EAST OREGON HERALD.

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Of New York.

Vice-President:
SYLVESTER PENNOYER,
Of Oregon.

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W. R. BILYEU, of Linn.
E. R. SKIPWORTH, of Umatilla.

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Of John Day.

COUNTY CLERK.
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Of Canyon City.

TREASURER.
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J. D. DALEY,
Of Prairie City.

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Of Canyon City.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The national democratic committee having met in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1888, has appointed

TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE

Next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of St. Louis as the place for holding the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

All democratic, conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in an effort for pure political and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Ch'm'n,
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary National Democratic Committee.

STATE DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

M. S. Hellman, of Grant; J. K. Kelly, of Multnomah; J. F. Miller, of Klamath; T. J. Black, of Linn; Henry Klippel, of Jackson; Napoleon Davis.

D. L. GRACE, - - - - Editor,
JNO. E. ROBERTS, - Associate Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

ADVERTISE Harney Valley by a 3-mo. subscription East, only 50c.

THE Washington democratic territorial convention strongly endorsed President Cleveland's administration, and especially his effort at tariff reform, "in which he arrays himself on the side of the great masses of people against organized monopoly," and his wisdom in selecting Eugene Semple as governor of the territory. The 2 delegates to the St. Louis convention were instructed to "use every legitimate effort to secure the nomination of Grover Cleveland."

"Pernicious Journalism."

He professes to be a straight-out republican; and he writes for an independent-republican local paper; one evening late he sat with pen in hand, making most vigorous efforts to collect his wandering thoughts enough to get up an editorial for his little land organ. He knows his schemes for self-aggrandizement are anarchistic in spirit; that anarchy breaks down the barriers between the law-abiding, order-loving classes and the criminal element which is prevalent in every community; that anarchy under the pretext of destroying monopolies, ruthlessly tramples truth and justice under its heel, and strikes down every interest, public and private, that may seem to impede its destructive and sometimes gory pathway, for anarchy ultimately leads to death—he knows this; he also knows that a man of his capabilities can only build up the fortune his avarice covets through the natural anarchistic tendencies, or "independent spirit," of the followers he and his helpers can gather round him. We pause, he begins to write his editorial that is to crush the democratic newspaper advocating the preservation of law and order, and that will rally to his anarchist standard all lovers of the word "independent." He strokes his patient beard, and disconnectedly mutters within it as he writes. Our intelligent reader able "to read between the lines" he published last week will readily distinguish the unwritten from the anarchist's written thoughts; although the article is necessarilly lengthy and the matter local, it will repay perusal, even by distant readers, as to those students of mankind among them, it presents another curious phase of crankism:

"The 'long felt want,' it's (I wish I had a education, hence, I'd know why a word is wrong instead of blindly feeling it is so) other name is HERALD, seems to think that an independent paper has no right to be published in a county where Democrats are in the ascendency. (Not that THE HERALD ever said anything to that effect, but I will create that impression on the minds of the following I have built up here, on the ruins of truth, honesty, fair-play, and every other attribute of manhood I had to sacrifice to become the Self-Made Leader of all the Harney Country, that all Republicans and democrats in Grant county acknowledge I am to-day.)

"We fail to see any reason for such an assertion. (That is a neat insinuation—I do all the indirect lying, necessary, and the barefaced lying I leave to the guyascuttus, as he can lie out of a lie when caught, as easy as he can invent a new one). It seems to us that the county stands in great need of more independent papers and independent men. (If I can make the idea of independence of action stick where I put it, I can destroy party affiliation among such democrats as delight in kicking and scratching in a general way, and yet not lose a Republican vote—it will pay me to have Grant put a Republican vote in the legislature for Dolph, give majority for Hermann in June). "If Republicans and Democrats will reflect for a moment they will remember that when the business of this government passes from the control of one great national party into that of the other, the masses can discover no difference in their business; (of course, this cram will have no effect on a man that bought sugar under democratic administrations prior to 1860, 10 lbs. for $1, and the other necessaries of life at similar cheap rates, while under every Republican administration war taxes have prevailed till the masses have become organized for resistance, and "Reduction of Taxes on Necessaries of Life" has become a live issue between democrats and Republicans: ignore it if we must, the fact is there, and our g. o. p. knows money must lend its mighty hand, or the masses will get the upper hold on monopoly), only for the noise made by self-constituted political leaders, the people would not know that a change had been made.

"In case the administration of government affairs should fall into the hands of the Republican party, we ask who would be benefitted by the change? (a dangerous question; since any booby on the other side could answer if I was on the stump: Dolph, Hermann, and the monopolists that pay them for big land steals). None except those who secure a hold upon the government teat. (Dolph, Hermann, and me, and the guy; he's done us good service, has guy.

"Who has the last change benefitted? None but the successful office-seekers. (My editorial saddle is now complete, and I'm astraddle, with a Republican stirrup on one side, and a democratic on the other, so I can put my weight in either, according to pay—or withdraw from both. As every man has his price—mine's $1000, and the guy's the same—

"If, when the power falls into the hands of a certain (democratic) political party, the rank and file of that party (I mean that my democratic meadow-land settlers see this point) would have their crops mowed and harvested, their farms fenced, their barns and houses built by the party (our Kansas Republicans promised to give every negro a farm and mule and got more negro citizens and votes than wanted); then we could see some reason why we should spend money and time in securing the election of that party; but knowing as we do that such a state of affairs can never be (for if the millionaire-making Republicans of Kansas did not give the poor negroes either farms or mules, the economical democratic party would not be expected to build or fence for poor settlers—it is all it can do to restore lands my party took from them), it seems to us that we can afford to be liberal and vote for honest men (that misdirected letter of Hermann's published in THE HERALD let out all hope of parading him and Dolph and me, or my guy, as samples of honesty—too much $1000 exposures) regardless of party. (This paragraph puts my weight in my Republican saddle).

"Party lines are drawn by designing political leaders for their own benefit and not for the benefit of those they whip into the traces on election day (I'd better cut this out before it's printed, as I am, myself, "too well-known in Grant county" as a self-constituted political leader for my own $1000 benefit, for the Republican County Convention last month, to nominate me for legislative honors—gave me, as crafty winner of votes the Republican party possesses, only 10 out of 55 votes, and THE HERALD lived to tell it: do you wonder at us for trying to kill it in its infancy? I know democratic party papers 'disturb the peace' and designs of Republican party work, and did all in my power to prevent the straight-out democrats from establishing it, but I've no control over them, so we have done all I can devise to break it down: to lie it out of existence; pollished that it is a stockman's paper; that it is owned by Devine; sent petition papers around soliciting the people to not subscribe for THE HERALD; have implored them to read my organ and quit reading the democratic newspaper—but I must finish this leader for my own little paper, and then collect all my faculties to invent a new mode of attack on that HERALD.

"When we remember that nearly every boy votes as his father did, we readily understand that the masses take in political affairs is the result of the prejudice of education. Then, why be so zealous of party record when it means nothing but to aid somebody to obtain political office. We sometimes hear men assert that they would rather vote for a yellow dog than for a man (he meant me) who did not belong to a certain political party. In our estimation, such an assertion shows the shallowness of the person who utters it. (And I have my opinion of the men that snowed me under in convention!) "The old party issues are dead (Republicans know better), nothing remains but the empty names, but the majority of voters (democratic majority is 150) cling to the name as tenaciously as though the issues were a live. (There is nothing as tenacious of life as the democrat party: for 25 years we lied on it, misrepresented its views, swore it was for monopoly, used its sore-heads against it, in short treated it as we treated THE HERALD here, and its around more than ever) "What we need in this great and glorious government of ours is independence (anarchy). "Let every man dare to do what he conceives to be his duty (or what I desire him to do), regardless of party name (Democrat). "Where there is independence (to say all anarchists), there is intelligence. (I hope intelligent democrats who read this and see the true inwardness of it, will be too busy to talk, and too selfish to lend their neighbors THE HERALD, if that sheet should notice my move.)

A Choice of Policy. Consider Well and Choose Wisely.

NO 3.

The Oregonian complains that the Mill's bill does not make a uniform reduction on wool and woolens and intimates that republicans would support it but for this.—EX.

What do the republicans want anyway? Last congress Morrison introduced a bill such as the republicans now say they would support. But they opposed and defeated it then. It was ridiculed by the republican press as a "horizontal tariff bill." They now oppose the Mills bill because it is not a counterpart of the Morrison bill. They also declare that the bill discriminates against the North in favor of the South. The old, old sectional cry—a rag from the bloody shirt. The bill makes a reduction of $12,332,000 on woolen goods, the manufacture of which is almost wholly a northern industry, and $11,346,000 on sugar, which is chiefly a southern industry. The discrimination is imperceptible.

There is at present a tariff of 10 per cent on wool. That is, for every $1 worth of wool imported, 10 cents must be paid to the government. After adding this tariff to the expenses attached to purchasing abroad and shipping to the mills, it is evident that the manufacturers can not afford to import wool that is grown in sufficient quantities at home. But there are grades of wool not produced in this country, and which manufacturers must have, to mix with the home grown article. Despite the tariff, the manufacturers last year imported wool enough to add $6,390,000 to our already overflowing treasury.

This $6,390,000 represents "protection" to something or somebody. Not to the manufacturers, since they would be out that amount if they had not collected it from the people who bought their goods. Not to the wool growers, since the manufacturers could not afford to pay a good price for their wool, many of our wool growers shipping to "free trade England," as did Mr. Roberts, the Dalles merchant, and there selling for a better price than they could get in the home market. One of the largest wool growers of the United States assisted in framing the Mills bill, and says the tariff on wool has never "protected" him in the least. A committee of Colorado cattle men waited upon Mr. Mills and called his attention to the boot, shoe and leather interests, which are among the most flourishing industries of the country, supplying the home market and entering into active competition with "pauper labor" in foreign markets; the committee protested against the democrats "ruining" these and kindred industries by putting hides on the free list, and were astounded when shown that hides have been on the free list the past 6 years! The wool grower who really thinks his interests "protected" by the tariff, will do well to consider this point.

What benefit would our wool industries derive from having woolen goods admitted free of duty? At present there is an average tariff of 70 per cent on all woolens imported, and the democrats propose to reduce it to an average of 40 per cent, which while yielding an ample revenue, also "protects" our manufacturers from foreign competition, and strikes a blow at the trusts.

What do the republicans advocate? In 1884, the convention that nominated Blaine put a plank in its platform pledging the people that the republicans would "correct" the tariff. Time has explained the meaning of that plank. There are now two tariff bills before the country. The Mills bill represents the democratic policy. The Randall bill is framed on the lines laid down by Blaine in his notorious "message," fully endorsed by Republican leaders, such as Sherman, Edmunds, Ingalls, Frye, Hale, and others, and supported vigorously by Dolph and Hermann. This bill makes an enormous reduction on whisky and tobacco, increases the tariff on woolens, silk, and tin plate, and leaves the tariff on salt, lumber and other necessaries untouched. It fully deserves the name of "cheap-drunk-and-dear-clothes," applied to it by a disgusted Chicago republican. Voter, consider which policy best represents your interests, and vote accordingly.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDS. HERALD: To prevent the possibility of a charge of unfairness, the democratic caucus has directed a conference with the republicans as to the time when the debate on the tariff bill will close. While it is clear that every member of the house knows as well today how he will vote on this measure as he will when the vote is taken, the democrats, conscious of the righteousness of the bill, and knowing that its discussion will add to its strength before the people, are determined to give their opponents no chance for saying that the greatest latitude for for debate was not afforded them. Mr. Mills would be pleased to have the debate closed and a vote taken before the meeting of the St. Louis convention, so as to place the democratic party of the house in full accord with the convention, and will do what he can to that end; and if the republicans are honest in their statements that they want the democratic party to go on record in favor of the bill, they will agree to close debate on or before June 1st, and permit a vote by June 5th; but those who know are free to say that the republicans will do no such things. Today it is not thought that more than 5 democrats will vote against the bill, while at the least that number of republicans will vote for it or dodge. It will be a hard matter to get all the republicans to fairly and squarely face the music, but the whippers-in are at work and may bring them to the scratch.

Delegations of distinguished democrats left this city on Saturday and Sunday to attend the annual banquet of the Iroquois club at Chicago. Among the number was Gen. J. C. Black, commissioner of pensions, who is expected to respond to the toast, "A Triumphant Democracy." It is no presumption to say that among the eloquent speeches to be made none will exceed in pith, point and general excellence the speech of Gen. Black. He is the soul of eloquence, and has a grace and dignity of bearing that wins the confidence of all who see and hear him. Here it is most generally conceded that he will be the Vice-Presidential candidate on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland. It is not local sentiment alone that induces this view, but from every section of the Union the voice of the people is being heard in his favor. He is not the candidate of Illinois alone, but of the masses of the democracy in all sections.

The friends of Senator John Sherman are just now booming him with a big B, and express the opinion that he will be the nominee for the presidency at the Chicago convention. The democracy care little who may get this nomination, as it is quite evident that there is no prospect of the election of Chicago candidates.

As I have before indicated, there is a determination on a part of the friends of Blaine to nominate him whether he will or not, and you can set it down as a fact that the same candidates will head the tickets in as 1884, and the result will be substantially the same. If Gen. Black is placed on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, Iowa and Illinois will be added to the democratic column.

By many it was thought that with the death of Roscoe Conkling the animosity of his friends towards Blaine would cease; but the evidences of the last few days show that their hatred has increased, and on all hands the old friends of Conkling are out-spoken and assert that if Blaine is nominated they will beat him at all hazards. The position of the "Grand Old Party" is most deplorable. G.

THE President has nominated Melville N. Fuller of Illinois, to be chief justice of the United States. Two of the eight associate justices are democrats, the remaining six being republicans. With a democratic President, a democratic chief justice, we need but a democratic senate, and the great rings, trusts, monopolies, syndicates, and all the iniquities that have been so long fattening on the people will be gone; gone the days of prosperity for the few and hard times for the many, of heavy taxes for the workingman and no taxes for the bondholder, of workingmen paid in paper money and depreciated silver and bondholders paid in gold, of cheap jewelry and dear food and clothing.

THE republicans are badly hurt by Hermann's letter. At first they tried to deny its authenticity, but failed. Simon acknowledges that he loaned the $1000 and demanded its repayment.

—Just received, at W. E. Grace's drug store, the finest, best assorted and most varied line of Optical Goods ever brought to town. Call and examine.