, Prop'r.

Having reopened the above Market, (Sander's old stand), we shall be prepared at all times to supply the people of Pendleton with the very best.

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Etc.

That the market can afford, and at prices all can reach.

John Siebert.

—LEADING—

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Pendleton, Oregon, Main St., near Webb.

A FINE STOCK OF GOODS

Just received.

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

In every part of the country.

NEW GOODS

An immense stock just received, which we are now offering at prices that astonish the oldest inhabitant.

DRESS GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR, SHOES, SLIPPERS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, CORSETS, NOVELTIES.

Men's, Youths, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Alexander & Frazer

MAIN STREET.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

T. C. WARD,

The most successful

PHOTOGRAPHER,

is now located in Pendleton, at the old stand at the foot of Main street, near the bridge, and for fine

Photographs, Tintypes, Enlarging and Copying.

Cannot be excused anywhere. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

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James Crawford,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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Successors to MARSHALL & SON.

BLACKSMITHS

AND

Wagonmakers,

Corner Main and Water Sts., Pendleton, Oregon

All kinds of Blacksmithing done in the best and prompt manner. Wagons, Buggies and hacks made to order.

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Particular attention to horse shoeing

July 24th

W. D. Hansford & Co.

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PUMPS AND PIPE.

PLUMBING Promptly Done.

MAIN STREET, PENDLETON.

A share of the public patronage is solicited

July 24th

J. A. HEALEY

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BOOT & SHOEMAKER

Main and Webb Streets.

Eastern Made Boots and Shoes in Stock.

Perfectly Guaranteed.

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DUTCH HENRY,

The Truck Man

DUTCH HENRY,

The Transfer Man,

WEBB STREET

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Dealer in Pine and Fir Wood.

July 24th

Will deliver wood to any part of town in four-foot lengths at \$4.50 a cord, and \$8 a cord for sawed wood.

Leave orders at the Oregon Feed Yard, on Johnson street.

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JOHN McGARRY,

—Dealer in—

GROCERIES

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First-class goods only in stock. Produce bought and sold.

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REAL ESTATE.

Cot. Main and Webb Streets.

PENDLETON

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July 24th

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