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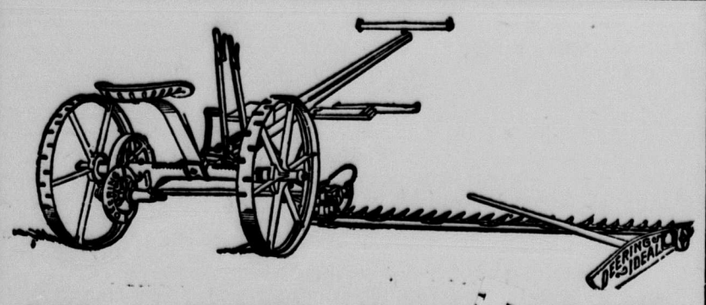

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ONLY GOVERNOR IS DEMOCRATIC

OREGON REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS

Legislature All Republicans but Six—Returns Are Very Slow, but Result Sure.

PORTLAND, June 5.—Never in the history of Oregon have the returns from an election come in so slowly and so unsatisfactorily as in the election which occurred yesterday. Even in the more thickly populated parts of the state, where generally a complete count is announced on the day after election, only partial returns have been received, while from several districts, among these bing Harney and Malheur counties, absolutely nothing has been received.

As stated last night, George E. Chamberlain, Democratic candidate for governor, was re-elected. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., secured the popular indorsement of his candidacy for United States senator from Oregon; Willis C. Hawley will represent the first district in congress, and ex-Congressman Ellis will return to Washington from the second district, after an absence of eight years.

Woman suffrage has been defeated by a decisive vote. The state legislature consists of eighty-four Republicans and six Democrats, while with the exception of governor, the entire Republican state ticket has been elected.

Following is the result of the incomplete returns received up to midnight Tuesday:

Governor — Chamberlain, Democrat, 34,863; Dr. James Withycombe, Republican, 32,710.

United States Senator—Bourne, Republican, 33,085; John M. Gearin, Democrat, 30,620.

Congressman, First District—Hawley, Republican, 15,845; C. V. Galloway, Democrat, 12,009.

Congressman, Second District—Ellis, Republican, 21,346; J. H. Graham, Democrat, 8513.

Fewer Permits Issued.

Grazing permits have been issued by the interior department for the grazing of 84,586 head of sheep on the Rainier forest reserve this summer. The actual number of head that will be permitted on the reserve will be in excess of the above number, as two lambs are counted as equal to one head of grown stock.

The number of permits issued under the new regulation is not as great as usual for the reason that a large part of sheep range No. 4 is now included in the Yakima Indian reservation. The sheep men will be allowed to go on the reserve about July 1 and will be obliged to leave it in September.

On the first indication of kidney trouble, stop it by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. For sale at North Yakima Drug Store, A. D. Sloan, Proprietor. f-6

Announcement of Removal

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IN PRESENCE OF A LARGE CROWD

Program Carried Out Without a Hitch—Speeches by Members of the Bar and Others.

Though threatening clouds obscured the sun, and, as one of the speakers put it, the sun god and the rain god seemed at war yesterday, the conditions at the time announced for laying the cornerstone of the new courthouse were most favorable, and a very large crowd, estimated at nearly 2000, witnessed the impressive ceremonies, and listened to the speaking. The crowd was noticeable for the number of old people mingled in with the younger ones. Doubtless there were quite a few present who saw the building of the old wooden structure at Yakima City many years ago. If so, their reminiscent thoughts would have been most interesting to read.

W. I. Lince, who deserves as much credit as any other man, perhaps more than any other, for the new courthouse being built, was master of ceremonies. At his suggestion the great audience joined heartily in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Dr. Hayden offered the following appropriate prayer:

"O, God, Thou Creator of all things, thou Ruler of all things, thou dispenser of all events. We come into thy presence now as a company of thy creatures desiring thy presence and blessing.

"We thank thee that thou hast established truth and justice in the earth. By these temples whose walls rise before us here, thou art presenting to men the eternal principles of thine own government and calling men to live in accord with the divine truth and justice may always preside. truthand justice may always preside. To this end may our judges be men who love righteousnes and administer our laws in thy fear. May our juries be taken from our cleanest citizenship. May our officials be characterized by humanity, honesty and nobility. Peeserve us, we pray thee, from the unprincipled man who seeks to win his cause by trickery and wrong. Keep us from the political demagogue to whom truth is a stranger and to whom honor is unknown. May this building, conceived in the needs of this people, cut from the everlasting hills, erected in beauty and peace, ever stand before us as a symbol of those divine principles that make a people great in thy sight. May it be completed under thy favor and occupied in the interest of law and order, industry and sobriety, truth and honor. May it be protected against the disasters of nature, and so long as it endures may it serve the high purpose of a people whose God is the Lord.

"Hear us now, we pray thee, and answer us in blessing and peace. Which we humbly ask in the name of Him who is now our advocate and will hereafter be our judge, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Attorney H. J. Snively was the orator of the day. He was in his happiest mood—and that's pretty happy. He said apologetically that he was there as a substitute—as two substitutes, in fact. The committee had invited Judge Whitson to make the address, and he got cold feet; then they invited Fred Parker, and he developed a cold in the head; then the committee selected him and gave him no chance to escape. He said he would not invite the lamentations of those present over the departure of the old courthouse. It had had its uses; it had been a fort at one time; it had been used as a place to detain murderers; great speeches had been made there; justice had been rendered there—and sometimes the other; but the old building stands there today as a link that connected the past, the frontier days, with the present age of progress and development. "I would rather have seen it burn down a few days ago," he declared, "for the reason that I would rather it die 'in harness' than to see it torn down for kindling wood." The sentiment was greeted with a wave of applause.

Continuing, Mr. Snively said the gathering was for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of this period in the county's growth. He compared the past, within his recollection, with what he was positive the future held in store for Yakima; the citizen of this commonwealth twenty or thirty years from this time could stand on the dome of the building whose cornerstone was about to be laid, and contemplate one of the grandest and most prosperous communities in all the country. He believed that the valley could support enough people to give North Yakima a population of 200,000 people during the lifetime of those who were boys there.

Speaking of the needs of the county, he dwelt at length on the present transportation conditions, and declared that "any man, or set of men, who would stand in the way of a new railroad through this county is the enemy of every man, woman and child in this community."

Frank J. Allen read a brief but very comprehensive history of the city, dating back to 1855, prepared by J. D. Medill. This paper, which was included in the contents of the box in the cornerstone, is here given in full:

Historical Sketch of Yakima County.

On an occasion such as this, the laying of the corner stone of our new court house and temple of justice, it seems most appropriate that a brief historical sketch of Yakima county be read, and afterwards deposited with other mementoes of the present time in the little box to be laid away for the benefit, perhaps, of future generations, that they may find out the right.

The great Yakima valley was once the home, relatively speaking, of a large Indian population. It was the habitat of the powerful Yakima nation, together with allied tribes. The climate being uniformly mild, the soil rich and carpeted with luxuriant grasses, made of this wonderful section a desirable abode from the Indian standpoint, as it does today from our own. Over the great Yakima plains, and on the foothills of the Cascades, wild game roamed in abundance, while the silvery mountain streams were alive with fish. This was indeed a land of plenty. No wonder the warlike Yakimas zealously defended their country for centuries against invasion by hostile tribes! Neither is it any wonder that they defended it so gallantly against the white race, for they felt that they had a home worth fighting for.

Yakima county was the scene of two rather fierce engagements, in addition to a number of skirmishes in the war for supremacy between the two races, which broke out in the late summer of 1855, and is known in the history of the Pacific Northwest as the Yakima Indian war. The principal cause of this conflict was due to the wanton murder by the northern Indians of a number of whites, journeying from the coast settlements to the mines of Colville and British Columbia. These repeated outrages forced the United States government officials to finally take cognizance of the fact, and send a body of troops from coast forts, aided by volunteers from Puget Sound and Oregon, to punish and overawe the Indians. An investigation of the situation led to the discovery that the chief men of the Yakimas were largely responsible for the disturbances, by their efforts to incite the Spokanes, the Nez Perces, the Palouse and other tribes into a war of extermination against the whites, the orators of the Yakimas using the argument at the council fires of the confederacy that as the white men were becoming yearly more numerous in the country, it was imperative that the Indians should strike a deadly blow and exterminate their natural enemies. They urged, according to subsequent Indian testimony, that not only should all the white miners passing through the Indian country be killed, but that the constantly arriving horde of immigrants, then on their way across the desert to found homes in the Willamette valley and on the Puget Sound, be waylaid and exterminated.

This fact determined Major Rains, commandant at Vancouver, to detail Major J. O. Haller, with one hundred men and a howitzer, to invade the Yakima country, which the latter proceeded to do, leaving the Dalles with his force October 3, 1855. Three days later Major Haller was attacked by a large force of Yakimas at a point about five miles east of Fort Simcoe, which has since become known as the battle of Toppenish. This engagement, which continued intermittingly for three days, was a savage fight, the soldiers saving themselves from annihilation only by a vigorous use of their bayonets. Major Haller, seeing that he was greatly outnumbered, ordered a retreat to The Dalles, with the enemy in pursuit, a fact that necessitated the abandonment of all supplies. The divided remnant of the diminutive army reached The Dalles October 9. The losses reported by Major Haller were five men killed and seventeen wounded, several of the latter subsequently dying. The Indians in this engagement were under the command of their celebrated chief, Kamiakin.

The defeat of Major Haller created consternation among the white settlers of the Yakima valley and they feared that a massacre would follow. Realizing that the federal troops would need aid to suppress the uprising, two companies of volunteers were called for from Washington territory and four from Oregon. The volunteer troops, for that day, were quickly raised, and reported for duty at The Dalles in October.

In this little army, composed of regulars and volunteers, were numbered 903 men, nearly all of whom were mounted. The United States soldiers left The Dalles October 30 under the command of Major Rains, the Oregon volunteers under command of Colonel Nesmith, leaving two days later.

At Union gap, on November 8, 1855, Major Rains fell upon a party of hostiles and gave battle, driving the Indians in confusion across the Yakima river. During the succeeding night the enemy apparently gained reinforcements, and on the following morning began an attack upon the Oregon troops, encamped a short distance down the river. In the battle that ensued the Indians were completely routed and lost many killed, the whites losing two men by drowning in crossing the Yakima, two others being wounded. While the fight was in progress sev-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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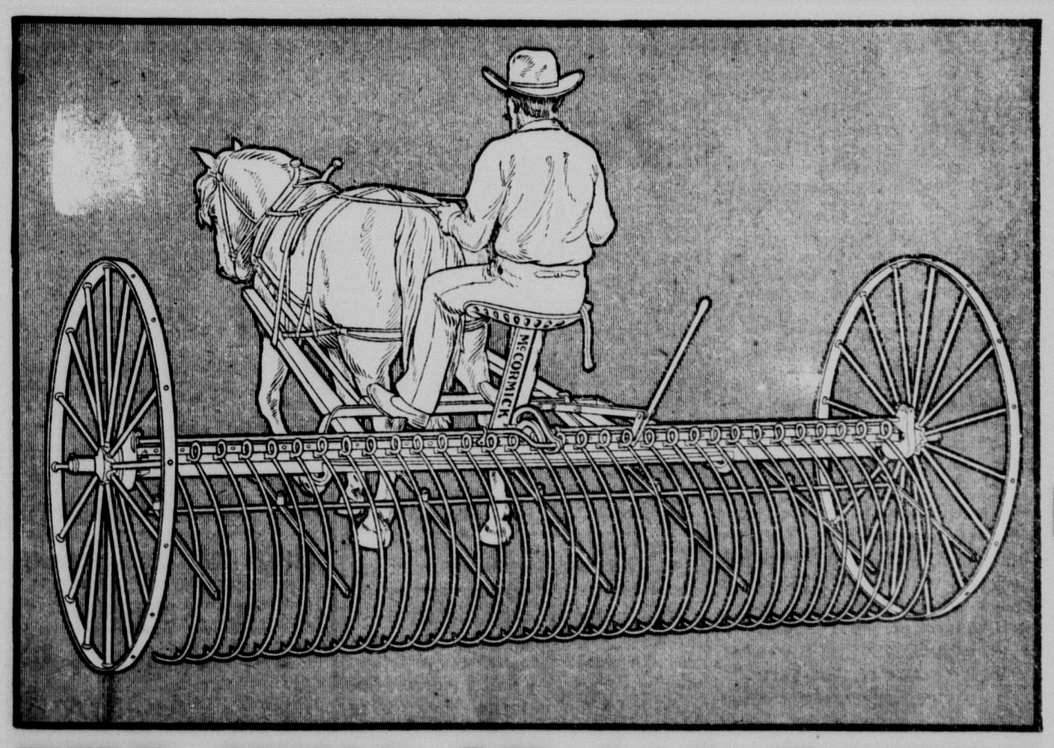

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