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# East

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### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### TONY NOLTNER APPOINTED POSTAL INSPECTOR.

A Muddle in regard to the Washington Territory Legislature—The Supreme Court decides that a County Court cannot authorize rewards for conviction of bribes—A Child Crushed to Death—Morrow County Very Dry—A Banker's Fatal Visit.

#### A LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

The Washington Territory Legislature Don't Know when their Term will End or Begin.

SEATTLE, May 9.—That which promises to be the biggest political sensation that ever occurred in Washington Territory, unless Congress corrects matters, has just been developed. One of the laws passed by the last Legislature was that the next session of the Legislature should begin on the second Monday in January, 1889, instead of the first Monday in December, 1889. The object of the change was to have the session begin in January, following the November elections, instead of something over one year after members were elected. The members of the last Legislature, which assembled on the first Monday of December, 1887, were elected in November, 1886. No doubt Mr. Thompson, who introduced the bill, contemplated that members to be elected in November next would meet in legislative session on the second Monday in January next, but this appears to be a mistake. According to the views taken by Attorney-General Metcalf, and other prominent lawyers, the terms of members of the Legislature elected in November, 1886, did not begin until March, 1887, and consequently do not expire until the first Monday in March, 1889, or about three months after the next legislative session begins. From this it would appear that the same members who composed the last Legislature will again meet in legislative session January next, and the terms of members to be elected next November will not begin until March, 1889.

#### A PROMINENT BANKER'S DEATH.

He is Killed by Falling from a Window While Escaping from an Infuriated Husband.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Nathaniel Hatch, a wealthy banker, accompanied Mrs. Lillian Scofield home at twelve last night. She invited him into her house. Her husband, who was asleep in the back parlor, was aroused by the noise, and Hatch was hastily concealed. Scofield's jealousy was aroused and he questioned his wife in a violent way concerning the man who was with her. She refused to give the man's name, and said he had left the house. Scofield then left, and she searched for Hatch but could not find him, and supposed he had gone. The dead body of Hatch was found in a back yard this morning. The theory is that Scofield found Hatch and murdered him. He says he has had cause to doubt his wife's fidelity. She is a handsome woman of thirty.

LATER.—From the evidence at the coroner's jury it is evident that Hatch was killed by falling from a window while trying to escape Scofield.

#### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court Holds that a County Court Cannot Offer a Reward for Conviction for Bribery at Election.

SALEM, Ore., May 9.—In the case of Thomas J. Mountain vs. Multnomah county, appellant, the Supreme court has reversed the decision of the circuit court, and the cause is remanded with directions to dismiss the writ. The opinion was delivered by Judge Thayer. The point involved is in relation to the legality of a reward offered by a county court. The county court of Multnomah county, at the May, 1886, term, made an order that a reward of \$250 be offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of bribery at the election soon to be held. Mountain claimed that he gave information which led to the conviction of W. and C., in the United States court, of bribing P. at said election, and demanded \$500 reward. The Supreme court holds that the county court had no authority to make such an order.

#### DROUTH IN MORROW COUNTY.

A Heppner Man Gives a Gloomy Account of the Situation.

PORTLAND, May 9.—C. A. Rhea, a prominent stock raiser of Heppner, is in the city. He says there has been no rain in Morrow county for over two months, and that the country has not been so dry before at this season of the year for twenty years. Much spring-sown grain has not come up, and fall grain was badly frozen out. The crop will be a failure unless rain falls yet this spring.

#### A CHILD CRUSHED.

Run over by a Wagon and Killed—The Driver in Jail.

PORTLAND, May 9.—A child of John R. Smithson, a painter, fifteen months old, was run over and killed by a wagon loaded with five tons of stone. The child's mother went down town and left the child with a neighbor. It was fearfully crushed. Nelson Fuller, the driver, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter and is in jail.

#### NOLINE PROMOTED.

Appointed U. S. Postal Inspector to Succeed George Mason.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Tony Noltner

has been appointed postoffice inspector for Oregon, in place of George Mason, lately deceased. Noltner is at present United States Weigher and Gauger in the collector's office at Portland, but will resign and accept the new office on account of its being better pay.

#### A Lively Old Criminal.

LEBANON, Pa., May 9.—A man named Showers, seventy years of age, who was under sentence of death for the murder of his two grandchildren, escaped from the jail here last night, by digging a hole through the stone wall. He left a letter bidding defiance to the people who threatened to lynch him.

#### CONGRESS.

The River and Harbor Bill Passes—The New Chinese Treaty—Northwest Notes.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

By Townsend—Appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. Hancock.

By Holman—To forfeit certain lands granted to Oregon for the construction of wagon roads.

By Phelan—Authorizing the publication of "a documentary history of the financial, fiscal and commercial records of the Confederate States."

Immediately after the call of States Blanchard, of Louisiana, was recognized by the speaker, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill.

Snowden, of Pennsylvania, demanded a second, and the motion to suspend the rules was seconded, 153 to 14, a majority of the opponents of the measure refraining from voting.

Blanchard, of Louisiana, briefly explained the changes in the bill, stating that the aggregate appropriation of the bill was only \$25,000 more than it was when the bill was last considered in committee of the whole; that \$25,000 was given to Cleveland harbor.

Seymour, of Michigan, favored the speedy passage of the bill.

Snowden, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill.

Chandler, of Georgia, said he would never vote for such a river and harbor bill as this.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 161, nays 69.

Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill granting right of way across the Crow Indian reservation, in Montana, to the Billings, Clark's Fork & Cook City Railroad Company.

Toole, of Montana, led the opposition to this measure, and on a seconding motion to suspend the rules no quorum voted.

A motion to adjourn was defeated; yeas 60, nays 119.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning without his approval the bill for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas. McAdoo, of New Jersey, moved its reference to the committee on Indian affairs. No quorum voted and the House then adjourned.

In the Senate consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill was resumed for a short time.

The House bill to restore to the public domain a part of the Utah Indian reserve was passed.

#### THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

The Senate in executive session ratified the Chinese treaty without division. Senators Teller and Mitchell made speeches in which they set forth the grounds of their opposition to the treaty, but did not demand a vote.

Article I. of the treaty is as follows: The high contracting parties agree that for a period of twenty years, beginning with the date of exchange of ratification of this convention, the coming, except under the conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited; and this prohibition shall extend to the return of Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, whether holding return certificates under the existing laws or not.

Article II. excepts any Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of a like amount due him and pending settlement, providing certain conditions are complied with.

Article III. excepts officials, students, teachers, travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

Article IV. provides that Chinese of any other class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property, all the rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nation, excepting the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article V. provides for the payment by the United States of the sum of \$276,619.75 indemnity for outrages on the Chinese in the United States.

The House committee on public lands discussed the subject of road grants in Oregon, but came to no definite conclusion. Chairman Holman, however, introduced in the House a bill declaring forfeited land grants for this purpose, substantially like that accompanying the President's message, and this will form the basis of any action the committee may take in the matter.

The Senate committee on public buildings ordered favorable reports on bills for public buildings at Reno, Nevada, \$60,000, and Virginia City, Nevada, \$29,000.

The commissioner of Indian affairs sent to the Senate a recommendation that the Indian appropriation bill be amended

so that five matrons can be employed at various Indian agencies to instruct the squaws in domestic duties.

Thomas Browne, of Montana, has been nominated U. S. consul at Paramaribo.

#### HOW TO VOTE.

And a Few Plain Reasons for Voting a Certain Way on Representatives to the Legislature.

To the Editor of the East Oregonian:

The time will soon be at hand when it shall be the duty of every true and patriotic citizen to advance to the ballot box, and therein deposit his verdict as to which, in his opinion, of the two great parties is in the right in the coming battle. No honest and conscientious citizen will dodge the question. He must decide one way or the other. This being the case, it is incumbent upon him to think as well as to act. He must ponder well and intelligently on the best method of casting his ballot for the benefit of the people as a whole, and of himself as one of the many infinitesimal parts comprising that mighty whole. When, finally, he is satisfied he is in the right, let him not only act passively in casting his own ballot, but actively in persuading his neighbor to decide as intelligently as himself. If he has good, logical opinions, combined with a fair share of common sense, let him not be afraid to express them boldly and openly, so that he who runs may read and hear. I, as one of the citizens composing our great nation, have formed opinions on the subject of voting, and be they good or bad, I am going to take the responsibility of expressing them, and run the risk of being styled conceited by the reader:

First, let me say a few words in regard to the coming election in Umatilla county. In my opinion, partisan ideas and prejudices are entirely out of place on this occasion. Let the voter take the two tickets, Democratic and Republican, place them side by side, and trusting to his own good judgment, select those candidates whom he thinks the most worthy and competent for the honor of office. Let no consideration of party swerve him from an honest and impartial decision. Should he follow this method, be his selection good or bad, (ten to one 'twill be good) he will be doing his whole duty as an honest citizen of the commonwealth of Umatilla. A man who, in a local election, will blindly vote a straight Democratic or Republican ticket, simply and solely for the reason that it is Democratic or Republican, is not doing his duty as a citizen. In fact, he is unworthy of the responsibility of citizenship, for he cannot, or will not, think and act intelligently for himself, regardless of partisan temptations.

So far so good.

Now, in speaking of county elections, I mean only the selection of county officials. I do not refer to the legislative ticket. That is an entirely different question with altogether different circumstances surrounding it. It is here that a voter must cast a scrutinizing glance at the attitude of the two parties, their past record, and their future probable action. And let me tell you, there never was a more needful time for a long, searching glance than at present in Oregon. There is an issue in the coming party contest for success in the State Legislature—an issue that is of vital interest and importance to the whole of Oregon. What is it? Why, the question that for many long, weary years has been uppermost in the thoughts of every merchant, farmer, mechanic, laborer, and editor, in at least the larger and more important portion of our State: "When, in God's name, will there be free and unobstructed navigation of that great and mighty thoroughfare of Nature, the Columbia river?" The question is now just as far from being answered as it was when it was first propounded. This deplorable state of affairs, however, cannot disguise nor alter the hardness and adamant nature of the fact that the question must be answered, for the interests and prosperity of a great and fertile section demand it.

Now, we people of the State of Oregon, and especially of that fair and beautiful region known as Eastern Oregon, must endeavor to find the key to the solution of this important question. Let us gaze at our political horoscope, drawn and laid bare before us by political wisecracks, and seek wisdom from the position of its prominent stars. Starting with those of the first magnitude, we find that Oregon and her interests are represented in Congress by three Republicans, Dolph, Mitchell, and Binger Hermann. Let us be brief. We must trace their orbit in the Congressional horizon. What have they been doing? We see their names, and especially those of Hermann and Dolph, figuring conspicuously and continuously in the Portland Oregonian's telegraphic dispatches. They must surely be active. Yes, they are active in introducing petty pension bills, swamp land measures, indemnity acts for Indian depredations, and the like, sufficient to make considerable show and appearance of serving faithfully the dear people. But in stern reality, they have not done the one vital duty that they were elected to do, expected to do, and promised faithfully to perform. For improvements at The Cascades and The Dalles only a paltry \$175,000 was received, while an immense amount of money was appropriated for our sister State of California, and will very probably be frittered away in useless expenditures. And all this while, dear reader, there was a great big surplus in the United States Treasury that was causing any amount of worry, anxiety and trouble, and honest and faithful Congressmen only had to run in and grab all the appropriations they could carry away, for all sorts of purposes, in a noble effort to save the nation from the

danger that was menacing it from that same awful surplus.

And yet, Hermann, Dolph and Mitchell could only secure the meager sum of \$175,000 for these improvements of the Columbia river in the Inland Empire, than which, perhaps, no one single region in the whole United States needs or deserves a greater appropriation.

Think of it, ye voters! Hermann is now before you as a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket for Congressman. He is opposed by Mr. Gearin, of Portland. I know nothing of Mr. Gearin or his ability, but I saw and heard him once, and formed the impression that if elected he would do all in his power to further the interests of the people of the State of Oregon. But laying these considerations aside, I say in heaven's name we want a change. In the light of Hermann's past record and failure, it would be suicidal for our interests to re-elect him. He has been tried and found wanting. I do not question his ability, but I say that for some inexplicable reason, (mayhap not so very inexplicable, either) he has ignominiously failed in doing the only thing that he was elected and expected to do.

But I must not center my fire on Hermann alone. The Hon. J. N. Dolph deserves the greater blame, for he has had the greater opportunity for accomplishing something, while in reality, perchance intentionally, he has accomplished absolutely nothing. And right here, my friends, let me sound another note of warning. As sure as the Republicans obtain a majority in the next State Legislature, just so sure will your Judas friend, Mr. Dolph, be re-elected to the United States Senate. Can you afford such a reelection? Can you stand another six years of weary waiting, watching and hoping, only again to be bitterly disappointed by a trivial, dribbling appropriation now and then—just enough to keep you from toppling over as you balance on the verge of despair—and insulted by a final wind-up of \$175,000 to cap the climax?

Again let me caution you, reader and voter, to think long and deeply about this matter, before you cast your ballot for our county's representatives. Remember that a Republican elected, as the East Oregonian has said, means one more vote for Dolph, and that the three from the county of Umatilla may tell the tale, one way or the other. Remember that when a United States Senator is elected he is supposed to serve the whole people, and not a certain class or corporation; and when by a Republican vote you further the re-election of Dolph, you have yourselves to blame if he disappoints you—for is not his past record of failure laid bare before you, and can you reasonably expect him to do better in the future when he is puffed up with conceit over the knowledge that his past actions have been endorsed by a reelection?

I repeat, then, that the citizen should think twice before he votes for a Republican candidate for State Senator or Representative, and on the second thought cast his fortune and ballot with honest, straightforward Democracy instead.

I had intended to sound a slogan almost ancient the coming Presidential contest and its one living issue, and the need for further, deeper, and more searching thought than ever on the part of the voter, but space forbids. I will reserve this subject for my next communication. CHIMNEY.

#### Tariff and Wages.

To show that a protective tariff does not make wages higher, we refer to the following statistics taken from Nois, 2 and 3 Consular reports. The comparison is made between England, that adopts free trade, and Germany, that adopts high protection:

Occupation.	England, Germany.	WAGES PER WEEK.
Bricklayers	.....	\$7 50
Coal carriers	.....	4 91
Masons	.....	5 08
Painters	.....	5 07
Plumbers	.....	7 99
Shoemakers	.....	7 90
Blacksmiths	.....	7 37
Bricklayers	.....	7 10
Butchers	.....	5 40
Draymen	.....	5 37
Hatters	.....	6 10
Jewellers	.....	8 86
Lithographers	.....	6 50
Tailors	.....	8 40
Tinmiths	.....	6 50

And so on through all the industrial pursuits, labor in free trade England commands higher wages than in Germany, where a high protective tariff prevails. A comparison between England and the following protection countries shows the same result in a greater or less degree: France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Italy and other protection countries. All of which show the utter fallacy of the claim that protection gives high wages.

#### Reduced Rates on Ores.

The Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Companies have just put into effect a rate of \$10 per ton on ore from Butte, Montana, and intermediate points, including Cour d'Alene, to Portland and Tacoma. This is a reduction of forty cents a ton on Cour d'Alene ore, and about \$8 from Butte. Heretofore there has been no special rate in force on ore from the latter point, the regular tariff being about \$18 a ton. The reduction is the result of a great deal of negotiation between the Northern and the Union Pacific, and quite a number feel satisfied. It was made especially, so says Assistant General Freight Agent S. G. Fulton, of the Northern Pacific, to aid the Portland Reduction Works, which require a certain amount of dry ore from Montana. It is probable that another reduction will soon be announced on ore from Wood River, Idaho, to Portland.

The average human life is 31 years.