

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.

On Sept. 3d, McMinnville had a \$5,000 fire.

The present session of congress is the longest in the history of the country.

The great English astronomer, Richard A. Proctor, for the past ten years a citizen of the United States and resident of St. Joseph, Mo., died in New York, Sept. 12th, of yellow fever.

AFTER long dallying with the question, Newfoundland decided to join the Canadian confederation, and sent delegates to Ottawa to arrange the terms. The appearance of Cleveland's fisheries message has caused the delegates to be recalled and the project abandoned, on the ground that a union with Canada would be injurious to Newfoundland's business interests in case of war between the Dominion and the United States.

Up to Sept. 12th, there had been 800 cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville, Fla.

A PAPAL decree favorable to the Knights of Labor has been forwarded to Cardinal Gibbons.

The North Pacific has purchased the entire system of the Cour D'Alene railway and navigation company.

The small pox is said to be spreading in McMinnville. Six new cases are reported.

One of the California republican party leaders, Geo. C. Gorham, has declared his intention of voting for Cleveland, because he believes the tariff should be reduced, not increased.

GOLDENSON, the murderer, was hung at San Francisco, Sept. 15.

The Savannah river is overflowing and destroying the rice plantations along its banks.

LIST 5.

In regard to the Washington dispatch relating to the swamp lands of List 5, the last number of the Lakeview Examiner says that the dispatch contains nothing new; that these lands have been open to homestead and pre-emption filings for more than a year.

The application for these lands must be accompanied by a corroborated affidavit that the approval was obtained through fraud or mistake, and then the allegation must be specifically proven before the application can be accepted.

The Examiner adds that there has not been a single such affidavit filed in the Lakeview land office, because "there are perhaps many who can allege that the listing was obtained or secured through fraud or mistake, but no one has yet been found who can prove it specifically."

The Two Letters of Acceptance.

In the supplement accompanying this number of THE HERALD our readers will find Cleveland's letter of acceptance given in full. It is an able document, written in the crisp and vigorous style for which he is famous. After briefly stating his acceptance and touching upon the great responsibilities resting upon the man chosen as Chief Magistrate from among sixty million people, he turns to the great issue now before the country. He makes a clear statement of the situation, and reiterates his declaration that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation," the questions involved are fully discussed; the dangers threatening the nation pointed out, and the proposed remedy made plain.

A few days after the appearance of Cleveland's letter, Mr. Harrison's acceptance was given to the public. Had we the space this week, we would be pleased to give it in full. In its puerile utterances and la-

bored style, it is an admirable foil to Cleveland's manly letter. It is simply a running commentary on the Chicago platform. The Mills bill is denounced, not as a bad measure in itself but as a step in the wrong direction, i. e. toward free trade; and he defines free trade as a tariff for revenue instead of protection; in face of the facts brought out by the congressional committee investigating labor troubles the past few months, and Grand Master Workman Powderly's declaration that there are more than one million men now out of work, the condition of American working-men is pictured as little short of perfection; the dead carcass of the old bugaboo that the democrats want to ruin the country is dragged out again; the surplus is derided as a very small affair; it should be used, he says, to purchase bonds; contract labor is denounced and a promise given that he will approve any legislation to stop further Chinese immigration; election frauds and trusts are denounced, more pensions called for—and so he frisks amiably from one plank of the Chicago platform to another, until he wears and, declaring that he cannot extend the letter by special reference to all the subjects embraced in that lengthy document, lumps the whole business in a few words: "I am in the entire agreement of the convention."

As an exchange aptly remarks, the difference between the two letters is the difference between the two men. One, our President, a large, muscular man, powerful in brawn as in brain; the other, a little dapper five-ft.-five railroad attorney, the tried and true friend of the monopolists and the Chinese, "whose coat tails," says another critic, "are too close to the ground for a President."

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

ED. HERALD: The democrats of this city will hold a big ratification meeting tomorrow evening in front of the city hall. Elaborate preparations are being made for the event and a grand democratic rally is expected. A number of prominent speakers will be present and the occasion will be enlivened by a liberal display of fireworks. One of the set pieces is to be a huge codfish, which is quite suggestive.

The retaliation bill asked for by the President in his recent message to congress on the Canadian question, was passed by the House on the 8th. The vote stood 176 against 4. The four members who voted against the passage of the bill were Messrs. White, of New York, Bayne and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Lind, of Minnesota. All the other members present, republicans and democrats, voted for the passage of the bill.

A revised statement published by the Canadian government shows that for the last fiscal year there is a deficit of \$33,000 in the Dominion treasury, and not a surplus of \$3,000,000, as recently stated in the government returns. The national debt of the Dominion is placed at \$285,000,000, or \$60 per capita of population, with an increase of \$12,000,000 during the year. In five years there has been an increase of 42 per cent.

The administration negotiated a treaty with China, for the exclusion of the Chinese laboring classes from our shores. It was ratified by the Chinese government before it was presented to the U. S. senate. That body, with its pro-Chinese leaders, Edmunds, Hoar, Sherman, et al, eager for political capital, made an amendment to the treaty by no means an absolute necessity and obnoxious to China.

This amendment carried the treaty back to China to be again ratified. It was rejected. Without waiting for formal notification of the fact, the House, at the President's suggestion republicans claim, immediately passed a bill totally excluding the Chinese. It was rushed through the Senate, and now that body desires to reconsider its action, on the ground that such hasty action is certain to disturb our commercial relations with China. Can we afford to be shut out of China and its exports? But there there is serious necessity for imperative legislation prohibiting the enormous influx of Chinese. They are pouring into the country in vast numbers by the way of the Pacific coast and from over our northern borders. There are four hundred million of them yet remaining in China, and it is only a question of unrestricted and passage money in regard

to the most of that vast horde coming here.

Aprpos to this question, allow me space to relate a significant anecdote. A gentleman who has spent some time in China, and who speaks the language fluently, while passing a shooting-gallery on Pennsylvania avenue a few days ago, noticed a couple of Chinamen trying their skill as marksmen. Stepping into the gallery, he found that the Chinamen were quite expert, ringing the bell on an average of three times in five shots. He was on the point of congratulating them in their own tongue, but something kept the words back. Presently some one said:

"John, you are a good shot." "Yes, good enough," replied the Chinaman, and, turning to his companion, he said, in his own tongue, and in a sneering tone, "Yes, and we will show these Americans what we can do with a gun before many years have gone!"

The President's letter of acceptance, outlining the policy foreshadowed in his tariff message and his attitude heretofore assumed upon trusts, and the general principles laid down by the platform at St. Louis, has been given to the public. It is an able and comprehensive exposition of the rights and duties pertaining to American citizens—clear, pointed and concise—and is another illustration of the ability of the man in the White House.

G. Washington, D. C., Sept. 12th, '88.

THE Farmer's Alliance, of Minnesota, sent their president, Gen. T. H. Barrett, as a delegate to the republican state convention, with the following resolution which they desired the convention to adopt:

"We protest against the doctrine of high protection, and demand a judicious and radical reduction in the present tariff. We are opposed to free whisky and tobacco, while we are compelled to pay high taxes on salt, sugar and lumber."

In pleading for the adoption of this resolution, Gen. Barrett said:

"The agriculturists of this state, who have been overwhelmingly republican in the past, are opposed to trusts and to a tariff which enriches, to a dangerous degree, those who control the infant industries of America. The tillers of the soil have sat silently by for 20 years and said nothing, while their alleged friends were doing them untold injury by keeping a preposterous tariff on the necessities of life. The eyes of the farmers have been opened and they will refuse henceforth to vote for the party favoring a high tariff. In Minnesota they are still republicans if they can have still reform, but I warn the party that hereafter they will fight for their own interests."

But the monopolists outnumbered the tariff reformers in the convention, and the resolutions were rejected. In consequence, the farmers of Minnesota declare they will vote the democratic ticket.

THE first tariff of the country, that of 1789, was 3 per cent; that of 1824, 38 per cent; of 1828, 40 per cent; the Morrill tariff of 1861 was 35.5 per cent; the present tariff is 47.10 per cent, and the Mills bill proposes a tariff of 42.49 per cent, and yet Gen. Harrison and the Oregonian have the audacity to assert that the latter is practically free trade.—Portland World.

Gresham on Blaine.

Judge Gresham told a Paris editor of the New York Herald what he would say of Blaine were he a democrat.

"Speaking of Mr. Blaine," he said, with a smile, "If I were a democrat talking to a newspaper man—which I am not—I should say, 'But see here, you republicans, this whole campaign of yours is a piece of inconsistency. In your convention, you could not agree upon Mr. Blaine and nominated Mr. Harrison. Now it appears that Mr. Harrison is a sort of figure-head, while Mr. Blaine practically controls the contest.' Furthermore it is generally understood that as secretary of state, Mr. Blaine will direct the policy of the next administration should the republicans win. In other words, Mr. Blaine is to all intents and purposes the candidate. This is a palpable absurdity, for if Mr. Blaine be unfit to run in person for the Presidency, he is surely unfit to be the manager of the man who was nominated in his place."

LATEST LAND NEWS.

Mr. Holman's Suspension Bill—A Case in Which Good Faith Wins the Day.

Mr. Holman's bill to suspend the operation of the public land laws, which formed the subject of my last letter, has not yet emerged from the room of the committee on public lands, where it was sent at the time of its introduction.

Whether it will be passed by the house of representatives or not is an open question, some members expressing the opinion that it will, while others assert the contrary. One member of the committee is strongly inclined to the opinion that the bill will be defeated in the committee room, and those having the interests of the great Northwest at heart should hope that his opinion will prove correct.

A case was decided by the assistant secretary of the interior a few days ago which illustrates the theory that it is good faith that counts in perfecting entries under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Lafayette Grim, of the Niobrara land district, Nebraska, filed his declaratory statement May 25, 1886, alleging settlement the day before. He established an actual residence on the land with his family June 1, following.

On January 11, 1887—seven months and ten days from beginning residence—he submitted his proof and offered payment for the land, the proof showing that his family had been continuously upon the land from the date when the residence thereon was first established, but that Grim had personally been absent from the land at work for two months during the time. The total valuation of improvements was thirty-five dollars.

The register and receiver rejected the proof and refused to allow him to enter the land on the ground that his improvements were so meager and because the law does not permit absence from the land during the six months preceding proof. This decision was affirmed by the commissioner (Sparks) of the general land office, and the filing was held for cancellation.

On appeal, Mr. Muldrow, acting secretary of the interior, found that the improvements, as described by the claimant and his witnesses, were quite as good as those usually made by pre-emption claimants, and that the furnishing of his house indicated an intention to make a permanent home, and the valuation of the improvements at \$35 was very modest; so, in view of the evident good faith of the claimant, he ordered the final paper to issue.

From this it is inferred that the department will not permit the fixing of a minimum of improvements, and that officers in passing upon the sufficiency of proof must use discretion, and act in each case in accordance with the law and the facts so that justice may be done to all; in other words, they must, like the Mikado, in Gilbert & Sullivan's operetta, "let the punishment be crime."

ON THE WING.

ED. HERALD: Thinking that perhaps a few items would be acceptable, I have jotted down some of the most interesting.

We are in Prineville today, and have had a delightful time so far.

The roads, with few exceptions, are fine, and a word about them may be of benefit to some traveler who expects to cross the mountains. From Burns to this place, we came the stage road down Crooked river, thus avoiding the dust of the desert and getting plenty of feed and water for the horses. This route is very good for this time of the year, but at a time when there was any danger of high water I should think it not so good, as the river is forced five or six times, and it would not require very high water to make some of the fords dangerous.

At Paulina, where Crooked river is first crossed, the road divides, one following down the river and the other, known as the Horse Heaven road, goes out over the hills to the right. Some consider it the better road.

There is a shorter route from Burns to Prineville, not generally known. Turn to the right at Pringle Flat on the desert road and it leads across to the Crooked river road a few miles east of this place. I have been told this is a much shorter route and a very good road.

Good guide boards at all divisions of the road would be highly appreciated by the traveling public, and prevent the annoyance of trying to ascertain where the right hand road leads to, with not a house in 5 miles, nor a guide post anywhere.

The range is vast. On all sides, for miles, can be seen great hills that were once as valuable as mines of gold, affording pasturage for stock in almost countless numbers. But the opportunity for mining so much money from these hills, is among the by-gones. The grass has been eaten out until in many places the hillsides are quite bare. But the fine little streams winding their way among the hills, and the springs gushing up here and there, afford plenty of good pure water for stock makes the range better than in Harney valley, where there is such a scarcity of water.

We passed a buccaroo camp in upper Silver creek valley where they were gathering a fine lot of beaves, which will probably furnish choice steaks for people living where a buccaroo camp is unknown and a cowboy's life supposed to be one of daring and thrilling adventure.

Out some distance from any settlement, one day we saw a little grave on the hillside, alone and unmarked save by a rough stone at the head. It is said that a mother should have to leave her little one in such a place, but in the Last Day when the trumpet is sounded that little lone grave on the hillside will not be forgotten.

People are complaining of dry weather here, as they were there.

There is but little grain raised until within 30 miles of Prineville, when we begin to see good sized fields showing a rank growth of grain.

The houses, too, are painted, good plank fences, comfortable barns and a general air of prosperity is noticeable as Prineville is approached. On nearly every ranch we saw excellent gardens, and got potatoes at 1c per pound.

You will have some idea of the educational facilities of this locality when I tell you that in traveling 150 miles we passed but three school houses.

Game is scarcer than we had expected to find it. We succeeded in bringing down one large coyote, but, like Tom Twist, it "was entirely too tough."

I will describe to you the remainder of the journey after reaching home.

Mrs. CLARA PARSONS.

Prineville, Or., Sept. 1, 1888.

A Timber Culture Poster.

(See Notice of John H. Hickman.)

State of Oregon, } County of Grant, }

I, John H. Hickman, being duly sworn, say that I posted in a conspicuous place on the within described tract a true copy of the within notice for more than 30 days prior to Nov. 10, 1888; that is to say, I posted said copy thereon on the 27th day of Sept. 1888; and that I posted in the Drewsey Post Office, in Grant county, Oregon, by registered letter containing a certified copy of said Notice, post prepaid, addressed to the within named claimant, said Drewsey being claimant's last known postoffice address; that I posted said letter the 28th day of September, 1888.

JOHN H. HICKMAN.

ALMEDA A. STENGER.

CATTLE branded on Left side: V. Under-bit in Right ear, chase up. Left ear: Smooth crop.

Range: Grant, Crook, and Lake counties. P. O.—Riley, Grant county, Oregon. 27-7

ALMEDA A. STENGER.

CATTLE branded on Left side: circle.

2. A Split in each ear.

Range: Grant county, Oregon. P. O.—Burns, Grant county, Oregon. 27-7

JNO. S. DEVINE.

CATTLE branded with "Wrench" on Left Hip.

Ear marks: Check-crop on Right ear; Under slope in the Left ear.

Horses are branded with "Wrench" on the Left thigh.

Range: Grant and Mathew counties. P. O. address: Burns, Grant county, Oregon.

I will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons, killing or causing any of the stock of the above brand of belonging thereto.

THOS. J. KEETON.

[Order for Cut has been made and will be inserted upon receipt of same.]

Horses, branded on the right shoulder with a "Horizontal S, Crossed by a Vertical S."

Range: Grant county. P. O. address: Drewsey, Grant county, Or.

\$5 Reward—Strayed

From the top of Sage Hen about Aug. 31, One Bay Horse brand JZ, rounded on Right shoulder, and seen in over a 750 key on Left side. A Reward of \$5 will be paid for the delivery of these horses at Lynn's Red Front Stable.

STOCKMEN! TAKE NOTICE!

1 Dark Bay Horse about 3 years old, branded with "AD," or inverted "Hundred" on left shoulder; has saddle and collar "DA" marks. The whereabouts of the above will be given the owner by applying at this office and paying cost of this advertisement.

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side: O. H.

Range—Grant county, Oregon. P. O.—Burns, Grant county, Oregon. 27-7

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Address ISAAC POSTER.

Horses branded on

Left Stifle: Horizontal

Double-H

CATTLE branded on

Left side: V. Under-bit in Right ear,

chase up. Left ear: Smooth crop.

Range: Grant, Crook, and Lake counties. P. O.—Riley, Grant county, Oregon. 27-7

ALMEDA A. STENGER.

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2. A Split in each ear.

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