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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

NO. 62.

THE TARIFF

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MISSISSIPPI ON THE RAMPAGE.

Alexandria, Missouri, inundated and the Populace Compelled to Move About in Skiffs and Rafts.

St. Louis, May 13.—Yesterday morning the levee situated South of Alexandria, Missouri, broke in several places, and a vast volume of water began pouring into the town, which completely inundated it. A spasmodic attempt was made to check the irresistible flow, and in a few minutes the laborers who made the attempt accepted the inevitable. It required less than an hour to inundate the town, which is now covered with water from two to six feet, submerging almost every foot of ground. The water reached half of the houses and the occupants sought refuge in the upper stories of buildings, where they will be imprisoned until the flood subsides. In the main streets the water is fully three feet deep. Transportation from one point to another is only possible by means of skiffs, or on rudely constructed rafts. The sidewalks are overflowed, and skiffs are standing in doorways of private residences. Business is entirely suspended. There has not been any loss of life, nor great damage to property within the city at this point. The Mississippi is fully seven miles wide, and within the range of vision one vast expanse of water greets the eye.

A great amount of farming lands in the Missouri bottoms, estimated to be 75,000 acres, is entirely submerged, and a continuance of the flood will result in a loss to the farming community of that region of fully \$300,000. A high wind is prevailing to-day, which has caused the waves created thereby to wash holes in the Warsaw levee, which affords protection to some thirty acres of fertile Illinois lands.

ARLINGTON VS. HEPPNER.

Arlington Arbitrators Supposed to be Prejudiced Against Heppner People.

Portland, May 13.—Have just learned from parties from Morrow county that the Arlington people are so prejudiced against a road to Heppner that in two cases when right of way and appraisal has been left to Arlington arbitrators they allowed more for right of way in each instance than was asked for the entire ranch. One man offered his place for seven hundred dollars and he was allowed thirteen hundred dollars for right of way. J. A. Smith was allowed the same amount for right of way through a sand bank at the mouth of Willow creek. Heppner people have to pay for the right of way and interested parties are indignant and are looking up the titles and find them no good in many cases. Laborers who have the right of filling on ranches are doing so, titles being contested. In the meantime the road will be pushed ahead, and completed by Nov. 1st, next.

BELOW THE FREEZING POINT.

Cold Weather in Dakota and Minnesota, and the Crops Ruined—The Farmers Disheartened.

St. Paul, Minn., May 13.—After fifteen days of continued rain in Minnesota and Dakota, the weather has suddenly become extremely cold, the thermometer registering below freezing point. In southern Minnesota the farmers are much discouraged over the outlook. Some say they will not attempt to finish seeding. In all of the river counties ground is so wet that farmers cannot get into their fields. When it is dry enough to work it will be too late to sow wheat. Many farmers have given up sowing any more, and will put the ground in oats and corn. In Rice county ponds of water stand on plowed fields. Farmers are afraid that much of the seed sown before the rains will rot in the ground. All vegetation is at a standstill, and has been so for two weeks. Garden seeds sown two weeks ago have not sprouted.

DURNIS MOOREHOUSE KILLED.

He Falls Under a Wagon Wheel and is Crushed to Death.

WALLA WALLA, May 14.—On Saturday last Durnis Moorehouse, a well known farmer, living a few miles from this city, just across the Oregon line, came to town with a load of chopped feed, accompanied by two young men, named Lynch and Saling. Just before reaching home they began skylarking, Moorehouse losing his balance and falling beneath the wagon wheels. One wheel passed over his stomach, crushing him badly, and he died thirty minutes afterwards. He was forty-eight years old, and much respected. He leaves a family.

SCOTT CHARGED WITH CRIME.

The Editor of the Oregonian Bitterly Attacked by Wilcox, Proprietor of the Daily News.

Portland, May 14.—This morning John D. Wilcox, over his own signature in the Daily News, intimates that Harvey Scott, editor of the Oregonian, was concerned in the murder of a China woman when he was collector of customs and charges him with another crime which is unfit to be repeated. Wilcox threatens to make startling exposures of Scott's connection in the support of Simon this year, when two years ago he bitterly opposed his election.

GOLDENDALE ALMOST DESTROYED.

The Most Destructive Fire Ever Experienced—Thirty Families Homeless.

Portland, May 14.—Word reached here this morning that the business portion of Goldendale, W. T., was destroyed

by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$175,000 with only \$45,000 insurance. Thirty families are homeless.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat a Trifle Higher—No Spot Transactions—Nothing Doing in Portland.
Portland, May 14, 3 p. m.—Options in New York and Chicago are a trifle higher to-day. No spot transactions are taking place in either city. The price of wheat in San Francisco is a trifle lower than on Saturday, but no sales are being made. In Portland no sales are reported at all. Wheat is quoted at 110 per cental.

A Narrow Escape.

SPOKANE FALLS, May 13.—It has just been learned here that George E. Plunder, superintendent of the Idaho mine, was a few days ago almost overcome with powder gas in that mine. When hauled to the top he fell back down the shaft. When help reached him he was senseless, and one arm was broken and his body severely bruised. His injuries are serious.

Consumed Eight Pies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—There was a pie-eating contest at the seaside gardens yesterday. The winner consumed eight pies, weighing three pounds and a half, and came near dying from the effects of stuffing himself.

The Portlanders Win the Game.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 13.—The Willamettes of East Portland again defeated the Browns of this city to-day. The score was 14 to 5.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A few third party Prohibitionists met here Saturday for the purpose of putting a ticket, but they did not get to work until too late to get a definite report for Saturday's issue. The meeting was first called to order in the court house, but for reasons hereafter set forth, the business was finished in the council room. State Organizer J. W. Webb, of Salem, came up Saturday morning to be in attendance. The meeting was called to order by S. L. Burrell, of Adams, chairman of the county central committee, and was opened by prayer from Rev. Richardson, of Adams. Mr. Webb then made a short address, in which he clearly set forth the objects and business of the meeting. There had been a stir all the morning among Houser and Young's "wire pullers," and it was evident that some plan was being hatched by which the convention was to be corraled. The suspicion was verified when it came time to elect a chairman. S. L. Burrell, of Adams, and C. J. Carlson, of Pendleton, were nominated. As every one in the convention voted, Carlson was elected. Mr. Webb stated that it was customary to circulate a third party pledge, and limit the voters in the convention to those who signed. This was straightway objected to, and a motion was made by Mr. Shoemaker, and carried, that all who voted for the amendment last fall be entitled to vote. This practically placed the convention in the hands of the Republicans, and the Prohibitionists left, Messrs. J. H. Turner and H. J. Bean tendering the use of their offices. The council room was decided upon, and they repaired thither, where S. L. Burrell was elected chairman and Rev. I. N. Richardson secretary.

The Republicans, after the Prohibitionists had left, resolved that there was no need of a third party in the field, and adjourned.

The Prohibitionists appointed a committee who drafted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we demand that the affairs of our country shall be economically administered in all its departments.
Resolved, That we most earnestly deprecate in this campaign all personalities, chicanery, the packing or capturing of conventions, bribery or other corrupt practices, and we invite our political opponents to a fair and candid discussion of the principles and issues that now divide us.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Pendleton and county papers for their courtesy, and they are requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

Resolved, That we recognize God as the supreme ruler and governor, and to Him we appeal as to the sincerity of our motives and for aid in our work of suppressing the liquor traffic, the great enemy of the home, the school and the government.

Resolved, That we endorse the platform of the State Prohibition Convention, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The three great objects of government are the securing to citizens the rights of life, liberty and property; and

WHEREAS, Through the criminal neglect and pernicious legislation of the dominant political parties, great evils have been fostered which impair and imperil all these rights, most prominent among which evils is that of the legalized liquor traffic, with a firm reliance on an overruling Providence in favor of the right, and upon the moral sense of our best citizenship, the Prohibition party of Oregon submit the following platform of principles:

The Government—
First—Should prohibit the manufacture, sale, supply, exportation, and importation of, and interstate commerce in, all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
Second—Should submit to the legislation of the several States a measure separate from every other question, providing by an amendment to the constitution for the disfranchisement of paupers, illiterates, and convicted criminals, and abolishing the sex basis in the elective franchise.
Third—Should enforce the restoration of all unearned land grants and prevent

corporations and aliens from obtaining control of great areas of country.

Fourth—Should maintain the principles of the Inter-State commerce law and should make such charges as will prevent extortion or discrimination against persons, places or products.

Fifth—Should issue all moneys direct and make all moneys so issued a full legal tender for all purposes.

Sixth—Should provide for electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Seventh—Should declare the modern "trust" and other combinations artificial prices to be a conspiracy against the common welfare, and that it be punished accordingly.

Eighth—Should abolish the internal revenue and correct the inequalities and eliminate the unjust discriminations of the present tariff schedule.

Ninth—Should vigorously enforce the prohibition of the importation of contract labor, prevent the landing, so far as possible, of all anarchists, criminals and paupers.

The Prohibition party pledges itself to do these things whenever it obtains control of the government.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. J. H. Turner and H. J. Bean, respectively, for the prompt offer of the use of their offices, after that certain well-known Republican leaders of Pendleton had had the impertinence and unfairness to virtually deny us the use of the court house, granted us for the purpose of holding a prohibition convention, in which capacity we had assembled.

They now proceeded to nominate the representatives to the State convention, who were Rev. I. N. Richardson, of Adams, Rev. Pruett, of Weston, and N. Pierce, of Milton.

J. W. Martin moved that the Prohibitionists endorse J. H. Raley for joint senator, but the motion was lost. O. F. Thompson, of Echo, was then nominated joint senator by acclamation.

J. W. Stanley then moved that no more nominations be made, owing to the fact that they did not know who were the third party Prohibitionists, which was carried out, only two voting against it. The appointment of committee men followed, in which all the precincts but eight had to be left vacant owing to the fact that they were not represented in the convention and they did not know whom to appoint. Power was vested in the committee appointed to fill the vacancies and substitute names for those appointed in the convention, as they saw fit. The following are the precincts represented:

North and South Pendleton, Adams, Weston, Centerville, Milton, Echo, Helix and Union.

In the evening, Mr. Webb addressed an audience at the opera house, in which he scored the Republicans for their action in the convention, and it is evident that party has not gained any friends among the Prohibitionists.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

President Cleveland continues to make voyages of discovery. With this policy he began his administration, and he has maintained it with consistent firmness. Of the nine gentlemen honored with Cabinet appointments, but two—Bayard and Lamar—would have been thought of before Mr. Cleveland selected them. In the diplomatic service there are four, or perhaps five, Ministers who had a party record. The remainder were discoveries. Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, who was nominated yesterday for Chief Justice, is so unknown that his name does not appear in the latest standard works of contemporary biography. He is the most striking and original discovery of the administration.

We do not refer to this as a criticism, but as a conspicuous illustration of what Mr. Cleveland evidently regards as a wise policy. And its wisdom is vindicated by the fact that the President is stronger than his party, and although in his dispensation of the higher patronage he has proceeded upon the theory that no antecedent Democratic services established claims he was bound to respect, the party proposes to nominate him for reelection with Jacksonian enthusiasm. Democrats believe in a President who knows his own mind. While leaders who bore the burden of the battle when the party was in a minority may fret over the ingratitude of politics and the forgetfulness of Presidents, it is for the lasting good of the Democracy that there should be new blood in the leadership.

Of the Cabinet discoveries Manning's selection was an inspiration of genius. Mr. Whitney has been a source of strength to the party and the administration, and there is hardly an instance in which the seeking out of new men by the President has not been creditable to his shrewdness and common sense.

From what we learn the appointment of Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice is a good one. He is a lawyer of experience, in the prime of life, with an admirable reputation at home, which counts for a great deal, and seems to represent no clique or influence which would be served by his advancement to the Bench. This, when we remember the scandals which have attended some appointments, is an immense advantage. We reprint elsewhere, as an example of his intellectual endowment, a speech Mr. Fuller delivered a few evenings since at a banquet in honor of Stephen A. Douglas. This, as our readers will observe, shows originality and florid rhetorical power somewhat of the Romeo Conkling order, and is moreover the speech of a gentleman and a man of taste. An evening contemporary, writing with apparent knowledge of Mr. Fuller, speaks of his "exceeding modesty." This is high praise. Modesty, true, sincere modesty,

resting on genuine merit, and signifying work done in a quiet way, without regard to bands of music and circus posters—this is rare in these days of Barnum charlatanism and noise. We accept it as an engaging quality in the new Chief Justice.

It will not pass without observation that this great office, the most important in our governmental system after the Presidency, goes outside of the channels of official promotion and professional ambition. What should be a prize to the foremost lawyer in the land or a promotion to the most worthy justice on the Supreme Bench is given to a gentleman outside of the court, and known, if known even there, only in what might be called the technical inner circles of the law. We are not sure this is for the best, or that it is either Republican or Democratic in practice. We might expect it in Russia, where the Czar's will is autocratic, but not in a republic, where the palm should await the most virtuous and most diligent. And unless we are willing to concede to the President absolute discretion, there are grave reasons for doubting whether it is in harmony with our institutions that the greatest office in his gift should be bestowed upon a gentleman almost unknown in a proud and conspicuous profession.

Mr. Fuller comes to us, therefore, solely on the President's recommendation. And while we may regret that long service of some of the venerable and illustrious jurists who now adorn the bench was not recognized, we are persuaded from what we read that Mr. Cleveland in his new discovery has shown the same good sense and will win the same good fortune which have attended most of his experiments in executive selection.

FREE MEN AND FREE TRADE.

The Anti-Slavery Apostle an Absolute Free-Trade.

William Lloyd Garrison, the younger, is throwing himself into the struggle against protective taxes with an energy and ability worthy of his father. The Boston Traveller and other protection papers having intimated that in this he was not following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Garrison closed a recent free trade speech in Boston, with the following extract from a speech made by his father in the same city in 1808:

The cause of human liberty covers and includes all possible forms of human industry, and best determines how the productions thereof may be exchanged at home and abroad for mutual advantage. He is the most sagacious political economist who contends for the highest justice, the most far-reaching equality, a close adherence to natural laws, and the removal of those restrictions which foster natural pride and selfishness. The mysteries of government are only juggles of usurpers and demagogues. There is nothing intricate in freedom, free institutions, the law of interchange, the measure of reciprocity. It is the legerdemain of class legislation, disregarding the common interests of the people, that creates confusion, sophisticates the judgment, and dazzles to betray. The law of gravitation needs no legislative props or safeguards to make its operation more effective or more beneficent. It is supposed—other things being equal—that those whose lives are devoted to business affairs and financial matters will have a clearer perception of what concerns their interests than those whose pursuits are simply professional or philanthropic. "Other things being equal" that is a very important qualification. Alas! they are often most unequal, because of the profligate disregard of principle; and then follow congenity, entanglement, loss of vision, impaired judgment, desperate experiments, calamitous results. This was strikingly illustrated in the insane conduct of the business men of the nation of all classes, in burning incense and servilely bowing the knee to the Southern Moloch for a period of three score years and ten, animated by the belief that it was a paying business investment. What came of it we have all had bitter occasion to know.

Believing that the interests of the American people in no wise materially differ from those of the people of any other country, and denying the rectitude or feasibility of building ourselves up at their expense by an exclusive policy, obstructing the natural flow of material exchanges, I avow myself to be a radical free trader, even to the extent of desiring the abolition of all custom houses throughout the world. That event is far distant, undoubtedly, but I believe it will come with the freedom and enlightenment of mankind. My faith is absolute that it will prove advantageous to every branch of human industry, whether at home or abroad. Its realization cannot fail to bring great and signal blessings along with it, and to foster a more noble and expansive spirit of human brotherhood, through which at last all the nations of the earth shall shake hands in amity and peace.

SORTY HE SOLD IT.

It is said of one Giles Williams, a Wall street broker, who recently died, that years ago he bought a square of ground in the center of Chicago for \$600, which he sold subsequently for \$40,000. He was very proud of his bargain, as well he might have been, for his franchise to tax the people of Chicago had multiplied nearly twenty times. But if he were alive now he might not be so proud. He would want to be kissed for not reading "Progress and Poverty" before he sold. That same land is worth \$15,000,000, or four hundred and fifty thousand times as he sold it for. And still that land value, from nothing up to \$150,000,000, is a thing in the world and the necessities of Chicago capitalized.