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OPPOSITION REPUBLICANS.

AN ANTI-FURNISH CLUB FORMED IN PENDLETON.

It Promises to Return a Majority for Chamberlain in the Home County of His Opponent.

From indications that have come to public knowledge it is no longer questioned that there exists in Umatilla county an anti-republican organization, which has already enrolled more than 300 voters, the number being increased every day. The men who are at the head of the movement are in each instance those who have been loyal republicans, who have voted with their party upon every occasion, and who do not yield to any one in devotion to the principles of the party. Judge Stephen A. Lowell is, perhaps, the best known of the leaders, and that he and his associates have been able to assemble more than 300 anti-Furnish republicans so early in the campaign is proof that the stand taken by the judge is a determining element in the local situation.

These anti-Furnish republicans will work with a will until the votes have been counted on June 2. And they propose to fight to rebuke the methods that have been employed by the Pendleton banker in winning the nomination. When asked for a reason why they are assuming this attitude towards the head of the ticket, one of them said:

"We believe that Mr. Furnish abandoned his former affiliations with the democratic party for the sole purpose of obtaining political good to himself. He never stood for any particular doctrine of finance or economics except that he was a democrat and stood by the platform pronouncements of the party. He never reads a book, nor discusses any phase of current issues. He was a machine worker, purely and simply, and represented that manner of operating in politics, and he represented nothing else."

"Before the election of 1896 Mr. Furnish talked with some of his friends, and discussed the advisability of making the change, placing the discussion merely upon the basis of his own interests. There was no mention of the principles at stake, not even the suggestion that he had altered his views upon the current issues, nor the statement of any new opinions that had grown in his mind as the country at large thought and acted on the measures that came up for treatment. It was a cold-blooded question as to whether or not Mr. Furnish could afford politically to leave the democratic party, or whether or not it would pay to remain with the party with which he had for all his life been associated, and which had honored him by election to lucrative office and appointment to positions in the federal service."

"Had Mr. Furnish come into the republican party because he believed that the democracy no longer expressed and enforced his views upon finance, then he would have been welcome. Many others did this, and have received courteous treatment at our hands. But, the apparent and undoubted selfishness of his move was enough to disgust all who knew him previously, and that is the prime reason we are against him."

"When he announced that he was a candidate for the governorship, we decided that we would oppose him to the bitter end. This determination was intensified by the shameful use of money, as we firmly believe, in paying strikers to go from place to place and control the county conventions, and also in the manipulation of delegates who were induced to support him upon the theory that he represented the rank and file of the republican voters in this and other counties. We make no charge against the majority of the people who are supporting him here, for the greater number, the far greater number, are free from all touch of

corruption. But, as everyone knows, there are always men in every community who are susceptible of influence by the use of money, and we charge that Mr. Furnish used money wherever he could, and he found many places where he could use it. There was expended an immense sum of money in securing his nomination, and that no one who is posted upon the situation doubts.

"We are out to rebuke the use of money in our party. We are doing what will make for better government, for the elevation to the office of governor of George E. Chamberlain will place there a man who was nominated without the expenditure of one dollar. He was named for the office by the unanimous voice of his party, and no one ever charged nor ever will charge that he has caused or allowed anyone else to expend money to secure him political preferment. For a man who stands thus for clean politics, who is not touched by the finger of corruption, who received and not wrested the nomination for governor, for him we will work and vote, for him we will stand like a wall of adamant, and we promise that Umatilla county will defeat Mr. Furnish in his ambition to dictate the politics of this state."

"Tell the people of Western Oregon that Umatilla county, the home of the republican nominee for governor, is going to give a majority for Chamberlain."

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PERISH.

Showers of Hot Ashes and Rivers of Lava Did Their Deadly Work.

The following account of the destruction of St. Pierre by volcanic action is given by a survivor under date of May 10: Mount Pelee, a volcanic mountain some ten miles north of St. Pierre, is the mountain which made a faint show of eruption about fifty years ago. On May 3 last it began to throw out dense clouds of smoke. At midnight the same day flames, accompanied with rumbling noises, lighted the sky over an immense area, causing widespread terror. May 4 hot ashes covered the whole city quarter of St. Pierre an inch thick and made Mount Pelee invisible.

At noon May 5 a stream of burning lava rushed 4400 feet down the mountain side, filling the dry bed of a torrent and reaching the sea, five miles from the mountains, in three minutes. In its rush the fiery flood swept from its path plantations, buildings, factories, cattle and human beings over a breadth of about half a mile.

At the rear of the mouth of the Riviere Blanche stood the large Guerin sugar factory, one of the finest in the island. It is now completely entombed in lava. The tall chimney alone is visible. One hundred and fifty persons are estimated to have perished there, including the owner's son.

As the lava rushed into the sea the latter receded 300 feet all along the west coast, returning with greater strength. A big wave covered the whole sea front of St. Pierre, but did little damage ashore or afloat.

Terrible detonations were heard hundreds of miles northward, following one another at short, irregular intervals, and continued during the night. In the intense darkness the electric lights failed, but the town was lit up by lurid flashes of flame from the mountain.

The terror-stricken inhabitants rushed for the hills in their night clothes, screaming, shouting and wailing, mad with terror. The Plissono family escaped to St. Tura in a small steamer.

Thirty-five persons, mostly children and women, arrived at Castries, St. Lucia, in the forenoon of the 6th and furnished the above details. The men remained at Martinique.

The same forenoon, but later, telegraphic communications were interrupted with both the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

During the afternoon of the 8th the British steamer Roddam, which had left St. Lucia at midnight on the 7th for Martinique, crawled slowly into the harbor of Castries, unrecognizable, gray with ashes, her rigging dismantled, and sheets and awnings hanging about, torn and charred.

Captain Whittier reported that, having just cast anchor off St. Pierre at 8 p. m. in fine weather, there occurred an awful thunderstorm. During the night he was talking to the ship's agent, Joseph Plissono, who was in a boat alongside, when he saw a tremendous cloud of smoke and glowing cinders rushing with terrific rapidity over the town and port, enveloping completely, in an instant, the former in a sheet of flame and raining fire on board when his boat disappeared. Several of the crew of the Roddam were quickly scorched to death. By superhuman efforts, having steam up, the cable was slipped and the steamer backed away from the shore, and nine hours later managed to reach Castries.

Ten of the Roddam's men were lying dead, contorted and burned out of human semblance, owing to the black cinders which covered the ship's decks to a depth of six inches. Two more of the crew have since died. Two of the survivors of the crew were loud in their praise of the heroic conduct of the captain in steering their vessel away from destruction with his own hands, which were badly burned by the rain of fire which kept falling on the ship for miles after she got under way. Beyond burns all over his body, the captain is safe, as is also the ship's agent, though he is badly scorched.

Mr. Plissono is believed here to be the sole survivor of the 40,000 inhabitants of the town, and all the shipping in the port has been utterly destroyed, the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company's repairing vessel going first, then the Quebec liner Roraima, Captain Muggah of the latter waved his hand in farewell to the Roddam as his vessel sank with a terrific explosion.

The British royal mail steamer Esk, which called off Martinique at 10 o'clock last night, reported standing off shore five miles, sounding her whistle and sending up rockets. She received no answer. The whole sea front was blazing for miles. The Esk sent a boat ashore, but it could not land on account of the terrific fire, which was accompanied by loud explosions. Not a living soul appeared ashore after the boat had waited for two hours. Fire and ashes fell all over the steamer.

Bought Three Thousand Horses.

J. S. Locke returned Wednesday from a horse-buying trip in Harney, Crook and Grant counties, and reports having been very successful. He purchased about 3000 head at prices satisfactory to his firm, and will start out again on the 24th inst. to purchase as many more, if possible. — Huntington Herald.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Bailey and C. W. Johnson, under the firm name of Bailey & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1st, 1902. C. W. Johnson retiring from the business. All accounts due the said firm are payable to C. W. Johnson.

SAM BAILEY,
C. W. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Simon Lewis and J. T. Garrett has been dissolved by mutual consent, J. T. Garrett retiring from the business. Simon Lewis pays all the indebtedness of the firm and collects all bills due same.

SIMON LEWIS,
J. T. GARRETT.

Burns, Ore., April 3, 1902.

MANAGE IN INDIAN HORSES.

GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE STEPS TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE.

The Authorities at Washington Take Up the Subject—An Inspector to be Sent Out to Investigate.

A recent dispatch from Salem says that for years the state officers have been in receipt of appeals from Eastern Oregon to help in preventing the spread of mange among horses, caused by the running at large of many animals owned by the Indians on the reservations. The Oregon Domestic Animal Commission has frequently corresponded with the interior department regarding this matter since the Indian agents refuse the right to the state authorities to destroy the mangy horses, which have become a menace to the horses of settlers and ranchers. Recently Dr. William McLean, the state veterinarian, placed the matter before United States Senator John H. Mitchell, asking his co-operation in securing some action on the part of the Indian department to help eradicate the evil. The state board, under the Oregon statute, orders horses similarly afflicted killed, but the Indian agent at the Umatilla reservation refused to allow this to be done with diseased animals on the reservation. Since Senator Mitchell has taken up the matter and pushed it with the department, there is some prospect of early action being taken.

The board has received a letter written by A. C. Turner, acting commissioner of Indian affairs, to Senator Mitchell regarding this matter, enclosing also a copy of a letter sent to the Indian agent on the Umatilla reservation. In the letter to Senator Mitchell the commissioner says, in part:

"Relative to the existence of mange among the Indian horses at the Umatilla reservation, you are informed that the matter of the existence of mange among the Indian horses at the Umatilla agency is at present under investigation by the agricultural department, with a view of taking measures for its eradication. In this connection you are advised that every possible effort on the part of this office will be taken to eradicate this disease among the horses of the Indians of the Umatilla reservation, and the agent will be expected to confer with and act in conjunction with the inspectors of the agricultural department, to the end that the disease may be blotted out."

The letter to Indian Agent Chas. Wilkins, of the Umatilla reservation, a copy of which is enclosed, says, in part:

"The matter has been taken in hand by the department of agriculture, which department, it seems, has received several reports as to the existence of this skin disease among the horses on your reservation. It appears from the statement of the secretary of agriculture, that a preliminary investigation as to the nature of this disease, has resulted in the discovery of the fact, that said disease is of considerable gravity and of a contagious character."

"Said department proposes to send an inspector to make an investigation as to the extent of the existence of this disease among the horses on the Umatilla reservation, and the possible danger of its spreading to the horses owned by the whites throughout the state of Oregon. It is the wish of this office that you lend all possible aid to whoever the inspector may be, in carrying out the wishes of the agricultural department, in order that this disease may be blotted out, and wherever you find it necessary, you should at once take active steps to kill the infected animals wherever you find them, and make a proper disposition of them. Of course, you will be expected to use due discretion in this matter, so as to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Indians interested."

Job printing—The Times-Herald

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