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East Oregonian.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MISAACS BOUND OVER AND WILCOX TO BE ARRESTED.

The Palmer House in Chicago is shaken by a lightning stroke—a Chicago man's terrible crime—Train collision—Other news.

PORTLAND POINTS.

The Murray-Wilcox blackmailing case—\$1,118 to the Roslyn Sufferers—The Silent Oregonian.

Portland, July 31.—There are no new developments of interest in the Melsaacs-Murray blackmailing case further than a rumor that Alice Gibson, Melsaacs' confederate, will be arrested for complicity in the crime, and that Miss Gibson's testimony will implicate John D. Wilcox, whom the prosecuting attorney says will also be arrested. It is reasonable to presume that Wilcox will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law if a case can possibly be made against him, as McGinn, the prosecuting attorney, has no love for him, and the Joe Simon ring including, of course, the Oregonian, is particularly anxious to crush Wilcox and completely annihilate the Daily News. Although ex parte testimony indicates that Mr. Wilcox is implicated in the blackmailing case, it is quite evident from current gossip that he has many sympathizers, and the general public are deeply interested in the case. The fact that Melsaacs is a bright, intelligent and shrewd young man who has heretofore borne a good reputation in this city, and that Wilcox is a keen lawyer and an experienced business man makes it almost unreasonable to believe that they would make an attempt at blackmail, so shallow, so dangerous and with so few chances of successful consummation. And if Mr. Wilcox is innocent and can assure himself that he has sufficient moral support to cope with the powerful Simon-Oregonian machine, no doubt this now famous case will be sifted to the bottom, and developments may be expected that will be startling in the extreme. The case was called up again this morning and continued another day. So far Portland has contributed, in cash and provisions, \$1,118 to the Roslyn fire sufferers.

The Willamette Iron Works, whose boiler works burned Sunday night, have already commenced the work of rebuilding.

Not a line of editorial comment in connection with Mary Schneller's death has ever appeared in the Oregonian, and that paper is silent, so far, on the Melsaacs-Wilcox-Gibson-Murray blackmailing case, although the public are deeply interested in both.

Some time since W. J. Hawkins & Co. commenced suit against the Northern Pacific railroad to recover damages for breach of a contract made in 1881 for the furnishing of about 3,000 Chinamen to work on the road between Pend Oreille lake and Missoula. Judge Shattuck yesterday decided that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover \$4,550.48, which with interest brings the amount up to \$6,529.

THE MISAACS CASE.

Held to bail in \$1,000—John D. Wilcox, Editor of the News, Under Arrest.

Portland, Aug. 1.—C. H. Melsaacs, the blackmailer, was examined in Justice Tuttle's court at three p. m. to-day. The defendant made a statement, admitting his guilt, but declaring he was acting as agent for J. D. Wilcox. Mrs. Murray, Dan Sprague, one of the concealed witnesses, and Miss Gibson, testified to substantially what has already been published. Melsaacs was held to appear before the grand jury. Bail was fixed at one thousand dollars, which he secured. After the adjournment of court a warrant was issued for Wilcox's arrest. It will be served to-morrow. He will waive examination and allow the case to go direct to the grand jury.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Chicago Man Kills Both His Wife and Himself.

Chicago, August 1.—Henry Husch, a retired saloon keeper, stabbed his wife to death with a butcher knife, then hung himself by fastening a rope to the transom over the door. They had been considered respectable people. No cause is assigned for the act.

LIGHTNING IN CHICAGO.

The Palmer House Shaken and Guests Frightened.

Chicago, August 1.—The Palmer House was struck by lightning early this morning. The flagstaff was shattered to splinters, and the house was badly shaken. The guests were badly frightened, and rushed half dressed from the building.

The Market.

Portland, August 1.—Liverpool markets closed easier with falling off in demand. American markets responded to an easier tone abroad and sold down. Local values are unchanged. Chicago, 82 for August, 82 1/2 for September, 83 1/2 for October. San Francisco, No. 1 shipping nominal at \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.40.

Train Collision.

SACRAMENTO, August 1.—The East and West-bound freight trains collided at Antelope station this morning. Ten cars were badly wrecked, and three engines disabled. No one was hurt.

A Burglar Killed by Women.

FARGO, N. D., August 1.—Two Indian Indian living near Devils Lake last night shot and killed one burglar, and mortally wounded and captured another.

The President at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—President Cleveland, the Postmaster-General and Col. Lamont arrived here yesterday.

Death of a Millionaire.

New York, August 1.—Christopher Meyer, the millionaire, died here yesterday afternoon.

Shall We Rob One Another?

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

Every patriotic American will join with Mr. Blaine in a protest against lowering the standard of wages in America. Mr. Cleveland's message was an earnest argument against adhering to war taxation in times of peace, because, as he showed, this taxation fell most heavily on the working men, and forced them down little by little to the European level, which little by little is being advanced.

Tariff is taxation. It is the taking away from the laborer a portion of his rewards. It reduces, it does not increase his comforts, the power to satisfy the wants of his family, or the amount of money he is putting by for a rainy day.

Taxation may not fall on all alike; when it takes from one class and exempts another it is a gross piece of injustice.

The war tariff does more than this; it takes from one to give to another.

The laboring population of the United States in 1880 was 17,392,099, divided as follows:

	Per cent.
Agricultural.....	7,670,491 or 44.1
Profession and personal.....	4,074,238 or 23.4
Trade and transportation.....	1,810,236 or 10.4
Mining, etc.....	1,091,517 or 6.4
Manufacturing.....	2,561,985 or 15.7
Total.....	17,392,099 or 100.0

In other words, out of every one hundred, forty-four laborers are farmers, twenty-four are in professional or personal service, ten are in trade and transportation, six are in mining and engineering and sixteen in manufacturing. All miners and engineers are not protected, and protection cannot extend to the farmers, lawyers, servants and men engaged in trade and transportation. So under the tariff eighty men out of the hundred are taxed to increase the wages of twenty. Could any more effective way be devised for forcing the American laborer to the European level than an unnecessary and inequitable tax on 80 per cent. of our wage earners?

But, insist the protectionists, the tariff increases wages. The tariff increases nothing; it simply forces a divide.

Take for instance a hundred men, engaged in the various vocations of life. Without the interference of the tariff each would earn about the same, say \$1 per day. There would then be \$100 as a fund to be divided, and it would go as follows:

Farmer.....	\$4.00
Personal service.....	24.00
Trade and transportation.....	10.00
Mining, etc.....	6.00
Manufacturing.....	16.00
Total.....	\$100.00

But the tariff comes in and says the farmer, the lawyer, the housekeeper, the cook, the merchant, the brakeman, and certain manufacturers must put aside a portion of what they have earned to increase the wages of men employed in the factories. This does not increase the sum total; only one hundred dollars is to be had. No law can make this sum greater, so the division takes place after this fashion:

41 Farmers get.....	\$35
24 House girls get.....	50
10 Merchants get.....	68
6 Miners get.....	9
16 Manufacturers get.....	28
100 Men get.....	\$100

Thus we see Mr. Blaine's plan for keeping up the standard of American wages is to take money from one class and give it to another.

Mr. Cleveland's plan is to remove all unnecessary obstacles to cheapen machinery and raw material and to increase wages by extending our markets, getting more customers for our goods and stopping all unnecessary taxation.

It is not strange so astute a politician as Mr. Blaine hesitates to meet Mr. Cleveland in a contest, before the people on such an issue.

Can Carry Ohio.

Well posted Democratic politicians of Ohio claim that the State can be carried for the Democratic ticket. One of them gives the following as his reasons for his belief:

"You see, the Republicans who were in authority needed money for revenue purposes during the last session of the Legislature, and they introduced a bill increasing the saloon tax \$5.00. They also introduced a bill closing the saloons on Sunday. An agreement was entered into between the Republicans and the liquor men by which the first bill was to pass and the last to be dropped. The Sunday bill was given to a Republican senator to pocket; but another Republican from a Prohibition county called it up and it was passed. The saloon men feel they were imposed, and they are particularly sore, because this is centennial year and Cincinnati will be packed with strangers."

"From the Sherman men are sore. They form the best element in the party, the brains and wealth of the Democrats, on the other hand, are united and stronger than they have been for years. Thurman's name is a tower of strength. Thousands of Democrats who have not voted for years on account of the alleged righteousness of machine methods, will come out for Thurman. Besides, Cleveland has won the confidence of the masses. I never before saw the Republicans so disheartened and the Democrats so enthusiastic."

QUITE EXTRAORDINARY.

J. H. McKune Has the Pleasure of Reading His Own Obituary.

It is not every man who can say that he saw his obituary notice in print before he had "shuffled," etc. Such was the fortune, or misfortune, how ever, of that peculiar character, J. H. McKune, who lately enlivened Pendleton by attempting the suicide act. McKune, it seems, although appearing in no favorable light here, is not a bad fellow, is somewhat of a genius, and is thought well of at Long Creek, where he edits the Eagle. He left that paper to come to Pendleton, and before his return, the report reached Long Creek, by some means, that he was dead. A letter from him arrived at the Eagle office just when half the papers containing the following obituary notice had been struck off, which is self-explanatory:

OBITUARY.

Like a thunderclap the news reached us, by way of the EAST OREGONIAN, that in a moment of mental abstraction John H. McKune, editor of this paper, had attempted suicide in Pendleton. Such news struck us the more forcibly, knowing how very foreign to all appearances was such an act to his nature, and then came the further startling announcement that he was dead!

Poor, unfortunate "Jack"! On the morning of the 28th of June he left us to go to Pendleton, so full of bright hopes and rosy prospects, with not one single shadow to warn him of impending misfortune. We had thought to have had to announce his marriage, but instead, we record his death!

Like a large majority of printers, he had traveled over a large area of country before he settled with us. A little over a year ago he entered the composing room of the Eagle. When "Peter the Poet" left, some two months ago, he became both editor and compositor. For a long time back, his life had been of the most exemplary character. He had filed on 100 acres of land and made all necessary preparations for a future home. Under all these circumstances, no doubt chagrined, galled and mortified at his disappointment, his better judgment gave way to a too sensitive nature and impelled him to the rash act.

He was of a most sensitive nature, all of his acts based on the noblest principles of honesty and honor. To him meanness was an unknown quality; he abhorred deceit and scorned flattery, although nevertheless, always conscious of his own ability and the latent power which he possessed in his own peculiar sphere. He craved favors of no man—the independence of his nature forbade it. As a writer, he was in the ascendency and his verses which appeared in the Eagle under the nom de plume of "Happy Jack," to the readers, were like a well come letter from home. Farewell, brother, farewell! We wrap around thee the mantle of Christian charity and sorrowing recollections, as they lay thee away in thy eternal rest!

Leaving the Party.

From the New York Herald.

One of the most encouraging "signs of the times" in political matters is to be found in the daily reports in journals of both parties of men who are "leaving their party."

A Democratic high protectionist in Brooklyn, in Cleveland or elsewhere announces that henceforth he will vote the Republican ticket. A Republican tariff reformer in Chicago, New York or elsewhere announces that henceforth he will vote the Democratic ticket. That is in every case a good thing for the man and the country.

Our political controversies have been for too many years carried on on personalities or prejudices; now they are to rest on policies and principles, as they ought. High tax or low tax, high protection or low protection, surplus revenue or no surplus revenue—these are the issues. When a citizen declares that on these issues he will no longer adhere to the party with which he has been voting, but will join the other side, he does what he has a right to do, and sets an example for all others.

The people of the United States are to decide in November whether they prefer high and needless taxes and a large growing surplus revenue, or whether they prefer lower taxes, free raw materials for such languishing and almost ruined industries as that of the wooden manufacture, and cheaper clothing, blankets, houses, furniture and tools. It is for the people to decide, and the party leaders on both sides will do well to instruct their voters thoroughly on this question.

It is a question in which every voter may rightly take a selfish interest. When prominent soap manufacturer in Brooklyn the other day abandoned the Democratic party and joined the Republican, he took—very properly, we hold—in this view. The Mills bill reduces its duty on the common washing soap universally used. That is an unalloyed benefit to almost every man, woman and child in the country. But the wealthy soap manufacturer saw that the reduction would cut off some of his profit and so he went over to the high tariff—the Republican party. That's all right. This campaign is to be worked out in the pockets of the voters. Whoever is interested in dear soap, in dear lumber, dear clothing, in dear books, in dear necessities of life generally, will and ought to vote with the Republicans. They who would like their earnings to be more of the comforts of life will vote with the Democrats. That is the lesson.

Whoever, therefore, it is announced that somebody is "leaving his party" is us all to happy.