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OL. 1.

PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON. MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1888.

NO. 34.

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### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### A LEAP TO DEATH.

No Free Speech in Ireland—The Strikers Encouraged—The Deadlock in Congress to be Broken—Huntington's Northern Scheme—Suicide Identified—Noted Criminal Captured—Jones for Chairman.

#### FREE SPEECH REPRESSION.

English Soldiers Charge upon and Wound Irish Citizens who Attempt to Hold a Meeting.

KILRUSH, IRELAND, April 8.—Saturday night the policemen who were attempting to prevent the occupation of the platform by speakers for a meeting that had been announced were pelted with stones by a mob, and many, including civilians, were badly injured.

LATER, 5 a. m.—A member of parliament burned publicly a government proclamation. At 2 p. m. another meeting was held. A riot being imminent the crowd were charged by a regiment with fixed bayonets, and many persons were badly wounded.

#### A FATAL LEAP.

A Man Jumps from the Morrison Street Bridge and is Drowned.

PORTLAND, OR., April 9.—At 7 o'clock last night a cadaverous fellow with a semi-contemplative look, a thin face, heavy mustache, weighing about 140 pounds, walked out on the Morrison street bridge, and when near the west end of the draw, he climbed upon the railing, stood a moment upon the outside, and then leaped into the river, forty feet below. He soon after appeared on the surface of the water, and the spectators yelled "swim, save yourself." The reply came back: "I can't, I can't." The suicide floated two hundred yards before sinking, and seemed to try his best to save himself. The body has not yet been discovered. Who the suicide was is unknown, but it is believed he was an opium fiend named Wm. McMahon.

#### Support for the Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Fifteen hundred members of the Brotherhood met here yesterday to discuss the situation on the C. B. & Q. railroad. It was resolved to give the strikers all the assistance asked for. The following resolution was adopted: "That we favor conservatism whenever adequate to the ends in view, but when dealing with radicalism and oppression, we do not feel that it is sound to be more conservative than our opponents."

#### Huntington's Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The railroad columns of the leading journals of this city contain long accounts of Huntington's journey North. They sum up the matter by saying that his business is to consider the construction of a road from Seattle to connect with the Canadian Pacific, a distance of 200 miles, thus connecting San Diego and Vancouver, 1600 miles apart.

#### The Deadlock to be Broken.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The deadlock in the House will probably be brought to an end in a few days. The majority have so far permitted the minority to do about as they liked, and allowed a recess to be taken when they were worn out, but this procedure is not to be allowed any longer. The majority are determined to force the fighting, and not permit any more recess till the fight is ended.

#### Noted Criminals Captured.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 8.—Two notorious criminals have just been captured here. One is recognized as "Teton," a noted horse thief and murderer, with a price of six thousand dollars on his head. They had fifty head of horses in their possession.

#### Temperance Meeting.

Mrs. A. R. Riggs, State President of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon, will meet all ladies interested in temperance work, on Tuesday, at 3 p. m., at the Methodist church, and will deliver a public address at the same place in the evening at 7:30.

#### Gen. Gilmore Dead.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 8.—Gen. O. A. Gilmore died here this forenoon.

#### Suicide Identified.

SALEM, OR., April 9.—On March 17th a man suicided by jumping from the bridge here into the Willamette river. Who the man was has remained a mystery until to-day, when the body was found in the river two miles below the city, and proved to be that of Robert W. Jones of Seattle.

#### Storm in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 8.—A severe rain and wind storm swept over Union and Livingston counties last night, causing considerable damage. So far one life is reported lost.

#### Jones of Nevada for Chairman.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It is understood that Senator Jones will be made chairman of the Republican National Committee when it meets in Chicago in June.

#### A Good Law.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The Brooks high license law, since it went into effect, has reduced the number of saloons in this city from 1500 to 225.

McMinnville Reporter: Hon. Lee Laughlin, of North Yakima, reports that one of his Plymouth Rock hens layed an egg recently that measured 8 1/2 inches the long way, 6 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed 4 1/2 ounces. Yamhill forever.

A box trust has been organized. It can't bring the bottom of a strawberry box nearer the top than it already is.

### TARIFF AND WAGES.

Speech of Everett P. Wheeler Before the Tariff Reform League.

#### WAGES GETTING LOWER AND LOWER.

One more fact in support of my proposition and I pass to another branch of the subject. I have spoken of the tax on iron and all other materials for building ships and its effect in crippling the shipbuilding trade. The result has been that in the few ship yards that remain the wages of the workmen are actually less than they were before the war, although the cost of living has so largely increased.

The injustice of the present tariff is increasing every year. Every year the cost of material bears a larger proportion to the cost of the finished product. In 1850 the materials used in American industry were forty-five per cent. of the value of the finished product. In 1880 so great had been the progress in the offensiveness of our machinery that the percentage of the cost of material had increased to sixty-three per cent.—that is to say, for every \$100 worth of finished goods the materials out of which they were made cost \$63. On the other hand, during all this time the proportion of wages to the finished product was continually becoming less. In 1850 the proportion of the wages paid for producing the various products of American industry was 3 per cent.; in 1880 it was only 17 per cent. That is to say, to make \$100 worth of goods cost on the average for wages only \$17, whereas in 1850 it cost \$23.

In the face of these facts the protectionist has the effrontery to tell us that it is necessary to keep up an average tariff tax of 47 per cent. upon imported articles, when the percentage of wages in the finished product of American industry is only 17 per cent. That is to say, the tariff tax is more than twice as much as the entire cost of wages paid for the production of American goods. It is evident, my friends, from this simple statement that it is not necessary to keep the tariff tax at an average of 47 per cent. in order to increase the wages of American workmen.

#### OUR SKILLED LABOR IS NULLIFIED.

My third point is that the tariff tends to limit the benefit that we ought to derive from the effectiveness of American labor. That labor is the most productive in the world. All the students in manufacturing industries agree in this. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Everts, when each was Secretary of State, asserted this most positively. An American mason lays more brick in a day than an English mason. An American cotton spinner spins more yards of cloth in a day than an English cotton spinner. The English mason and cotton spinners in their turn do more work in a day than the masons and spinners of France and Germany. The average number of pounds of cotton worked up by each American spinner in a year is 4,350; in England, 2,914; in Germany, 1,200. The average number of pounds of wool worked up by each weaver in America in a year is 1,640; in England, 1,275; in Germany, 975.

Examine every branch of our industry and you will find that these American qualities increase the effectiveness of the workmen, and when I say the American workmen, I mean not only the American born, but the Irishmen and Germans who have been welcomed to the land of liberty, and whose pulses are quickened with American freedom. If our trade with foreign countries were not crippled by a heavy, and in many instances a prohibitory tax, this free American industry would have fair play and would fill American ships with the products of American factories. But this trade is now so heavily taxed that we are now deprived of all our natural advantages and left far behind in the race. Our horse is the best, but no horse can win when he carries the weight of a forty-seven per cent. tariff tax. England to-day, with half our population, sells to other countries more manufactured goods of her own production than the entire product of this tax-ridden country.

#### PROTECTION CRIPPLES AND DESTROYS.

My friend will no doubt insist that the present high protective tariff is the reason why the American workman is better off than the foreign workman. But this is mere theory, without any facts to support it. These facts are all the other way, and this I will prove to you immediately.

1. If a protective tariff increases wages and improves the condition of workmen it ought to do so in all countries in which there are high protective tariffs. In point of fact, the English workman in a free trade country has higher wages and lives better than a workman in Germany, where a high protective tariff prevails.

2. If a high protective tariff increases the wages of the workmen, then the repeal of this tariff and the substitution of the low revenue tariff would injure him. In point of fact, the contrary has been the case both in England and in this country.

From 1842 to 1846 we had in this country a high protective tariff. In 1846 this was repealed and the Walker tariff was enacted. The manufacturers groaned and declared they would be ruined. But the result showed that they were mistaken. The country never prospered as it did from 1850 to 1860.

Per cent. Capital engaged in manufactures increased 60 Wages of workmen engaged in manufacturing increased 60 The miles of railroad built increased 25 The value of farm increased 25 And of live stock increased 100 Our national wealth as a whole increased 125

During the war the internal revenue taxes on our domestic productions were almost as high as the tariff taxes, so that the ten years from 1860 to 1870 form no

fair basis for comparison. But most of the internal revenue taxes on manufactures were repealed about the year 1870, and during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 we felt the full effects of a high protective tariff. What were they?

In other words, under a revenue tariff, capital engaged in manufacturing and wages and national wealth all increased three times as much as under a high protective tariff, and railroad building increased four times as much.

Who in the face of these facts can say that the present tariff benefits the wage earner?

#### QUESTIONS FOR IRISHMEN.

If there be an Irishman within the sound of my voice I should like to ask him two questions.

First—Are you prepared to continue in America that high protective system which, according to the testimony of both Curran and Grattan, destroyed the prosperity of your own island?

Second—Do you think it necessary to the welfare of this great nation, with 60,000,000 of prosperous people, that a heavy tax should be imposed on every yard of Irish linen imported into this country, or are you not prepared to say that America can assist the Irish industry that will survive by putting Irish linen on the free list?

We raise our own cotton, and we export \$12,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. We produce our own petroleum, and we export \$38,000,000 worth of illuminating oil. Hides are admitted free of duty, and we export \$9,000,000 worth of leather and leather goods. But there is a tax on wool, and although we produced in 1880 \$22,000,000 worth of carpets, we exported the insignificant amount of \$10,750. There is a duty on tin plates, on copper and on iron, and although we produced in 1880 over \$20,000,000 worth of tinware, copper ware and sheet iron ware, our entire exports of all these goods, in the manufacture of which we are surpassed by no other nation in the world, was only \$462,000. We manufactured in 1880 \$17,000,000 worth of paints and varnishes and we exported only \$443,000.

#### HIGH CUSTOMS DUTIES THAT KILL.

But I can procure a still more striking proof of the truth of my assertion that it is not high wages, but high taxes that keep us back in the race for the markets of the world. The one thing that has preserved the prosperity of this country and enabled us to hold our own under the existing protective tariff is our export of grain and provisions. The average wages of farm laborers in this country, including board, are very much higher than the average wages of persons engaged in manufacturing industries. They have to compete with the worst paid labor in the world, with the Russian peasant and the Indian ryot, and yet they compete successfully, in the markets of Liverpool and Paris, with the grain of Odessa and Calcutta. If you give our manufacturers of iron, copper, nickel, tin, wool and wood the same free raw materials that the manufacturers of cotton, petroleum and leather enjoy they will need no other protection.

The time is at hand when, if we wish to continue our prosperity, we must shake off the shackles that have bound us so long, and realize the truth that it is freedom—American freedom, equality before the law, freedom from burdensome restrictions upon trade, freedom from the grant of privileges to one class at the expense of another; this freedom for which our fathers fought, for which they perilled their lives and their fortunes, and to the support of which they pledged their sacred honor, that "has lifted us out of the dust and made us whatever we are."

Mr. Wheeler was frequently applauded and made a good impression.

#### MR. BUTTERWORTH'S PROTECTION TALK.

At the conclusion of his speech Congressman Butterworth was introduced and said in substance:—

"We insist that to produce equal or the same results the operating forces or causes must be equal. And this is true in the field of practical economics. The growth of our industries has been as follows: From 1787 to 1860, being seventy-three years, the showing stood—Population, 31,000,000; establishments, 14,000; capital, \$1,010,000,000; lands employed, 1,800,000; wages, \$379,000,000; cost of materials, \$1,320,000,000; value of products, \$1,355,000,000; here is a showing of a decade (ten years of protection)—Population, 38,000,000 (twenty-two per cent. increase over 1880); establishments, 552,000; capital, \$2,118,000,000; hands employed, 2,655,000; average wages for each year, \$775,000,000; cost of material, \$2,485,000,000; and products from \$1,885,000,000 to \$4,232,000,000. Thus during seventy-three years population had grown to 31,000,000, and in the ensuing ten years increased 7,000,000, or twenty-two per cent. Now note the development during the years from 1860 to 1870, practically six years if we leave out the period of the war. The number of manufacturing establishments grew from 140,000 in 1860 to 250,000 in 1870; the capital invested was from \$1,000,000,000 to \$3,118,000,000; average wages paid from \$379,000,000 to \$776,000,000; cost of material used from \$1,320,000,000 to \$2,433,000,000, and products from \$1,885,000,000 to \$4,232,000,000. The wages per capita increased from \$283 in 1860 to \$377 and \$346 per annum in 1870 and 1880, and the average product of the labor of each employe was \$1,428 in 1860, as against \$2,060 in 1870 and \$1,970 in 1880.

#### ALLEGED INCREASED PROSPERITY.

Thus it is seen that while the increase of population was 6,000,000—an increase of about 22 per cent.—the increase of manufactures and establishments was 80 per cent.; the increase of capital employed over 100 per cent.; the increase of

number of hands employed, over 55 per cent. and the value of products considerably over 100 per cent. In 1880 the wage-workers, including boys and girls, got 56 per cent. more wages per annum than they did in 1860, when a dollar would buy more of the necessities of life than at any other period.

"I say to the wage-workers of New England, Do not worry about philosophy, but stand by your bread and meat and the means to obtain them. If the conditions here are no better than they are across the water [and with those conditions you have to deal] it is very strange that from every nation of the Old World, to escape surroundings which our free trade friends describe as admirable, thousands are coming to the United States to enjoy the benefits which the same gentlemen so greatly deplore. Certainly there is something suggestive in this. Let our opponents philosophize and grow thin while we remain practical and grow fat."

#### REMINDED HER OF OLD TIMES.

A Lady Telegraph Operator at Pendleton Who Rejoiced Over Hard Work. From the Portland Oregonian.

It is no easy thing, as a rule, to find ample telegraph facilities for the press at interior towns in Oregon. Let a correspondent hand to the ordinary country operator without previous notice a dispatch of 1,000 or 1,500 words, and it "paralyzes" him. His first thought is: "Who is going to pay this big bill?" and his second, even if the chirography be good, is that here is a lot of extra work without extra compensation; but he tackles it and thanks heaven when he is through.

Whenever the Oregonian has a big meeting on hand away from Portland to report by wire, it gives due notice to the Western Union management, who, if necessary, provide additional help. The first duty of the reporter on reaching the scene is to inquire the condition of the wire and the facilities for handling the matter for his paper. Upon his arrival at Pendleton last Tuesday morning, the Oregonian's correspondent presented himself to Miss J. J. Wirt, manager of the Western Union there, and asked what provision had been made for prompt sending of day and night report. "How much will you probably have?" asked Miss Wirt.

"That will depend entirely on how fast the convention works," answered the correspondent. "There may be only 2000 words, but if the platform is adopted before midnight you may figure on at least 5000 to 6000 words."

The correspondent had been informed that Miss Wirt was a first-class operator, yet he half expected, from previous experience with interior offices that 6000 words would be a "paralyzer." But he was half "paralyzed" himself when Miss Wirt answered, with remarkable cheerfulness, "Well, if that's all I'll send myself. I thought if you were going to send ten or twelve thousand words to-night I'd get some one to help me."

When, after permanent organization, the correspondent handed in a batch of 2000 words, including the list of delegates, Miss Wirt exclaimed: "I am so glad. This is the first work of the kind I've had since I took charge of the office last June. I used to take press report in Chicago, and this reminds me of old times," and calling up Portland, she began firing the matter off at the rate of about fifty words a minute.

Besides handling the usual commercial business of Pendleton, no small number of private messages to and from members of the convention, several dispatches of about 100 words to points in Eastern Oregon and Washington, a good associated press report, and several special to Eastern papers, Miss Wirt sent nearly three columns for the Oregonian, and when, at half-past 12 at night, the last batch was handed in, she seemed to regret there wasn't more.

#### Union County Republican Nominations.

Delegates to the State convention, M. B. Reese, Jesse Imbler, S. O. Swackheimer, C. K. Duncan, Robert Eakin, Charles Goodnough, J. N. Saunders and Joseph Palmer; sheriff, A. N. Hamilton; clerk, J. T. Williamson; county commissioners, George Pennhoff and John McDonald; school superintendent, J. L. Carter; treasurer, no nomination; surveyor, J. W. Kimbrell; assessor, J. T. Guild; coroner, B. D. Hulsh; representatives, J. L. Rowe and Charles Goodnough.

The delegates to the State convention were instructed to use all honorable efforts for the renomination of Hon. Binger Hermann for Congress, and for the election of J. D. Baker as delegate to the National Republican convention.

A motion to take an informal vote on the choice of the convention for joint senator with Union and Umatilla counties was laid upon the table.

#### Out of the Woods.

Saturday's Salem Statesman says: State Treasurer Webb yesterday issued his last call for outstanding warrants, and the State of Oregon, which has been in financial straits since last October, is now on its feet again. The amount of the present call is \$75,000. The different counties of the State are "making haste slowly," in sending in to the treasurer their dues. Yesterday Wasco sent in \$16,043.37, the full amount of her taxes, and the day before Lane turned in a balance of \$11,179.98, making her square with the State. Multnomah county is taking her time. That is almost the only western Oregon county from which not a cent has been received. A payment was promised on the 1st of April, but the promise was not kept.