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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

NO. 30.

## We Call the Attention

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### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OREGONIAN IS "OFF."

The Oregonian Man Turns Prophet And Argues Like a Cherub.

PORTLAND, OR., April 4.—The Oregonian of this morning says editorially: The failure of the Democratic convention at Pendleton to finish in one day is suggestive of currents that make no sign on surface, but all is harmonious, so the reports say. But we cannot believe this is so. If so, why this delay in framing a platform that might be written in thirty minutes. The trouble undoubtedly is with the tariff question. The growers of wool protest against the scheme to free wool and tax woollens, a scheme which puts the burdens, so called tariff reform, on the producer and leaves manufacturers more profit than they had before, which cuts the producer in value of his product but gives him no relief in cheaper clothing. Of course the end will be a triumph of managers over the protesting producers. The platform will be all the administration wants. Interests of the people will be forced to the wall by the power of the politicians, working to sustain national administration. This is necessary for Mr. Cleveland, that the Democrats of Oregon, a wool producing State, should support his policy of free trade and taxed woollens, and that report go forth to this effect, and to this political necessity the interests of the producers must be sacrificed.

There will be an effort to calm the discontent that this outrage makes by a manner of "concessions." The wool-producing districts will be given whatever they want in the way of nominees and miscellaneous resolutions. Wool growers cannot be flattered into forgetfulness of the injustice involved in a system which abandons wool producers to the competition of the world and protects manufacturers of woollens.

### A COMPLETE TIE UP.

The Presence of a C. B. & Q. Freight Car Drive Men From Their Posts.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Not a wheel turned in the Michigan Central yards after seven o'clock this morning. While there was no strike declared, this end of the road was completely tied up. Engineers, firemen and switchmen walked out of the yard and deserted their duties, on account of the presence of a C. B. & Q. freight train, which was delivered yesterday, accompanied by the announcement that the Michigan Central management had determined to handle all freight delivered to them without taking into consideration from what road it came.

### ENTERPRISING CLAUD.

Decided to Build a Sugar Refinery at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Claus Spreckels, the Pacific coast sugar refiner, has decided to build his eastern refinery in or near Philadelphia. The purchase of the site was to be consummated to-day. At least \$5,000,000 will be invested in the enterprise, all of this vast amount to be supplied by Spreckels himself. The capacity of the proposed refinery will be at low estimate, 2,000,000 pounds of refined sugar a day.

### Prohibitionists and Salmon.

PORTLAND, April 3.—About twenty-four prohibitionists assembled here to-day and adopted a platform and nominated a full county ticket.

Some fifteen hundred Chinook salmon arrived in Portland to-day by train and boat from points between here and Oregon City. They are the first of the season.

### The Inane Act of a Mother.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Mrs. Tillie Sipp, aged thirty-five, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity this morning threw her twelve-year-old son out of the fourth story window of the house they occupied and then jumped out after him. Both were fatally injured and cannot recover.

### Returned to Work.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—Having been assured that no C. B. & Q. freight cars would be handled by the Santa Fe road the strikers on that road have gone to work, and the stagnation of freight traffic on this line is comparatively at an end.

### Congressional Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The House Commerce committee has ordered a favorable report of resolution to provide congressional inquiry into the engineers' strike now in progress on Western railroads.

### Taking in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker and A. N. Towne left to-night for Portland. Their intention is to spend three or more days in Oregon, looking over the field with a view of extending their lines.

### Danger to Life and Property.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The resolution to investigate C. B. & Q. strike says locomotive engineers now employed are incompetent, and that the resumption of public duties by the C. B. & Q. road is fraudulent, mere pretense, and a gross imposition on the public, placing in imminent peril both life and property.

### Pearl Page Pardoned.

SALEM, OR., April 4.—Governor Pennington granted full pardon to Pearl Page this evening. The reasons given by the jury which brought in the verdict were that when she committed the act charged she was under the influence and coercion of another person.

### Served Him Right.

HAYLEIGH, IDAHO, April 3.—J. L. Smith was shot and killed yesterday by his

wife. He had been exceedingly cruel to his family. He drank considerably during the day, and threatened to whip his wife and children. His wife retreated to an adjoining room and the husband advanced. She picked up a rifle and shot him dead, the bullet striking above the left eye, blowing the top of his head off. Mrs. Smith at once surrendered to the sheriff.

### A Drop in Oil.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The price of oil fell six cents a gallon to-day. The market was completely demoralized. Dealers cannot explain the sudden earthquake of the prices of oil.

### Returned to Work.

CHICAGO, April 4, 2 p. m.—The Michigan Central yard employees have returned to work. Upon what terms the strike is declared off could not be ascertained.

### Fire Began at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, April 3.—At the examination of the alleged hotel incendiaries to-day, the night watchman of the Aurora hotel confessed that the parties arrested prepared the way, and he set fire to the inflammable material by applying a lighted match.

### Killed Instantly.

BUTTE, MT., April 3.—Yesterday afternoon, Enoch G. Kellogg fell down the chute of the Lexington, a distance of one hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

### PORTLAND LETTER.

Spring Fashions—L. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, etc.

Regular Correspondence of the E. O.

PORTLAND, OR., April 2, 1888.

The new spring goods are now displayed in great variety in both wool and cotton materials and are unusually beautiful and tempting. Almost every color seems to be in style. Among the prettiest are golden blue, terra cotta, golden brown and heliotrope. Large plaids and stripes will be very fashionable, also figures and odd mixtures of various colors. Braiding beads, cords and balls will be much used for trimming. Draperies are growing plainer and less baufont, and—let me whisper a secret that can no longer be concealed—the bustle is slowly, but surely drifting into the past. A great many of the new cottons come in pattern suits of every conceivable color, and are very much embroidered. Most of the new spring ulsters have either capes, hoods or over-sleeves and are otherwise metaphorized until they are very "smart," indeed, and very serviceable also. There is good news to tell about the coming bonnet and hat. Dame Fashion has taken off a section or two from the crown and added it to the brim, where it will be much more acceptable. A modified sort of a poke will be stylish, with the brim projecting very far in front, but straight, instead of curved, like the ones we have had before. Many new shapes in turbans are shown, and the bonnets are much on the peek-a-boo style, turning up to a point in the center of the front, and cut up slightly in the back to give place for the hair, which is now worn in a knot half way up the back of the head.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Oregon and Washington will hold a grand reunion on the 69th anniversary of the order, in this city, commencing April 20, and extending over three days. William H. Barnes, Past Grand Master of California has an invitation to deliver the oration. All railroad lines leading to this city have granted excursion rates to members of the order in Oregon and Washington territory.

W. A. Thomson, proprietor of the Caseno drug store, of this city, will shortly visit his old home in Massachusetts. Mr. Thomas has resided in Oregon eleven years, during which time, by close application to business, and square dealings, he has not only acquired a competency, but also an enviable commercial and social standing.

The junior member of the firm of Chas. Kohn & Co., took me through their store rooms the other day, and although "I never indulge," would not let me leave until I had sampled some of their old "United We Stand." It was the pure article, and old enough to vote. Ye Gods! what a beverage. My mouth waters at this moment with the thought. If you will allow me, I will say in this connection that Chas. Kohn & Co., are wholesale liquor dealers, and although in business in this city but six years, have built up a fine business. They carry a superior line of liquors and make a specialty of "United We Stand" whisky.

TRE LANKS.

### TEN THOUSAND REWARD.

Will be Paid for the Capture of William B. Tascott.

From the Portland World. Circulars have reached this city offering a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of Wm. B. Tascott, who killed Amos J. Snell in Chicago in February 8th last. Snell was a millionaire, and his wife offers this reward for sixty days from March 12th. Tascott, who travels under several aliases, is about 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, weighs 150 pounds, is slim built, very erect, full round face, heavy eyebrows, very fair complexion, light brown hair, thin on top of head, prominent hazle eyes, small, dark mustache, may be dyed. His upper front teeth show gold filling, the teeth quite drawn back, showing the teeth quite plainly, the lower jaw receding. He is rather good looking; shot in right hip, scars on right leg, knee and both elbows. The above reward will be paid for his capture and detention until officers with papers arrive.

### IRISH'S SPEECH.

THE FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN. A Lucid and Earnest Exposition of Living Issues, Presented by a Most Forceful and Eloquent Speaker.

Although it was only rumored around town yesterday that Colonel John P. Irish would speak at the Opera House in the evening, the largest audience ever gathered to hear a speaker in Pendleton assembled promptly at seven o'clock, to listen to the eloquent Californian. He was introduced by Colonel J. K. Kelley, and received by uproarious applause.

Mr. Irish said that he came here simply as a member of the great Democratic family of this country and to get acquainted with the people, and for no other purpose. He had been in this Democratic family all his life and was willing to do anything as a member of this great household. He desired to compliment the sagacity of the Central committee in selecting this Democratic county, and especially this town as the seat of the convention, where he was glad to say the school house was larger than the county jail. This was a good sign of the intelligence and well-being of the community. We were here to spend a few moments in consulting about the interests of the great organization. He was glad to be in Oregon, though he was a citizen of California, to consult upon questions that concern our joint interests. He was glad to belong to the party that has retained its national purposes through all the mistakes of leadership and the despicable treatment of its enemies. He was glad to welcome our Republican fellow citizens to unite with us upon measures. Sometimes he was advised to pitch into Republicans. But he recognized that that party had been the author of many an act that will always be distinguished. He was not here to abuse the Republican party. It was made up of his countrymen, and he believed them to be the flower and pick of the human race. He did not believe that any organization made up of any considerable number of his countrymen could be made up of men wholly wrong. Then he wished to dismiss all questions of past prejudice. Many old Republicans had formerly been Democrats and he believed they recognized in the issue raised by the President's message a revival of the doctrines of their youth. He was not going to quarrel with what they did as Republicans. He was more interested in the future than in the past. The Democratic party is now in power. It has been in power for nearly four years. It is not now a mere party of negation. Hence we are no longer fault finders. We are charged with responsibility of formulating policies. During the campaign of 1884 we were told that the county would be paralyzed by Democratic success, that rebel debt would be paid, that payment of pensions to our own soldiers would cease. This was all sincerely believed. But he result has been different. The Republicans have been thrashing the air about depriving soldiers of pensions. But at the head of the pension bureau is a soldier, sorely wounded on the field. He pays out eighty millions this year to soldiers as pensions appropriated upon the report of a Democratic committee. Did we realize what was eighty millions? It was more than thirty million dollars more than the revenue of the government up to 1861. In the past twenty years we have paid out as pensions more than all the nations of Europe have paid out in 200 years. And in that 200 years the speaker enumerated the wars that had occurred. And we had paid without grumbling.

The speaker had read in Republican papers criticisms of the public land policy of Cleveland. That public land policy is disagreeable to some persons. He could describe that land policy in the language of an old book, we sometimes read—that language in which Solomon said: "I will uproot the house of the unjust, but the land mark of the poor I will establish." And that is the land policy of the Democratic administration. Our Republican friends, after very copious prophecies of business disaster, have been compelled to confess that things have grown no worse than they were. But the administration found an accumulation in the Treasury far beyond the needs of the government. So the President says to both political parties: "In 1884 you promised that the surplus should disappear, by the remission of necessary taxes. Now come up and perform your promises." Then the cry went up of free-trade, British gold, etc. We have had too much politics in our business in this country. It is not a healthy state of affairs when business depends upon legislation. He was in favor of a divorce, without alimony, between business and politics. Investments had been delayed, men have held back until Congress could act. Merchants were cautious about laying in their stock of goods until they could hear from Congress. The young man about to marry would tell his sweetheart they would have to wait until he could say what Congress was going to do. And then when Congress would adjourn, all say "Congress has gone home; we can go to work." The speaker related an anecdote. He had been asked to sit up with a sick man, whose wife left minute instructions for giving medicine every half hour. But the sick man went to sleep and so did the watcher. When the good woman returned the next morning, and found that no medicine had been given, she was greatly alarmed. But the sleep had refreshed the sick man, and he called for breakfast in the morning when he awoke, and recovered. So the brightness of the country had been waked up

every half-hour to take medicine. It wanted to be let alone for awhile. But because the President has made a modest proposition that we shall do away with unnecessary taxation, it is British free trade, etc. All over the country they are crying out for the wool interests. He thought the sheep raiser no more entitled to protection than the hog raiser or the cattle raiser. Protection never had anything to do with the price of wool. In 1846 there was almost free trade in wool. Yet under the war tariff of 1867 the price of wool was less in the Boston market than under the tariff of 1846 by 24 cents a pound. The output of wool in Oregon last year was fifteen million pounds. Let the wool-grower figure on what he would have got at 24 cents increase. He did not believe that protection protects the wool grower. The cry was only the offer of the manufacturer to the sheep men to make common cause. But we can't all be shepherds. There are farmers who raise wheat. What protection do they get? None at all. Does it never occur to you that you are not farmers in the sense in which men were farmers a hundred years ago? Rapidity of transportation and facilities of inter-communication have made you international merchants. You are all concerned in the trade of the world. Every farmer here is concerned with crops in India. He is even interested in the chestnut crop of Italy, because the Italians make flour of chestnuts and affect the world's market for wheat flour. The fruit grower is an international merchant. He is interested in knowing the fruit crops of foreign nations. Considering yourselves as international merchants, what protection have you got? The tariff puts a tax on the iron in your machinery, on your jute sacks, for your grain, on everything you use. It has been doing this for 20 years and the government did not need the money. If you have a surplus that you wish to sell to the foreign nations you must buy of them. It is a rule between man and man. What does the tariff do to the wheat growers of this country? Your wheat is sold in Liverpool. The price of your wheat here is the same as at Liverpool with insurance and freight and other charges deducted. You are raising wheat in competition with Europe. But legislation says you cannot buy where you will. You have to take a free trade price for your surplus, but you are compelled to buy in a protected market. What is the result? The government of England is not a fool, though the speaker had a hereditary difference with it. It was compelled by the protective policy of America to quit buying of us. She subsidized great railroads to bring wheat to tide water. Since cheap India wheat has been coming into market wheat has been cheaper. Farmers say that they cannot raise wheat at a profit. The wheat farmer's cancer, the mortgage, appears upon your records. Fifty-six per cent. of the farms are mortgaged for sixty-five per cent. of their value. If you give him the right to tax sixty millions of people he would get rich. The country has grown in wealth, but the wealth has been lunched in the hands of a few. Walker's census report says that during the decade of 1850-61 the people of this country acquired wealth more rapidly than ever before, and there was a more equal distribution of it than ever since. And this is the reason why you find the farmers of the great Mediterranean States, Republicans and all, passing resolutions commending the President of the United States. But to get back to the proposition. The people of the country this year, when they vote for President, are asked to vote for what? Why, simply this—that the system of tariff taxation which produces the surplus shall be abolished, and that we will leave this surplus in the hands of the people. The Republicans say taxation is the road to prosperity. Taxation is a great blessing. The speaker then referred to the recent speeches of Sherman and Ingalls, and said from them you would judge that hatred is the road to happiness and taxation is a road to wealth. He then read an extract from a speech of Sherman's made sixteen years ago, favoring a reduction of the tariff. The speaker then attempted to conclude his speech, but was called out by vociferous cries of "go on." He desired that every man in Oregon should understand that the Democratic party and its president bear him no malice. The Republicans say to the wool-grower that we are his enemies. We believe that the policy we advocate will help him. The condition of the wool growers reminded him of the man who fell down a shaft, but caught on a rafter and called for help. No help came. He held on and prayed, and when he could hold on no longer he let go in despair, expecting to be killed, and fell just three inches. That is the fix of the wool grower. The Republicans would make you believe they can make a fleece grow on a hydraulic ram. He referred to the tax on tin, salt, etc., used in the canning industry of this State; alluded to the fact that the salt with which the farmer cures his hogs pays 100 per cent, while that with which the New England fisherman cures his codfish is free. He believed in Jefferson's theory of a government of equal rights to all, with special privileges to none. The speaker then alluded to the reports about his coming here to represent the President. It was said that the President was a silent partner of his. But he was here at his own cost and was upon a neighborly mission to cultivate a friendly feeling between the two States. The speaker concluded amid hearty applause and three rousing cheers proposed by himself for the President.