

# Harney Valley Items.

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### GEER OR FURNISH?

#### Warm Contest Over the Governorship—Other Political News

Oregonian: For head of the Republican ticket but two are avowed and announced candidates—Governor Geer, and W. J. Furnish, the Pendleton banker. Governor Geer's chances would seemingly depend primarily upon results of the Marion County primaries. If a split or uninstructed delegation which the Governor cannot control is sent to the state convention, then it is not likely he will have a Corporal's guard. It has been said that Geer would have two or three Eastern Oregon counties in event of his carrying Marion, but when asked for specifications the forecasters modestly profess not to know. Several months ago it was announced that Judge Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendleton, would also be a candidate for Governor, and that he and Furnish would battle in the Umatilla County primaries for the delegation. It was predicted at the time that whoever won in the preliminary skirmish would have a solid Eastern Oregon delegation behind him in the convention. While there has been heard no retraction of intention on the part of Judge Lowell, little has been heard of his candidacy of late, and from reports it would appear that Furnish stands an excellent chance to win out in the primaries. But Mr. Furnish can hardly expect to have a solid phalanx of delegates from his section even if he succeeds in carrying his own county. The Geer men are calling persistent attention to the comparatively short length of time Furnish has been in the party, and there is an inclination among them to question the right of the Pendleton banker to ask to head the state ticket when his term of allegiance to the party does not span more than half a decade. Moreover, Mr. Furnish is not the only seeker for political honors in Eastern Oregon. One man at least is a receptive candidate for Governor, and others want lesser places on the ticket.

C. A. Johns, of Baker City, would not be averse to accepting the nomination for Governor, and will probably announce his candidacy definitely before the campaign is much farther advanced. From reliable information received in Portland recently, there is reason to believe that Mr. Johns has experienced a change of faith and is no longer to be considered a wheel-horse of the Simon machine. In the past he has been accredited with having been one of the Senator's advisers and political friends, but news comes that he has thrown in his political fortunes with the anti-Simon faction, and will make his conversion a basis for requesting recognition. Undoubtedly he can carry Baker County in his interest, and what other strength he can develop through the state is problematical, at this time. H. E. Ankeny, the Jackson County mine-owner and rancher, is another gubernatorial candidate, but outside of his own county it is not known that he has or can secure any particular following.

Now that the dates for the various conventions have been announced, the playing of the political game will increase in the intensity of its excitement and activity. A general impression apparently prevails that the two storm centers will be Multnomah and Marion Counties. In the former, United States Senator Joseph Simon is fighting to maintain the

supremacy of the machine he created and controlled. A mighty opposition to the domination of civic affairs by machine politicians has arisen, and Simon is getting ready for the hardest struggle in his career from wardworker to the United States Senate. In Marion County Governor T. T. Geer is fighting for continued political life. Disappointed office-seekers, and others who are not disappointed office-seekers, but whose interests are with the leaders of the opposition, are making a strong fight to defeat the Governor in the primaries, and it is conceded that without his name county behind him chance for his renomination will be exceedingly small. Other counties have their own particular fights, which will lend local interest to the campaign, but the main battle grounds will be in the counties previously mentioned, and here will be fought the contests upon which will depend the Republican state ticket.

Declaration has been repeatedly made by Governor Geer's friends that he is in no way interested in Senator Simon's fight, and that there is no alliance between the two leaders. Circumstances may have conspired to bring about the conditions of political affairs existing at this time, and may be held accountable for the obvious fact that supporters of Governor Geer have united with friends of Senator Simon to battle against the allied forces who flaunt no particular leader but are determined to break the force and power of the Simon machine in Multnomah County and throughout the state. To the extent of what might, perhaps, be called at least a defensive alliance, the Geer and Simon men are working in harmony. As one illustration of the situation, it is cited by local politicians that Croisan of Marion, who is adding materially in Governor Geer's campaign, is known to have been a Simon machine supporter and an enemy of the Governor. In fact, his former antagonism was of an intensity that could be called bitterness. Yet he is in the fight for his renomination and is active and prominent as a worker to that end. Others who have been friendly to the machine, though opposed to the Governor, are now working for him with considerable vigor and enthusiasm.

Frank Wrightman, of Salem, who is making the fight against Geer, is known to be a candidate for Attorney-General. In fact, it is on account of this desire on Wrightman's part that he is strenuously opposing the Governor, because of the anticipated unwillingness of the convention to allow two of the best places on the ticket to go to one county. He is well known in his home county but has not figured to any great extent in state affairs previous to the present campaign.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Halls Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### WASHINGTON NEWS

#### The Week's Work and Doings of the Oregon Delegation.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Representative Moody today secured a favorable report on his bills for relief of settlers on The Dalles military wagon road lands. One provides that settlers who were prevented from completing title to the land settled upon and improved, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilcox vs. the Eastern Oregon Land Company, shall, in making final proof upon homestead entries made for other lands, be given credit for the periods of their residence upon and the amount of improvements made on the lands for which they were unable to complete titles. The other bill extends to owners of wagon road grants the privileges extended to owners of railroad grants by the act of June 22, 1874, and other acts. Should this become a law, the Secretary of the Interior could grant the request of the Eastern Oregon Land Company, made last year, to relinquish all their rights to patented lands in lieu of other selections within the limits of the grant.

#### Fight in Senate

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was signalized in the United States Senate by a fist fight. The two Senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray. Tillman, in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff bill, made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, McLaurin. In brief, he charged that his vote in support of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the exercise of improper influences.

McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, being engaged in committee work, but he was sent for and appeared just as Tillman concluded his speech. Pale as ashes, McLaurin rose to address the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Tillman's charges briefly and then denounced the statement made by his colleague as a "wilful, malicious and deliberate lie."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his when Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Teller between him, sprang at McLaurin, who had turned toward Tillman, meeting him half way and in an instant those two Senators, having swept Teller aside, were engaged in a rough and tumble fight. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead, while Tillman got a punch on the nose which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants and himself received several blows. He got between them finally and by main strength wrenched them apart. Senators Warren, of Wyoming, and Scott, of West Virginia two of the most powerful men in the Senate, leaped to his assistance and caught the arms of the belligerents, forcing them to their seats.

Intense excitement prevailed in the Senate and in the galleries, which were thronged with people who had been attracted by the spirited debate. Everybody was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Senators stood about the chamber for the moment quite helpless and pale to the lips. Finally order was restored partially, and in the midst of the intense excitement the Senate went into secret executive session. For two hours

it discussed the event behind closed doors.

When the doors were opened it was made known that both the South Carolina Senators, by unanimous vote, had been declared to be in contempt of the Senate. They were permitted, by a vote of the Senate, to make apologies to the Senate. Their statements were listened to by both the Senators and the people in the galleries with breathless interest. Senator Tillman left the Capitol when adjournment was taken for recess and did not return for the night session. McLaurin was in the chamber about 8 o'clock, but left early. Neither Senator would make a statement.

Tillman's speech of apology was as follows:

"Mr. President, I have always esteemed it a high honor and privilege to be a member of this body. I had never had any legislative experience when I came here, and my previous service as Governor of South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this august assembly with that dignity and regard—proper regard I will say—for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable.

"I have been here several years. I have in that time learned to judge men with little more catholicity of spirit than I did when I came here. I have seen a great many people in whose personal integrity and honor and regard for their obligations as gentlemen I have implicit confidence; but I have seen so much of partisanship; I have seen so much of what I consider slavish submission to party domination, that I confess I have felt somewhat at a loss how to judge men who in one respect appeared to be so high and clean and honorable, and in another appeared more or less despicable. I say this because of the fact that one of the Senators has seen fit to allude to some matters that occurred this afternoon.

"I now wish to say that, so far as any action of mine has caused any Senator here or the Senate as a body or the people of the United States, to feel that I have been derelict and that I have not shown that courtesy and proper observance of the rules of this body, that I regret it; I apologize for it. I was ready to do that two minutes after I had acted, but under the provocation which was known to all of you, I could not have acted otherwise than I did, and while I apologize to the Senate, and am sorry that it has occurred, I have nothing more to say."

McLaurin rose at the conclusion of Tillman's brief address. He, too, was calm, but it was evident that he was suppressing his emotion by an effort. He spoke with greater feeling than I had been manifested by his colleague, particularly when he told the Senate how sorely he had been tried by the accusations, which had been made against him from time to time. His statement follows:

"Mr. President, I did not realize that I was in contempt of the Senate, nor do I think now, if my words are read in the record, that I was in contempt of the Senate, but at the same time, as the Senate has ruled that I am in contempt of this honorable body, I beg leave to apologize.

"I desire to say, Mr. President, that I have been very sorely and severely tried. I was in attendance on the committee on Indian affairs when I received a message from a

Continued on Second page.

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