

The East Oregonian.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
BY
L. B. COX.
OFFICE ON COURT STREET.
RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE.
One year, in advance, \$2.00
Six months, in advance, \$1.00
Three months, in advance, \$0.50

The East Oregonian.

VOL. 7.

PENDLETON UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, JANUARY 6, 1882

NO. 13.

The East Oregonian.
THE EAST OREGONIAN
Job Printing
—OFFICE—
PENDLETON, OREGON.
—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING—
Of every description neatly and promptly executed
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

ATTORNEYS.
L. B. COX.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office on Court street in Matlock's Brick.
JOHN A. GUYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office—Opposite Pendleton Hotel, Main st.
EVERTS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office over brick drug store.
TUSTIN & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office—Over the Postoffice.

THOMAS FITZGERALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office—Over the Postoffice.
J. H. REED,
REED & TURNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office—Opposite Court House.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. E. R. IRVING,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and Residence—Over City Drug
Store, room No. 4, brick building.
W. W. WHITCOMB, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
PENDLETON, OREGON.
All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

E. P. EAGAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
WESTON, OREGON.
Office—On Main Street.
DR. J. W. HALL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Office—At the Village House. All calls promptly
attended to, day or night.

MRS. M. J. HALL,
Millinery and Dressmaker,
Main Street, next door to Post Office.
A general assortment of
Millinery, Dress Goods and Trimmings,
if Always on hand.

M. F. ZEHLER,
J. J. WORCESTER,
ZEHLER & WORCESTER,
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
Stair Building a specialty.
CARPENTER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
executed promptly.

J. W. LARKIN,
N. J. GERKING,
LARKIN & GERKING,
ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS,
AND BUILDERS.
DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.
Pendleton, Oregon.
Office of Justice of the Peace.
Collecting and and Claim Agency
Two miles east of Cold Spring P. O.
Greggwood Precinct, Umatilla
County, Oregon.

M. H. Thompson, J. P.
WEB-FOOT SALOON.
Cass Matlock.
PENDLETON, Oregon.
Liquors,
Wines, Beer and Cigars
Of the best quality always on hand. No adulterated
drinks of any kind dealt out to customers.
Also a fine billiard table for the amusement of my
patrons.
Main Street next door to E. Alexander & Co's store.
1882

LUKE'S
PALACE SALOON
Main Street, near New Drug Store.
Finest Wines and Liquors, Ale,
Beer, Cigars and mixed drinks to suit
tastes. Cocktails early and
all kinds of food drinks
after 10 o'clock.
The very place to drop in and take a
quiet drink.
L. KUYKENDALL & CO.
1882

S. ROTHCHILD,
J. E. BEAN
ROTHCHILD & BEAN.
(Successors to S. Rothchild-18)
Would respectfully call the attention of the
public to their largely increased stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Which the increased facilities afforded by their com-
bination enables them to offer
AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES
Their Stock will consist as heretofore of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CHINA
AND
Glassware, Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Notions, Etc.

They will always take pleasure
in filling any order with which
they may be entrusted to the best
of their ability.

GRAIN AND HIDES
And other Produce taken in exchange at
the Highest Market rates.
CASH PAID FOR WOOL.

UTAH, IDAHO & OREGON
STAGE COMPANY.
RATES OF FARE from Pendleton Oregon, to the
Principal points in the East, via Ketchikan by the U.
S. Steamer, Nov. 11, 1881.
SALISBURY, BAILEY & CO. Prop's.
JNO. HALEY AGENT.

J. BAYLER.
—SUCCESSOR TO—
B. F. GRAY.
Saddle and Harness
—MAKER—
PENDLETON, OREGON.
KEEP constantly on hand a complete supply of
Horses, Saddles, Harness, Whips, Spurs, Collars,
Halter, Stitches, and everything needed in our line.
Call and see us before sending below. Repairs
promptly attended to.

A. HEALEY,
BOOT AND
SHOE
MANUFACTURER,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
SHOP on Main Street, in court house. All
kinds of work done
reasonable rates.

FURNITURE
AND
Carpet Store!
The Largest and
Finest Stock of Carpets!
East of the Mountains—containing over
2000 yards—from cheap to best.

Wall Paper, Window Shades,
Matts, Mirrors, &c.
CARPETS, from 37 1/2 cts up.
WALL PAPER, from 25 cts up.
WINDOW SHADES, from 88 cts up.
VELVET MATTS, from \$1.75 up.
TAPERED MATTS, \$1.50 up.
FURNITURE, from finest Marble to
cheapest Pine.
PARLOR SUITS, of finest silk,
from \$14 up.

Sewing Machin
Latest Improved Singer—\$25.
The CHOWN—An improvement of the
and a better machine—\$25.
UNDERTAKING!
—READY MADE—
COFFINS!
From the cheapest to finest casket.
JESSE FAIRING,
Pendleton, Oreg.

COMMERCIAL STABLE,
HENRY BOWMAN, Pr'pr.
Main Street, Pendleton,
Oregon.

ALSO AGENT FOR
WALTER A. WOODS
WORLD RENOWNED
HARVESTING MACHINES.
SWEEP-RAKE
Reapers.
WALTER A. WOOD
Twine Self-Binding Harvesters.

BROWN'S GANG AND SULKY
FLOWS.
GRAIN Drill and Seeders.
Farm Wagons, Portable Engines,
Circular Saw-mills.
Randall Pulverizing Harrow.

W. W. Espy's
Carriages, Buggies, Hacks and
Buck-boards.
THE EAST OREGONIAN

JOB OFFICE,
Conducted by J. T. HARSELL.
I'S NOW PREPARED
To do all kinds of Book and Job Printing
and Binding. It is furnished with a new
PRESS OF THE LATEST AND MOST
APPROVED STYLE, WITH A COM-
plete new outfit of type, etc. Will print,
Cards, Bill Heads & Letter Heads,
Statements, Envelopes, Pamphlets, Ball Pro-
grammes, and Wedding Cards and in fact
everything for which there is a demand, at
prices which cannot be surpassed.

R. F. JOHNSON, G. K. STRAHON.
JOHNSON & STRAHON.
PRACTICAL PAINTERS.
House and Sign Painting. Graining and
paper hanging. Oct 17

THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF
ARTS.
Some Interesting Facts Connected
with the History of Printing.
Written for the Evening Star.

It is difficult to say at what period
of the world's history people did not
have ideas upon this subject, which
were the germs of what was to come in
after ages. The impression of the
hand or foot, or of some other object,
made in soft mud or clay and then
hardened by time or baked by the heat
of the sun, must have suggested a sim-
ple and intelligent mode of conveying
an idea, before the invention of any
kind of writing. Accordingly these and
other signs are found to compose the
chief characters of the earliest
writings of which we have any knowl-
edge, and which we call symbolic.
We find certain evidence that
MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND YEARS BE-
FORE OUR ERA,
a method of multiplying impressions,
or, in other words, printing existed;
and if we come down to the great city

The ruins of Babylon at this day con-
sist mainly of three mounds—1. Babil,
probably the temple of Belos. 2. The
Kasr, or palace of Nebuchadnezzar.
This is an irregular square, about 700
yards each way, surrounded with the
remains of a square structure, the
walls of which are composed of burnt
brick of a pale yellow color, of excel-
lent quality, bound together with lime
cement, and stamped with the name of
Nebuchadnezzar. 3. A mound now
called Amran, of irregular triangular
shape, and supposed to be the ruins of
a palace older than Nebuchadnezzar's.
For bricks have been found there in-
scribed with the names of more ancient
kings than he. That it should have
been thought worth while to print in-
scriptions upon material destined to be
built into their dwellings, argues that
the process was not only not an un-
common one, but also that there prob-
ably existed at the same time a more
advanced and more elegant mode of
imprinting in their domestic and or-
namental arts. In fact, we have
specimens existing of articles of differ-
ent form and sizes, from a foot high to
the size of a signet—to which purpose
the latter were probably applied, as
their shape indicated they had been
worn as finger rings, or hung about
the neck like a charm or amulet—and
all stamped with some characters.

After this long time elapsed be-
fore the practice of transferring char-
acters from a die to any substance, or,
in other words, printing was known to
any, even comparatively civilized
people.
There is reason to believe that print-
ing from characters engraved upon
wooden blocks was known to the Chi-
nese in the sixth century, though we
scarcely hear anything of its applica-
tion for four centuries after, until the
advantages of the art became so mani-
fest that we are told that in 932 Fung
Taou and De Yu, two ministers of the
Latter Han, memorialized the throne
to have the "Nine Classics"—which
had hitherto existed only in manuscript
—revised and printed, and in about
twenty years copies were in circulation.
But it was not until the close of the
thirteenth century that most of the
literature of former ages, which had
also existed only as writing upon man-
uscript, had been printed.

THE ORIGINAL METHOD OF PRINTING
was from blocks of wood. The sub-
ject to be printed was written upon
paper, which was then laid face down-
ward upon a smooth block of hard
wood, to the surface of which the ink
was transferred. All of the wood, ex-
cept the ink lines, was then rapidly cut
away with a sharp instrument, leaving
the letters or characters in relief. Each
plate thus made formed a page, and
the printing was first done by first
inking the characters and then press-
ing a sheet of paper upon them, either
with the hand or a soft brush, thus
giving the impression. Block printing,
after the Chinese method, was prac-
ticed in Italy, Spain and Sicily for de-
signs on fabrics of silk and cotton,
which were printed in ink, as early as
the last years of the twelfth century.
The next obvious advance was the
engraving of pictures on wooden blocks,
and it is generally agreed that the art
was invented towards the end of the
thirteenth century by a member of the
family of Carolingians of Imola in Italy.

MOVABLE TYPE,
such as are now used in printing, were
a European invention; and practically
the art of printing waited for the de-
velopment of the manufacture of paper,
which was not a staple of commerce be-
fore the close of the fourteenth cen-
tury. And again we find the Chinese
in advance here, for they were the first
to form from vegetable fiber, the web
which constitutes modern paper. They
used the bark of several trees, especially
mulberry, the bamboo, reduced to a

pulp by beating, the straw of rice and
other grain, silk, cotton, and rags of
different kinds.
WHO, WHERE AND WHEN?
It is still a question undecided as to
the person who invented, the place and
the time of the invention of movable
types, and the bringing of them into
practical use. The honor rests between
the Dutch, who claim it for Johann
Gutenberg, of Mentz, who died in
1468; Johann Faust, or Fust, of Mentz,
who died in 1466; and his son-in-law,
Peter Schoffer, who died in 1502. The
Dutch place the date of the invention
in 1423, and generally hold that Coster
was the real inventor, and that Guten-
berg, one of his own workmen, stole the
invention and claimed it as his
own.
In 1456 Johann Gutenberg com-
pleted the printing of the Bible in Latin
a folio volume of 637 leaves, printed on
vellum—a fine kind of parchment made
from the skins of calves, kids or lambs
—and the work must have occupied
several years.
The art of printing was first prac-
ticed in Italy in 1465; in France, in
1469; in England, in 1474; in Spain,
in 1475. In 1500 there were only
about two hundred printing offices in
all Europe—scarcely more than are
now to be found in our larger cities.

PRINTING POWER.
It is not necessary in this article to
speak of the manufacture of type, of
the art of stereotyping, and other
things of recent date of value to the
printer; but a few words may properly
be said about the power used in print-
ing. The first and earliest impressions
were taken as by the Chinese with light
pressure of the hand or brush upon the
very thin paper on which their print-
ing was done. The impressions were
made by laying the paper on the type
and placing on it a planer or a smooth-
faced block of hard wood used for lev-
elling the type before printing, and
striking it with a mallet, as proof-slips
now are often taken. Presses, how-
ever, were soon invented for the pur-
pose. There are engravings which rep-
resent presses as they existed as far
back as 1520. They were small, and
the force was applied by means of a
simple screw and lever. In 1620, or
261 years ago, Blacuus of Amsterdam,
produced a greatly improved press, a
kind which, with but little alteration,
was in use 150 years. The press upon
which Benjamin Franklin worked in
London in 1725, and is preserved in
the Patent Office in this city, is of
clumsy construction, almost entirely of
wood, and is known by the maker's
name as the Ramsay press. There
were many of them in use as late as
1825, and a few a good deal later.
After this iron was used in some parts,
and about the year 1800 Earl Stanhope
invented a press entirely of iron, the
frame cast in one piece, and the power
imparted by a combination of the toggle-
joint and lever. The Columbian press,
invented by George Clymer, of Philadel-
phia, about 1817, was the first im-
portant American improvement, the
power being applied by a compound
lever consisting of three simple ones.

Printing presses were introduced
into America as follows:
In Mexico in 1536.
In Lima in 1586.
In Cambridge, Mass., in 1620.
In New London, Conn., in 1709.
In Charleston, S. C., in 1730.
In Newport R. I., in 1732.
West of the Mississippi, in Cincin-
nati, in 1793.
There has been a constant and rapid
advance in the manufacture and per-
fection of printing machines going on,
step by step, until we see that perfect
of most perfect machines, the "Scott
Rotary Printing and Folding Machine,"
upon which the Star is now printed,
and of which a full description was
given in one of its issues shortly after
moving into its present handsome, spaci-
ous and well equipped establishment.
B.
A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.
[From the Austin, Tex., Sitings].
One of the most learned and dignified
members of the Austin bar got a ter-
rible rebuff from old Uncle Moses last
week. The old man had Jim Webster
hauling his Spanish chickens. As Jim
Webster has political influence, he was
defended by two prominent lawyers.
Uncle Moses was put on the stand and
made out a bad case against Jim Web-
ster, testifying to having found some of
the chickens in Jim's possession, and
identifying them by the peculiarities of
the breed.
One prominent lawyer then under-
took to make Uncle Moses weaken on
the cross-examination.
"Now, Uncle Moses," said the lawyer,
"suppose I was to tell you that I have
at home in my yard half a dozen chick-
ens of that identical same breed!"
"What would I say, boss?"
"Yes, what would you say if I was
to tell you I've got that same kind of
chickens in my yard?"
"I would say, boss, dat Jim Webster
paid up yer fee wid his chickens, and
a pensive smile crept around under the
old man's ears and met at the back of
his head.
W. DICKERSON.

CONTINUED FROM NUMBER ONE.
(COMMUNICATED.)
The natural thinking man says in-
tuitively there is no God. The highly
feasted, well-stuffed and even learned
man, says intuitively and by faith there
is a God and a big one too, looking
down at him all the time. So mote it
be, but we say this big God is a magni-
ficent angel, archangel it may be.

Ask the intuitive reading man or
woman, if they believe in a great
first cause and the answer is in the
affirmative. But ask the intuitive
philosopher if he believes there was
ever a time when there was nothing
but a great first cause and he will
answer by asking you the question
how a creator could get into existence
from nothing, and even admitting his
existence and omnipotent power how
and where could he begin in his work
of creation. The universe of matter
and space being admitted to be illimi-
table, where could a maker begin the
work of creation, the universe having
neither centre nor circumference; or at
what point of an illimitable thing
could he, the creator, commence. He
could not begin in the centre, there
being none, nor could he begin on the
outside or circumference, there being no
outside to an illimitable thing or thing
of universal magnitude—and to make
all this from nothing! But some may
say that God made the universe and
everything therein in an instant, or by
one mighty fiat everything was.
But all this about the Christian God
making all things from nothing is not
even taught by the Christian revela-
tion, for all that is said about it is
recorded by Moses in the book of
Genesis, first two chapters. But the
hypothetical Moses seemed to have no
idea of the universe, but wrote concern-
ing this earth and the things of our
mundane sphere only. Just look what
a logician the meek man Moses was—
he says in the first verse and part of
the second "In the beginning God
created the heaven and the earth," and
in the second verse he says, "and the
earth was without form and void." Now
in the name of his heaven, how could
it be an earth without form? And not
only so, but it was also void; how
could it be a globe and have no
form nor place, being void? Why, it is
just like saying that God made the
world and it was no world at the same
time. Then how are we to know what
Moses meant by the term God? He
does not tell us and therefore we have
to judge of it by the manner and the
several revelations made of him in the
record. We find in the second chapter
the added word "Lord," and in the
second book there is very clear evi-
dence that Moses himself had no very
definite idea of what the term "God,"
or his patron control which he called
"God" meant, for in his anxiety to find
out this supermundane influence, he
inquired of it for a name. The control
says in some way, we are not informed
how, "I am." This did not seem to
have satisfied Moses, so the imperial
supermundane personage tells him to
call him *Jehovah*—well that name put
a quietus upon Moses for all time. But
more of that all-creator. Now if we
find according to common sense and
the first principles of philosophy that
substance cannot be produced from
nonentity, then all things must have
existed forever—matter and spirit, the
everlasting dual factors of universal
nature, and thus we need no God to
make or control anything therein. In-
telligent spirits too numerous to men-
tion, high above the heavens, out from
this world, are the millions of planets
and suns that roll in empyria from
everlasting to all eternity, forming and
controlling worlds throughout the vast
deep. The sidereal and stellar systems,
by the laws and will forces natural to
all intelligent spirits which are of them-
selves inherently eternal entities, had
no beginning and thus could have no
end—"Behold what manner of men we
are." The body is only the tenement
of the spirit, it is subject to dissolution;
being matter, it is mutable, subject to
change—but only the form, the organic
body, matter being in its ultimate
division immutable and indisolubly
indestructible. Then where is there
the need of a hypothetical God to im-
agine as a starter? Is there not enough
of intelligent design in spirit, in angels
—not even in archangels—to account
for all we see in phenomenal nature,
why man in his minority is sufficient
prophetically for all the varied and
wonderful display in the heavens out-
ward or in the earth beneath our feet?
Where then is your argument by design
so much harped upon by theologians
and the stronger critics of christian
propagandism? All things real, essential,
that are, always were and ever will be,
universe without end.

Now to those who believe in a religion
and that it can be conserved by the fear
of investigation and the most rigid in-
terpretation, let them remain mum; but
if there are any who maintain that the
old and new testaments contain the
only infallible rule of faith and prac-
tice in this life, to those who are not
afraid of their dogmas rather than their
religions suffering, I throw the gaunt-
let. Truly yours, etc.

W. DICKERSON.

AN ACT
To prevent swine from running at large
in certain counties of this State.
Be it enacted by the Legislative As-
sembly of the State of Oregon:
Sec. 1. That all swine found run-
ning or being at large in the counties
of Clatsop, Tillamook, Wasco, Curry,
Linn county, south of South Santiam
River, and Umatilla, and doing any
damage to the land or other property
of any person, in said counties, may be
taken up and safely kept, at the ex-
pense of the owner or owners thereof,
by any person so damaged.

Sec. 2. All persons taking up swine,
so trespassing upon their land or other
property, whether inclosed or not, shall
immediately thereafter post up notices
in three of the most public places in
the neighborhood in which such tres-
pass shall have been committed, con-
taining a description of the ear and
other marks of such swine, whereby
the owner may identify them as his
property.

Sec. 3. That if the owner of such
swine shall come forward, in ten days
after such notices are posted, and prove
such swine to be his property, the per-
son so taking shall deliver the same to
such owner, upon paying all costs,
charges and damages, sustained by
reason of such trespass and taking up.

Sec. 4. If, however, the owner does
not come forward within ten days after
such notices are posted, as provided
in the preceding Section, then the per-
son taking up such swine shall imme-
diately notify a Constable of the county
and said Constable shall proceed to sell,
at public auction, after giving five days
notice of such sale, by posting notices
in three public places in said county,
all such swine so taken up; provided,
however, that the owner may prove his
property and receive the same by pay-
ing all costs, charges, damages, at any
time before such sale takes place.

Sec. 5. If the parties cannot agree
as to the amount of charges and dam-
ages, then each party may choose one
disinterested person and they may
choose a third person, who shall deter-
mine the amount thereof. Should the
owner not come forward then the Con-
stable shall appoint three disinterested
persons to determine the amount.

Sec. 6. The fees of the Constable,
for making sales under the provisions
of this Act, shall be the same as are
allowed by the laws for sale under ex-
ecution.

Sec. 7. If there should be any sur-
plus money arising from such sales, af-
ter paying all costs, charges and dam-
ages, the Constable shall pay the same
to the owner of such swine sold, pro-
vided, said owner make proof, within
fifteen days after such sale, that he is
entitled to the same. If no proof shall
be made within fifteen days the Constable
shall pay the same to the County Treas-
urer, taking his receipt for the same.

Sec. 8. All moneys paid in to the
County Treasurer, under the provisions
of this Act, shall become a part of
the Common School Fund, of said coun-
ties of Clatsop, Tillamook, Wasco,
Curry, Linn and Umatilla.

Sec. 9. Any Constable refusing or
neglecting to pay the owner or the
County Treasurer, as the case may be,
the surplus derived from any such sale,
shall be liable for the same on his official
bond, and shall be deemed guilty
of embezzlement and, on conviction
thereof, shall be punished according to
the existing laws in such cases made
and provided in this State.

Approved October 20, 1874.

Cumtutes in the United States.

The number of counties in the
United States, by states, is shown in
the annexed table:

Alabama	67	Missouri	115
Arkansas	74	Nebraska	92
California	92	Nevada	14
Colorado	76	New Hampshire	10
Connecticut	8	New Jersey	21
Delaware	3	New York	60
Florida	30	North Carolina	94
Georgia	47	Ohio	80
Illinois	92	Pennsylvania	51
Indiana	92	Rhode Island	6
Iowa	89	South Carolina	26
Kansas	78	Tennessee	25
Kentucky	117	Texas	25
Louisiana	78	Vermont	10
Maine	16	Virginia	124
Maryland	23	West Virginia	20
Massachusetts	14	Wisconsin	99
Michigan	76	Minnesota	71
Mississippi	75	Total	2,200

A Deadwood man advertises his wife
as follows: "My wife Sarah has shook
my ranch, when I didn't do a darn
thing too her an' want it distinctly un-
derstood that any man that takes her
in an' keeps her on my account will
get himself pumped so full of lead that
Sum tenderfoot will locate him for a
Mineral claim. If she runs her face
for goods I won't put up fur her an',
I'll lick the son-of-a-tornado that talks
ur stand-off even Fur the drinks, a word
to the wise is sufficient an' ork work on
fools too.

OFFICERS OF THE N. P. R. R. Co.—
Henry Villard, President; Thomas F.
Oakes, Vice-President; Anthony J.
Thomas, Second Vice-President; Saml.
Wilkeson, Secretary; Geo. Gray, Gen-
eral Counsel; Adna Anderson, Engi-
neer-in-chief; R. L. Bellnap, Treasur-
er; J. A. Barker, General Auditor;
Herman Haupt, General Manager, East-
ern Divisions; J. W. Sprague, Super-
intendent, Western Division.