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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

NO. 52.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HORRIBLE FATE OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Two More Crimes Caused by Whiskey—Postal Inspector Mason Dead—Two of the Garfield Family to be Married—The Mullin Tunnel All Right—Two Cases of Drowning—The Blackfoot Excitement.

FLOURING MILL BURNED.

J. H. Koontz' Henrietta Mills Destroyed by Fire This Morning—A Heavy Loss to the Community.

ECHO, OR., April 30.—The Henrietta Flouring Mill, belonging to J. H. Koontz, was burned to the ground last night, and with all its contents is a total loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks flying from the east-bound passenger train, as flames were discovered soon after it passed. The loss is about \$25,000, partly insured, probably for about half the value.

Parties who came up on the east-bound passenger train last night, which left Echo at 12 o'clock, knew nothing of the fire, which occurred shortly after the train had passed. The Henrietta mill was built by Mr. Koontz in 1885, and was a great credit not only to him, but to Echo and all the surrounding country. His flour soon ranked with the very best, and the mill was of immense benefit to the people for many miles around Echo. Mr. Koontz has the sincere sympathy not only of his immediate neighbors, but of many people throughout the county, in his great loss. We hope he will be able to pull through, and to rebuild another mill equal to the one destroyed.

LOSS PROBABLY FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Later reports are that about 50,000 bushels of wheat were burned, beside a large quantity of feed and sacks. The mill cost over \$20,000, and the value of its contents could not have been less than \$25,000 or \$30,000. The report further is that there was about \$28,000 insurance on the whole property. The fire was discovered about one o'clock, and caught in the roof, and no doubt originated from the engine. L. J. Ward, the night watchman, barely escaped from the burning building.

DROWNED BY A BOTTLE OF BEER.

A Man Who had too Much Whiskey is Laid out by a Beer Bottle.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—This morning John Goldsmith, a waiter, entered a saloon kept by Julius Lambert on Kearney street, and by boisterous conduct made himself obnoxious, and commenced to heap epithets on the heads of the saloon-keeper and others in the place. He was ordered to leave the saloon, but before he withdrew he told Lambert that he would "fix him." Lambert closed the saloon at 3 o'clock a. m., and walked toward home, holding in his hand a bottle of beer. When he had reached the corner of Montgomery street, Goldsmith ran out of a saloon and followed him some distance, and finally dealt him a terrible blow on the neck with his fist. As Lambert turned around he noticed his assailant making a motion as if to draw a weapon from his hip pocket, and believing he was about to use a pistol, Lambert raised the beer bottle and struck Goldsmith two blows on the head, fracturing the skull, and making a deep gash in the back of his head. The injured man fell unconscious, and was carried to a receiving hospital, where he now lies in an insensible and critical condition.

MURDER IN OAKLAND.

Two Tailors Engage in a Drunken Quarrel, and One of them is Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Last night a shooting affray occurred in Oakland which resulted in the death of John Phelan, a tailor. Phelan was with two companions, and met Ben Lichtenstein, a brother tailor, with whom he had some angry words about the price of some work, and Phelan accused the other of taking work from him by doing it cheaper than the regular rates. Lichtenstein denied this, and the quarrel was apparently smoothed over, and all parties took a drink in a neighboring saloon. After leaving the saloon the quarrel was renewed, and Lichtenstein referred to Phelan and his friends in abusive language, when Phelan struck Lichtenstein in the face. The assaulted tailor went away, but quickly returned with a revolver and shot Phelan in the left breast. Phelan died fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital. Both men had been drinking hard.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

A Little Girl is Eaten Alive by a Savage Dog.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 30.—The nine-year-old daughter of a farmer named Goodspeed, living a few miles from here, is lying at the point of death, having been almost eaten alive by a dog when found. The girl had been attending school, and was on her way home when she was attacked by a huge dog, and when assistance reached her the brute had her down, and was standing over her tearing the flesh from her breast and devouring it. The left breast had been eaten away so that the lungs were exposed to view, while her limbs were horribly mangled. The child cannot live.

The Blackfoot Reservation.

GREAT FALLS, M. T., April 30.—The news of the opening of the Blackfoot reservation is awaited impatiently throughout Northern Montana. A large number of persons have gone to the reservation to locate ranches, mines and townsites.

A Boy Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Yesterday afternoon, Frank Cummings, the ten-year-old son of a livery stable keeper, was drowned in China slough, opposite Oakland wharf. He in company with several youths had gone swimming in the slough, and he was taken with cramps when in the deep water, and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

Double Wedding in the Garfield family.

MENTOR, O., April 30.—A double marriage is soon to be solemnized here at the Garfield homestead between Harry Garfield and Miss Belle Mason, and Miss Mollie Garfield and J. Stanley Brown, who was private secretary to the father of his prospective bride.

The Mullin Tunnel all Right.

TACOMA, W. T., April 30.—Assistant General Manager Buckley, of the Northern Pacific, says that the Mullin tunnel, reported wrecked last night is perfectly secure and safe. The snow shed at the west entrance was destroyed by fire, but the damage amounted to only a few thousand dollars.

Drowned in the Columbia.

VANCOUVER, W. T., April 30.—Jones F. Van Vliet, a son of Mrs. W. H. Brewster, was drowned in the Columbia last night at 7 o'clock, while water-lifting his horse, only a few rods from home. He was universally loved in the community.

Postal Inspector Mason Dead.

PORTLAND, OR., April 30.—George Mason, chief postal inspector of this division, died at Good Samaritan hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid fever.

THE LIVING ISSUE.

A Clear and Correct Statement of the One Vital Difference Between the Parties at Present.

To the Editor of the East Oregonian:

Since the dark days of slavery, the two great parties, Democratic and Republican, have been fighting one another in each succeeding Presidential contest, with practically no issue between them save that of "spoils." During the time of fierce pro and anti-slavery agitation—whose bitter memories still linger in the hearts of some of our best citizens—that "grand old party of moral ideas," the Republican, was unquestionably in the right. At that time there was an issue worth fighting for—whether or not a man had a right to own his brother of sable hue, almost body and soul, as he would own a sheep or a dog. It took four years of bloodshed and misery to decide the question. While it could not possibly be called an "issue" between the two parties, still the Republican party can lay claim to the honor of "saving the nation" in the time of its great peril, without a dissenting voice. The cause of anti-slavery was earnestly advocated with brain and blood by many a Democrat, it is true; but it is also true that among the immense number of secessionists there could not be found a Republican.

But that time is now past. It is useless to refer to dead questions, that have no bearing on our present welfare.

From that time up to 1884, the Republican party, by reason of the prestige and glory it obtained by being on the right side of the quarrel, had maintained its supremacy. There was practically no difference between Democrat and Republican save the memory of their position during the civil war. Every fight for the Presidency was conducted on these memories of the past struggle, and as may be imagined, Republicanism triumphed. Protection and free trade could not then be brought before the people to fight for and to vote for. The fallacies of the protective system were not so readily seen and understood then as now, and we as a people are only just becoming gradually enlightened on this subject. Different views and opinions were held and preached by the rank and file of both parties, according to their supposed different interests, and the subject was so interwoven and twisted among the masses of voters that to separate it into a distinct issue was impossible. Therefore, "To the Victors belong the Spoils!" was the only real war-cry during the period of our history from the close of the civil war up to 1884, and the Republicans gained and retained the spoils by reason of the superiority of their past record. They were perhaps dreaming of an indefinite continuation of their power, but they were rudely awakened. Millionaires and paupers, rich, well-fed employers, and poor, half-starved laborers, were increasing too rapidly, and the people awakened from their long sleep and demanded a change. A free people enforce their demands at the polls, and the edict of the ballot-box overthrew Republicanism and installed Democracy in the seat of government.

We have had now nearly four years of Democratic rule. It has not differed materially from previous Republican administrations—and why? Because the work of reform in our tariff system, where all and the only important reform is needed, has not begun. Our legislators, as St. John aptly says, "have been pulling one another back by the coat-tails," and through a stupid and almost criminal partisanship, will not allow of any attempt even to sift the tariff question, because of some fearful "advantage" that may be gained or lost. And you ask, what has brought about this state of affairs? Simply this, and nothing more: The tariff question has never yet been brought squarely before the people themselves, as an issue to be fought at the polls; whether in their opinion the high tariff system is an evil or a blessing they have never been given an

opportunity to decide. It is not strange, then, that their representatives at Washington should take advantage of the situation, and attempt to serve their and their bosses' own personal interests, and to pay more attention to the welfare of the party than to the welfare of the people.

Here is where the difficulty lies; but let me tell you, reader, that that difficulty will soon be obviated, the knotty tariff problem solved. How? Let me explain:

I have said that in the past the tariff question has never been put before the masses as an issue, in the many contests for supremacy between the two great parties. I have even doubted myself if it could ever be placed in such a light. Happily, my doubts have been dissolved. It is plain to see that the coming Presidential contest will be fought on this issue, and it alone. Democratic State conventions throughout the nation are putting staunch tariff-reform timber into their platforms, while Republicans are just as determinedly adopting resolutions condemning President Cleveland, and favoring, in words meant to be soft and misleading, but still with obvious meaning, a continuation in substance of the present exorbitant tariff rates. Farmers, merchants, laborers, and producers generally, are becoming interested, and are sifting the matter as they never did before. And let me tell you, this "protection" deceit cannot bear their close scrutiny. They are finding out that through all these years they have been led astray by the subtle and euphonious words of deceivers. They are discovering through the medium of hard, solid facts that the so-called "protection" of American labor, American industry, and American farmers is a fraud, a delusion, a snare. They at last are believing the truth that for every article necessary to their existence they pay an average of forty-seven per cent. above its true value—that this percentage is the "legitimate" profit of trusts, monopolies, and rich manufacturers—and that this unequal and unjust taxation is a result of our present admirable "protective" tariff.

The question will be face to face with the voter this coming election. Republican papers, leaders and bosses have enrolled themselves under the banner of "protection," and will make strenuous efforts for the success of their cause. "Tariff reform" will be the glorious standard unfurled above the Democratic hosts. At last we have an issue worth the struggle it costs. I believe it will take no prophet to foretell the result. I believe that the cause now championed by Democracy is as righteous as that of the Republicans in 1861, and that the Democratic party will in turn earn the title of "Savior of the Nation" from a peril as deadly as the one which threatened it during the War of the Rebellion. But every one does not think as I do. Let voters remember the importance of the question, and think for themselves. Democrats for "tariff reform," Republicans for "protection," and may the just cause triumph.

THE CANDIDATES.

What Our Exchanges Have to Say About Some of the Men Who Are Running for Office in Umatilla County.

BENTLEY, FEE, RAMSEY.

From the M. It. n Eagle (Ind.)

John M. Bentley has served Umatilla county faithfully and well and surely deserves re-election.

Personally Mr. Fee is attractive and a perfect gentleman, and would probably do honor to the judge's bench. But, sorry to say, only two or three years' experience as a lawyer can hardly entitle him to the position which can only be filled by a mind as fully matured and equipped as would be a test in candidacy for judge of the State supreme court.

John M. Bentley has proven true to the taxpayers of Umatilla county. He has made the best tax collector, and has certainly shown no discrimination in his work. This has not been denied by anyone, and taking the county's financial and moral condition into consideration, no former sheriff has equalled the administration of Mr. Bentley. He is head and shoulders above his opponent in ability—and this is not denied, nor will it be. We predict a larger majority for John in Eastern Umatilla than he received two years ago.

It has been stated that W. M. Ramsey, candidate for Circuit Judge of the sixth judicial district, is a railroad attorney and a "carpet bagger." As to the first allegation, we have taken the trouble to look up the records and find that Mr. Ramsey has never been retained in a single case by any railroad corporation, but on the other hand has been engaged as counsel against such corporations. This is the plain truth, and can easily be proven by the public record. This statement is made for the benefit of a certain mushroom Republican publication, which has seen fit to vilify and abuse certain Democratic candidates regardless of truth. As to the howl of "carpet bagger," we will state that Mr. Ramsey has been a resident of Oregon for forty years; his opponent about three years. Six counties comprise the district, and because Mr. Ramsey took up his residence in one of them several months before election, should this apply so strictly? He is a pioneer of Oregon, and if elected, will have jurisdiction over a large portion of that state—not one county. Thus, there can be no good argument in the cry of "carpet bagger."

ring twelve years past has argued more cases before the Supreme Court than any one lawyer. These are facts, and are substantiated by the records. His opponent has not had a single case in the Supreme Court, and has been at the bar only about three years.

Now, these are truths, not buncombe, and we submit to our citizens if it is not a wise plan to place a fully competent man in such a responsible position. Our property, our welfare and our lives are at times in the hands of the circuit judge, and by his decision we must abide. The office is not a political one, and we submit Mr. Ramsey's name in full confidence that the people will vote as their most vital interests will dictate.

RALEY, MATTOON, BENTLEY.

From the Centerville Home Press (Ind.)

And what of J. H. Railey and his opponent, A. R. Mattoon? Railey was raised on the Meadows in this county, worked on the farm during the summer and went to a district school in the winter. When he became a man he went to Pendleton and has been a successful business man there ever since. He is a man of public spirit, and his interests are in Umatilla county. He should be elected by all means, as joint-Senator of Umatilla and Union counties, and all men who have the best interests of the country at heart will vote for him instead of A. R. Mattoon, who came to this county a couple of years ago, peddling agricultural implements. Before this he had done the same thing in other places, and when he has done this passed over to Union, and when he has done that county no doubt he will be next heard of in Idaho. He occupies the same position in the two counties that a Connecticut clock peddler did in the Southern States, 40 years ago, and his interests are about the same. Is it safe to entrust the solid interests of this county to such a man? We must emphatically say NAY.

Support Railey and you support a good man whose interests are identified with you. This journal is down on such pilgrimage and shifting class of people.

MR. RIDENOUR'S PLEA.

From the Weston Leader (Rep.)

Now Mr. Bentley and myself had several conversations regarding the matter of the Leader supporting him, both before and after his nomination, all of which I have explained. Mr. Bentley understood from the first that it was doubtful whether he would receive it, for the reason that there was a possibility of Mr. Baker receiving the nomination for Representative, in which case both Bentley and I saw that there would be almost insuperable difficulties in the way of our supporting him. Out of this grew the plan of borrowing the money mentioned a scheme concocted between Bentley and myself, and of course without the knowledge of Mr. Baker, who knew nothing of the transaction until I tore open the envelope containing the check addressed to me, and threw it upon his writing desk. He evinced both surprise and displeasure when I explained the origin of the loan and its object, and said that such a transaction would be fatal to his chances for the office of Representative. He then asked me to return it to Bentley and to make no arrangements of that nature until after the convention, then, if he was not nominated, he would then allow me to have my first choice of candidates whom to support. I returned the check the same day. I went to Pendleton the day previous to the State Convention, and among the first men I met was Bentley, who wanted to know what was the matter. When I had explained, he said: "I supposed that was it." We then went to his office together, and he wanted to know what I thought it would take to induce Baker to allow the Leader to support him. I then told him that in case he was nominated for representative I thought it would be useless to broach the subject to him, but if he pleased he might offer me \$200 and I would make the offer known to Baker for his consideration. (This I hope you do not consider an extortionate sum for the work to be accomplished. You will doubtless allow that it was rather reasonable when I assure you that it included 250 extra copies of the Leader for three months.) The remarks concerning "the other side" arose in this manner: I said to him, and I dare him to deny it, "Damn the money, John, I am going to support you personally, anyway. I am not afraid but what the other side (referring to Mr. Baker's party) will do what is fair, but I want the Leader to support you."

JUDGE AND ATTORNEY.

From the La Grande Journal. (Dem.)

The "ring" which intends to make Mr. Ramsey the next judge of this district includes about four-fifths of the people of Union county, including all the leading Republican attorneys.

There is no better qualified man in this district for the position of prosecuting attorney than Thos. Crawford, of Union, the Democratic nominee. He made no special effort for the nomination, simply telling his friends that he wanted it, and they realized at once that he was just the man they wanted. He will prove himself a credit to the position.

James A. Fee, of Pendleton, the Republican nominee for circuit judge, is a young man of only a few years' practice, and has no better qualifications for the judgeship than many other young attorneys of this district. We think he is a gentleman, conscientious, perhaps, and upright; but that does not qualify him. W. M. Ramsey, the Democratic nominee, has every qualification, and will receive at least three-fourths of the votes of this district.