

### 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 Texas democrats have re-nominated Ross for governor.

THURMAN has taken the stump, and is making telling and vigorous speeches.

THE river and harbor bill, now a law, gives Oregon over a million of dollars for the improvement of her waters.

BLAINE is to be challenged to meet John G. Carlisle in public debate on the tariff question in the leading cities of the Union.

THE bill authorizing the President to place Gen. Stoneman on the retired list was introduced in the senate by Stewart of Nevada, Aug. 17th.

THE steamer Oceanic ran into and sank the steamer Chester, near the entrance of San Francisco harbor, Aug. 22d. Some 15 or 20 lives were lost. The Oceanic was bringing in more than 1000 Chinese.

A CANADIAN paper, the Halifax Herald, speaking of the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the senate, says: "Canada has no alternative but to revert to the stipulations of the convention of 1818. Trouble is sure to follow."

ON arriving at Portland, Me., Blaine made a speech, in the course of which he took occasion to ridicule President Cleveland's denunciation of trusts, and said:

"Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous, but they are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private person has any particular right to interfere."

FOUR hundred and fifty Italians were imported from the East to displace the men working in the coal mines at Roslyn, W. T. The miners are armed to resist this style of "competition with the pauper labor of Europe," and armed detectives accompany the Italians.

OUR readers will bear in mind that the Portland Mechanic's Fair, which opened yesterday and closes October 27th, is for the advancement of the industries of the Pacific Northwest, and should endeavor to so far advocate its establishment and maintenance as a fixed institution as to be present.

POOR old Chicago platform! It declared against a reduction of the tariff, and preferred free whiskey, tobacco and oleomargarine to cheaper necessities—and the republican senate ignores its demands and goes to work on a bill for reducing the tariff. It declared against trusts, and now comes Blaine with the announcement that trusts are private affairs with which the President nor the people have any right to interfere.

ON Aug. 23d President Cleveland sent a message to congress on the fisheries question. He first reviews the troubles growing out of the treaty of 1848, and the Canadian government's persistent injustice toward and harsh treatment of American fishermen; next he refers to the retaliation act passed in 1887, giving the President the power to stop all intercourse with Canada; he says that before putting in force this measure, which must necessarily injure American commercial interests wholly unconnected with the fisheries, he thought it best to try some peaceable method of settling the matter; to this end the treaty was negotiated, which, he declares, was in every way adequate to settle the question fairly and well; this treaty the senate rejected without even attempting to amend, as it had the right to do if the treaty had been found defective; there is now no alternative but to endeavor to force England and Canada to terms, and the President announces that he will, on the occurrence of any further Canadian outrage, at once enforce the retaliation act, and asks from congress the power to make it complete and effective. The message will be given in full next week.

A PROMINENT New York republican, Alfred T. Shanker, announces that he will vote for Cleveland and Thurman, and says:

"Harrison was my lawyer for 20 years, but I cannot stand his platform, and, for the first time in my life, shall vote the democratic ticket, simply on tariff reform and because Cleveland has made an eminently satisfactory President. I was in Indianapolis a few days ago and was surprised to learn that a great many republicans there will vote against Harrison on the tariff issue or because of the free whiskey plank in the republican platform."

"The Turners, a body of Germans, have heretofore been almost solidly republican. I am told they will solidly vote the democratic ticket this fall. I was told of a club of 280 Germans in Indianapolis which has been a republican organization, but who have decided to vote solidly for Cleveland."

"The labor vote of Indianapolis will be cast solidly against Harrison, simply on his record. In 1877 the labor riots made it necessary to organize a Committee of Public Safety in Indianapolis. Harrison was one of the 19 members and I was another. Harrison's attitude at that time was so antagonistic to the laboring men that they have not forgotten it."

#### How Protection Protects.

THE democratic papers are making much ado about Andrew Carnegie, the great Scotch iron manufacturer making \$1,500,000 out of his extensive iron business the past year, as one of the evils of the American protective system. Oh, dear that is too bad! But repeat the story on his manufactures and he would probably double it for he would then sell more to the American consumer and save his 25 per cent duty, who then would be benefited? Evidently, Mr. Carnegie. The government would lose the duty and Mr. Carnegie would pocket it, or a large portion of it, and if his system were extended to all other manufactures the consumer would have to pay a direct tax on all he is worth to support the government. And then after the Carnegie had succeeded in killing off home manufactures by their cheap English labor, they would then charge what they pleased for their manufactures.—Plaindealer.

BRO. Benjamin seems to labor under the delusion that because Carnegie is a Scotchman, his business, like his castle, is located across the waters. This is an error. Carnegie, though foreign born, is one of our great Pennsylvania manufacturers, and is a member of the high tariff League of One Thousand Defenders. His is one of the "infant industries" that Uncle Sam has been "protecting" for years. In 18 years he made twenty-seven million dollars—the tariff shutting off foreign competition, while Carnegie and the other iron and steel manufacturers formed a "Trust" to limit production and thus keep up prices. And this is how the tariff "fostered" a home industry and "protected" home enterprise. And how did the laborers fare? While Carnegie was piling up the millions, he was gradually reducing the wages of his men; when they struck against a 10 per cent reduction, he got a lot of degraded pauper laborers from Hungary—one of "high protective tariff" countries of the Old World—and when the native Americans showed signs of resisting the introduction of this foreign element, their foreign-born master, Carnegie, hired a band of Pinkerton's armed mercenaries to "guard" his works by shooting down any American who dared make the least demonstration of his wrath and despair. Thus the tariff "protected American labor." And how fared it with the foreign laborers? Shortly after they displaced the Americans, they suffered a reduction of wages; and when they became frenzied at such treatment there were plenty of their own sort to fill their places. The congressional committee now investigating the contract-labor evils finds the Hungarians housed in wretched sheds; eating putrid meat, and bread alive with maggots; and practicing the miserable system of polyandry, it taking the labor of eight men to supply one woman with even such shelter and such loathsome food.

REPEAL the duty on iron, and who would be benefited? The Plaindealer says that evidently Carnegie would, as he would sell more to the American consumer, and Bro. Benjamin even thinks he would double his income. The democrats claim that our iron manufacturers are able to hold their own in the home market, while the Chicago platform declared that they would be ruined. Poor old Chicago platform! Even the Plaindealer goes back on it.

AS the people would save 25 cents on every dollar worth of iron, they would also evidently be benefited. Wages, being dependent on supply and demand, would remain the same, but a repeal of the duty would "bust the trust," and having to meet competition, Carnegie could not afford to have his works lie idle half the year, as under the present system of limiting production to increase prices, and by having work the year round the laborer would be benefited. Uncle Sam does not need the money, and by leaving it in the pockets of his people instead of locking it up in his strong box and guarding it from thieves, he would be positively benefited. As matters stand, the tax on iron is a curse, injuring many millions, enriching a few Andrew Carnegies, and the sooner we are rid of it the better.

THE courage and disinterestedness of the President in making tariff reform the leading issue of the campaign are especially conspicuous when we consider the record of the administration in the ordinary work of the government. If Mr. Cleveland had chosen to appeal to the country upon the merits of his administration, his reelection would have been a mere formality. Take, for instance, the conduct of the navy department. When Secretary Whitney assumed charge his republican predecessor turned over to him a cruising fleet consisting of 28 decaying wooden vessels with speeds of from 8 to 13 knots, and 3 antique iron tubs of from 1,000 to 1,300 tons and speeds of 10 and 11 knots, and 1 steel dispatch boat with 1 gun and a speed of 16 knots. Besides these there were 3 unfinished steel cruisers of an estimated speed of about 16 knots each. All of these vessels, except the last 4, were armed with smooth-bores and converted rifles, most of which would have been unable to penetrate 3 inches of iron at 500 yards. This was the net result of expenditures under republican administration.

AND the crew seemed ineffectual. Ten new cruisers were built between 1870 and 1880, and all of them, except the diminutive ten-knot iron gunboats Alert and Ranger, were made of wood. Every one was armed with guns which every naval power in the world but ours had discarded years before. So late as 1881 in the full light of modern experience, the Arthur administration committed itself to a plan for renewing our suffering navy by the construction of 28 cruisers, 20 to be of wood with a sea speed of 10 knots, and not one to exceed 15 knots. The execution of such a scheme would have made us the laughing stock of the world. A decaying navy was bad enough, but to deliberately rebuild it with ships of the same kind would have been folly to make the flesh creep.

IN his very last annual report, dated Dec. 1, 1884, Secretary Chandler stuck to his affection for ten-knot vessels, which could neither catch a merchantman nor run away from a man-of-war. The slipshod methods that prevailed in the department under the old rule are almost beyond belief. Nearly every dollar spent before 1883 was thrown away. The double-turreted monitors were begun without a plan, without an estimate, without a contract, without any security for their proper construction, or any guaranty that they would ever be finished or that there would be any limit to their cost. The engines of the wooden Trenton cost \$625,000, or more than half as much as the total contract price of the Charleston. The Shenandoah, which cost \$463,866.75 to build, was repaired to the extent of \$306,481.54. The Osage, built for \$407,064.20, absorbed \$1,197,391.39 in repairs. The Kearsage, whose original cost was \$286,918, ran up a repair bill of \$1,123,415.75. These are samples of naval administration in the Roach-Robeson era. Secretary Whitney took the navy in that condition, and he has breathed new life into it. Instead of ten-knot ships we are building cruisers of 20 knots. The Cleveland administration will end its first term with 32 modern ships in commission or under way, and not one of them wooden. The authorized cost of these ships is about \$40,000,000, and every cent of the money is being honestly and effectively spent.—San Francisco Examiner.

THE Wool Question.

The simple fact is, that the home manufacturer, who cannot afford to pay the heavy duty on imported wool, is driven to use all sorts of substitutes—cotton, shoddy, wool waste, hair, etc. He needs the foreign wool for two reasons.

IN the first place, not enough is grown at home to meet the demand, and, secondly, in many branches of the woolen industry a quality of wool is needed which does not grow on American sheep.

THE woolen consumption of this country is over six hundred million pounds a year, while the native clip is only about half that. To supply the deficiency, we imported last year one hundred and fourteen million pounds of wool, and the manufactured products of wool which represented about two hundred million pounds.

WOULD it not have been to the interest of our labor to have imported those 200,000,000 pounds in the raw state, to be converted into carpets, cloth and yarns by workmen here?

WOULD not such a policy start up the idle woolen mills, increase the demands for labor and result in the production of better clothing at reduced prices?

WOULD it not broaden the market for American wools, and thus increase the demand for the native wool? In fine, would it not be a universal benefit?—New Haven News.

#### Harrison and California Workingmen.

THE workingmen of San Francisco held a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on the evening of Aug. 16, for the purpose of giving public expression to their hostility to the Chinese and to the money power. Several thousands were present, the hall being crowded. A long address to the workingmen of the state was issued, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The nomination by the republican party, for the Presidency of the United States, of a man who has advocated the shooting down of workingmen for no other reason than publicly asking an increased compensation for their labor, and who has also time and again advocated, in the U. S. senate, the importation and naturalization of Chinese to compete at our ballot-box and in our workshop with American free labor, stamps the party making such nomination as the masked enemy of American industry, and shows its hypocritical shibboleth of "protection" to be a pretense as wanton and as false to American labor as the official record of its nominee, Benjamin Harrison;

WHEREAS, The nomination for Vice-President of Levi P. (Barrel) Morton, a British banker whose partner (Mr. Rose) is an English baronet, and who owns 50,000 shares in the Canadian Pacific, a British railroad and steamship corporation receiving a yearly subsidy of \$250,000 from the government of England for shipping Chinese from Hongkong to Vancouver, demands the prompt action of American labor at the ballot-box in November to save the country's senate from being presided over, and the chairmen of its important committees appointed by, a Chinese importer, a British banker, railroad and steamship owner, a foreign subsidy receiver, whose private as well as whose subsequent schemes must be alike dangerous to American interests;

RESOLVED, That the nomination of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. (Barrel) Morton, pro-Chinese candidates of the republican party, again raises the issue in this state, "FOR OR AGAINST CHINESE LABOR," once decided by a former vote of 188,000 against 800, and we vouchsafe that just as California voted then so shall she vote in November; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this meeting calls upon labor throughout the United States to help California protect our common country from the inundation of Chinese cheap labor, by the overwhelming defeat of the friends of Chinese immigration, Harrison and Morton, at the coming election.

THE preacher's boys are to the front in this campaign. Grover Cleveland is a son of a Presbyterian preacher, Thurman of a Methodist and Morton of a Congregational preacher, Harrison is the son-in-law of a Presbyterian preacher, and Senator Quay, the chairman of the republican national committee, and Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the democratic national committee, are both sons of Presbyterian preachers.—Ex.

58,600 acres of land in the Harney country claimed as swamp, was reported upon by Col. Elliott and Chas. Richmond, and less than 8,000 acres were given in as swamp.—Lakeview Examiner.

LAND NEWS.

THE woolen consumption of this country is over six hundred million pounds a year, while the native clip is only about half that. To supply the deficiency, we imported last year one hundred and fourteen million pounds of wool, and the manufactured products of wool which represented about two hundred million pounds.

WOULD it not have been to the interest of our labor to have imported those 200,000,000 pounds in the raw state, to be converted into carpets, cloth and yarns by workmen here?

WOULD not such a policy start up the idle woolen mills, increase the demands for labor and result in the production of better clothing at reduced prices?

WOULD it not broaden the market for American wools, and thus increase the demand for the native wool? In fine, would it not be a universal benefit?—New Haven News.

#### Harrison and California Workingmen.

THE workingmen of San Francisco held a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on the evening of Aug. 16, for the purpose of giving public expression to their hostility to the Chinese and to the money power. Several thousands were present, the hall being crowded. A long address to the workingmen of the state was issued, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The nomination by the republican party, for the Presidency of the United States, of a man who has advocated the shooting down of workingmen for no other reason than publicly asking an increased compensation for their labor, and who has also time and again advocated, in the U. S. senate, the importation and naturalization of Chinese to compete at our ballot-box and in our workshop with American free labor, stamps the party making such nomination as the masked enemy of American industry, and shows its hypocritical shibboleth of "protection" to be a pretense as wanton and as false to American labor as the official record of its nominee, Benjamin Harrison;

WHEREAS, The nomination for Vice-President of Levi P. (Barrel) Morton, a British banker whose partner (Mr. Rose) is an English baronet, and who owns 50,000 shares in the Canadian Pacific, a British railroad and steamship corporation receiving a yearly subsidy of \$250,000 from the government of England for shipping Chinese from Hongkong to Vancouver, demands the prompt action of American labor at the ballot-box in November to save the country's senate from being presided over, and the chairmen of its important committees appointed by, a Chinese importer, a British banker, railroad and steamship owner, a foreign subsidy receiver, whose private as well as whose subsequent schemes must be alike dangerous to American interests;

RESOLVED, That the nomination of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. (Barrel) Morton, pro-Chinese candidates of the republican party, again raises the issue in this state, "FOR OR AGAINST CHINESE LABOR," once decided by a former vote of 188,000 against 800, and we vouchsafe that just as California voted then so shall she vote in November; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this meeting calls upon labor throughout the United States to help California protect our common country from the inundation of Chinese cheap labor, by the overwhelming defeat of the friends of Chinese immigration, Harrison and Morton, at the coming election.

THE preacher's boys are to the front in this campaign. Grover Cleveland is a son of a Presbyterian preacher, Thurman of a Methodist and Morton of a Congregational preacher, Harrison is the son-in-law of a Presbyterian preacher, and Senator Quay, the chairman of the republican national committee, and Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the democratic national committee, are both sons of Presbyterian preachers.—Ex.

58,600 acres of land in the Harney country claimed as swamp, was reported upon by Col. Elliott and Chas. Richmond, and less than 8,000 acres were given in as swamp.—Lakeview Examiner.

#### LAND NEWS.

Secretary's Decisions—Consistency Therein—Intention the Foundation—Entries in Good and Bad Faith—Ignorance Respecting Legal Requirements, etc.

IT would appear to the casual reader of decisions by the secretary of the interior in cases of pre-emption and commuted homestead entries, that very little regard to consistency, reason or logic is exercised in their preparation; but to the careful, analytical reader, it is quite evident that the decisions are the result of thorough examination of the smallest details and that every circumstance connected with each particular case is carefully weighed and has a bearing upon the conclusion reached.

IN some cases the greatest clemency appears to be shown to persons who have, as would appear from a casual examination of the proof offered, been absent from their claims for periods of great length, and whose improvements are of the most meagre character. In others, where absence from the claims have been of short duration and where improvements to the value of hundreds of dollars have been placed upon the land, the decisions seem very harsh and to go to the limit of the law in the severity of the requirements made.

TAKE two such cases and examine carefully the proof in each. It will be found that the INTENTION of the entryman, as evidenced by his acts and the circumstances in the cases respectively, is the foundation upon which the secretary's action rests. The intention to use the land for the actual purposes of a home is what constitutes faithful compliance with the spirit of the pre-emption and homestead laws, and the settler who because of poverty or other misfortune is unable to place valuable improvements or be continuously personally present upon his claim, may—and generally does—have a more earnest desire and honest intention to secure the land for an actual home for himself and family than the man well-to-do in the world who, by reason of his better financial circumstances, good health and other advantages, is able to place valuable buildings upon and cultivate extensive acres of his claim, while he flits back and forth between some favorite resort and the land covered by his entry, as fancy dictates, have no actual bona fide residence upon the claim, but still being personally present thereon a greater number of continuous days than his (as the world sees them) less fortunate neighbor. One is struggling in the face of poverty, sickness and distress to acquire a little land which he may call his own, upon which his family may look as a home and cease to be wanderers upon the face of the earth, while the other is endeavoring to secure title to a tract of public land for the purposes of speculation that the fatness of his purse may be increased.

THE former can do but little in the way of improvement, while the latter knows that for every dollar he expends upon improving his claim he will receive three in the near future.

THE well-to-do are not the only class who attempt (often successfully) to acquire title to public land by mere compliance with the words of the statute while ignoring the spirit. The poor and needy often go and do likewise; sometimes as private speculations and again as the paid agents of rich men who profit by their unlawful practices. It is this fermenting out of intention and judging accordingly that gives to the secretary's decisions an air of inconsistency, and while it will be impossible to ascertain beyond a doubt in every case the intentions which prompt men's actions, it is fair to presume that the decisions are usually correct, never without reason, and where a reasonable ground for doubt appears respecting the intention of a settler, the settler always receives the benefit thereof. HENRY N. COPE.

SAYS the Lakeview Examiner: Major Brockenbrough has been here since June 22d trying land cases of various kinds, and from what we can learn his work has given satisfaction. He is a man of undoubted integrity and unquestioned honesty. The Major concludes his labors here in a few days, and will proceed to Harney valley and locate a site for the land office in the new district.

THE President's message on the fisheries question is a remarkably fine document. It places the situation fairly before congress and the people—and a grave one it is, thanks to the republican senate.

THE President's message on the fisheries question is a remarkably fine document. It places the situation fairly before congress and the people—and a grave one it is, thanks to the republican senate.

THE President's message on the fisheries question is a remarkably fine document. It places the situation fairly before congress and the people—and a grave one it is, thanks to the republican senate.

THE President's message on the fisheries question is a remarkably fine document. It places the situation fairly before congress and the people—and a grave one it is, thanks to the republican senate.

BURNS ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR BARGAINS

—GO TO—

### N. Brown,

The Leading Merchant of Grant County.

—DEALER IN—

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 grocer; 2 saloons; 1 brewery; 1 undertaker; 2 laundries; 2 furniture stores; 1 shoe shop; 1 meat market; 3 lawyers; 3 physicians; 1 surveyor; 1 land agent; 1 dentist; 1 drugstore; 1 jeweler; 1 blacksmith; 2 harness shops; 1 veterinary; 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; 2 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, Luggage, Whips, Cinches, Chaps, etc. 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 shoe.

—BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.—

MADE TO ORDER WITH SELECTION, AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Give a Trial, as Seeing is Believing. A first-class smith works in connection with the shop.