

Democratic Ticket.

For President,

GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York.

Vice-President:

ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Ohio.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

W. H. EFFINGER, of Multnomah. W. K. BLYE, of Linn. E. R. SKIPWORTH, of Umatilla.

SHERIDAN was buried at Arlington Heights, D.C.

MAJ.-GEN. SCROFIELD succeeds Sheridan in command of the army.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER will not take the oath of office until the supreme court meets October next.

It has been discovered that Chinese are being allowed to land in Boston by the payment of \$70 per head.

The notorious trunk murderer, Brooks, alias Maxwell, was hung in St. Louis, Aug. 10th. He killed his friend, C. Arthur Preller, at the Southern Hotel, April 1885, robbed him and hid the body in a trunk.

EX-GOV. PORTER, at the earnest solicitation of the workmen, refused to accept the republican nomination for governor of Indiana, and a man named Hovey has received the nomination.

The Cubans are reported industriously agitating the question of annexation to the United States. In many respects, Cuba would be a valuable acquisition. The population is not very desirable, but the island is very rich.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Cooper's Union, in New York city, Aug. 6th, by the League of American Workingmen.

Morton has formally resigned his position as one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The fact of his connection with this road was being used against the republican ticket in New York.

BLAINE landed in New York Aug. 11th, and was given a reception so enthusiastic that Ah Ben must have felt blue long ago. He made one of his usual jingo speeches, in which he denounced free trade as a measure in England's interest.

On Aug. 6th, a delegation of the Hocking valley coal miners called on Thurman, and asked him to visit the valley and address the miners. He promised to do so. He is very popular among the miners of Hocking valley, because some years ago when there was trouble between them and their employers about the wages, and it was left to Judge Thurman to arbitrate, he, upon investigation, decided in favor of the miners.

L. P. DREXEL, of the firm of Drexel & Co., of Oakland, Cal., here has a jute bag factory, has suddenly become famous—in fact, more so than he wished to be. It came about by his announcing one day that he would not support the democratic ticket; he had been a democrat ever since he emigrated here from Scotland, but he wanted nothing more to do with a party that advocated a policy that was ruinous to the interests of American laborers.

Judge Frank T. Ried, late republican candidate for governor of Tennessee in 1884. F. S. Christenson, formerly assistant secretary of state of Minnesota. Henry S. Hotchkiss, of Brooklyn, late republican member of the New York legislature. Crawford D. Henning, winner of the first literary prize of the Protective League in 1887, whose former studies made him a tariff reformer. Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Owen Lovejoy, grand old man of the abolitionist martyr. Aahlah P. Fitch, member of congress from New York.

The resolutions adopted by the Resolute Assembly, No. 4870, of the Knights of Labor, at Portland, Or., Aug. 1st, 1888, run as follows:

Resolved, That this assembly do all in its power to help any party who will come to this city for the purpose of starting a shoe manufactory, and will do all we can in introducing the goods that are manufactured in said works on condition that they employ white labor only.

Resolved, That we will help to defeat any party who favors Chinese emigration to this coast.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every labor man or labor party in this order, or whatever order that has labor for its motto, to keep the Chinese from our door.

Resolved, That the labor party prefer cheap food and clothes in preference to cheap whisky and tobacco, and this assembly cannot vote for any party who has free whisky on its platform; therefore

Resolved, That this assembly will work hard for the election of Cleveland and Thurman next November, so that labor may have a hearing and not be trod down by railroad kings.

When the petition to congress, against lumber being placed on the free list because the industry would be ruined by Canadian competition, was being circulated for signatures, it was presented to Gov. Pennoyer. The governor looked quizzically at his visitor and said:

"You know my views on this matter; why do you bring that paper to me?"

"Because you are largely interested in lumber," was the answer.

"Oh, this is an appeal to my selfishness," said the governor. Then he added, "My friend, before I would acknowledge myself such a goose as unable to compete with those fellows across the line, I would quit the business."

"But they use Chinese labor."

The governor showed his visitor a number of white laborers in his lumber yard laying up board piles, and said triumphantly:

"I wouldn't give one of those stalwart fellows for three of your pig-tail Celestials."

The Philadelphia Times, a protectionist paper in its general policy, has been arguing in favor of free wool, in the center of the woolen manufactures of the United States.

After showing that under the existing tariff American manufacturers produce 62 per cent of the woolen goods consumed in this country, and foreigners 47 per cent, while our people are taxed 60 per cent for woolen goods, it adds:

"Free wool and reduced taxes on the necessities of life would double our woolen products, would double home labor in the woolen industries; would cheapen woollens over one hundred millions to home consumers, and would give our whole home markets to our home industry."

San Francisco Examiner. THE memorial to congress from the citizens of San Francisco, asking that the committee now investigating the contract labor frauds shall come to the Coast and look into the methods by which thousands of Chinese are being landed here; also demanding the impeachment and removal of the two crooked Federal judges, Sawyer and Salin, has been reported in the House, printed in the Congressional Record, and referred to the judiciary and immigration committees.

The Question of Flappers.

The Chronicle announces the discovery of a constant stream of democrats going over to Harrison and high taxes, and remarks that it has not heard the name of any republicans engaged in a corresponding movement towards Cleveland and tariff reform. Well, here are just a few names that we happen to remember at this moment:

Calvin Egerton, of Los Angeles. Seth Lowe, late republican mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. Rev. Dr. Storrs. Ex-Gov. D. T. Farnsworth, of West Virginia.

Arthur T. Lyman, a prominent republican manufacturer of Boston. Maj. A. D. Pierce, late chairman of the republican congressional committee, of the 20th Illinois district.

Judge Frank T. Ried, late republican candidate for governor of Tennessee in 1884.

F. S. Christenson, formerly assistant secretary of state of Minnesota.

Henry S. Hotchkiss, of Brooklyn, late republican member of the New York legislature.

Crawford D. Henning, winner of the first literary prize of the Protective League in 1887, whose former studies made him a tariff reformer.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Owen Lovejoy, grand old man of the abolitionist martyr.

Aahlah P. Fitch, member of congress from New York.

A. R. Anderson, member of congress from Iowa, who although elected as an independent, has heretofore always declared his entire sympathy with the general purpose of the republican party.

Robt. T. Lincoln may support Harrison, but he is a member of the Tariff Reform League.

Journalistically there has been a steady democratic gain. Not one of the important republican papers that refused to support Blaine in 1884 has gone back to that party, and the secession has been reinforced this year by the Providence Journal, the leading republican organ of Rhode Island; the Christian Union; Norden, the greatest Norwegian journal of the country; the California Democrat, the San Francisco Report, and numbers of smaller publications. Meanwhile, the Chicago Tribune, the Omaha Bee, the Philadelphia Telegraph and the Indianapolis News are giving Harrison support of a kind more damaging than open opposition.

In New York, the republican ticket is advocated by only one journal of the first rank, the Tribune, and that comes far down the list in point of circulation. The World, Sun, Herald, Times, Star, and Evening Post are all enthusiastically for Cleveland.

Even more significant than party changes, is the attitude of the labor element. This, both journalistically and personally, is almost solid for tariff reform. Almost all the labor representatives in congress voted for the Mills bill. The drift of sentiment is easy to catch. It is away from cheap whisky and high priced necessities and towards Cleveland, Thurman and lower taxes.—San Francisco Examiner.

2,000 Indianapolis Workmen.

A very significant and sensational affair occurred in Indianapolis, on the evening of Aug. 2d. A large meeting of laboring men split on the proposition to go to Porter's residence and urge him to accept the republican nomination for governor. About 130 were received by Porter, but nothing beyond an interchange of compliments and courtesies occurred.

The large majority, consisting of about 2,000, refused to go, and passed a series of resolutions advising Porter to keep out of the fight, and denouncing Harrison.

The more pointed of the resolutions were as follows: "Now, therefore, we, a popular gathering of workmen, representatives of the several industries of the city of Indianapolis, irrespective of party, here assembled, declare that we are unalterably opposed to the election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, because his life and official record fully demonstrates that he is blindly wedded to the corporate powers of the country and has no proper regard for the interests of labor.

That we are not to be longer deceived by a system of extortionate war taxation, although denominated "Protection," which demands tribute from the millions of wage-workers for the benefit of wealthy trusts and combines.

That to become a candidate on the republican state ticket is to adopt Benjamin Harrison's record and the platform on which he stands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely advise the Hon. Albert G. Porter, who has heretofore evinced a spirit of friendship toward the workmen of Indiana, that he shall not, at this late day in life, place himself in an attitude of hostility to their interests, or lend himself to his personal enemies who would thus use him in an hour of dire extremity for their own selfish purposes and bring upon his own head final humiliation and defeat."

MR. BLAINE'S home-coming on the splendid new steamer which sails to-day is with omens of unexampled victory for the American cause of which he is the foremost popular champion.—Mail and Express.

What a howling pity it is that he is not coming home on a brand new American-built ship, flying the star-spangled banner at her mizzen gaff! What a reception he would have then! But American steamships, thanks to the republican system of crushing out certain industries in order to pay bounties to others, are not ploughing the raging main nowadays. The new steamship, City of New York, is practically owned in this country, but Mr. Blaine's party has made it impossible for her to sail under the American flag.—N. Y. World.

LAND NEWS. New Foreign-Born Persons May Acquire Title to Public Lands.

Persons of foreign birth and parentage who have not been naturalized, nor declared their intention to become citizens of the United States nor received honorable discharges from the military or naval service of the government, may purchase lands at private entry within the states and may acquire title to mineral lands within the territories.

It was probably the intention of the lawmakers, when enacting the law on this subject passed by the last congress, to prevent the acquisition by aliens of title to agricultural lands in the several territories, and, as the law has not been construed by the courts or the interior department, it may be that the object has been attained. I am of opinion, however, that it is very doubtful whether the right to purchase land at private entry in the territories—if any can be found subject to such entry—has been denied to foreigners by said act.

In ordinary cases of entry under the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, an alien who has declared his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States may acquire title to public land.

An entry may be initiated under the homestead law by one who has made the declaration of intention respecting citizenship, but the naturalization must be complete before title can be perfected.

In the administration of the public land laws, an honorable discharge from the military or naval service of the United States is considered as equivalent to a declaration of intention to become a citizen so far as relates to the initiation of a claim.

A declaration of intention by an entryman, who dies before being fully naturalized, is deemed equivalent to a declaration by his widow or minor children. An alien can acquire no rights, as against an adverse claimant, by settlement upon public land. Such settler's rights, in the absence of adverse claim will relate back to date of original settlement upon becoming naturalized.

The alien heirs of a deceased homesteader may purchase under section 2, act June 15, 1880, unless forbidden by the alien act referred to above.

The son whose name to this country as a minor with his father, and whose father—still living—has only declared his intention to become a citizen, is not qualified to make entry without having filed his own declaration of intention.

An alien who has been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, may initiate a homestead entry but must take out citizenship papers before he can complete his entry and receive patent.

The nineteen-year-old daughter of a person who had declared his intention to become a citizen, but had not yet received his final citizenship papers, may in person or by guardian make proof upon the homestead of her deceased father, provided she shall have continued either in person or by proxy to cultivate and reside on the land embraced, and is able to show that she has taken the oaths required by naturalization laws.

The full naturalization of an alien naturalizes his wife and all minor children.

The marriage of an alien woman to an American citizen endows her with citizenship.

The children of an alien who were minors at the date of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, must complete their naturalization in the event that the citizenship of the father was not completed prior to the attainment by them of their majorities.

An alien who immigrates during his minority and remains until after his majority must become naturalized if he desires to exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

Alien women may be naturalized the same as foreign born men, the proceeding being precisely similar.

The rules respecting citizenship in relation to entries of public lands apply to all alike without regard to sex. HENRY N. COPP.

An engineer, Jack Carson, running a passenger train on the O R & N road, was killed Aug. 12th, by being thrown suddenly from the cab window, as the train was rounding a curve about 3 miles east of Weatherby. He leaves a wife and two children at La Grande.

HARNEY VALLEY FAIR.

As no fair is held in this valley for the public exhibition of its growth and excellence of its productions, THE HERALD proposes to open a column to all producers, farmers and stockmen, in which to give a written description of all that is worthy of mention. Very fine looking colts and calves of this year's production have passed and repassed through town, but none have reported for publication. Bring in your this year's stock, give the age, weight, height and breed, to put as facts in this column. Bring in specimens of hay, clover, roots, vegetables, fruits with names, time of planting, manner of cultivation, etc., and let us make this a lively column. Monstrousities we will give each time, and the truth alone well told will advertise this valley to the better class of immigrants, such as Harney wants, than all the most flatteringly told exaggerations afloat. We start off fairly, with the following names, in the order brought in, and all our statements can be verified by the samples filed and labeled for reference, except in perishable articles, notes of which are filed.

Mrs. LONE WHIPPO.—Near Burns; June 20; Barley, six acres, sown on ground under cultivation the past 13 years; stalks (exclusive of roots) 42 inches in length, heads well filled, grain fine and large; planted in April.

Barley planted late, in April, on new ground, 12 inches high.

Mrs. ALMADA STRENGER.—Burns, June 22; Barley, sown last year, on cultivated ground; 36 inches high; stalk bulky, grain well filled.

Alfalfa, cut above the ground; fine, strong, in blossom, 27 inches high.

A. J. BROWN.—Near Harney, June 23; Alfalfa, in blossom, average stand 38 inches high.

DR. T. V. B. EMBREE.—Near Harney; June 23; Lettuce, Oak Leaf variety; root 4 inches around; leaves green and brown variegated; stalks white, crisp and tender; measured 20 inches straight across the face of the head from tip to tip of outside leaves (exclusive of ground leaves.)

Second head, same variety, 10 inches across.

THOS. HASKELL.—One mile of Burns; June 26; Alfalfa, in blossom, 42 inches high.

Mrs. THOS. HASKELL.—June 26; Gooseberries on a single branch; the large English variety; branch 8 inches long; 5 bearing twigs to the branch, containing 151 very large berries; weight of whole, one-half pound.

Flowers: A bouquet of cut flowers, from Sweet Williams grown from last year's seedlings; 4 colors, maroon, 2 shades, magenta, and pink and white variegated.

A box of growing plants; June 22; 2 sets of carnation, ready to bloom; 2 thrifty ice plants; 6 petunias, 1 in bloom; a very handsomely made up box, grown from the seed.

Aug. 11, garden beans, 7 inches in length; crisp and tender.

Mrs. GRACE.—Cage bird; from a mixed canary and linnet singer and pure canary hen; hatched April 22d; is a fine, thrifty, very ugly marked with green, brown, yellow and white, but as a singer, do not believe it can be surpassed.

Mrs. T. A. MCKINNON.—Near Burns, June 27; Boquet of Carnations, raised from last year's seedlings. Very large and very fine.

T. A. MCKINNON.—Burns; June 29; Barley 52 inches high.

July 30, wheat 43 inches; and timothy with heads measuring from 8 to 10 inches in length.

Mrs. L. HARKNEY.—Near Burns; July 14; Basket of Garden Vegetables Potatoes, large, smooth, fine; Lettuce, and Mustard, young and crisp; Radishes, good size, tender; Beets, fair size, smooth, fine. Sample from a home garden, and as such speaks well for what farmers can do for the table in Harney valley.

THOS. STEPHENS.—Near Burns; July 16; Grass, red-top, 31 in. high, 150 spears to single root, or from one seed; 20 acres in.

F. W. RITTERBACH.—Near Saddle Buttes; July 20; Barley 41 inches high; a small piece put in to test agricultural value of bottom of the slough on swamped land.

JOHN ANAMS.—Near Burns; July 24; Oats, 78 in. high, Wheat, 60 in., and Barley, 40 in. in height. 30 acres altogether in this grain, no irrigation.

SMOKE LEWIS.—Silver creek, July 30, wheat 40 inches, with full heads of fine large grains.

Barley 58 inches high.

Mrs. SIMON LEWIS, July 30, 13 large yellow beets, the largest one being 9 inches in length and 14 inches in circumference; the flavor excellent.

Mrs. T. J. SHIELDS, Silver creek, July 30, cucumbers of good size, crisp and tender.

MAUPIN BROS., one mile north of Burns, Aug. 2d, barley 44 inches, with fine head of grain; 18 acres in.

S. J. MOTHERHEAD.—Aug. 4 timothy 43 inches long, and apparently not nearly grown.

CHAS. ZIEGLER.—Poison creek, Aug. 8, White Sheaf ust ralian wheat, 53 inches high, with heads averaging 5 inches in length, full of large grains; 6 acre e i in; raising it for seed.

A. HILLS, of Poison Creek, Aug. 11th, Chili Club wheat, 48 inches long, with large full heads; 14 acres not irrigated.

Red clover, 42 inches high; very fine.

BURNS ADVERTISEMENTS. FOR BARGAINS GO TO N. Brown, The Leading Merchant of Grant County. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, THE CELEBRATED SULTANA RAZORS AND "I X L" CUTLERY, WINES AND CIGARS; AND A THOUSAND OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. CHEAPEST HOUSE in Eastern Oregon FOR CASH.

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; 1 grocery; 2 saloons; 1 brewery; 1 undertaker; 1 laundress; 2 furniture stores; 1 shoe shop; 1 Latta market; 3 lawyers; 3 physicians; 1 surveyor; 1 land agent; 1 dentist; 1 drugstore; 1 jeweler; 1 blacksmith; 2 harness shops; 1 livery stable; 1 baker; 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; 8 Odd Fellows Lodges; 1 United Working Men's Lodge.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER. C. C. MALTBY - LAKEVIEW, OR. RIDING MATERIAL A SPECIALTY. Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Latigos, Whips, Cliches, Chaperajos. None but the Best of California Leather used. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 1-ly

FINE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS. The Finest to be Found in the Lower Market. F. P. LANE - LAKEVIEW, OREGON. Two First-Class Billiard Tables.

THE HOPKINS HOUSE. M. D. HOPKINS, PROPRIETOR. EVERYTHING NEW AND FIRST-CLASS. This Hotel is new (House, Rooms, and Furniture) and offers courteous service to every Guest. A Fine Bar IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

Attention Farmers, WILLOW BRANCH 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.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY. AND—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. H. SCHMINCK - 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 & 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 Gun Smith works in connection with the shop.