

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The national democratic committee having met in the city of Washington on the 23d day of February, 1888, has appointed  
TUESDAY, THE 7TH 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, Chm'n,  
FREDERICK C. FAIRER, Secretary National Democratic Committee.

THE HERALD'S CHOICE.

For President:  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
Of New York.  
Vice-President:  
SYLVESTER PENNOYER,  
Of Oregon.  
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:  
W. H. EFFINGER, of Multnomah.  
W. R. BILVEY, of Linn.  
E. R. SKIPWORTH, of Umatilla.

FOR CONGRESS:

JOHN M. GEARIN,  
Of Multnomah.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JOHN BERNETT,  
Of Benton.

FOR JUDGE SIXTH DISTRICT:

W. M. RAMSEY,  
Of Umatilla.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY SIXTH DISTRICT:

T. H. CRAWFORD,  
Of Union.

GRANT COUNTY NOMINEES.

REPRESENTATIVE.

J. F. MORRISON,  
Of Drew.

SHERIFF.

I. J. HAGUEWOOD,  
Of John Day.

COUNTY CLERK.

J. T. MAEL,  
Of Canyon City.

TREASURER.

O. P. CRESAP,  
Of Canyon City.

COMMISSIONERS.

T. A. MCKINNON,  
Of Burns.

H. H. DAVIS,  
Of Lone Creek.

SURVEYOR.

G. KNISLEY,  
Of John Day.

ASSESSOR.

T. J. COZAD,  
Of Canyon City.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

J. D. DALEY,  
Of Prairie City.

CORONER.

M. DUSTIN,  
Of Canyon City.

It cost the republicans \$75,000 to carry Rhoad Island.

A well-known republican of Portland has bet \$500 that Gearin will be elected. The checks are drawn and deposited.

The political fight is a square stand-up between the democrats for the people, and the republicans for the monopolists.

OREGON needs the services of a live democratic senator in the U. S. senate: a vote for Morrison for representative is a vote for that senator.

The republican papers still maintain a sordid silence on the subject of Hermann's letter. None of them have published it—the Oregonian even refused to admit it in its advertising columns.

M. S. HELLMAN, a straight-out, unswerving democrat, left Canyon City 20th inst. for St. Louis, to stand by Cleveland and Tariff Reform in the National Democratic convention, June 5th. No better man could have been selected than he, to fairly represent the interests of the democracy of Eastern Oregon.

All voters desiring to continue the work of the Cleveland administration in laying the ax to the roots of the monopolies, great and small, that have sprung into existence and power during the past fifteen years, will cast his ballot for Gearin, so as to put a democratic voice in the House of Representatives, and cast another for Morrison, so as to put a democratic vote in the state legislature for a democratic Senator to represent Oregon in the United States Senate.

The editor of the Portland Daily News, over his own signature, May 14, accused Scott, editor of the Oregonian, of having been concerned in a murder; and other crimes. He also threatens to expose Scott's late deal with Jos. Simon. The Oregonian man is silent on the subject. Both papers are republican—sic him Bose, take him Tower! Poor old g. o. p.!

UNDER republican administrations the lands of East Oregon were given to the road companies; Cleveland sent in a bill, which, if not cut into, changed, mutilated by the republican senate into benefitting the monopolists instead of the settler, will fairly restore every acre to the people—then vote for Morrison, and in that way put a vote in the legislature that will help put a democratic senator in congress.

THE Federal party elected its first president in 1796, and after struggling with democracy for 32 years, and succeeding in the election of but two presidents, John and John Quincy Adams, it succumbed in 1828. The Whig party began its career in 1824, with Henry Clay as standard-bearer, elected two presidents, Harrison and Taylor, and passed away among the things that were in 1856, just 32 years old. The Republican party put its first candidate in the field in 1856—just 32 years ago this fall. Bye, bye, g. o. p.

THE people of the Harney Land District are indebted to the personal influence of democratic members of congress for the passage of that bill which was introduced in the senate by Mr. Mitchell 12th of last December; tinkered so as to leave out the Peter French lands before reported by Dolph in January; introduced in the house of representatives by Hermann in January; all this work was done in the immediate political interest of Dolph and Hermann in the coming June election as a proof of their efforts in behalf of the people of Eastern Oregon. Recognizing this, and knowing the inability of Mr. Hermann to get a bill passed, several Harney democrats, last January, interested democratic members from various parts of the Union in this bill, or it would have laid over so as to give the gentlemen the whole vote of the Harney country, on their promise to stand by the bill till its passage.

THE Ochoco Review of May 12th contains the following: "An individual by the name of Richards, a resident of Grant county, who acknowledges that he was one of the villains who make a practice of destroying dams put in the Silves river for irrigating purposes, and boasted that he was a law-breaker, was in town this week circulating a report that Col. Cogswell sold him out in a land contest case. If the republicans desire to malign Mr. Cogswell's character by importing such individuals as Richards to lie about him they can find plenty of Richards' stripe confined in the penitentiary at Salem."

Col. Cogswell is the nominee for joint senator for Lake and Crook counties.

THE Portland Times leader says never mind party this time but vote for the welfare of Oregon, because: "Were Oregon independent, it might be possibly correct to talk about politics instead of the state's interest, but Oregon is DEPENDENT, and very dependent at that. To-day the state is fairly groaning for an open river, and through that our commerce is virtually locked up. We want the Columbia in such shape our Oregon farmers can come down with their products and get what they earn, instead of paying the whole business out to railroad companies for freight. Besides this, we want hundreds of other favors, and if Gearin is elected we can get them."

To the Voters of Harney Precinct.

At the recent term of the Commissioners Court an order was made dividing Harney precinct into two separate polling places. All the territory south of the line between townships 23 and 24, and northeast of Silves river, within Harney precinct, will be known as polling place No. 2, and the polls will be at the Slough House; David Carey, Wm. Page and H. W. Lyons were appointed judges and F. M. Jordan and David Carter, clerks. Polling place is No. 1 at the school house in Harney City, and embraces all the territory of the old precinct not included in the new polling place No. 2.

HOME-SEEKERS.

Immigrants Coming to Harney Valley.—Large Numbers Writing for Information.—Need of an Immigration Society or Bureau of Information in this Valley.

Nearly every day a wagon-load of immigrants from California, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Utah, and other states and territories is seen in Harney Valley hunting a location. Every known source of information in the valley is being flooded with letters from the East, asking for a description of the East Oregon country. Some want to come immediately, others wish to start some time in the summer, while others again, want to find out the most advantageous section that they may prepare for an early start next spring. That section which is able to show the best advantages will be the one that will get the benefit of this vast immigration. Portland and Baker City have raised and are now raising funds for the publication of circulars, descriptive of the territory about those cities. These circulars are scattered all along the road, and sent to every party in the East that asks for information about Oregon. Harney valley is far superior to either of those places, but they, by letting their advantages be known, by advertising them in the East, are reaping the benefits of the great flood of emigration that is daily surging westward—benefits that Harney valley could secure for only the asking. Why not turn the tide in our favor? It can be done easily enough, by simply stating the facts in regard to the numerous advantages and resources of Harney valley and putting them in the hands of those seeking this very information.

V. J. Miller, of Harney City, showed us a letter recently from Wallis Nash, of Corvallis, in which he states that there will be a vast immigration to Oregon this summer from those Eastern states that suffered such severe weather last winter, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia and all the northern Atlantic states. Those states are over-populated and many will soon come west on that account. Last winter that region was visited by the most severe snow storms ever known, the thermometer registering as much as 68 degrees below zero in places, and large numbers were frozen to death. Many families will come to Oregon this summer rather than risk another winter in those sections. Where they will locate depends upon what section offers the most desirable inducements. Those inducements are right here in Harney valley—such as can be offered by no other section of the state. Let us be up and doing. Let our light so shine that it may be seen even in the far-away oriental states on the Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be trifling compared to the gain. Then let us not waste valuable time, while the other counties around us, which have not one-half as much to offer as the Harney country has, are being fed by immigration and increased in wealth and population, simply because they advertise what advantages they have, while this great valley is as yet comparatively unknown in the East.

Another letter to Wm. Hoag, general manager of the Oregon Pacific railroad, from Sweetwater, Tennessee, dated April 6, 1888, says:

DEAR SIR: I am in want of information concerning Eastern Oregon; myself and quite a number of others are thinking of emigrating to that part of the country. If we can find a favorable location in that section there would probably be twelve or fifteen families that would go next spring. We have been thinking most of a point on the line of the Oregon Pacific railroad. If you can furnish us with some items of information, with reference to this part, we would be very much obliged.

Respectfully,  
H. MARTIN.

This is only a sample of the letters that are coming by every mail from different parts of the East to everyone who is known to be able to give information concerning the Eastern Oregon country. What is now needed is a circular descriptive of this country to be sent by return mail to each of these inquirers. Everyone who owns property and wishes to increase its value, or is in business and wishes to increase his trade and income, should take a personal interest in circulating literature in the East favorable to and descriptive of the Harney country. Of course the beauty and superiority of this great valley will in time be known, and the country gradually populated, but if we wait for this information to find its own way by word of mouth, to the East, the present generation will pass away before the great future that is in store for this valley materializes. But in a few months this can all be made known and the effects felt, by a little display of such energy as is being shown by our sister counties and adjoining sections. Let everyone take hold and do his part and the desired end will be quickly and easily accomplished.

The Oregon Wagon Roads.

The topic of the day in Eastern Oregon, outside of politics, is the contents of a bulky pamphlet just received from Washington by the parties that testified for or against the three wagon-road companies.

From a copy we learn the following, which is of general interest: By several acts of congress under various dates, the U. S. government granted to the state of Oregon, certain lands of the public domain, to aid in the construction of wagon-roads, for the purpose of affording the people a public highway. The state legislature disposed of these lands to three companies: The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company, the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, and the Oregon Central Military Road Company, under reasonable stipulations regarding such width, gradation, and bridges as to permit regular use as wagon roads, &c. The land to be acquired in this wise: On a certificate of the Governor of the state to the Secretary of the Interior certifying that ten continuous miles of road are completed, quantities of land not to exceed 32 sections be sold them, and so on, from time to time, until the roads be completed; and the lands remaining unsold, revert to the United States. The following will show the length of each road, number of acres patented, and unpatented:

Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres
Length	Granted	Patented	Unpatented
Or. Central R. Co.	866,400	255,568.91	570,831.09
W. V. & C. M.	425,400	540,749.53	227,750.47
Dalles Military	177,207	628,140	12,310.27
Total	1,468,807	1,424,458.71	710,892.83

The plat of The Dalles Road was filed in 1869, 18 years ago, and the present owner is the Eastern Oregon Land Company of California. That of the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Road in 1865, 20 years ago, and the title to the road and lands vested at present in Alexander Weill. That of the Oregon Central Road in 1866, 22 years ago, and the road and lands the property of the California & Oregon Land Company of San Francisco.

As Eastern Oregon has been slowly opening her doors to immigration during the past ten years, inquiry was made into the right of the road companies to hold over 2,000,000 acres of land from settlement, on what had the appearance of a large holding on a small foundation. This has resulted in an examination by a special agent of the Interior department, J. B. McNamee, on behalf of the people, that bears every evidence on its face, of having been conducted in a spirit of fair-play to both parties.

Secretary Vilas recommends immediate action by congress for restoration of these lands to the public domain, followed by the Attorney General bringing such suit, or suits in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, as may be necessary for recovery of the lands in question. Every protection of the claims of all settlers' purchases from these road companies, is made. President Cleveland, the People's President, in the spirit of true democracy, speaks out in favor of the rights of the settler and against the wrong-doing of corporations; he concludes his message on the subject:

"The evidence which has been collected by the Secretary of the Interior, plainly establishing this attempt to defraud the Government and exclude the settlers who are willing to avail themselves of the liberal policy adopted for the settlement of the public lands, is herewith submitted to the Congress, with the recommendation that the bill which has been prepared, and which is herewith transmitted, may become a law, and with the earnest hope that the opportunity thus presented to demonstrate a sincere desire to preserve the public domain for settlers, and to frustrate unlawful attempts to appropriate the same, may not be neglected."

Who has the legal right to the hay, or timber, or pasturage, of the patented road lands? The road companies.

How can the settlers get a legal right to these patented lands? By an act of congress, followed by suit or suits in the courts on the ground of fraudulent obtaining of the people's public domain.

OUR READING DESK.

To our reading desk has been added the following:

WEST SHORE.—The April number of Oregon's beautiful magazine is accompanied by a supplement in colors, showing "The Olympic Range." Among the contents we note, "Seattle, the Queen City;" "The Moose;" "Farming on Puget Sound;" an installment of "Tom Norwood;" "By Accident;" "Southern Oregon's Healthfulness;" and "Northwestern News and Information" is full and entertaining.

THE CENTURY.—This superb magazine for May has as a frontispiece a pathetic scene depicting a party of Russian political exiles passing the column that marks the boundary between their native land and Siberia. The first article is Kennan's "Across the Russian Frontier"—by-the-way, before a copy of the Century is allowed to enter Russia, these articles of Kennan's are cut or torn out; "A Love Story Reversed;" "Sheriff's Work on the Ranch;" Lincoln's history treats of "The Border States;" "The Grayson's;" the opening chapters of the new serial by Henry James entitled, "The Liar;" and many other interesting articles.

DEMOCRAT'S—"Two Frogs" and "Springtime" are the titles of the two fine pictures the May number presents its admirers: "The Dress of the Mayas;" the conclusion of "The Red Wig;" two short stories, "The Rose Brocade;" and "The About the Maypole;" fancy work, fashions, hygiene, home decoration, etc.

GODEY'S.—This magazine for May is an entertaining number, and among its contents: "Schiller;" "The Representative from Racoon;" and "The Battle for a Birthright;" short stories, fashions, fancy work, etc.

PETERSON'S.—This is always the earliest magazine on our table. The June number contains: "An Unwilling Patient;" one of those steel engravings for which this magazine is famous; numerous fancy work patterns, and short stories; the conclusion of "Put to the Test;" and additional chapters of "The Mill of the Gods," etc.

A SHEEP MAN of Hepner, Morrow county, writing to the Wasco Sun, states that he has always been a protectionist, until he sold his clip of 1887 in Boston for 10 cents per pound, which set him to wondering if the price would really fall any lower were the tariff of 10 per cent removed; led to thinking upon and investigating the subject, he soon discovered that, while very doubtful that the tariff added anything to the price of his wool, it was evident that it increased the price of nearly every article he bought. He says:

"I find everything required is heavily increased in price to me as a buyer and consumer, by this same protective tariff. If I mark my sheep, it adds to the cost on lamp black 25 per cent; resin, 10 per cent; turpentine, 20 cents per gallon. If I require to dip for scab, lime 10 per cent; sulphur, \$2.50 per ton; any patent dip, 50 per cent. My wool sacks and twine cost me 40 per cent more; the needle to sew with, 25 per cent; my shears for clipping, 35 per cent more; a grindstone to sharpen them, 40 per cent. If I want to build a corral, the hammer cost 24 cents more per pound; hand saw, 40 per cent; fence wire, 14 cents per pound. There is not a thing possible to mention in the house, or out of it, required in the business, that is not similarly taxed and steadily draining our hard earned money out of our pockets."

VIRGINIA delegates to St. Louis are instructed for Cleveland.

THE Tennessee delegates to Chicago are instructed for Blaine.

NEW YORK republicans favor Dewey for the presidential nominee.

DAKOTA delegates to St. Louis are instructed for Cleveland. The Chicago delegates are for Blaine first and then Gresham.

THE Kentucky democrats endorse the policy of reducing taxes on the necessities of life, and instruct the delegates for Cleveland.

THE California democrats endorse the great tariff message, and the delegates go to St. Louis solid for Cleveland. The republican delegates are divided, half of them being for Leland Stanford.

THE Democratic state convention of Ohio, the great wool growing state, endorsed the President's tariff reform message, and instructed the delegates for Cleveland. The republican delegates are instructed for Sherman.

DEMOCRATS all over the Union are enthusiastic and harmonious—state after state wheels into line, cordially endorsing the administration and instructing delegates for Cleveland. Republicans are united in nothing except opposition to Cleveland; quarreling among themselves; and instructions to delegates cover a dozen rival candidates.

LAKEVIEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TOWN OF LAKEVIEW  
Lake Co., Oregon.  
AS IT IS VOICED BY ITS LOCAL NEWSPAPER & THE HERALD.

BUSINESS MEN abroad see that LAKEVIEW, Lake Co., Or., contains: 1 newspaper; 2 hotels; grocer; 2 saloons; 1 brewer; 1 undertaker; 2 laundries; 1 furniture store; 1 shoe shop; 1 meat market; 4 lawyers; 3 physicians; 1 surveyor; 1 land agent; 1 dentist; 1 druggist; 1 jeweler; 2 blacksmiths; 2 harness shops; 1 livery stable; 1 bakery; 3 general merchandise stores; 1 bath house; 1 milliner shop; 1 real estate agent; 1 saw-mill. Also, 2 Masonic lodges; 1 Good Templar lodge; 3 Odd Fellows' lodges; 1 United Working Men's lodge.

**Attention Farmers!**  
**WILLOW RANCH FLOURING MILL,**  
25 Miles South of Lakeview.  
A. SNIDER - - - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.  
PAYS HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR GRAIN.  
This Mill is in fine condition for turning out superior Work. Is in charge of a First-class Miller.  
**WE GUARANTEE OUR FLOUR.**  
The Highest Prices will be paid for Wheat. Highest Rates will be paid in exchange for  
**OATS, WHEAT, AND BARLEY.**  
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE.

**THE HOPKINS HOUSE.**  
M. D. HOPKINS, PROPRIETOR.  
This Hotel is new (House, Rooms, and Furniture) and offers courteous service to every Guest.

**A FINE BAR**  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.  
BEST BRANDS OF LIQUORS & CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

**FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**  
The Finest To Be Found in the Lower Market.  
F. P. LANE - - - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

**Two First-Class Billiard Tables.**  
**HARDWARE AND CROCKERY**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
H. SCHMENCK - - - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

—MANUFACTURER OF TINWARE.—  
Farmers need not incur the expense and delay of sending off for Agricultural Implements, as this House keeps a full stock at Fair Prices. Citizens will find here as complete a line of Hardware and Crockery as in any other establishment in this section of country.  
TINWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER. CALL AND SEE GOODS.

**General Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.**  
H. R. SCHLAGEL - - - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

Prepared to do All Kinds of Work in the Blacksmith line. Horse Shoeing at \$2.50 per head.  
—BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.—  
MADE TO ORDER WITH NEATNESS AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**  
Give a Trial as Seeing is Believing. A first-class Gunsmith works in connection with the shop.

**SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.**  
C. C. MALTBY - - - - - LAKEVIEW, OR.

—RIDING MATERIAL A SPECIALTY—  
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Latigos, Whips, Cinches, Chapsarajos. None but the  
Best of California Leather used. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 1-ly

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
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STATE AGENT FOR  
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Special attention given to all classes of Public and Private Land Claims; procures United States Patents for Mineral and Non-Mineral Lands, and Inventions; secures Pension, Bounties and Land Warrants; prosecutes claims of every kind against the United States. Fees reasonable. Ordinary inquiries promptly answered without charge. Correspondence solicited with survivors, widows, or heirs of those who served in the  
**MEXICAN WAR.**  
And who, if they have not received the same, are now entitled from the United States to 100-ACRE BOUNTY LAND WARRANT—8 MONTHS EXTRA PAY—AND SERVICE TO Pension, if dependent upon their own labor, or who are 62 years old. And with the survivors, widows, or heirs of those who served in any of the various  
**INDIAN WARS**  
Prior to March, 1855, and who, if they have not already received same, are now entitled to receive from the U. S. a 100-Acre Bounty Land Warrant. Those to whom was issued a Bounty Land Warrant for less than 100 acres are now entitled to receive one for the additional acreage.