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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RACE CONFLICT.

Revolution by a Dying Negro of Organizations of Negroes Who are Plotting Wholesale Slaughter of White People.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 10.—Emerson Shepard, the negro who was fatally shot in a fight with a sheriff's posse last Thursday, before dying revealed an alleged plot of the leaders in the Lowndes county riot. He stated that Friday last was the time appointed to massacre the whites. Meetings were held by lodges to raise money to purchase ammunition and kill the whites if they attempted to arrest the negroes. The principal negro engaged in the plot was Bob Peterson, president of the meeting. Neil Mauzum, secretary and treasurer of the lodge, is also deeply implicated. They claim to have large societies throughout the United States, who are resolved to avenge their fallen ones, and protect their color in future, at all hazards. The negro claimed that Lowndes, Crenshaw, and Butler counties have the largest clubs. They are fully competent to do duty. They state they have endured the mistreatment of whites long enough, and propose to put an end to it, and there will be bloodshed. All members of the lodges are notified by the leaders that if they failed to be present at the meeting Friday and do duty in the proposed massacre of the whites, they would be put to death. Forty-eight of the negroes engaged in the riot have been arrested and jailed. A sheriff's posse and State troops seem to have put an end to the trouble for the present, but another outbreak is liable to come soon.

SILVERTON ELECTION.

Prohibitionists were a Partial Victory but did not use Legal Ballots.

SILVERTON, OR., May 10.—There was a fierce contest here yesterday in the city election between the citizens' ticket and prohibitionists. Five councilmen were to be elected. Out of ten candidates one received forty votes and five thirty-eight votes each, among the latter five being two prohibitionists. Two out of the five would have been compelled to draw lots for the office, but it was ascertained that the prohibition tickets were printed on tinted paper and were therefore illegal. The consequence is that the entire citizens' ticket has been legally declared elected. The prohibitionists are badly discomfited at the outcome.

HOW THE STEAMER WAS SUNK.

Ex-Governor Perkins Gives His Version of the Cause of the Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Ex-Governor Perkins, of Goodall Perkins and Normad, on an examination of the Queen of the Pacific the morning after she sank, and after closely questioning the officers and crew, have decided that the vessel sank solely from water which had passed through the ten-inch deadlight. Governor Perkins said the company was satisfied the deadlight was opened by some maliciously disposed person, not with the intention to sink the ship, but to cause trouble to Captain Alexander, owing to a difficulty the Captain had with the sailors some time ago.

AVENGED HIS DAUGHTER'S RUIN.

A Dying Girl Instructs Her Father to Kill Her Seducer, and he did so.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Amos H. Tyler, of Bath, shot and fatally wounded Dr. Gilroy this morning. Tyler went to Gilroy's house, and upon the latter's appearance began shooting at him. The balls entered Gilroy's body. Tyler was arrested, and claimed that Gilroy is the father of an illegitimate child of his 17-year-old daughter. The daughter, on what will be her dying bed, told him to shoot Gilroy, and he did so. Gilroy is a society man, and his wife is highly connected.

A Boy Drowned.

SANTA ANA, May 10.—An eight-year-old son of Thomas Drury, of Laguna, was drowned yesterday while he and his father were searching for smelt on the beach. There was a heavy sea at the time, and a large wave rolled over them and both were carried out. The father held the boy, but the waves were too fierce, and the boy was finally torn from him and drifted out. Drury was badly bruised about the arms by being dashed on the rocks. The body has not been recovered.

Another California Murder.

BOCA, CAL., May 10.—Wm. Keyes and John Peyton last evening had a few words, when Keyes struck Peyton with a pistol. The men then clinched, and Keyes fired a bullet, which entered Peyton's breast and passed through the left lung. He is dying, and Keyes is under arrest.

A Wife's Crime.

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—Patrick Waters who was shot by his wife a few days ago, died last evening. In a dying declaration Waters declared that he had no quarrel with his wife the day of the tragedy, and did not attack her as she claims. The woman has been arrested.

The Forfeiture Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The land grant forfeiture bill has passed the Senate.

HELENA, MONT., May 10.—Trains will be running through the Mullan tunnel by the middle of next week.

Of the \$708,000,000 worth of exports last year, \$523,000,000 were products of the farm. This shows that our farmers last year sold \$523,000,000 of their crops under absolute free trade.

CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Tariff Discussion—Voorhees Apologizes—Notes of Interest to the Northwest.

Stockdale, of Mississippi, said the cotton planter had received little consideration in legislation of the past. The cotton industry was the favorite of the colored man. In the name of justice and humanity he appealed for relief for the colored people, that they should no longer be held in servitude to the gigantic protected industries from which they derived no benefit, and to which they are under no obligations.

Hopkins of Illinois opposed the bill. He said that the fact could not be kept from the people in the coming campaign that the Democratic party stood committed unequivocally and irrevocably to the doctrine of free trade. The party had come into power by practicing a system of false pretenses upon the American people unparalleled in the history of political parties.

Mansar of Missouri delivered an exhaustive lecture in support of the bill, and contended that the internal revenue system should be continued for the payment of pensions and the remainder of war debt.

J. D. Taylor of Ohio denounced free trade as a fragment of rebellion, and as being as dangerous to the country in 1888 as secession had been in 1861.

Richardson of Tennessee supported the bill, and referred to the antagonism of the Republicans to every effort to which the Democratic party had made to fulfill its pledges of tariff reduction.

McAdoo of New Jersey said he spoke as a Democrat. He contended that the best way in which the surplus could be reduced was by the abolition of the internal revenue system.

Morrow of California argued that no better course could be pursued with reference to the surplus than to apply it to the purchase of United States bonds.

Stone, of Missouri, laid down the propositions that any article on which tariff duty was levied, was necessarily increased in cost to the extent of the duty; that a high tariff, by accumulating a surplus, contracted the circulation; that the American manufacturer had nothing to fear from foreign competition on the usual terms; that the tariff has nothing to do with maintaining the rate of wages; that the protective system tended to concentrate wealth in a few hands, and that the increase of national wealth during the last thirty years was in no possible sense due to protection.

Chapman, of Michigan, denied that the Mills bill was a free trade bill. He did not pledge himself in advance to vote for it, as he had some amendments to propose.

Martin contested the respective status of the two sides of the House on the tariff question, declaring that the Democrats were boldly struggling for the interests of the country, while the Republicans resisted all efforts at tariff revision. In conclusion he said: "We have a campaign before us that is to be conducted by the Democratic party on the issue of reduction of taxes. We shall have hoisted at the masthead the name of Cleveland, and in fighting the battle of the people we will go to Kansas, Iowa and Michigan, and all the other Western States, and carry them against protection. We will carry this great nation for Grover Cleveland, President of the United States."

VOORHEES APOLOGIZES.

At the conclusion of the morning business Senator Voorhees arose, and after stating that he had been ill for almost a week, said: "Referring to a discussion in which I participated last week, I desire to say to the Senate that however severe the provocation which was given, yet I made use of language at that time contrary to the rules of this body, parliamentary usage, and the decorum of the Senate. I regret having used such language and tender a proper apology to the Senate of the United States for doing so. My high respect for the dignity of this body, of which I have so long been a member, as well as my self-respect, induce me to make this statement."

The Senate spent some time in discussion of the railroad land forfeiture bill.

BAYARD'S LETTER TO FRANCE.

Concerning the enforced military duty required by France of naturalized American citizens, Secretary Bayard has instructed Minister McLane to inform M. Flourens that the government of the United States holds that a decree of naturalization granted by it to a French citizen is not open to impeachment by the French government, either in executive or judicial branch, and if it is alleged to have been improvidently issued, the remedy is by application to the Department of State. "You will further say," writes the Secretary, "that if the subject to be forced military service of the citizens whose cases you report is based upon an assumption that they are not citizens of the United States, this Department asks for their immediate release, and for proper compensation for the losses which they have received by such detention. It cannot be admitted that American citizens not charged with any crime should be detained under arrest for even a single day after their proofs of citizenship have been presented. In cases like this the United States can never admit the propriety of submitting to the ordinary delays of judicial action."

It is understood that Gen. Joseph W. Ewing, disbursing clerk of the department of justice, has been found short in his accounts to the extent of \$8,000 or \$9,000. Over \$5,000 of the money said to be unaccounted for belongs to the accounts for 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Gen. Ewing was a Union soldier of

good record, and is one of the best known men in the city.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

Rev. N. Green, postmaster at Chester, Lane county, Or., has been removed and James H. Howard has been appointed in his place.

Emrick postoffice, in Benton county, Or., will be known hereafter as Blodgett. James S. Campbell has been appointed postmaster at Pocahontas, Bingham county, I. T., in place of James H. Bibbex, who has been removed.

A patent has been granted to Frank W. Baltes, Portland, for a receiving table for cylinder printing presses.

A pension has been granted to Wm. L. Briggs, Bickleton, W. T.

A postoffice inspector will be detailed to examine the line of the proposed new mail route. A number of petitions have been presented, asking the establishment of this route in Nevada, beginning at Winnemucca and passing through Camas Springs, Quinn River crossing, Demois station, Wild Horse, Alvord and Juniper Lake to Drewsey, in Oregon. The postmaster-general says that the service will be put on if the inspector thought it was needed.

The Senate bill was favorably reported to the House to-day increasing the pension for total disability to \$70 per month. The commissioner of Indian affairs has awarded Elijah Cradon, of Douglas county, Or., \$983 for damages sustained by Cow Creek Indians in 1855.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1888.

President Cleveland has the happy faculty of making good appointments. His latest popular hit in this line was the nomination of Mr. Melville Fuller, the eminent Chicago lawyer, for Chief Justice of the United States. The appointment is universally conceded to be an excellent one; even the Republicans join in praising Mr. Cleveland for the good judgment shown in making the selection. He will be promptly confirmed by the Senate, and it is probable that the vote will be unanimous.

Mr. Fuller has always been a consistent Democrat. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. The President has been anxious to give him an office ever since the beginning of his Administration, and has offered him successively the positions of Solicitor General, now filled by Mr. Jenks; the Civil Service Commissioner, which Mr. Oberly accepted; the Pacific Railroad Commissioner, to which Mr. Littler was afterwards appointed, and the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, which Hon. W. R. Morrison afterwards received. He declined all of them, but the last and greatest he has accepted.

Had a foreigner stepped into the Senate Chamber on Tuesday last he would doubtless have been of the opinion that the civil war was in full blast. The occasion was the delivery of a speech by Senator Ingalls of Kansas, in reply to one by Senator Voorhees of Indiana made last week. Mr. Ingalls reiterated his attack of some weeks ago on Gen. Hancock and McClellan, pitched into the South in a much more reckless manner than he did when the war was actually going on; and finally made a vicious personal attack on Senator Voorhees, making all sorts of unfounded charges against that gentleman's conduct during the war.

The unfortunate part of the affair was that Mr. Voorhees became so maddened by these attacks that he allowed himself to be goaded into using language unsuitable to the Chamber of the United States Senate. The provocation was great, but all good Democrats would have preferred that Mr. Voorhees had remained imperturbable. If Mr. Ingalls and the Republican party can afford to go into the present important Presidential campaign with these old and exploded arguments of a quarter of a century ago, the Democrats need not object. As for the latter, they propose making the fight on the issues of to-day; revenue reform and an economical administration of the Government. The war is over and a new generation of voters have been born and have grown up. It is to these that the Democratic party appeals for support.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has made a favorable report on the Chinese treaty recently negotiated by Mr. Cleveland. It will probably be ratified by the Senate in a short time. Another triumph for the Democratic administration.

Speaker Carlisle will, it is understood, make the closing speech on the Democratic side in the general debate on the Mills tariff bill, which has some ten days to run yet.

The President has been compelled, in the interest of the public, to put his veto upon quite a number of small bills of late.

It is thought that the Blair Educational bill is dead, so far as the present session of Congress is concerned.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce have decided to report an entirely new bill, to take the place of the present Interstate Commerce law. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who contracted heart disease in the service, and one in the House, giving a pension to all soldiers or sailors who served 90 days and over, at the rate of one cent per month for each day of actual service. Should this last bill become a law, it is estimated that it would require 1,500 extra clerks for one year to make up the rolls, etc., which would be absolutely necessary.

The House committee on Territories are trying to get the committee on rules

to report a resolution providing for an evening session of the House on Monday, to consider the bill organizing the Territory of Oskaloosa. The passage of this bill is considered somewhat doubtful at this time.

A Democratic caucus of members of the House will probably be held next week, to decide upon a line of policy to govern the acceptance of amendments to the tariff bill.

Evidently the Republicans of the Senate would like to see the House in another deadlock. The direct tax bill, which was the cause of the recent trouble, has been hitched on as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which will probably pass the Senate.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

Savoyard in Louisville Courier Journal.

"I have no hesitation in declaring that the income from customs must be reduced. It must be reduced at the hazard of injury to some branches of manufacturing industry; because this, in my opinion, would be a less evil than that extraordinary and dangerous state of things in which the United States should be found laying and collecting taxes for the purpose of distributing them."—Daniel Webster.

Fifty years ago the United States had a surplus in the Treasury, and the tariff question was before Congress then, as it is now, and then it was that the great expounder of the Constitution delivered himself of the above. He did not believe that a surplus was a matter for congratulation rather than alarm. He had an old-fashioned notion that the lighter the taxes the better for the taxpayers, while our latitudinarian statesmen, like John Sherman, think the higher the rate of taxes, especially if based upon consumption, the better for the people, the Government and all concerned. Did I mention John Sherman? A change has been wrought in his views on this subject since the war. Twenty years ago he had this to say in a report to Congress:

"Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange of commodities increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

That is flat free trade. Frank Hurd never said anything in advance of it, and certainly there is nothing in Mr. Cleveland's message that goes further, nothing in the Mills bill that goes so far. When Sherman solemnly announced those views to Congress there was no surplus in the Treasury, the debt was about double what it is now, and the annual appropriations for the support of the government were greatly in excess of what Congress now appropriates. Sherman even goes so far as to insinuate that whatever restricts trade—and nothing but war restricts trade like a protective tariff—is born of the "same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce." His own words. Twenty years ago he was denouncing the tariff rings as robber barons, and to-day he is as this with that ring as Brindle with Cherry, and fits himself to the monopoly like "nun's lip to friar's mouth."

But let us look at some of Sam Randall's "incongruities" on the tariff. We find potatoes protected to the amount of 15 cents a bushel, or 33 per cent. One would think at a glance that the tariff on potatoes is a great thing for the farmers, but the primary object was to protect the truck-patch gardeners of the East from the pauper gardeners of Canada. If potatoes are protected, why should not cabbage be given the same protection? A cabbage is just as respectable a vegetable as a potato, yet sauerkraut is free of duty. Can it be that the consumers of potatoes were to be taxed because the Irish voted the Democratic ticket, while the consumers of kraut were to be rewarded because the Dutch voted the Republican ticket? It would be difficult to find any other reason for the "incongruity."

I have been writing about this tariff question for more than two years, and have often protested that I am no great shakes of a political economist. It is not strange, then, that I have found myself in a single error. That is keeping in the middle of the big road very considerably for one who does not profess to be an expert at the business. A Michigan gentleman has directed attention to an error of mine in relation to tin. I stated that the duty on tin was so great that none was imported. This I find upon rigid examination is an error, but it is an error for which there is some excuse. Take the volume of 961 pages issued by the Government, containing the tables of importations, dutiable and free, and nine men out of ten will hunt for the importations of tin under the head of iron and steel and there I find that my Michigan friend is right when he says that in 1887 we imported more than 570,000,000 pounds of tin plate and it paid a revenue of above \$5,000,000. This classification is what tripped me. I thank my Michigan friend for pointing out the error and will try within my death in future when wading among the ocean of figures contained in this United States book.

Many Montana cattle are sick and dying, but the disease is not thought to be pneumonia, as at first reported.

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