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Not by Congress, but by

ROTHCHILD & BEAN

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c

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Examine their goods, get their prices, and convince yourself that the above are not mere assertions, but that they will substantiate what they claim. Theirs is not an "Infant Industry," therefore they have discarded Protective Prices, and will freely meet competition from all quarters. They carry a

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Simple 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.

CASH PURCHASERS CAN SECURE BARGAINS

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Groceries, Vegetables, Fresh Fish

AT

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Spices, Fine Coffee, Fine Tea, and Everything Fine that a First-class Grocery should contain.

Call on if you want Groceries cheap. D. KEMLER.

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Dash, Doors, and Building Material,

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Stoves and Ranges.

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LARGER STOCK at Lower Prices, Wholesale and Retail than any House in the Northwest.

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Secretary and Corporation Seals, ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

In Pendleton, TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPY.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The TRAVELERS' resources are sufficient to pay at once the most enormous mass of claims that even great railroad and steamboat accidents can bring upon it. Pay all claims, without discount, immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proofs. Non-Fort-Pure provisions in all its policies.

Ten Millions of Assets. Two Millions of Surplus.

PAID POLICY HOLDERS, \$14,000,000.

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COL. IRISH WRITES A LETTER.

It Appears in this Morning's Oregonian—Portion of its Contents by Telegraph—The Oregonian's Editorial.

PORTLAND, May 23.—Colonel John P. Irish, in a letter to the Oregonian, published this morning, denies that he was a candidate for delegate at large from California to the Democratic National Convention which assembles at St. Louis on June 5th., and says the San Francisco correspondent's reference to him was unnecessary, false in statement and inference. Closing his letter, he says: I may be wrong, but it has seemed that my errand to this State has roused unnecessarily a degree of personal bitterness, abuse, detraction and belittlement on the part of some of the Republican leaders in both California and Oregon, that is not to their credit and is no evidence of good manners. My interest in politics is not roused by desire for office nor is it manifested by personal or political abuse.

The issues to be met by both parties require only cold reason in their discussion. Honest men may differ concerning them and still be gentlemen, while fools and backsliders will go on butting their political parsnips with hard words.

This morning's Oregonian contains an editorial inspired by this letter in which it says: "Mr. Irish undoubtedly has the same rights as Mr. Swift to be in Oregon, and as a man is worthy of the same respectful treatment. It is his coming as supposed agent of the administration at Washington that has been criticized, and under the circumstances the criticism has not been bitter or harsh. Mr. Irish was at the national capital where, as a Democrat, he has access to the innermost circles of politics, societies, and administration. After consultation there he came directly to Oregon on a political mission. We have said that it is his coming as a supposed agent of the Administration that has been criticized. Had not our people good reason in the circumstances to suppose him an agent of the Administration?"

PORTLAND NOTES.

Arrested for Assault—Heppner a Good Town.—The Unknown Man's Body Found.—Personal.

PORTLAND, May 22.—William Daley was up in the police court to-day, charged with assault and battery on Captain Mountain, who is watchman at the Ash street dock. Testimony showed that Daley was ordered off the dock by Mountain, but refused to go, whereupon Mountain pinned on a "star," and said "I will take you to jail." He took a cane from Daley and struck him with it. The judge held that there was nothing to show that an assault had been committed, and that Mountain erred in not plainly stating that Daley was under arrest, and defendant was dismissed.

Mr. Neal Vanduyne, who passed through this city recently, on his way to Coburg, will shortly locate in Heppner, where he will engage in merchandising. A recent visit to Heppner having convinced him, he said, that a better point for that business could not be found in Oregon.

Coroner DeLin says there is no doubt but that the body recently found in the river at the foot of Alder street was that of the unknown man who jumped off the Morrison street bridge so ne time ago.

S. G. Galloway and J. J. Balleray, of Pendleton, are registered at the St. Charles.

J. H. Koontz, of Echo, and Mrs. F. E. Seeley, of Centerville, arrived this morning and are at the St. Charles.

Mr. Frank Kellogg, a leading lawyer of Heppner, is at the Esmond.

VILLARD TO THE FRONT.

He Issues a Circular Addressed to the Stockholders of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company

New York, May 23.—At the annual meeting of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, which will occur in this city on June 18, it is understood that Henry Villard will be elected President of the company. An address has been issued to stockholders in Villard's name in which he states that having rendered assistance to the company in a critical stage of its affairs, he now feels called upon to aid in securing more satisfactory results in future for the stockholders of the company. For this purpose he says he has obtained co-operation of foreign capitalists which he represents, and his friends in evidence of their intentions to infuse new life into the company and have already acquired large interest in the stock. In conclusion, he requests the corporation of stockholders in the proposed effort of rehabilitation of the Oregon and Transcontinental company.

THEY TOO ENDORSE CLEVELAND.

Maine Democrats Want Revision of Present Unjust Tariff Laws

AUGUSTA, MAINE, May 22.—The Democratic State convention met this morning. A. A. Powers was chosen chairman and made a brief address, advocating continuance of the administration of President Cleveland. The platform adopted approves the efforts of the Democrats in Congress to pass the bill which, in the language of President Cleveland, will relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industries, and says: "We do not advocate free trade but favor and desire a revision of the present unjust and burdensome tariff laws."

"CORNERS" ABOLISHED.

The Chicago Board of Trade Adopt an Amendment Abolishing Corners.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Board of Trade

of this city adopted an amendment yesterday abolishing "corners." A rule prohibiting "corners" was carried by a large majority. "This action is significant," the local papers say, "for the reason that a 'corner' in May corn has been among the probabilities, and a 'corner' in July wheat might also occur without surprising anybody."

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

Endorses Cleveland—Favors the Mills Bill—Endorses Democratic Platform of 1884, and Comes out Squarely Against the Agitation of Prohibition in Texas.

FORT WORTH, May 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning. The platform adopted endorses President Cleveland, favors the Mills bill, endorses the Democratic platform of 1884, and asks for removal of commercial restrictions between Mexico and the United States. It comes out squarely against any further agitation of the Prohibition question in Texas.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The Price of Wheat in Chicago and San Francisco Yesterday.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Wheat opened to-day at 80 1/2 for June, 87 1/2 for July, and closed at 80 for May, and 80 1/2 for June.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—No. 1 shipping \$1.37 1/2 to-day.

The Markets To-day.

PORTLAND, May 23, 3 p. m.—Advices from New York and Chicago report a decline in the price of wheat. In San Francisco there were more offerings and some transactions at yesterday's closing prices. In this city a prominent dealer said to-day that there would probably be a steady decline in Eastern markets until the end of the week.

Work to Commence at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Billings, Clarke's Fork and Cooke City Railway Company have secured a right of way through the Crow reservation, and will commence the construction of a road at once, with the expectation of completing nearly the entire road to Cooke City this season.

He Weds a Seattle Girl.

SEATTLE, May 23.—J. J. Valentine, of San Francisco, vice-president and general manager of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Miss Alice Blanchard, eldest daughter of Dudley Blanchard, of this city, will be married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Seattle.

Woman Suffrage Unconstitutional.

SPOKANE FALLS, May 22.—A question of woman's suffrage was before Judge Nash to-day on a test case, and he decided the act unconstitutional.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

Breckenridge and Baker Have a Tilt—Reed of Maine Wants no Reform—A Great Speech by Carlisle.

BRECKENRIDGE AND BAKER.

After the reading of the journal, Baker of Illinois was recognized. He said that yesterday, at a moment when he was out of the hall, words were spoken by the gentleman from Kentucky (Breckenridge) reflecting on his honor, and reflecting upon the honor of his constituents. He then had read the remarks of Breckenridge, reflecting upon the manner in which the defeat of W. R. Morrison, in the Eighteenth Illinois district, was accomplished. "In my own name," continued Baker, "and in the name of the entire Eighteenth Congressional district of Illinois, which he has dared to defame, I hurl the words back to the gentleman from Kentucky, and denounce their imputation as grossly untrue. I hurl the words back into the face and teeth of the gentleman from Kentucky, with absolute and unmitigated defiance, (applause and laughter.) No gentleman from Kentucky shall swing his black-snake whip over my shoulders and over the shoulders of my constituents with impunity. He would at least incur the risk of having it wrenched from his hand, and feeling the hot end of it, mayhap. If there be distinction in the adjective Kentuckian, then I am a Kentuckian."

Breckenridge arose to reply, and he said he had made no charge against the venerable gentleman from Illinois. "He was simply the usufruct of what others did. He got the benefit of what other parties did, and I have no doubt from what I have heard of him that he was, in the main, ignorant of what was done; that in the innocence of his simple modesty he thought it was his intellect and great popularity that accounted for the defeat of Morrison, and I am sorry if the facts should dispel that pleasing conceit of the venerable gentleman from Illinois."

The gentleman from Kentucky is an unfortunate in historical relation to his own great fathers as in the seat he occupies. Robert J. Breckenridge is a name that belongs to the whole republic. He was great, as a thinker, as a scholar, as a writer, as an orator, and transcendently great as a patriot. A patriot whose intellect, whose heart, whose soul embraced the entire country, instead of a fragment of it. It is narrated of him, that, meeting a young man about to join the Confederate army in the war of secession, he remarked to him: "I understand you are going to join the rebel army. Your father brought you to me in his arms, a struggling infant, and asked that I might baptize you and dedicate you to the service of Almighty God; but had I known, at that hour, that you would ever betray your country, and enter into the ranks of those seeking to destroy it, I would have found it in my heart to have strangled you at the baptismal font. There was a Kentuckian! That was a Kentuckian!"

Breckenridge said in regard to Baker's remarks about his (Breckenridge's) father, that Baker did not know into whose fam-

ily the plowshare of that terrific war did not run, he did not realize the awful dilemma of a son with dictates of conscience on one side, and inconceivable veneration for his father on the other. His father was a Kentuckian, who never gave utterance to the miserable deceit that a gentleman had put into his mouth. He would say to the venerable gentleman that he forgave him for hiding behind the grave of a dead father to wound the living son.

REED FOR PROTECTION.

That talk about incidental protection was a sham; that tariff for revenue only which were used against protection. The President, he said, was the leader of the Democracy. He was the dispenser of patronage, and he was rapidly shaking the dust of civil service reform off his feet; he was assuming control over his party. There was but one free trade, and the President was its prophet. Who ever fell in battle in the service of this new Allah and its prophet, for him shall open the shining gates of the heaven of foreign missions and federal offices.

Reed said he did not purpose to defend protection. Its vast growth within the last quarter of a century defended it better even than eloquent orations. It was born with the Republic. It was the faith and practice of every civilized nation under the sun, except one. Russia, the granary of Europe, had abandoned free trade, with the striking result that whereas, in 1876, before duties were raised, she bought eight million hundred weight of British metals, and paid therefor \$30,000,000, she got the same quantity in 1884, and paid only \$17,000,000 for it. Austria, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and the Dominion of Canada, the child of Britain herself, had all joined in the array of protection.

Continuing, Reed said: "But to the revenue reform orator, monopoly is terrible. There is a theme on which he can take up the notes of the dying swan. How we do love to hear him on the impoverished farmer. Then he is not sublime, but he is pathetic, great. I heard him first ten years ago. To me, innocent and untrammelled, it seems as if the Western farmer was the most woe-begone, downtrodden, luckless devil on the face of the earth. The Eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm and thrown his fences down, scattered his substance wantonly to the winds. In the fullness of time, I traveled West myself. You may well imagine my astonishment, who had never seen ten acres together in corn, to behold fields of that great staple stretching away to the horizon's edge, to see tracts of land which seemed to have no boundaries but the visible sky; land so rich that if we had an acre of it in Maine we could have sold it by the bushel, while on every side were great houses, such as only the squire lived in in our villages. After some days of this I became sulky. I said: 'Gentlemen, of course we have robbed you; congressmen would not lie about trifles like that, but what disgusts me, is that we did not do it more thoroughly.'

CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

As Speaker Carlisle asked for recognition from the chair an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him. Amid the clapping of hands and cheers, which came from the floors and galleries, Mr. Carlisle stood at the desk of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, and quietly waited for the demonstration to cease. It was some moments, however, before Chairman Springer was able to secure order, but when he finally succeeded in doing so, Carlisle proceeded.

Carlisle began by replying to Reed's charge of insincerity. He said that he might retort that if protection was a sound doctrine, it should be carried to its logical conclusion totally prohibitive of duties. In China the doctrine was carried out and produced its logical effects. With every resource of nature, wealth, and a frugal, industrious people, the arts and manufactures were in their infancy. We wanted no China here. All taxation was an evil, and we should endeavor to make trade as free as possible, with the lowest tax that would afford necessary revenues.

Reed had made no reference to the actual situation, which made it imperatively necessary to reduce the revenue. On the first of this month there was \$136,000,000 more than was required to meet all government liabilities. No monarchial government would dare extort such a sum in excess of its needs. The effect of this accumulation was to encourage useless and extravagant expenditures, without constitutional warrant. The people, almost to a man, were demanding its return to them. We still have a large public debt outstanding, but it is not sound policy to continue to raise revenue to buy bonds at premiums. In a few months the Secretary had purchased \$13,000,000 in bonds, for which he had paid \$3,536,000 above the principal and accrued interest. This unjust process must go on indefinitely, unless Congress came to the relief and reduced taxation. He did not mean that any interest should be considered in an unfriendly spirit, but he insisted that the interests of the many should not be subordinate to the interests of the few. [Applause.] Taxation should be distributed among the people according to their ability to pay. Until that was done, we should always be embarrassed in the effort to increase or reduce taxes. If the present measure should fail, and disaster come upon the industries by reason of over-taxation, the present vicious system would be responsible for it.

Carlisle spoke of the increase of manufactures during the so-called free trade, between 1850 and 1860, and said the people were in favor of legislation that would bring that about. He went on to say that trusts and hard times were the outgrowth of the high tariff system.

Under low rates of duty the country recovered from the depression of '57 in a comparatively few months, and like an awakened giant marched on its path of greatness and power. After the panic of '73 it struggled on for five long, weary years. From the passage of the tariff act of '86, down to the last ten days of Buchanan's administration, when civil war was imminent in this country, not a bond, not a Treasury note, not a government obligation (in any form) sold for less than par in gold, while many of them sold at a very considerable premium on gold.

"If I believed that the passage of this bill would work any material injury to any honest industry in this country, I would hesitate long, notwithstanding the emergency now on us, before casting my vote for it. But I am satisfied that instead of that, it will greatly benefit them, and at the same time relieve the people. "In 1876, \$127,000,000 was collected by the government from manufacturers and their products. Every vestige of that enormous burden has been removed, and properly removed; and now, I submit, the time has come when the great masses of consumers have a right to demand relief. There never was a time when this internal tax remained on manufacturers and their products that they would not have been glad to surrender a large part of the duties on imported goods to remove that charge from their industries."

The statements that protection enables the manufacturer to sell his goods cheaper, and enables the laborer to get better wages, were utterly inconsistent with each other. He did not deny that there had been a tendency toward increased wages in this country, but it was true of all other countries, free trade or protection. There were other causes than protection for this, and the principal one was increased use of machinery. There is not a well-informed man who does not know that it is not the tariff, nor rates of duty upon imported goods, that have brought down the prices of manufactured articles, or increased wages, but the inventions which have characterized this age as no other had before been characterized.

It is scarcely necessary for me to make argument to show that as to all those agricultural products which the farmers of this country are compelled to send abroad to sell at foreign prices, the duty cannot be of any possible benefit. The American farmer understands this, surely, and the fallacy of this argument has been so exposed that it will be a waste of time to dwell on it.

What is to become of these products? Are the farmers of the North and the planters of the South to abandon their great wheat and cotton fields, and undertake the cultivation of crops not suited to their soil, in order that these gentlemen may experiment to see whether a home market can be made by legislation? No, sir! These great agricultural interests must go on, and the American farmer must sell his surplus products in any market he can, and for any price he can. The great controlling element is the world's supply and the world's demand.

American producers of wheat, for instance, do not compete among themselves alone in the great wheat markets of Europe. They meet there wheat from England, Russia, Austria, Hungary and India, and all other wheat-growing regions of Europe and Asia, and they sell their product there in competition with all the products and prices of labor on the face of the earth. The lately emancipated slaves of Russia, the laborer of India, who lives all summer on rice and milk, and requires only a coarse cotton shirt and sleeps on the floor of a bamboo hut, all pour their products into the markets of Europe to meet the wheat from Dakota, and Minnesota, and no tariff that we can put on and no system of taxation here can prevent this.

This same argument applies to all our agricultural products, and the American farmer understands it, and he understands that so long as he is compelled to export and sell in a foreign market a part of his product, the foreign market is worth as much to him as the home market, because he receives there just what he would receive here, after deducting the cost of transportation. Therefore, in place of restricting his market, he wants it enlarged, so that his products which cannot be consumed here can find a market among the people elsewhere.

What the American farmer wants is a home market in which he can purchase his supplies as cheaply as his competitors. When he cannot get this, then he asks that there may be such a system as will enable him to purchase elsewhere, and import them without being unreasonably fined for carrying on this harmless business. That is what the American farmer wants.

We want not only home markets, but the markets of all the world for the varieties of products of this great country. We want to sell our manufactured products to India and Hungary, the manufacturing places of Europe and the agricultural places of Mexico, South America and Asia. We want to remove, so far as we can, the barriers which annoy our industries, so that this country may take its place with the great commercial countries of the world, and become as rich and powerful as any other country ever was before.

Samuel Stevens, a milk dealer of Monroe, Conn., on going to his barn the other morning, found the entire flooring of his cow stables had given way during the night and precipitated his ten cows into the opening. Nothing remained but the stanchions to which his stock were fastened, and from these hung ten dead cows.

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