

THE HERALD.
D. L. GRACE, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.
Democratic Ticket.
For President, GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF New York.
Vice-President:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF Ohio.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
W. H. EFFINGER, of Multnomah.
W. R. BILYEU, of Linn.
E. R. SKIPWORTH, of Umatilla.

THE cash in the U. S. treasury on Aug. 1st was \$646,123,367.08.
A BILL has been introduced in the House to give Mrs. Sheridan a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Parties in from Missouri report the Democrats of that State fully prepared to give Cleveland anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 majority.

SHERIDAN's will was admitted to probate Aug. 13. His property is worth about \$20,000, one-third of which goes to his wife and the remainder to his four children.

On Aug. 8th the senate called up and passed, without discussion or division, the bill for carrying the new Chinese treaty into effect. The bill passed was a copy of the Belmont bill, then pending in the House.

We notice that the Unpqua Herald has again changed hands. It has been prohibition, but will hereafter be democratic. It is on the right political track now, and we hope will meet with abundant success.

On Aug. 14th the House committee on foreign affairs took up the senate bill for carrying the new Chinese treaty into effect. Examination showed that the bill, as passed by the senate, was so grossly defective as to be practically useless. The necessary amendments will be added and the bill reported favorably. This will delay the measure, and it will have to go to the senate again, when passed by the House.

THE river and harbor bill became a law without the President's signature. For campaign purposes, certain features were added to the bill in the hopes that Cleveland would veto it. But the President stated that while he could not sign the bill the bulk of the work provided for was so important that he would not veto it, but allowed the ten days to elapse without action, and the bill thus became a law.

In an interview on the evening of his arrival in New York, Blaine stated that he would remain in Maine until after the state election, on the second Monday in September; that the republicans will make large gains in the manufacturing states; that, in his opinion, Cleveland will carry the southern states, New York and New Jersey, but that Harrison will carry all the states that went republican in 1884, with Indiana and Connecticut, and be elected by a majority of 5 electoral votes.

In his first speech on arriving in New York, Blaine called Levi P. Morton a man "of intelligent comprehension of affairs; of the widest

THE second annual meeting of the Oregon Press Association was held at Salem Aug. 10th and 11th. 21 publishers were in attendance. Gov. Penneyer made an address on the evening of the 10th. The next meeting will be held at Newport, on the second Saturday of August, 1889.

We are informed that the reason Maj. Brockenbrough has not paid the expected visit to Harney valley to decide on the location of the land office, is that he is being detained at Lakeview by an inquiry into French's title to certain desert lands in the Diamond country. The Examiner, however, makes no mention of any such case.

A False Key-Note.
The gop seems doomed to one perpetual round of disappointment in this campaign. When it was announced that Bob Ingersoll would make the nominating speech for Gresham, republicans recalled the fact he bestowed on Blaine the title of "Plumed Knight," and prophesied that his speech for Gresham would be a grand burst of oratory that would sweep everything before it, and give unto the "just judge of Indiana" a title that would become the slogan of the campaign. But the "pagan god," when he mounted the rostrum, blundered so inexcusably that he was hissed down—and the Gresham boom collapsed.

Harrison was nominated; he was a man of clean record, public and private, and the mugwumps of 1884 were confidently called upon to return to the fold; he was a soldier, and the bloody shirt was waved and sectional feeling appealed to; he was a grandson of our ninth President, great-grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and descendant of the "stern old round-head," the Major-General under the English dictator, Cromwell, and these facts were expected to arouse the enthusiasm of the people. But the mugwumps increased in numbers; old soldiers met and denounced the efforts to rekindle sectional strife; Irishmen objected to the "stern old round-head" ancestor because he aided in the massacre at the Siege of Drogheda, when of 30,000 Irish prisoners only 20 were left alive; foreign-born Americans objected that his father, John Scott Harrison, was elected to congress by the know nothing party, and that Ah Ben himself was originally a know nothing; workingmen in general objected to his record on the Chinese question, and gave the grandfather all the glory of the Indian campaigns, and denounced the grandson because he wanted to shoot down his fellow citizens because they would not work for less than they could live upon. And the people would not enthuse.

The hopes of the republicans then centered upon Blaine. He would return, and "sound the keynote of the campaign." He would take up the tariff question, prove that high war taxes make a prosperous people, and raise the necessary enthusiasm.

So Blaine left the hospitable roof of Carnegie, the Scotman who made twenty-seven millions in eighteen years, as a Pennsylvania manufacturer; he came home from Great Britain in a British ship under the British flag, and was given a royal welcome.

He spoke, and thousands were listening eagerly—but where was the key-note? Instead of a new and brilliant presentation of the tariff question, came a lame repetition of

ple to our people, and warned them that if our high tariff fences be lowered by a single rail the British lion will seize our home markets as it has already gobbled up the foreign markets.

Yet "free trade" England, with cheap necessities and taxed luxuries, raises a larger revenue by tariff than the United States does with her cheap luxuries and dear necessities.

Great Britain, that "right little, tight little island" in the stormy Atlantic, with a population of thirty-seven million, an area equal to our territory of New Mexico, her people burdened with the support of a prolific royal family, a large aristocracy, a huge navy and standing army, and "established" church, yet, with cheap necessities and taxed luxuries, holds the markets of the world, her sails whiten every sea, and her flag is in every harbor.

And shall our mighty nation, that twice conquered England on land and sea, fear to strive with her for commercial supremacy? Shall this great country, with its varied climate and products, its sixty million free people with their inventive genius, push and energy, be content to crouch in a corner with "protected" Italy, France, Germany, Austria, fearing to reduce the tax on its citizen's home, yield up the world's market through cowardly fear of losing the home market? Never!

Mr. Blaine's speech fell flat upon the people and the party. It was another disappointment.

Cast-Off Arguments.
Mr. Blaine's speech to the New York workingmen was a disappointment. We had hoped that the return of the leader might lift the campaign, on the tariff side, from the depth of imbecility to which the small organs and politicians had reduced it. But Mr. Blaine's arguments would not seem out of place on the editorial page of the Bulletin.

"You have before you," remarks the Maine statesman, warningly, "a contest in which that great issue [protection] is to be settled by the American people for perhaps an indefinite period, one way or another." Does Mr. Blaine think his audience so densely stupid as not to see what this implies? We have elections in this country every two years. If a reduction of the tariff now would "settle the question for an indefinite period," it could only be because the people were so well satisfied with the results of the experiment that they had no desire to go back to high taxes. We could well understand President Foster, of the Republican League, addressing the Steel Trust. He could say, with perfect justice: "If you fail to come down handsomely now with 'fat,' the people will get low tariff, and they will like it so well that they will never give you a chance to tax them again." But for a grave statesman, addressing the people themselves, to tell them that they are about to do something they can never undo is simply childish.

Mr. Blaine informs the workingmen that if they will be "content to live in such cheap houses, to eat such cheap food, to have such low wages and do with as few luxuries as the English people," they can have cheap goods. Why speak of the English people in particular? The German and Swiss and Italian and Russian people live in much cheaper houses, eat much cheaper food and have much lower wages than the English people, and most of them have no luxuries at all.

LAND NEWS.
Lands in Railroad Limits.—When Rights of Grantees Attach.—What Tracts are Excepted from the Grants.—Withdrawals of Indemnity Lands.—Lands Excepted from such Withdrawals.—Rights of Grantees and Settlers to Indemnity Lands Excepted from Withdrawals.—Act of June 22, 1874.—Act of April 21, 1876.—Act of January 13, 1881.—Act of March 3, 1887.

As a rule, only the odd-numbered sections within prescribed limits are granted in aid of the construction of railroads, though in one or two instances even-numbered sections have been so disposed of. The acts making grants, whether of odd or even-numbered sections, usually provide for an increase in price of the land in the alternate odd or even-numbered sections within the grants reserved to the government, so that they are sold at double the price asked for lands of like character not within the limits of the grants.

Rights under railroad grants attach to the lands granted upon the filing by the grantee (state or company) in the office of the secretary of the interior and the acceptance by that officer of the maps showing the definite or final location of the lines of route of the railways.

If at the date of the filing of such maps any of the lands which might otherwise have passed under the grant are occupied by actual bona fide settlers entitled to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption law, or if they are covered by an uncancelled filing, entry, or selection, or if there appears upon the official records anything to indicate that the same have been appropriated or reserved in any manner, except as indemnity for a prior grant—the tracts so occupied, covered, appropriated or reserved are excepted from the operation of the grants and cannot thereafter be legally appropriated to the purposes of the grant, but remain subject to disposal under the public land laws as though no grant had been made.

Indemnity lands are those set apart for the purpose of supplying to the grantees any deficiency in quantity, or losses from the grants, caused by sales, reservations, or appropriations by the government of lands which might have passed under the grants, and usually consist of the sections corresponding in number to those granted, though it has occurred in the history of grants of this character that the odd-numbered sections have been taken as granted lands while the indemnity has been selected from even-numbered sections. Upon the definite location of lines of railway it has been customary to withdraw for indemnity purposes the lands specified by the grant for that use. In some of the granting acts special provision is made for such withdrawals, in others the withdrawals are ordered by the secretary of the interior without express statutory authority, and the courts have held that such withdrawals are legal and operate, while in force, to reserve the lands from sale or disposal except on account of the grants. These withdrawals take effect upon receipt of the orders at the district land offices, and all tracts occupied, covered by filings, entries, etc., at that time are excepted from the operation of the withdrawals. Such exception does not operate, however, to prevent the grantee from subsequently selecting the same if they be found vacant and necessary to make up the complement of the grant. A tract covered by an entry at date of withdrawal, and thereby excepted from the withdrawal, becomes subject to settlement and entry by the first legal applicant or to selection on account of the grant, immediately upon the cancellation of the entry by which it was excluded.

The act of June 22, 1874, allows the act of June 22, 1874, allows grantees in case a settler be upon any of the granted lands—who could, if it were not for the grant, acquire title thereto—to relinquish to the government, for the benefit of such settler, the land so occupied and select in lieu thereof any vacant, unappropriated, unreserved tract of public land within the limits of their grants not exceeding in area the quantity of the tract relinquished. Under this law the lieu lands are almost invariably taken from even-numbered sections.

The act of April 21, 1876, (19 stat. 35), protects settlers who have made entries of lands in railroad limits under various circumstances, but is too intricate in its operations to admit of a full explanation in an article like this.

The act of January 13, 1881, allows persons who have settled upon railroad lands in expectation of ac-

quiring title from the companies (where the lands have been restored), to enter under the homestead or pre-emption laws, or if they have exhausted their rights under said laws, to purchase for cash or scrip not to exceed 160 acres of the land occupied by them.

The act of March 3, 1887, authorizes the institution of suits to restore to the United States title to lands erroneously conveyed under railroad grants, and affords protection to settlers on and "purchasers of such lands. HENRY N. CORP.

Our Navy.

In the republican platform is found the following:
"We demand appropriations for the early building of our navy."

If there is anything upon which republicans can speak with calm confidence, it is about "building our navy."

In 1865 our navy consisted of 617 vessels, carrying 4,910 guns. The republicans proceeded to "reconstruct" it.

In 19 years they spent four hundred million dollars in the process. The result was amazing.

In his report of Dec. 1, 1884, the secretary of the navy stated its strength at the close of 1884 as "only 1 first-rate war vessel, 11 second-rates, and 19 third-rates." Of these, 4 were classed as "not worth repairs," and 6 others were expected to become effective within 6 years.

So it cost the country, under republican rule, \$400,000,000 to reduce the navy from formidable proportions to a condition of disgraceful insignificance.

During the last three years much has been done to redeem our navy from the opprobrium cast upon it, and to bring it up to a condition of usefulness, should it be needed. Seeing this and probably feeling assured of the continuance of the present administration, is perhaps why the republicans patriotically "demand appropriations."

League of Old Union Soldiers.

A League of Old Union Soldiers has been formed in Indianapolis, and has adopted and published an address to the people, which is remarkable for the vigorous language in which it denounces ex-Pension Commissioner Dudley and the attempt of the republican leaders to array the Union veterans against the democratic candidates.

The address expresses sympathy with the workingman everywhere, and earnestly hopes that "the crushing hand of monopoly will be stayed by defeating the monopolist's pet, Ben Harrison, for the great office of President."

"We recognize in him," says the address, "the enemy of the laboring men and the friend of the Chinese or cheap labor, which his vote in the senate of the United States assisted in bringing and keeping in our land, and for this and his other expressions against the labor element, we deem him wholly unfit to occupy the Presidential chair."

It warmly indorses Cleveland and Thurman, and "believing that all the varied interests of the country will be best subserved, we implore every soldier to aid us in their election to the exalted office of President and Vice-President."

The "blatant" Ingalls and the "pagan god" Ingersoll are caustically referred to, and the address closes with the eloquently expressed hope that the present campaign will not only result in the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, "but that it will forever overthrow the party of hate, sectionalism and monopoly."

QUAY, chairman of the republican national committee, should issue a proclamation to the party formally announcing the fact that Blaine is not a candidate this year. According to newspaper accounts, the g. o. p. has got the wrong con up the tree, and it will keep barking at it until it is too late unless attention is called to Harrison.—Salem Vidette.

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