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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PORTLAND NEWS.

An Interview With a Heppner Man—The Heppner Railroad—Police Court—A Number of Cases—Henry Bowman in Portland.

PORTLAND, May 23.—Wm. Gilmore, an old resident of Heppner and Arlington and a property owner in both places, said to your correspondent this morning: "If we have rain within ten days there will be a fair crop in Morrow and Gilliam counties. That bunchgrass land stands drought better than any soil I ever saw." "Building a railroad to Heppner will hurt Arlington some, but not enough to drive people away. The fact is, Arlington has been the best town and done more business for the past eight years than any town of its size in the United States. You can form some idea of what is being done there now when I tell you that standing on the hill above town yesterday I counted fifty teams loaded with wool in the city, and twenty more coming down the canyon."

In the police court yesterday three plain ordinary drunks contributed \$2, \$5 and \$5 respectively.

Chas. Ward, charged with conducting himself in a disorderly manner, by striking his wife with a cane. She stated that she had been married to Ward less than a year and had separated from him twice during that time, last separation being last Friday. On her way home yesterday she met her husband, who is an employe at the Quimby House. When on her way home to get some things which he claimed, they had some angry words and he struck her in the face with a cane knocking a piece of hide off her chin. The officer who made the arrest said he heard her call Ward a bastard, and Ward told her not to say that word again and when she did so, he struck her. Defendant's side of the story will be heard to-morrow.

Geo. Adams, for disorderly conduct by striking a ball with bat and breaking a window, continued.

J. Block, accused by S. Baum with disorderly conduct by calling him a name. Baum is a German. He told his story in a manner that provoked constant outbursts of laughter from both the court and the spectators. He said Block had made practice for the past year of slipping up behind him when no one was looking and calling him the vilest names. "Vich vas not," said the deeply insulted Dietcher. "I am an honest man. I make German pickles and deliver Limburger cheese, vich I haf a right to do." Block was down stairs too "sick" to appear, and his side of the case was continued.

Mr. Bernstein, a barber, was on deck charged with calling one Sullivan a against the peace and dignity of the city. Continued on account of non-appearance of material witness.

Two toughs, named Myers and Clark, were held in the sum of \$100 each, for burglary. Sunday morning Jacob Sweat, a second hand dealer, found his store had been broke into and a lot of knives, pistols, razors, etc., stolen. Some of the articles which Sweat recognized were subsequently found in the possession of Myers and Clark.

Henry Bowman, of Pendleton, is in the city.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Two Trains Wrecked and Several Men Killed and Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—About five miles from here the Wabash & Hannibal and St. Joe tracks run parallel. Last night a terrific rain washed away a bridge over a ravine. Early this morning a Rock Island freight train came around a curve and plunged into the ditch. Brakeman Royston was instantly killed. Brakeman Armstrong went ahead to flag the Hannibal freight, and walked along the Wabash track by mistake. The Wabash freight dashed around a curve and struck him, killing him instantly. The train rushed on, and dropped on the wreck of the Rock Island train. The bodies of two dead men, supposed to be tramps, were taken out from the Wabash wreck. Engineer McClellan of the Wabash train, a negro train hand, and John Snyder, the Rock Island fireman, were seriously hurt, perhaps fatally. The pecuniary loss will be heavy.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

The President Will Take Part in Exercises in New York and Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President will leave Washington on next Tuesday evening for New York, to take part in the memorial day exercises in that city and Brooklyn. The following day he will review a parade in New York in the morning, and in Brooklyn in the afternoon. At the close of the exercises in the latter city, he will go to Jersey City and take the first train for Washington. Mrs. Cleveland will not accompany the President to New York on this occasion. She will, however, make a visit to that city later in the season.

A MOST BRUTAL MURDER.

A Father Deliberately Kills his own Daughter, a Mere Girl, Just After She had Given Birth to a Child.

CURTIS, NEB., May 24.—Mrs. Anna Bryant was murdered by her father, William Greenwood, last night. She had just given birth to a child, after she had been married only three months. Her husband has left the country. She was six teen years of age. Further particulars show the murder to have been one of the most brutal ever heard of. The girl was seduced some time ago, and her betrayer

was compelled to marry her, but immediately deserted her and fled. The girl came home a couple of months ago from Omaha. Her father was terribly enraged at her, and yesterday, when he returned from town, he found his daughter had been delivered of a child a few minutes before. He deliberately drew a revolver and shot her dead in her bed, and would have done the same with the baby had not his wife seized it and fled. It is thought he will be lynched.

IRISH AT SALEM.

He Gets Back at R-publicans Who Cheered for Gresham in Good Shape.

SALEM, May 24.—Col. Irish addressed 500 people at the opera house here last evening. He confined himself wholly to a discussion of the tariff question, but once or twice branched out into general political fields. He spoke among other things of the advocacy of the Oregonian nomination of Walter Q. Gresham for President. When he mentioned Judge Gresham's name, he was much to his astonishment interrupted by rousing cheers from a part of the audience, evidently Republican. Irish retaliated by saying he was much pleased to witness such evident appreciation for so good a man as Gresham, for he was an out and out free trader, and voted for Tilden in 1876. Then the Democracy howled.

A QUEER SORT OF LOVE-MAKING.

A Japanese Assaults a School Girl, but She is Fortunately Rescued.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—A pretty 14-year-old girl named Bessie Deyo, on her way to school this morning was confronted by a Japanese, who caught the girl, and drawing a big knife slashed her across the throat and right cheek, making an ugly but not fatal wound. A teamster heard the girl's cries and rushed to the scene, knocked the Japanese down, and held him till he was arrested. The girl's assailant speaks but little English, and says he wanted to make love to the girl. It is thought that he is crazy.

DEADY PETITIONED.

Prominent Citizens Ask for Additional Safeguards in the Election in Portland.

PORTLAND, May 24.—A petition was presented to Judge Deady, asking him to appoint two supervisors for each voting place in the city, for the purpose of guarding and scrutinizing the election on June 4th for Member of Congress, as provided in title 26 of the revised statutes. The petition is signed by W. W. Thayer, Charles E. Sifton, Raleigh Stott, Frank Dekum, and Henry Failing.

The Wheat Market.

PORTLAND, May 24.—In London the wheat market is dead. The Chicago and New York market has recovered three-fourths of a cent. The San Francisco market is at a standstill. No change in the local market.

An Insane Woman Missing.

SALEM, Or., May 24.—A female patient at the asylum, while out walking yesterday afternoon with her ward slipped away and has not been seen since. Search parties have gone north after her, it being supposed she has gone in that direction.

Illinois Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 24.—The State Democratic Convention elected Hon. Jessie Phillip chairman. The platform endorses and eulogizes Cleveland's administration and tariff message, and declares that the public good demands his re-election.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Tinkering with the Tariff is not the way to Promote Sheep Husbandry.

From the Farmer and Dairyman.

What the East goes at Congress about the tariff on wool, it fails to recognize the fact that the decrease in sheep in the East is attributable not so much to the reduction, or proposed reduction in tariff, as the increase in the number of sheep on the free grass ranges of the West, in the dry region, where there is no disease.

There are many millions of pounds of wool sheared annually in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Western Idaho, and the sheep from which it is cut cost but a nominal sum in comparison with the expense of maintaining the same number in the fenced fields of the East, where the animals have to be housed and fed. The fences cost more than the land and houses combined, and the interest on the value of high-priced land must also be figured.

The following is from the pen of Col. Curtis:

"The greatest weakness in American sheep industry lies in the fact that the American people do not wear enough woolen fabrics and eat enough mutton. An increase of consumption in both of these directions would make more home market for the products of sheep, and enhance their value. The tariff principle as it is, or increased in its protective policy, will not improve the tastes of people in the direction of woolen goods nor sharpen their appetites for the flesh of sheep. The price of the fabrics must be within the reach of the masses to tempt them out of their line of wear, and there must be an awakening of patriotic feeling and self-interest in the way of sanitary benefits for woolen clothes, before there will be any great interest in the home consumption of wool. How this change is to be brought about, it is not easy to tell. Like all other reforms, there must be effort, if there is to be success. First of all, the farmers should set the example, as they are the foundation or bottom of the industry. Next, the manufacturers should join in as the first story in the structure.

The wool buyers and the speculators we count for nothing. They work for sell entirely, and this is too true of too many manufacturers. I feel it keenly in my very bones that there must be less of the selfish cut-and-thrust disposition on the part of many who are interested in our woolen industries, or this great interest will be paralyzed. The margin between the cost and the selling price of wool is now so close, if there is any margin at all, that the business will not stand fooling with. There must be wise, prompt and continuous action to avert calamity. Already many American mills have shut down because they cannot afford to work up the merino wool, even at the present low price. This wool constitutes the greater portion of our crop, and it must necessarily always be so. This staple of wool is now so cheap in the markets of the world that the British manufacturer can buy it at his own price, make it up, and put the fabrics on our markets at a less price than American manufacturers can possibly do it. Of course they can undersell our manufacturers, as the advantages with them are so great that the tariff on the cloths is no offset.

The lack of demand and use for the wool in America makes the price low here, and this brings the price down all over the world; as we are an important country, and buy about 80,000,000 pounds annually of foreign wool, when things work right. That they are now out of gear, there is no mistake. The Ohio policy is, if I understand it, to remedy all these things by national law. The tariff on wool must be increased, so that American wool will bring in our markets a much higher price. This would, as a matter of course increase the price or value of all woolen fabrics, and make cotton and shoddy king. As a wool-grower, I do not want to see this state of things. It is not a healthy foundation, nor a fair one, by high prices to drive away consumers. We cannot force our products upon the people by high prices. People would not then eat as much mutton, for the fleece would then govern the carcass, and make it high in price; whereas the future of sheep husbandry in this country must rest upon a different basis, to-wit: the carcass must govern the sheep and establish its value, more than the fleece.

The carcass of our sheep should be made valuable by its ability to reproduce itself annually in a valuable market lamb and to be sold when its turn comes to be turned into money for a sum which would afford a profit upon its cost. The fleece, as a secondary consideration should be made as valuable as possible. To secure these results, the skill of breeders should be brought to use to improve all of our sheep up to this standard. We want one hundred breeds or fixed families of sheep in America—we can use a dozen in New York—sheep adapted to the different soils, climates and general wants. To note the last mentioned—the general want—implies a similarity in the wool, and a quality which would make strong and cheap fabrics for general use, and so strong, substantial and cheap that their use would become natural and drive shoddy out. In localities where the ranges are extensive and the other conditions require it, the Merino should be bred in all the glory possible for it, which involves something beyond wrinkles and gum, oil and diminution. There has been too much of that already.

I recognize the Merino as the cornerstone, and in fact, the chief foundation of a new sheep superstructure. They are worthy of it, and they are here—everywhere—to build upon. My notion is to have local breeds to fill the local wants of the whole people. When sheep are made of the materials natural all around, and well cared for, they must be thrifty, and can be made profitable. This is not theory on my part; for I have tried the most finished thoroughbreds of several breeds, and the tapering down was as rapid as it was unprofitable. I never crossed blood but there was a gain in stamina, growth and profit for mutton. These are the elements we want, and they will bring success. The cost is not so great or the risks so much, and the profits are more sure than to attempt to make our mutton and wool out of thoroughbreds. There must be thoroughbreds to grade up the local breeds; and they will have their use and value for this purpose.

Of one thing I am sure: we can never sustain or maintain the sheep husbandry of America by resolving in conventions that the duties on foreign wools must be increased, or by relying on the special merits of the few thoroughbred sheep we have. We want a utilitarian sheep which is adapted to all of our varied climates and other conditions, and one which will thrive in larger numbers than the English, grow to a larger size than the average Merino, and be able to put its lamb into market before it is six months old, and to reach its full size or a paying one with its second fleece. With an advanced sentiment among the people in favor of more woolen fabrics and mutton, and a live-and-let-live disposition of an honorable character inspiring manufacturers, we can not shake off the dust of our feet on politicians, let go of the delirium of more tariff, and build up everywhere a local demand for lamb and mutton, as well as a demand on our own tables, and so hold on to the flocks, enrich the lands and make of ourselves an independent nation? I hope the immediate future will bring out the most economical methods of sheep raising, how the wools may be evenly produced, and the kinds suited to our wants, and what to do with the sheep rather than the tariff.

The United States has \$240,000,000 invested in Mexico in mines, railroads and ranches, and England has \$80,000,000.

POLITICS IN VANSYCKE.

The Truth Telling Hold—Ramsey and Fee—The Legislative Ticket—Raley a Necessity—Depuy and Board-Bill Miller's Methods.

VANSYCKE, Or., May 23, 1888.

As the campaign draws to a close, candidates are becoming anxious, and the people are taking a little more interest in the contest. Col. Irish's argument on the tariff question a few nights ago at Frazer's Opera House in Pendleton has caused several Republicans to take the matter under advisement, and it is likely when they investigate and find, as they surely will, how the present tariff is sapping the life blood out of the producing classes, they will vote for John M. Gearin for Congress. Many say: "Let us try a little less taxation."

Many here were dissatisfied because G. W. Walker did not receive the nomination for circuit judge, not that they thought him better than Judge Ramsey in any way, but simply looked on it as if Walker should be the man. We all knew he was no favorite with the lawyers, but we loved him for the enemies he made. If the Republicans had placed a man of brains, learning, and ability, even if inferior to W. M. Ramsey, the chances are two to one they would elect him. But the man they placed on the ticket is not yet, we believe, competent to fill the chair. Hence we cannot vote for him. Ramsey comes here with a good record, and he is a man no citizen need fear to trust with any business he may have in court.

L. B. Gambee we do not know much about, but from what his neighbors say about him, he will do to tie to, and he will be sure to carry his party vote here, perhaps more. J. E. Kirkland will pull a good vote. J. H. Morrison will get there with both feet, even if his neighbors cut him a little. J. H. Raley will poll a large vote. He is a man of the people, and one that we can't spare out of our next legislature. We are informed that Milton people will not vote for Raley. We ask them why? Is he not one of the most competent young men in the district? He has lived here since his boyhood. He is always found attending strictly to business. He is a man of considerable means, and he made his money by hard work and attending strictly to his business. He is honorable in all his dealings. He will not tell you one thing and mean another. He is not one of those big-me and little-you sort of fellows; but always the same, whether he meets his friends in broad-cloth or blue jeans. He will not stop to kiss every man's boot now, neither will he run after your baby to kiss him before election, but he will attend to his business as a legislator if elected, and I can't see any reason for its about it. We must have Raley; he is a necessity.

Squire Depuy and J. E. Miller are out along the line attending to right of way business between times. But their main business seem to be to talk politics and praise the Republican party. I don't think Mr. Hunt is getting very good titles, as it is necessary there should be some consideration when real estate is transferred. The people along the line are all friendly to the O. & W. T., and especially so toward G. W. Hunt, the business director of the road; so all are willing to deed the necessary land in consideration of one dollar. Now there is not a man that thinks much of that amount of money, but when Depuy and Miller tell them it is not meant by the company to pay the dollar and they will not do it, it looks like there was something rotten in Denmark. Although the deeds show on their face a consideration of \$1, nevertheless living witnesses attest that no such payment has been made. I mention these facts so that Mr. Hunt may know the O. & W. T. will have clouded titles to its right of way. I deeded a strip of land one hundred feet wide through three quarter sections in consideration of one dollar; but Depuy failed to pay the coin when demanded, in the presence of three witnesses. Mr. R. C. Dunnington followed the festive squire and demanded his dollar, but Depuy failed to pungle, in fact every one along the line that I have spoken to makes the same complaint. Miller does not seem to take much stock in how things are done, but puts in considerable time manufacturing good qualities for Mr. Fee, and telling us of Judge Ramsey's carpet bag. The more we hear from Miller against Ramsey the bigger majority we will give him.

J. L. Killian has received two car loads of lumber from Cle-Elum. It is the first lumber shipped in over the O. & W. T. road.

I will try and show some of the candidates next week how to see themselves as others see them.

Progress.

The Philadelphia Record.

The retail price of Record coal has been reduced to \$5.55 per gross ton. This figure is 77 cents higher than the sum paid in Philadelphia thirty years ago, when transportation had not been reduced to a science and when the laws of the State prohibiting a carrying company from engaging in the mining of Schuylkill coal were properly enforced.

Albert Coffey, who sleeps in a jewelry store at Ainsworth, got up in his sleep the other night and fired off his revolver. The report woke him up and he found he had sent a ball through two plate glass show cases.

The organization of the syndicate formed to fight the Sugar Trust was completed Friday. Outside of the California Refining Company, New York, Philadelphia and Jersey City parties are interested and the capital is \$10,000,000.