

Weston



Leader

VOL. 2, WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880. NO. 37.

WESTON WEEKLY LEADER
 T. WILLIAMSON, G. P. McCOLL
 WILLIAMSON & McCOLL, Publishers.
 ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
 AT
 WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OR.
Subscription Rates:
 One Year (12 issues) \$2.00
 Six Months (6 issues) 1.25
 Three Months (3 issues) .75
 Single Copies 25c
Advertising Rates:
 One Square (1 inch) first insertion \$1.00
 Each additional insertion .50
 Two Squares, first insertion 1.50
 Each additional insertion .75
 Three Squares, first insertion 2.00
 Each additional insertion 1.00
 Four Squares, first insertion 2.50
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NEWSMAN'S LETTER.
 Some Reasons Why James A. Garfield Ought not to Receive the Electoral Vote of Oregon.
 DE RY, Polk Co., July 19, 1880.
 EDITOR TIMES: In 1873 I made a canvass of the State for a seat in the 43d Congress, and in the southern counties met many persons who were sufferers by the then recent outbreak by the Modoc Indians. Persons who had been despoiled of their property, and their friends, demanded of me that, in the event of my election, I should try to procure for them from the U. S. Government some indemnification for the losses they had sustained at the hands of the Indians. In a speech which I made at Jackonville, I pledged myself to do all in my power for the relief of those people. I stated that their claims for indemnification were meritorious and just, and referred to the act of Congress which recognized that character of claims, and stated that upon general principles of right and justice that loyalty to the Government and protection of the citizens were reciprocal obligations and duties. I stated that the Government did not hold the Indian tribes to be foreign nations; but treated them as their wards and protected them against any attempts of the citizens to hold them responsible, legally or otherwise, for any wrongs they might perpetrate. In pursuance of this solemn pledge, I did, in a few days after taking my seat in Congress, introduce a bill to provide for ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of Southern Oregon and Northern California by reason of Indian depredations in the years 1872-73. The bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and after much labor I succeeded in obtaining from that committee an unaniously favorable report. On the 13th of February, 1874, my bill came before the House, and was under consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Averill a Republican member from Minnesota, was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and as such, had charge of the bill, and advocated its passage. The debate is too lengthy, perhaps, for you to publish. Suffice to say, that I occupied all the time the rules of the House allowed in advocating its passage. Gen. John Peter Cluer Shank, a long-haired specimen of Republican humanity from Indiana, antagonized the bill, and uttered charges against Ben Wright and other frontiersmen, as the cause of the Modoc outbreak, and in his charges quoted many of Meacham's lies. I got an extension of time to reply to Shank, and the debate became warm and interesting. I had read to the House a strong letter from Jesse Applegate in favor of the measure, and was ably supported by Mr. Averill and Mr. Lowe, a Republican member from Kansas, and Mr. Luttrell from California. Near the close of the debate Mr. Garfield participated and spoke as follows:
 Mr. Garfield—I should have no objection, at all to the appointment of a commission, if the commission and the work it might do would bring any resolution on which Congress would be justified in giving relief. Suppose a commission should be appointed and its expenses paid, and its report made; what will we do with the report? The outrages and depredations were committed by one of two classes of persons; either by private robbers and murderers, or by public enemies. If by private murderers, then who in this House proposes to adopt the principle that Congress shall pay the damages inflicted? * * * When Buffalo was burned to ashes by the enemy in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the case was laid before Congress, and that was probably the strongest ever presented. * * * After a full and able discussion, Congress considered the laws of war did not sustain a demand for payment for ravages by the common enemy. * * * I move to strike out the enacting clause in the bill.
 Mr. Towne, of Kansas, said: I beg the indulgence of the committee of the whole for a few minutes, in order that I may state what the committee on Indian Affairs believe to be the right of public policy and the ground of public

right upon which this bill should be placed. I desire to say here to-day that there has been no Modoc war in any national or international sense. By the Constitution of the United States Congress alone declares war. The Congress of the United States has declared no war, and has recognized no war with the Modoc Indians. On the contrary, the United States was at peace with the Modoc Indians in a national sense. So the argument does not apply that, inasmuch as these Indians were a common enemy, compensation cannot be made for their depredations. What do the statutes of the United States provide on this subject? Is there no mode known to the law under the Constitution by which citizens of the United States shall have a remedy for losses which they sustain and for injuries which they suffer at the hands of Indians in charge of the Government? We cannot apply to the Modoc Indians the formula of a nationality, for they are not a nation; we cannot pursue them in a court of justice, for there is no process known to law by which they can be reached there; but the statutes of the United States have substantially provided a mode of relief, and the provisions of this bill are but a modification of what is provided by the statutes. It is not different in principle. By the act of 1802, the intercourse act with the Indian tribes, it is expressly provided that when any member of an Indian tribe in amity with the United States, in his own country commits any depredation upon the person or property of any citizen of the United States who may lawfully be in that country, then reparation therefor shall be made by the United States. The same principle is incorporated in the intercourse act of 1834. The guarantee is there given that depredations committed by the Indians shall be compensated by the Government of the United States, if compensation cannot be obtained from the Indian tribe. Now, we have upon this border thousands of citizens of the United States who have been deprived of their liberty or their property by the Indians, as others were deprived of their lives, and unless remedy can be obtained in some way through the Congress of the United States, then there can be no remedy for citizens in that condition. The courts are closed to them, and except through the remedies which Congress may furnish, our own citizens are defenseless in their property and in their rights. If the humblest citizen of the United States upon foreign soil is at all interfered with in his rights or in his property the whole power of the government—the army and the navy—is marshaled in his defense. And shall it be said that a citizen of the United States upon our own territory and within our own borders shall be defenseless and unprotected?
 [Here the hammer fell.]
 Mr. Garfield: I move to strike out the enacting clause in the bill.
 The Chairman: That is not debatable.
 The question was taken, and upon a division there were: Ayes, 85; nays, 64.
 Before the result was announced Mr. Nesmith called for tellers.
 Mr. Garfield and Mr. Averill were appointed, and the tellers reported that there were: Ayes, 79; nays, 68.
 The committee arose and reported to the House, and Mr. Garfield moved that the House agree to the report of the committee.
 Mr. Nesmith called for the yeas and nays, and there were 105 yeas and 85 nays, 99 being absent or not voting.
 Thus as you will observe from the quotations that I have made from the official report of the debate, Mr. Garfield did, in a cold-blooded and ruthless manner, deny justice to the sufferers by the Modoc outbreak. Mr. Garfield was a leader of the House, and chairman of one of its most important committees. He made no argument—worthy of name—against my bill, and replied to none, but resorted to a mere technicality and by the brute force of numbers cut off the debate, and defeated as just and meritorious a measure as was ever brought before any legislative body. I have never forgiven him for the act, and I hope that the honest voters if Oregon will act for

give him. In his treatment of the measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Modoc outbreak, the frontier settlers have a fair taste of his humanity and the sort of justice they may expect at his hands.
 Upon every vote that was taken, my bill had the support of a large majority of the Southern and extreme Western members, including Ransier, of South Carolina, and Rapier, of Alabama. Even the much abused negroes entertained a higher sense of justice and had more sympathy for the people of the frontier than the Rev. J. A. Garfield.
 If you desire to pursue this subject or test my accuracy of statement, I refer you to the officially reported debate, Congressional Record, Vol. 2, part 2, 1st session 43d Congress, page 1485.
 J. W. NESMITH.

"REMEMBER GETTYSBURG AND GENERAL HANCOCK."
 WESTON, Aug 16, 1880.
 EDS. LEADER On the evening of July 1863 began the movement in the late civil war which was pregnant with results, affecting the Union cause and the permanence of the best and noblest Republic ever established. On that portentous evening Gen. Hancock concentrated his force around the heights of Gettysburg Cemetery and Culp's Hill. On the morning following opened the memorable battle of Gettysburg, with Hancock at the head of the second corps and commanding the left centre. Lee ordered Longstreet to take Hancock's line by a furious attack on Cemetery Hill. The second corps was two hours under the concentrated fire of 250 pieces of artillery which poured out destruction on the Union line. This shock was sustained without flinching and during the attack Hancock in front of his lines stimulating his men by word and action imparting his own military bravery and enthusiasm to his followers. The shock of corps to corps, regiment against regiment, man to man and sword to sword was the culminating effort which resulted in the melting away of the shattered Southern forces. During this clash Hancock was wounded but the battle won. Had Hancock been less brave, less of a military genius what might have been the result? Vicksburg might not have fallen and the end of the civil war might have been otherwise. Why should not Hancock's devotion fealty to the Union be accepted unquestioned? He carries the honorable scars of battle contested in defence of the Union to day. Will he not defend our civil rights with the same courage should he be elected. Hancock's respect for the process of the courts when he took command in the south proves that he is above inaugurating any dictatorship. Hancock would not likely be "in the hands of his friends" for a third term as one of our too much honored generals has been. Any one who weighs Hancock's qualifications and talents in situations of difficulty and peril must be convinced that he is a man of great ability.
 Any republican of unprejudiced mind must admit the loyalty of Hancock. Otherwise no achievement can secure the good opinion of men. All men who have accomplished great and good deeds should reap the fruit thereof, some day. Honor Hancock and trust him as you did at Gettysburg.
 REPUBLICAN.

FROM LONG BRANCH.
 Our Washington Correspondent Writing at Long Branch—What the Wild Waves are Saying—Amusements—How and Where to Find Your Friends, etc.
 LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20, 1880.
 Everybody is supremely happy at Long Branch. The sojourners are happy because the glorious water gives them an opportunity to enjoy the sea shore to its fullest extent. The water is in a superb condition for going into the glorious breakers that dash over the sandy shores. The hotel keepers are happy because their houses are absolutely full and running over. Did I say they were happy? I err; for they are really unhappy because their accommodations are so limited that even cots will not supply the demands of the sunnolent patrons who through the corridors and people the verandahs. Col. Leland, our host of the "Ocean," has heard to utter an extract from Pinero that begins with a great big D, because he kept so diminutive a place, as though a cool thousand wasn't enough for any one man to lodge, feed and otherwise entertain. The hackmen are happy because they fare well just at the present juncture. The principal ambition of a great many of the visitors is apparently, as soon as they land, to get into a vehicle of some sort, it does not matter what, and ride up and down the avenue fronting the beach, and then they go home and say they had such a splendid time at Long Branch. The proprietors of the great pier are happy because the boats carried down from New York are loaded to repletion, and in order to get ashore, a disbursement of 10 cents has to be made before it can be accomplished, and so they are getting rich. In fact, everybody is happy, and it is a good thing to have it so. The "Ocean" is at the democratic end of the town, while further south it is considered more aristocratic, as there are some cottages located there occupied by swell people. One of the most beautiful of these places is owned by the President of Adams Express Company. It is my ideal of a summer residence, and he knows how to appreciate it. Gen. Grant also has a cottage not far distant, but it is rented this season to some other parties.
 The various hotels seem to have little coterie formed by people from particular localities. Should you desire to find a Philadelphia, you can safely get tidings of him by going to Howland's Hotel. At the West End the Baltimore ladies are most likely to gather, while at the "Ocean," western and southern people find a residence suited to their taste. It is the gayest of all the hotels, and the ladies say the hops are perfectly lovely. There are found some of the most charming of southern daughters, full of bright, sparkling, vivacious wit, whose very motion is grace personified. There are some terrific flirtations engendered by the near proximity to the sea, and in their endeavors to interpret the language of the wild waves, many a Romeo and Juliet have found their affinities. I picked up a crumpled bit of paper upon which was inscribed these lines, evidently showing that some one had a very bad attack:
 "On thy fair hand this glove may rest,
 Ofttimes and oft again,
 But ever within this lonely breast,
 Will I this sentiment retain—
 Of love for thee.
 And when life's fittal dream be o'er,
 Though in another sphere,
 With forms angelic I may soar,
 My spirit will be forever there,
 To worship thee."
 Long Branch was at one period the Mecca of New York excursionists. Coney Island, however, has drawn a great portion of the class of people who believe in cheap excursions. Therefore, the class of people are, as a rule, more orderly than they were in former days, making it a more agreeable resort to such as prefer a quiet sojourn at the seaside.
 H. G.
 Citizens of Independence school district have voted to raise \$1500 by tax for the purpose of building a school house.
 Webfoot Oil cures pain, internal or external in from one to fifteen minutes. Warranted. For sale by McColl & Miller.
 Use Oriental Tonic for preserving the hair.
 The new hospital which the sisters of charity intend to open at Astoria will be ready for dedication early next month.
 Evans & West, of Lake county, have driven a band of 400 head of fine beef cattle to California.
 Use Oriental Tonic for preserving the hair.