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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

NO. 27.

Spring and Summer

OUR IMPORTED

Wool Dress Goods

For Spring and Summer Wear,

Are now constantly arriving, comprising

THE NEW SHADES,

Of which the following is a partial list:

- Blue, Mauve; Lavender.
- Orange; Terra Cotta.
- Gendarme; Myrtle.
- Bismarck; Beige.
- Olive; Bronze.
- Mousse; Sea Green.
- Green. London Smoke. Copper.

We also carry a full line of

RED SURAH AND MARGELINE SILKS

Black Chantilly Lace Flouncing,

Al and Valenciennes Lace Flouncing,

SWISS AND NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES,

Over Embroideries, etc., etc.

A speciality of all the above goods, and will guarantee our Prices to be

as Those of any House in Eastern Oregon.

Just Arrived:

men's, boys' and youths' Suits!

LEE MOORHOUSE & Co.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Pendleton, Oregon.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE NEW STRIKES BY SWITCHING CREWS.

Big Fire in Chicago—Union County Democratic Nominations—Attempted Murder at Seattle—The Rich Hill Disaster—The French Ministry Resign—Eastern and Coast News.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Twenty-four Switching Crews of the St. Paul Railway Quit Work.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The St. Paul yard men who started to go to work last night at ten o'clock had but just begun to get their engines started when a message was received at the Western Avenue Round house that all the men should wait until Assistant General Superintendent Erling had seen them before resuming work. Erling said: "We have submitted to many acts which we consider unjustifiable on your part. This afternoon men in our employ deliberately derailed and wrecked a number of cars. We consent to overlook all this, and will allow you to go to work again, but the first thing to be done will be to replace those cars upon the track."

This the men positively refused to do, as the cars were being pulled by "Q" engines. The strikers considered the matter awhile, and then one by one left the engines and went home, and the strike was on. The men who struck last night embrace twenty-four switching crews, consisting in all of one hundred and twenty men. The strikers have been holding a big meeting in a hall adjacent the round-house, lasting until late this forenoon. They are enthusiastic in the position they have taken. The railroad company is firm, and say they propose to maintain the position they have taken.

UNION COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

List of the Nominations and Delegates to the State Convention.

UNION, OR., March 30.—The Democratic county convention met here yesterday morning. Eighty delegates were present. A. C. Craig was elected permanent chairman, C. B. Vanhousen secretary, and J. O. Kuhn assistant. Fifteen ballots were taken for joint senator for Union and Wallawa counties. L. B. Rinehart was nominated on the fifteenth ballot. The following are the other nominations: Representatives, W. H. Huffman and T. Oliver; Clerk, A. T. Neill; Sheriff, D. A. McAllister; Treasurer, E. C. Brainard; School Superintendent, Chas. Oliver; Coroner, A. C. Craig; Surveyor, E. Chase. The delegates to the State Convention are: A. C. Craig, W. G. Hunter, J. F. Chrisman, J. J. Turner, E. P. McDaniel, E. P. Howard, E. Leep and F. B. Collins. The convention adjourned this afternoon. The ticket nominated is considered a good one.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Seattle Man Cuts Another's Throat for Sixty Dollars.

SEATTLE, W. T., March 30.—Last evening Adolf Cortes, who has been employed lately in the Merchants' dining saloon, took a walk with a fellow boarder named Hughes. As the two were seated on a log in the brush in the outskirts of the city, Cortes called his companion's attention to something, and when his head was turned made an attempt to cut Hughes' throat. Hughes attempted to grapple with his assailant, but Cortes fled. Hughes made his way to the hospital, and it is doubtful if he can recover. Cortes is under arrest. Hughes had sixty dollars on his person, and it is supposed that Cortes intended to murder him for his money.

BIG CHICAGO FIRE.

Loss \$300,000—One Man Killed—List of the Heaviest Losers.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Fire this afternoon destroyed a large block in this city. One man was burned to death, and several others seriously injured. The loss will reach \$300,000. The insurance is small. The principal losers are Davis Rankin, dealer in dairy supplies; Zimmerman, proprietor of a refrigerator company; Linn, Weaver & Co. dealers in tinware, and the Gross printing Company.

The French Ministry Resign.

PARIS, March 31.—The chamber of deputies, by vote of 268 to 237, despite the opposition of the government, have passed a bill providing for revision of the constitution. The government thereupon resigned. The defeat of the ministry caused a great sensation in the Senate chamber. President Carnot has accepted the resignation of the members of the cabinet. This is considered a victory for Boulanger.

Hear Dem Bells.

Hon. J. R. N. Bell, clerk of the railroad commission and editor of the Roseburg Review, was made the father of his tenth child, a boy, on the 18th. Mr. Bell enjoys the proud distinction of having a family of all singers, and the youngest one starts in at the beginning. The elder is very partial to that good old Methodist campmeeting song, "Don't You Hear Dem Bells."

Dying of Glanders.

SAN JOSE, CAL., March 31.—Constable Morris Ladd is dying from glanders, contracted three weeks ago from a glandered horse. He has been confined to his bed for sixteen days, and has been delirious for several days past. Abscesses have formed on his hands and face, and are now extending over his body.

The Rich Hill Disaster.

RICH HILL, MO., March 30.—Only thirty-five men were in the shaft when the explosion took place yesterday. Five of them have been taken out dead, and fifteen so badly wounded that their recovery is doubtful. Fifteen others are in the mine, and it is believed that most of them are dead.

Clatsop County Delegates.

ASTORIA, OR., March 30.—The Clatsop County Democratic convention was held today. The following delegates were elected to attend the State convention: C. J. Trenchard, J. Bergman, Alexander Campbell, Hugh McCormick and John H. Smith.

Depositors to be Paid.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—The receiver of the Metropolitan National Bank of this city announces that on April 16th he will pay in full all depositors who have proved their claims against the bank prior to April 1st.

Pensions to Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Blair.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to Mrs. John A. Logan, and the Senate bill increasing the pension of Mrs. F. P. Blair to \$2,000, have passed the House.

Armed Reading Men.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Ninety-eight switchmen from the Reading road were armed last night. This forenoon they were escorted to the "Q" yard by a force of Pinkerton's men.

The Oregonian Stereotyped.

PORTLAND, OR., March 31. The Oregonian appears this morning from a stereotyped form, and celebrates the event by donning a new dress.

More Strikers.

QUINCY, ILL., March 30.—Switchmen in the Quincy yards received orders this forenoon to strike, and all left their places at nine o'clock.

Steamer Wrecked.

BOSTON, March 30.—The steamer, Canongry, valued at \$150,000, has been wrecked and will be a total loss. Wires all down this afternoon between here and Portland.

CONGRESS.

Capital and Congressional Notes of Interest to Northwestern Readers.

The majority of the ways and means committee, in their report on the tariff bill, say: There are only two ways to prevent excessive accumulation in the treasury—reduce taxation or raise expenditures. There is but one safe course, reduction of taxation to the necessary requirements of the government. In the progressive growth of our manufactures we have reached the point where the capacity to produce is in excess of the requirements of home consumption. As a consequence, many mills are closed and many are running on short time. The prohibitory tariff surrounds the country with lines of investment and prevents relief from without, while trusts, combinations and pools plunder the people within.

"What is the remedy for this wrong? More extended markets for the sale of our products and constant and active competition in business. With the markets of the world open to us, our manufacturers may run their mills on full time, give constant employment to laborers, with steadily increasing wages, and create an active and constant demand for raw materials required in manufacturing, which will stimulate, promote and reward the wool grower and the producer of cotton, hemp, flax, hides, ores and other materials.

"Repeal of all the duties on wool enables us to reduce duties on manufactures of wool \$12,332,261.65. There is no greater need for duty on wool than on any other raw material. We have put wool on the free list to enable the manufacturer to obtain foreign wools cheaper, and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer. We say to the laborer that we have put wool on the free list, so that it may be imported and he may be employed to make goods that are now made by foreign labor and imported into the United States, and so that the consumer may have woolen goods cheaper; to the wool grower, that we put it on the free list to enable the manufacturer to import foreign wool to mix with his, and thus enlarge his market and quicken the demand for consumption of home wool, while it lightens the burden of the taxpayer.

Dawes introduced a bill to establish courts for Indians on various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over all Indians; referred.

Mitchell offered a preamble and resolution (which went over) instructing the committee on territories to inquire into the validity of an act of the legislature of Washington territory fixing the time for the next meeting of the legislature.

Berry addressed the senate on the subject of the president's annual message.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the bills passed were the following: Appropriating \$50,000 for a public building in Helena, Mont.

Changing the boundary of the Yellowstone National park and providing police and other regulations there.

Increasing the limit of expenditure for public buildings at San Francisco to \$850,000.

Granting right of way to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company across the military reservation and the Uncompahgre reservation in Colorado.

To grant right of way through Indian Territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Company.

To extend the southern and western boundaries of the State of Kansas.

Appropriating \$20,000 for the completion of a monument to Mary, mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

To authorize the Cheyenne Street Railroad Company to build its road on and across the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation.

Appropriating \$80,000 for public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

To authorize the Columbia River Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington Territory.

A bill was reported in the House to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to mining lands within the United States.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Nelson, of Minnesota, took advantage of the general debate to speak upon the tariff question. He quoted the Republican platform declaring in favor of reduction in the tariff at an early day, and added, amidst the applause and laughter of the Democrats, "and now, my friends, is the appointed time."

The house committee on pensions estimate that the payment of \$8 per month to survivors of Indian wars from 1832 to 1842 and their widows, will amount to \$600,000. There were 63,963 men engaged in the Florida, Blackhawk, Cherokee, and Creek wars, of whom 47,520 were volunteers, 1116 regulars, and 3000 sailors. Eight dollars will be paid to all who served twenty days.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1888.

Cleveland and revenue reform is the refrain that is being echoed from one end of the country to the other. Ex-Congressman Hill, of Ohio, who is in the city, says the Democrats of that State are unanimous for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and that the delegates to St. Louis will go instructed to vote that way.

Mr. Cleveland and his policy of revenue reform are gaining strength every day, all over the country, and yet right here at the capital a handful of members of the House of representatives calling themselves Democrats have set themselves up in opposition to the whole party and have gone deliberately to work to prevent the passage by the House of the Mills tariff bill, thus preventing the party from redeeming the pledges upon which it elected a President and hopes to re-elect him.

These men claim to represent the sentiments of their constituents, but unless Mr. Hill, who is quoted above is wrong about the sentiment in Ohio, the members from that State who have joined hands with Mr. Randall, who represents a Republican district in Pennsylvania, are misrepresenting their constituents in opposing revenue reform. The same might be said of the Louisiana members who are opposing the Mills tariff bill.

The Republicans here are still in a demoralized condition, never having recovered from the effects of the Blaine letter. If they do not rally before the campaign opens they will not fight with enough vim to make the contest interesting.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, is thought by some to be suffering from softening of the brain. His latest crank idea is a bill which he has introduced in the Senate proposing the ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors shall have preference over ex-Confederate civilians in appointments to civil service positions. The bill was not asked for nor is it wanted by anybody. But for all that its author's motives in presenting it were good, and he is a kind hearted man.

The Ways and Means Committee have completed the consideration of the Mills tariff bill and before this letter is in type it will have been reported to the House, unless the republican minority of that committee shall discover some new method of delay. They have already exhausted all that were known.

The Capitol was struck by lightning on Wednesday afternoon, during a terrific thunder storm, and for a while there was great excitement. The only damage done, however, was to destroy the telegraph instruments in the press galleries of both the House and Senate, and to kill a horse at the door of the Senate wing.

The House Committee on Territories have reported a bill to organize the Territory of Alaska.

Hon. S. T. Anderson, of Iowa, who has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, was the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last Iowa State election, and polled the largest vote ever given to a Democratic candidate in that State.

Hon. S. M. Stockslager, who has been appointed commissioner of the G. L. O., served in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses.

The bill to prevent the employment of alien and convict labor on public works has been passed by the House.

The President has sent to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with such testimony relating to a grant of public land to the state of Oregon for the construction of wagon roads. Accompanying these documents is a message from the President, which says: "The presentation of the facts by the Secretary is the result of an examination which has developed, as it seems to me, the most unblushing frauds upon the Government; which, if remaining unchallenged, will divert several hundred thousand acres of land from the public domain, and from the reach of honest settlers, to those who have attempted to pervert and prostitute the beneficent designs of the Government, which sought by the promise of generous donations of land to promote the building of wagon roads for public convenience

and for the purpose of encouraging settlement upon the public lands. The roads have not yet been built and yet an attempt is made to claim the lands under a title which depends for its validity entirely upon the construction of these roads."

A bill repealing these land grants and restoring the lands to the public domain is recommended for immediate passage by the President. The bill protects the interests of parties who have innocently purchased land of the wagon road companies.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

Savoyard in Louisville-Courier Journal. "Money in the pockets of my subjects is better placed than in my own exchequer."—Queen Elizabeth.

In an age distinguished for wisdom in the cabinet and heroism in the field, the Virgin Queen became the leading personality in Europe. She it was who sustained the reformation, encouraged William the Silent, aided Henry of Navarre, defeated the schemes, military and political, of Farnese, and not only curbed, but humbled the haughty Spanish monarchy. It was during her reign that England obtained first place among the nations of the earth, and that reign was rendered illustrious because she adhered to the maxim above quoted.

But for his unfortunate and misguided attacks upon things divine, Lord Bolingbroke would be regarded as the greatest man the English-speaking people have produced since Bacon, and Bolingbroke's political essays are full of praises of the policy of Elizabeth. Of it, in one place, he says: "It was so much a maxim of Queen Elizabeth to save for the public, and not for herself, and to measure her riches by the riches of the nation, not by the treasures she had in her coffers, that she refused supplies offered, and remitted payment of supplies granted, when she found that she was able to carry on the public service without them."

At this present reading it would be a great thing for the tax-payers of this country if Grover Cleveland possessed the authority to remit about \$100,000,000 that are collected in the custom-houses every year, and which the Government does not need and cannot use, but which go to swell the treasury, already overflowing with other millions unjustly exacted from the people. Congress has the power to remit these taxes, but they are haggling over the question whether the tax shall be taken off of whisky, or clothing; tobacco, or iron.

Let us continue the examination of the funny things in the tariff schedules. Anthracite coal, that is used for fuel in the fine mansions of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities of the East, produces plenty of heat and is attended with scarcely any smoke or soot. It is on the free list, and pays not a cent of tax; but bituminous coal, that is burned in the farm houses of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States, and is sooty, smoky and disagreeable generally, is taxed seventy-five cents per ton, or 24.31 cent., and last year paid a duty of \$651,480 to protect the millionaire coal kings of Pennsylvania. It is all nonsense to say that the duty is for the protection of the miner, because the English coal miner receives 79 cents for every ton he digs, while the American miner receives but 70 cents per ton for what he digs.

Coca, coral, curry, diamond dust, diamonds, (uncut) and fashion plates are on the free list and pay not one cent of taxes. These articles are for the rich, you see, but we clod-hopping hewers of wood and drawers of water must pay 60.71 per cent. taxes on window glass, unpolished, 10 to 12 inches, and 93.11 per cent. upon same, if larger. Every window in America is taxed, but when a rich man wants to eat a dish of curry, whatever that is, he gets it free of tax. How long are the plain people going to submit to this unshared outrage?

Too Bad.

From the New York World. It appears the cruel war is not yet over, that slavery is in imminent danger of being re-established, and that secession may yet be an accomplished fact.

The people have had a contrary impression, but Senator Ingalls deceives them. He writes to a Massachusetts advertiser that it will soon "be impossible to tell which side prevailed in the late contest," and that "the Southern Confederacy is an active, organized political power as much as it was in 1861."

What a stupendous failure the Republican party made during its twenty-four years of power!

There is but one recourse: Let ex-Judge Advocate-General Ingalls be employed to prosecute the confederacy as he did the jay-hawking Kansas henroost robbers during the war. That will settle it.

Just the Reason.

From the Walla Walla Journal.

J. L. Roberts has just received 500 fire brick from Portland, the cost and freight added amounting to \$57.50. These bricks are made 60 miles from Liverpool, England, where they are shipped. Then they are shipped via Cape Horn to Portland, where they are sold at five cents each. That is to say they are made and sold at a profit, shipped to Liverpool, and the railroad makes a profit, stored and the warehouse makes a profit, shipped by vessel to Portland and the vessel makes a profit, stored and sold there and another profit is made. Then they are hauled by the O. R. & N. 245 miles, and a rate of 6 1/2 cents apiece is charged for the hauling. It is fair to suppose that that transportation line makes a profit. This is one of the reasons why Walla Walla wants connection with some other point besides Portland.