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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

NO. 51.

THE TARIFF

Has been taken off both
Woolen and Cotton Goods
Not by Congress, but by

WORTHCHILD & BEAN

and they now offer their Large and Complete Stock of
Woolen Goods, Clothing, &c
AT
WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES, for CASH!

Examine their goods, get their prices, and convince yourself
the above are not mere assertions, but that they will sub-
stantiate what they claim. There is not an "Infant Industry,"
where they have discarded Protective Prices, and will freely
compete from all quarters. They carry a

General Merchandise Stock

—Consisting of—
Woolen and Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Boy's and
Children's Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
Mens Ladies and Children's Shoes
Straw and Felt Hats, Crockery
and Glassware, Groceries,
Hardware, Etc.

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS CAN SECURE BARGAINS

AT THE
PENDLETON BOOT AND SHOE STORE

I will sell for the next 30 days at a
Discount of 10 per Cent. for Cash!

My Large Stock of
Hats and Shoes, Harness,
Saddles, Whips, Bits and Spurs.
GIVE ME A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

JAS. WHEELAN.

J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
MONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Rock Island Notary and Corporation Seals,
In Pendleton,
FOR ONLY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The usual price for seals made by other
parties, in Portland or the East, is from \$6.00
to \$7.00, with express charges added. If you
need a seal, send your order to us, and save
from \$2.00 to \$3.00 thereby.

East Oregonian Pub. Co.,
Pendleton, Oregon.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

THEY do happen every day, and when one
happens to you, you will wish that
you were insured in the
TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPY.

Ten Millions of Assets. Two Millions
of Surplus.
PAID POLICY HOLDERS, \$11,000,000.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Kills his Wife and two Children
and then Himself.
St. Louis, April 28.—Ernst Kleeschulte
this morning went to the residence
of his wife, from whom he had
been separated some time, in the town of
Allon, and shot and killed her, and
fatally wounded his two boys, aged 8 and 6
years. He then blew his own brains out.
Kleeschulte has been threatening for
some time to kill his wife and children,
but no attention was paid to him.

Bad Accident on the B. & M.

OMAHA, April 28.—The cannonball
train from Kansas City on the B. & M.,
was wrecked near Alma last night. The
accident was caused by a bridge giving
away. L. A. Towne, of Grand Rapids,
Mich., and Charles Eaton, of Lincoln,
were badly injured. The mail and ex-
press cars, with their contents, were
consumed.

Favorable Report on a Prohibition
Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate
committee on education and labor have
ordered a favorable report on the Senate
joint resolution, proposing an amend-
ment to the constitution forever prohib-
iting manufacture, importation, transporta-
tion, or sale of spirituous liquors in the
United States.

Spokane Falls Railroad Building.

SPOKANE FALLS, April 27.—Word was
received here this evening that the con-
tract for grading the first sixty miles of
the Seattle & Lake Shore railway from
Spokane Falls westward to the Big Bend,
was let to-day to Burns & Chapman, a
well-known firm of contractors.

Drouth in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 27.—The drouth con-
tinues. Large field-fires are reported in
the sugar producing districts. Streams
and pastures are dried up, and many
cattle are perishing. The decrease in the
sugar products is variously estimated
from ten to twenty per cent., as com-
pared with last year.

Eggs on the Outside.

FARGO, DAK., April 28. Postmaster W.
G. Judd, son of Postmaster Judd, of Chi-
cago, was met at the depot in Mapleton
yesterday, by a delegation of citizens
provided with a number of baskets of
eggs, which were demolished in a reckless
manner around Judd's person.

Railroad Sheds Destroyed.

BUTTE, M. T., April 28.—Last night, a
passenger engine set fire to snowsheds
near Mullen tunnel, in the main range
of the Rocky Mountain crossing of North-
ern Pacific, and over a thousand feet
burned. Trains will be delayed several
days.

The Snow-shed Fire.

HELENA, MON., April 28.—The fires
which started in the snow sheds at
Mullen tunnel yesterday are not yet sub-
dued. The work of putting in a line over
the tunnel has been commenced.

Mayor Gates Dead.

PORTLAND, April 28.—Mayor Gates, who
has been ill for some time, died yesterday
afternoon. The funeral will take place
Monday, at 2 p. m., under the auspices of
the L. O. O. F.

Tom Merry Receives an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Secretary
of State has appointed Thomas B. Merry,
of Portland, Oregon, assistant commis-
sioner to attend the Melbourne expo-
sition.

Three Men Hanged.

FORT SMITH, ARK., April 26.—Jack
Crow, George Moss and Owen D. Hill
were hanged here this morning for
crimes committed in Indian Territory.

An Anarchist Paper Suspended.

CHICAGO, April 28.—With to-morrow's
issue, the "Alarm," the paper of which
A. R. Parsons, the anarchist, was editor,
will be suspended indefinitely.

A High License Bill Passed.

NEW YORK, April.—The high license
bill has passed the State Senate, by a
vote of seventeen to fifteen. It now goes
to Gov. Hill for his approval.

A Murderer Executed.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., April 27.—John
R. Biscoe, colored, was executed here to-
day for the murder of R. P. Dixon, on
the Potomac, in August, 1886.

Alfred Holdman Leaves the Oregonian.

PORTLAND, April 28.—Alfred Holdman
severs his connection with the Oregonian
to-day, and goes to Seattle, to take charge
of the Post-Intelligencer.

A Canada Failure.

MONTREAL, April 28.—E. A. White, a
head trader, has made an assignment.
His liabilities are two hundred and sev-
enty thousand dollars.

SENATOR DOLPH'S SPEECH.

A Timely Exposure of the Fallacies and
Sophistries of Oregon's Railroad Attor-
ney in the Senate.

A. E. WAT, in Portland World.
Senator Dolph has recently made an
elaborate speech in the United States
Senate, which is published here. He
sent me a copy, for which I thank him.

THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEPENDS UPON THE APPROBATION OF THE PEOPLE OF A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The federal constitution does not author-
ize a tariff, or any other tax for revenue,
except "to pay debts and provide for the
common defense and general welfare of
the United States." The Democratic
party favors a tariff for revenue sufficient,
with the internal revenue tax on intoxi-
cants and tobacco, to cover all the ex-
penses of the government in all its de-
partments, and it welcomes such inci-
dental protection as flows from such a
tariff. The Republican party favors a
protective tariff as a revenue tariff. A
high protective tariff enacted by the Re-
publican party, its creature and its joy,
has been in existence twenty-five years,
and it has produced sorrows as well as
joys. That length of time ought to be
sufficient to determine the merits or de-
merits of any system. Our tariff and
kindred partial laws have produced their
natural effects. On the left hand we see
more than 1,000,000 farms and homes
under mortgage, lockouts, strikes,
tramps, multiplied and multiplying
everywhere. On the right hand we see
millionaires in large numbers, and in a
cloud of rings, combinations and cor-
rupt trusts! Senator Dolph in his
speech said: "Ever since the President's
message was made public there has been
a well-founded alarm among the people
of the State I have the honor in part
to represent, and everywhere on the Pacific
coast, at what they believe to be the
threatened destruction of many of their
industrial interests, involving business
and financial ruin to them and distress to
the laboring and industrial classes. I am
frank to say that I keenly share this feel-
ing of apprehension. The wool-growers,
lumbermen, miners, fruit-raisers, the
labor organizations, and the patrons of
husbandry, have petitioned, remonstrated
and memorialized Congress against the
removal of the protection against the
cheap labor of Europe and Asia they now
enjoy, and have called upon their repre-
sentatives in Congress to endeavor to
prevent the destruction of their interests.
To-day I voice their protests."

IT IS AN EASY MATTER FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO SIGN MEMORIALS AND TALK LOUD AND GRUMBLE IN CONDEMNATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Those grumbles, however,
are becoming more mild and less self-
satisfying than they were.
Senator Dolph may be surprised to
hear that there are twenty Republicans
in this part of the country who commend
the President's message where there is
one Democrat who condemns it, and it
appears that there is a like feeling
throughout the land. The Chicago Trib-
une says: "Ninety-nine Republicans
out of every hundred in Chicago and the
west are opposed to excessive and need-
less taxation."

CONGRESS.

Capital and Congressional Notes of Inter-
est to Northwestern Readers.

Dolph made a long-winded speech to
prove that the Democratic party was re-
sponsible for the Republican party's wan-
ton waste of the public lands.

Ingalls gave notice that on Tuesday
next he would reply to the attacks
made upon him in his absence, by Sen-
ator Voorhees.

The conference report on the House
joint resolution accepting the invitation
of the French Republic to take part in
the International exposition in Paris was
agreed to. It fixes the appropriation at
\$200,000.

The Senate passed a number of public
building bills, among which was a bill
appropriating \$50,000 for a public building
at Boulder, Colorado.

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

Buchanan of New Jersey opposed the
bill, which, he said, struck a blow at al-
most every industry in his district. He
denounced in general and in detail, the
provisions of the bill.

Hemphill of South Carolina said he
could not conceive a system more unjust,
unreasonable, unfair and unrighteous
than the protective system. He earnestly
appealed to every gentleman who had
the faintest conception of justice to lend
his aid to the pending bill.

Osborne of Pennsylvania submitted an
argument against the bill, which he char-
acterized as a blow at the dignity of
American labor.

Hudd of Wisconsin denied that the
boasted system of protection had indeed
protected American labor.

A postoffice was established at Minnie
Falls, Lincoln county, W. T., and Leavitt
Gunn was appointed postmaster.

Pensions were granted as follows: Ore-
gon—Mexican survivors, E. F. Hossford,
Salem; John W. Thornbury, Gervais,
Washington Territory—Original invalid,
Nathan K. Jeffries, Roslyn.

When Long John Wentworth was
asked to join church he shouted: "Ask
for a check and you can have it, but any
church that is willing to take me for a
member is not fit for me to belong to."

During the Chicago convention Mr.
Elaine will be in mid-ocean on his return
home. He will not be any more at sea
than his party.

they should have their clothing as cheap
as practicable. He thinks that with free
wool manufacturers can obtain the foreign
wool necessary for mixture with home
wools at such prices as will make woolen
goods cost less and be sold cheaper. He
thinks that the manufacturers have the
facilities for making in seven months
sufficient goods to supply the home mar-
ket for twelve months, and that when
their factories run every month in the
year they employ only a limited number
of hands. He thinks that home inven-
tive genius, mechanical skill and busi-
ness talent will enable the manufacturers
with free raw materials to compete with
foreign manufacturers in our own and
foreign markets, and run their factories
to their full capacity and pay better
prices for wool. That is democracy on
principle, and altogether commendable.
A Republican in a Republican convention
might have talked otherwise. If so it
shows the difference between Democrats
and Republicans and the Democratic
party and the Republican party. It shows
which party desires and is now seeking
to secure "the greatest good to the great-
est number."

Senator Dolph devotes much of his
speech to "the cause of the decline in the
foreign wheat market," and refers to
India wheat. That cause, or rather
causes, could have been stated in a few
words. They are mainly these: Several
years ago when wheat brought good
prices, English authorities told us that
they wanted and would be glad to get
our wheat, but that we ought to take
reasonably of their surplus products in
exchange. The Republican party, mov-
ing in the interest of the protected man-
ufacturers, said no. The English authori-
ties said they would take our wheat until
they could do better, and would try to
obtain their wheat where their products
would pay for it. They encouraged the
growing of wheat in India and built
caused to be built fifteen thousand miles
of railroad to bring out the wheat, and
now India wheat nearly supplies the En-
glish market. Later, Spain sent an envoy
to Washington to propose a commercial
treaty by which our wheat and flour
would be received by Spain duty free, if
we would receive Spanish sugar and mol-
asses duty free. Such a treaty would
have reduced the price of sugar and mol-
asses nearly one-half, advanced the price
of wheat and increased the value of farms.
The treaty was talked of some. It was
evident that the protective system as a
whole was the "temple of the great god-
dess Diana" of the Republican party, and
that no such treaty would be permitted.
In a short time, "Great is Diana of the
Ephesians" came up from the "temple"
and the proposed treaty was rejected.
The low price of wheat is the result of the
unpatriotic, blind subserviency of the
Republican party to home robbery, falsely
called protection.

During the ten years prior to the advent
of the Republican party, the value of the
farms in the United States and Territo-
ries, under a low tariff, more than
doubled, and strikes, lockouts, tramps,
beggars and paupers were almost un-
known. During the last ten years, al-
though the number of farms have greatly
increased, their aggregate value has
scarcely advanced at all; a million farms
and homes are mortgaged; the farmer's
wheat and all labor are left to compete
with the poorest paid and most degraded
labor on earth, and two millions of our
people have been cast in the streets asking
for work and begging bread. The pro-
tected manufacturers insisted that a high
tariff was necessary to protect the Ameri-
can laborer against the "pauper labor of
Europe;" and having a tariff sufficient
to enable them to employ American lab-
orers exclusively at lucrative prices, they
have largely filled their factories
with that "pauper labor," and by the
grace of a law enacted by the Republican
party, were authorized to send out agents
and gather in "pauper laborers" under
contract for five years' service, with a
lien upon future wages and property, to
reimburse passage and expense money.

Under Republican rule, the money
paid by Americans to English shipman-
ners for the transportation of American
goods exceeds all the gold coin in Eng-
land, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. If
that money had been expended in ship-
building, or even if a rebate of duty on
shipbuilding materials had been allowed,
and the law had been repealed forbidding
the purchase of foreign built ships to be
used in American commerce, the United
States would now be on the high road to
prosperity in foreign commerce in her
own ships. But American ships carrying
away home products would bring back
such foreign products as were wanted at
home, and that was just what the pro-
tected manufacturers did not want. If
every ship was sunk in the ocean, and
every building ship for the next twenty
years should be burned with fire, our
protected manufacturers would enjoy for
that period "complete protection," and
could fix the prices of all products and
all labor. Our once proud merchant
marine, second only to that of Great Britain,
has gone. Ship building drags its fetters
of iron. The buying of ships is barred by
the stern mandate of the law. All this
has been done without the sinking or
burning of ships, by the free consent and
generous permit of the Republican party,
to enrich and aggrandize a comparative
few at the expense and sore oppression of
the great mass of American freemen. A
better policy is needed, and less favoritism.

King David is said to have been worth
\$3,000,000,000. Three billions is a big
sum of money, and yet David could not
ride on a railroad, send a telegram nor
read a newspaper, so what good did it do
him?