

PENNOYER AND ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The letter which we published yesterday from the register and receiver of the land office in this district is very significant in more particulars than one. To understand the matter thoroughly, the facts should be known. By an act of congress sections 16 and 36 were given to the state of Oregon as school lands, and these are disposed of by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer at \$1.25 per acre. Some of these lands are comprised in the Warm Spring reservation, and according to the rulings of the department, the board of the state is allowed to indemnify itself in selections contiguous thereto and in tracts of at least 160 acres. A portion of one of these sections lie on Matton mountain, unfit for any purpose except for grazing, and the number of acres of school lands comprehended in the reservation amounts to about 30,000. The board of school land commissioners, of whom the governor is chairman, selected small tracts, forty acres each, in the most favored portions of Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties, and a syndicate of three or more gentlemen sold these in advance for \$3.50 per acre. In order to make the title clear to these tracts they must be approved by the commissioner of the general land office and "listed" as school lands in the land office of the district. The selections were sent to Washington City, and that department asked the opinion of the local office. Before this the register was approached in the most attractive manner to approve these selections. In fact, he says in his letter, that the office was besieged in the same manner that the "bung-hole of a cider barrel is infested with flies" to do the bidding of the state officials. To the honor and credit of the register and receiver of the land office in this district they refused to do anything which would defraud honest, bona fide settlers out of their rights in the public domain, and plainly signified this in the letter to the interior department. To the discredit and dishonor of Gov. Pennoyer and other officials deeds were given to these indemnity lands, without the least regard to the rights of bona fide settlers or the integrity of the state. According to the letter from the register and receiver of the land office, these lands were sold in advance for \$3.50 an acre, and were selected in the most eligible 40-acre tracts in the counties in this district. The facts are simply these: A syndicate of three or more persons purchased these lands from the state for \$1.25 an acre, and sold them for \$3.50, thereby realizing a gain of \$2.25 on the purchase. We do not say that the governor or clerk of school land commissioners realized anything from this manipulation; but they were very anxious to have the lands listed in this office, and even offered personal persuasives if it should be done. The syndicate realized \$67,500 from this "deal"; but Gov. Pennoyer is too honest for the idea to be entertained for a moment that he reaped any advantage. Of course not. The only mystery about the matter is that he and Napoleon J. Davis should have been so importunate that this land office should "list" these sections. It could not have been in the interest of the bona fide settler, and must have been for the benefit of the syndicate which was making a princely fortune in the transaction. Voters in the June election should bear in mind that a ballot for Pennoyer is one in favor of this unblushing larceny of the public domain, in which the best land in Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties was taken from the public domain and from the operation of the homestead law, for the benefit of men who owned countless wealth, and who were eager to increase their riches by any means. Gov. Pennoyer, by the aid of his Greek classical erudition, may be able to explain this; but the honest toiler who is attempting to make a living on the bunch-grass prairies of the inland Empire, cannot be satisfied with any such sophistry.

WHO IS WRONG?

In this week's issue of our contemporary, the Wasco Sun, there appears a letter over the signature of Judge Atwater, of this city, which proves that gentleman to be more zealous than wise. At a Republican meeting held in the court house on the evening of the 19th inst., the Hon. L. Baker, one of the speakers, read a telegram from Senator Mitchell to the effect that on the 8th of this month a resolution was offered in the United States senate, by a Democratic senator, placing wool on the free list, and that the resolution was defeated by a strict party vote, the 17 Democrats present voting for free wool, while 34 Republicans voted against it.

The illustrations in to-day's Oregonian of the passage of the Cascade rapids by the Harvest Queen reminds one of the caricatures of "Freddie's State" in Puck. They are neither artistic or truthful, and we are surprised that a paper, with all the facilities which the great daily of Portland possesses should publish such slovenly duds. If a "stupid country weekly" had done anything of the kind it should have received the severest censure from all its contemporaries. Such cuts are a libel upon the artistic ability of the metropolitan, and can hardly be excused.

GOV. THOMPSON.

The great argument against Hon. D. P. Thompson for governor is because he has accumulated considerable wealth. If he had been a poor man now, it would have been evidence that he did not possess the necessary qualities of intellect, with the golden opportunities by which he was surrounded, to take advantage of them. His discernment, his knowledge of the proper methods of economy, and other faculties of the brain properly trained in the school of adversity and necessity, have made him what he is; and shall intelligent Oregonians respect him less for their possession? On the contrary, if he had remained a blacksmith, sheep-herder or surveyor all his life, any considerate man would have justly judged him to be a man of mediocre intellect, and unfit for any high position in the gift of the people. By sagacity and industry he has accumulated wealth and position, and should be entitled to the higher respect. But, while considering this question of the standing of the candidate for governor, let us pass on Hon. Sylvester Pennoyer. A college graduate, drilled in the intricacies of the roots of Greek verbs and Latin declensions, because there was wealth inherited and his parents were competently situated to give him a classical education. He was not forced to educate himself by midnight oil, when his limbs were weary with a day's toil. He, too, is wealthy, but is not entitled to the same credit for his accumulation that is his opponent. His knowledge of Greek sentences makes him the better scholar, but not the honest man. If our laborers will judiciously consider the qualifications of these two men, they will honor him who forged his own fortune in the blacksmith shop and in the camp of the sheep-herder, more than he upon who fortune smiled from his cradle. Mr. Thompson knows by experience the hardships of the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and his rights are absolutely safe in his keeping. Mr. Pennoyer, by translating Greek and Latin poems, knows that a portion of the human race are less favored than others, and can paint a glowing picture of their sufferings and wrongs. This is never failed to do, and to good purpose; but the man who has raised himself is more nearly of a kind and kin with our workmen, and feels more keenly their wants and necessities.

It is strange that Democracy, if it is what it claims to be—the friend of the people—should be ashamed of its record in the past. No speaker or writer can refer to its history for the past twenty-five years but that he is attempted to be muzzled by the cry of the "bloody shirt." An individual in journeying from one town to another must stand on a character, and why not judge a combination of individuals by the same rule. In every instance Democracy attempts to cover its footprints in the past. The greatest statesmen have judged the future by the "lamp of experience," and this is the only safe criterion. If Democrats will show a single measure which has found a place in their national platform for the past twenty-five years that has become adopted as a national policy they have a right to the respect and confidence of the people. But history does not give a single instance. How far different from this is the record of the Republican party. It has no ghosts of treason, of "equitable adjustment" or inflation to haunt it; but one continuous record of patriotic devotion to the union, of sound financial policy, and equal rights to all, by which the nation has maintained its existence and established its credit abroad. The present is a sequence of the past, and the future is governed by the present.

The unwelcome intelligence flashes over the wires that very likely there will be no River and Harbor bill this session. This will be a heavy blow on the northwest, as the public improvements now in progress are very necessary to the development of the country. When the lower house of congress became Republican we entertained hopes that a more liberal policy would be pursued in regard to opening our great river to the commerce of the people; but we are afraid that we shall be disappointed. Through the exertion of Mr. Hermann and Senators Dolph and Mitchell it may yet be possible to secure a special appropriation for the locks at the Cascades, and for beginning the boat-railway between this city and Celilo. If this should be done Mr. Hermann will receive nearly a large vote as he did two years ago.

The object of the Democracy in attempting to elect the candidate for governor is very apparent. The executive in his official capacity, and the patronage under his control, may have some influence on the campaign of 1892. Republicans, for this reason, should be careful that Hon. D. P. Thompson does not lose a single vote yesterday by a strict party vote, and there can be little doubt that it will meet with success in the senate. At the last presidential campaign the Republican party gave its pledge to the people of the country that it would revise the present existing tariff. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, drafted this bill, and after its passage by the senate the party will have made good its promise to the country. Democrats have prophesied for some time that Republicans would not do anything in the matter; but the logic of events will prove them incorrect in this as it has on many other questions.

The Republican candidates for joint-representatives for this and Sherman counties are Hon. R. O. McCoy and Mr. Geo. W. Johnson. These gentlemen are well-known in this vic-

inity as men of strict business integrity, and of excellent qualifications for the positions. The next legislature will elect a United States senator, and it is very important that a Republican should be sent to Washington City. These men are entitled to every Republican vote, and as the two counties have a Republican majority of 500 their election is assured.

The Republican county ticket is made up of excellent men for the positions from clerk to coroner. Each one, by reason of integrity and competence, is entitled to the party vote. While we say nothing against the character of any of the opposing candidates, Republicans can do no better than on the 23rd of June depositing a clean county, as well as state and district tickets. Better men, in whose hands county matters would be safer—can not be elevated to the positions, and their election should be certain.

The Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney for this district, Mr. W. H. Wilson, is becoming very popular as the campaign advances. We have heard from several districts, and are satisfied he will poll a very large vote for the position for which he has been nominated, and to fulfill the duties of which he is so admirably qualified.

Mr. Gladstone, the champion of free trade, is opposed to our exclusion laws regarding the Chinese. This is perfectly consistent, and we would desire our Democratic free-traders to march in line with him.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 23.—John Kaler, a young man employed at the Corvallis flouring mill, died at a sad death to-day. In company with several other men he was engaged in repairing the dam.

REAR RAIN IN NEW YORK. UTICA, N. Y., May 23.—Rain has fallen almost without interruption in the Mohawk valley since Sunday night. All the streams are full and overflowing. The level land reports from the surrounding country are that the rain has done much damage which will be done by floods. Farmers in central New York are discouraged at the outlook. Even on the level land the water is saturated until it is like mortar.

RUSIAK CRUELITIES. BERNY, May 20.—Sergei Cruik, federal, gives an account by an eye-witness of a Siberian prisoner at Tara. The governor general of Siberia ordered a woman named Konkova, who was dying of consumption at Verkhatk, to be executed. She was unable to rise from her bed, and a few soldiers dragged her in a semi-circle to the gallows, where she died. During the sledge journey other female prisoners demanded the removal of Governor Belokozki for cruelty, hence the shooting by the soldiers.

EXPLOSION AT THE NELSON MINE. SHAMOKEN, Pa., May 20.—At the burning Nelson mine this morning an explosion of gas occurred and debris was shot from the shaft 100 feet in the air, and the shaft was closed. The damage to the shaft has not been ascertained.

NO MONEY THIS YEAR. WASHINGTON, May 21.—Speaker Reed has refused to recognize any person tomorrow for the purpose of calling up the river and harbor bill. It has been generally understood that the bill was to follow the tariff bill, but it is expected that the speaker's action is given on the ground that the president will veto the bill if it comes in its present form. The bill, according to his ideas, is unequal, giving to some sections more than they deserve, while denying to others what they should in justice receive. The men who were dissatisfied with the appropriation for the river and harbor bill have been hard at work in the senate and at the White house, and if reports be true, will soon effect. The opposition of the president is based upon the fact that the present and governmental appropriations have been so increased that there will be a deficit of a surplus at the end of the next fiscal year. The proposal for the Texas deep water harbor bill, the Suez bill and the boat railway of the United States may be held up for the same general reasons.

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Marvelous as it may appear no one was killed, and the men extricated themselves it was found that only four complained of any injury. George Baier was cut about the head and injured in the hand. This is the most serious case among the injured. The track was blocked five hours.

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THE SLAUGHTER OF AFRICANS. PARIS, May 21.—Details of the recent victory in Senegal have reached here. The hero of the occasion was Lieutenant Colonel Archinard, commander of the expeditionary forces in French Senegal. The colonel captured the sacred city of Segou on the Upper Niger, one of the capitals of the Almoravids, on April 6, and immediately afterwards established it as a base of operations, at the same time taking advantage of a revolt of the natives against the king to secure all.

Advancing from Segou Sikerra, he marched toward Niara, the second capital of Almoravids, which lies almost directly north of the French station of Batoulaye in Upper Senegal. The king to cover his retreat fled to the village of Ousebougou, midway between Segou and Niara. Here his army numbering 1500 men was attacked by the colonel routed on April 25. The colonel returned

the king's forces and took possession of the village. The flight was a bloody one, and Almoravids was utterly destroyed. In the riot the king's forces were cut to pieces by natives of the French, who showed no quarter to the fugitives. The French troops included 400 white infantry and marines and some hundred natives. The allied snappers killed 1500 white infantry, while the wound d numbered seventy-two. Whendia's chief left Senegal it was reported that Colonel Archinard intended to occupy Niara and attempt to regain the French posts in Senegal on the route to Koulikari.

NOTORIOUS MEXICAN SURRENDERS. SANTA FE, N. M., May 21.—Porfirio Saita, a notorious young Mexican who has been hitting from Las Vegas officers of the past year, walked into the district court here yesterday and surrendered. He is charged with numerous petty crimes, and there is also pending against him in Santa Fe county an indictment as necessary to the number of three Rock Creek ranchmen the tragedy at the ranch of Charles Genevieve on Bear creek, this county, shows that it was a sort of general row with the herder, Charles Bense, in which the entire family participated. It started in a disagreement with the herder over half the wages, which he claimed and which Genevieve refused to pay. Some words resulted and Bense retreated out of the house and through the gate of the ranch, secured a shotgun and returned. The gun was taken away from him by Henry Helmich, who was present, and the boy went in and laid down. Mrs. Genevieve was also stabbed in the breast, and it is said is now lying in a critical condition.

ROCK'S ASSASSINATIONS RE PAID. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The house committee on claims to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill for the relief of the assignees of John Roach. The bill appropriates \$40,749 to pay the assignees, the amount which was deducted from the estate of John Roach, the late owner of the United States gunboat Dolphin for labor and material furnished in the delaying prosecution of the work and prolonging the time of payment.

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