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HARMONY LODGE NO. 24, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURE, C. C.; C. J. WHITAKER, K. of R. and S.

DAMON LODGE NO. 4, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. M. MOREHEAD, C. C.; H. S. GARFIELD, K. of R. and S.

KIT CARSON POST, G. A. R. Meets at Wheeler's Hall every Thursday night. R. S. WAFFLE, Commander; J. S. BOWEN, Adjutant.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MEMORIAL DAY IN PORTLAND.

The City Alive With People—Buildings Decorated—Flags at Half Mast.

PORTLAND, May 31.—The city is alive with people, among whom men in blue uniforms wearing G. A. R. badges draped in black are conspicuous. Federal, State and municipal buildings display flags at half-mast, and many show windows are tastefully decorated and appropriately draped. Early in the morning women and children were on the streets hurrying to and fro with bouquets and baskets of flowers, going to the various cemeteries in the vicinity of the city. At 1:30 p. m. the procession formed as follows: Grand marshal and aides, corner Salmon and Third streets, right on Salmon; Grand Army division, Yamhill street, right on Third; First Regiment O. S. G., Taylor street, right on Third; Artillery on Salmon street, right on Third; Women's Relief Corps, Governor and staff, Col. T. M. Anderson, invited guests, and old soldiers in carriages, on Main street, right on Third, in charge of Comrade Z. T. Wright. The procession marched through the principal streets of the city to Park Block, where memorial exercises took place. At 4 o'clock this evening a grand open air concert was given by the 14th U. S. Infantry band. Thousands of people were in attendance. At 8 o'clock memorial exercises were held at the Tabernacle, consisting of music, prayer, songs, etc., and an oration by Col. T. M. Anderson, which was listened to by an immense audience, and was an eloquent and very appropriate address. The day was a propitious one, and everything passed off smoothly. All banks and the leading business houses of the city were closed all day.

ASSASSINATION IN LINN COUNTY.

One of the Notorious Thomas Family Shot—Probability of a Bloody Vendetta in Consequence.

SALEM, Ore., May 31.—Yesterday morning Charles Thomas, one of the notorious Thomas boys, who live forty miles East of Salem, in Linn county, shouldered a Winchester rifle and started to walk from his brother-in-law's, Fluke's, place to Rock Creek postoffice, two miles distant. Thomas proceeded half a mile, when he was ambushed and shot, the ball striking him in the left shoulder, and passing into the body. Thomas, who was blind in one eye, managed to bring the Winchester to his shoulder and fire at three men, who he says came from the bushes. He then started back to his horse, and the wounded man was helped to his horse, and medical aid from Stayton was procured. The wound is dangerous, but the physician thinks Thomas may pull through all right. This event, it is feared, is but the beginning of a bloody vendetta that will end with the sacrifice of many lives. The Thomases have been a terror to that country for years, and not long since they each received a written notice from vigilantes to leave the country or suffer the consequences. Bill Thomas sent a verbatim copy of his warning to the Statesman for publication, and added that he intended to stay right where he was.

Indian Killed.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., May 31.—Chief of Police Warren in arresting two drunken Indians last evening accidentally killed one of them by an unintentional discharge of his revolver. He was struggling to overcome one of the Indians, and struck him with his gun, when his revolver was discharged, the shot taking effect in the neck of the other Indian, killing him instantly.

Prohibitionists Bring Suit.

SALEM, May 31.—Silverson Prohibitionists have begun a suit in the circuit court to oust from office four members of the present council of that city. It will be remembered that the Prohibitionists were counted out at the recent election on account of the voting of illegal ballots, and the citizens' ticket was declared illegal.

A Stockman Killed.

COLFAX, W. T., May 31.—Cornelius Grady, a prominent stock man, who has ranches on Snake river, while crossing the Panamint ferry, enroute to Walla Walla, with a band of beef cattle, was crowded off the ferry by the cattle and lost his life. His body has not been recovered.

Prohibition National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Headlines of the proceedings of the National Convention of Prohibitionists, held here yesterday, show that they were very cranky. St. John and Miss Willard were in attendance. The committee appointed adjourned for the purpose of killing time.

Probably Fatal Accident.

TACOMA, W. T., May 31.—While a party of four were out driving in a barouche last evening the hind wheel of the rig came off, and the party were thrown to the ground. One of them, Mrs. John Lemm, was so badly injured that fears of death resulting are entertained.

A Chinaman Attempts Suicide.

PORTLAND, May 31.—Lung Tai, a China cook, jumped from the Morrison street bridge last night, with suicidal intent. He was rescued in a dying condition, and was resuscitated. He has been sick and out of work for some time.

Mutiny of a Ship's Crew.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 31.—The crew of the British ship Silverdale, loaded with lumber, from Port Discovery for Melbourne, mutinied after the vessel had sailed. She returned and anchored near Flattery Rocks yesterday.

Blaine's sacrifice.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Speaking of Blaine's last letter, the World says: The allegation is greater because he could have had the nomination, not for asking, but by simply remaining silent. He has studied his friends' interests before his own.

Three Men Killed.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 31.—Five men were badly crushed here yesterday, three of them fatally, by a heavy crib of lumber sliding on them. They were engaged in releasing a crib that had been caught at the river's edge.

Fuller in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Melville W. Fuller, who was nominated by President Cleveland for Chief Justice of the United States, has been in this city on business for the past few days, and left yesterday for home.

The Mississippi still Rising.

ALTON, Ill., May 31.—Under the influence of recent rains the Mississippi is rising rapidly, and is now higher than at any time this season. Great excitement is felt.

A Whole Family Burned to Death.

GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO, May 31.—Frederick W. Toye, township clerk, and his wife and three children were burned to death in their house at Uffington last night.

Sheridan Dying.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The latest bulletin boards say Sheridan is gasping for breath. Death is probable at any moment.

Rain in Albany.

ALBANY, OR., May 31.—A welcome downfall of rain commenced last evening.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1888. The President and Mrs. Cleveland went to Philadelphia on Wednesday, to attend the 250th anniversary of the Presbyterian church held in Germantown. Mr. Cleveland returned to Washington Thursday, but Mrs. Cleveland will remain in Philadelphia a few days. Next Tuesday night Mr. Cleveland will go to New York to take part in the Memorial Day exercises in that city, and Brooklyn on Wednesday. He will review the New York parade in the morning, and the one in Brooklyn in the afternoon, returning to this city at night.

The Senate has passed the House bill to establish a Department of labor. There were several unimportant amendments made which will necessitate returning the bill to the House for its concurrence.

The Senate committee on agriculture have made a favorable report on the House bill to enlarge the duties of the Department of Agriculture and make it an executive department. The bill, as it passed the House, provided for the transfer of the weather bureau from the War Department to the department of Agriculture. This has been struck out of the bill by the Senate committee.

The Republicans of the House have backed down in a most inglorious manner by declining to accept the proposition made them by Representative Mills to take a vote on the substitute which the Republicans proposed offering, and then on the Mills tariff bill, without further discussion or amendment. This action on the part of the Republicans shows plainly that they were afraid the bill would pass if they allowed it to come to a vote without further delay. The bill will, when taken up again, be considered under the five minute rule by sections. At this stage, amendments will be in order. It is not likely that a final vote will be reached before July.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have received many letters urging the confirmation of Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice. The majority of these letters have come from the Northwest, and quite a number of them were written by prominent Republicans. He would probably have been confirmed this week, had not Senator Ingalls asked for further delay. It is now believed that he will be confirmed next week.

The Baltimore, one of the new cruisers for the navy, will be launched in Philadelphia July 4. It is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will christen the new boat.

A resolution providing for an investigation of the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has been passed by the House. For many years there have been charges made against the Alaska fur company, a corporation which has a contract with the government that gives it a monopoly of catching seals on the coast of Alaska. Up to the present time this wealthy corporation has always been able to prevent any legislation looking toward a congressional investigation, but now it is to be hoped that the committee will make an exhaustive inquiry into the whole business and methods of the company.

Wednesday night there was great rejoicing among the Democrats here, when the news of the unqualified endorsement by the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention of the President and the Mills tariff bill was received. It only shows what rapid headway revenue reform is making among the people of the country.

There will probably not be any paper fractional currency issued just now. The Senate committee has reported against the House bill providing therefor. In place of it, they have reported a bill reducing the fee on postal notes in sums below one dollar to one cent. The opposition of Secretary Fairchild killed the fractional currency bill.

STAND FROM UNDER.

What Will Happen to the Protected Monopolies if the Mills Bill is Defeated.

There is an old story of slave days in South Carolina which we recommend to the attention of the monopolist "protected" interests which are opposing the Mills bill. At a colored Baptist "immersion" the clergyman held one of his flock, a burly colored brother, somewhat too long under the water. He came up spluttering, and as soon as he could get his breath, shouted out, "Look heed; if you don't stop dis foolin', fust ting you know some gentleman will lose a nigger."

Monopolies, as everybody knows, die hard; but all history shows that they perish mainly because of their own stubborn resistance to the most moderate reformers. The Southern slaveholders went to war because they would not tolerate the extremely mild reform demanded by the North—to keep slavery out of the Territories. Louis Napoleon dreamed for years of giving France her liberty, but before he could make up his mind to abate anything of his monopoly came Sedan.

If the capitalists engaged in what are called the "protected industries" have sense, and desire to save a part of their privileges, they ought to rally at once to the support of the Mills bill, which, so far, they are stupidly opposing. They will never see so mild, so temperate, so extremely conservative a measure of tariff reform proposed again as that which they allow their thick-witted spokesmen in Congress to denounce as a free trade bill. This bill is in fact so small, so inadequate a measure of reform, that if it had been brought forward by the monopolist capitalists who are opposing it it could well have been opposed as a measure ingeniously contrived by them to stave off a real reform of tariff abuses.

Look at it! The present tariff exacts an average rate of sixty-five per cent.; the Mills bill proposes to reduce this to forty-eight per cent. That is a reduction of only seventeen per cent.

And the protectionists denounce this reduction, which leaves an average rate of forty-eight per cent. duties, as "free trade."

Their own tariff commission, in 1882, urged a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

To be sure, the capitalist monopolists turned their back angrily on the commission they themselves had created, but that was only another of their stupidities, for their rejection of moderate reform then has kept them in hot water ever since, and brought them face to face with the question now in a shape far less hopeful for them than ever before—unless they wisely submit.

For, we repeat, they will never again see so mild, so temperate, so conservative a measure of tariff reform.

What the legitimate industries of the country need above all other things is peace, rest, security from change. The Mills bill offers that. Inadequate as it is as a measure of reform, if it becomes a law it will end tariff agitation for at least a dozen years, unless the "protected interest" should themselves foolishly revive it. It is a measure under which the country can live for a dozen years. It secures raw material for some of our most important industries, which will give us a new and sound base of prosperous growth and enable manufacturers to extend their works and sell their surplus product abroad. Thus it will very greatly benefit workmen by giving them steadier employment and at better wages, while at the same time it will revive and greatly enlarge our foreign commerce.

With free wool we shall rapidly and greatly increase our trade with Australia, which wants from us agricultural implements, machinery, tools and a multitude of other American products.

With free copper ore we shall regain our valuable trade with Chile, which was swept away at a blow and handed over to England by the enactment of a prohibitive duty on copper ore in 1862.

With free salt we shall regain our trade with the British West Indies, which was lost when the salt duty made it impossible for American ships to bring home salt as ballast, and thus make their West India voyages profitable.

Already woollen manufacturers in New England and in this State are planning enlargements of their mills and increased activity in production—excellent things for workmen of all trades—based on the expectation that the Mills bill will pass. Do not the opponents of the Mills bill put themselves fatally in the wrong before the working people, the voters of the country, when they plan to defeat a measure the mere expectation and hope of whose passage act as a stimulus to one of the most important of our home industries?

The Carnegies, who pocket a million and a half dollars profits each in a single year while they are kicking out their workmen for refusing to accept ten per cent. less pay—these monopolists naturally oppose a bill which, after all, would only slightly lessen their monstrous profits. But a business which allows its few owners to pocket a million and a half a year apiece while they are cutting down the wages of their workmen is not a legitimate industry.

It is a monopolistic speculation. Legitimate industries have no less to fear from the passage of the Mills bill. On the contrary, they will gain in every way, and most of all in that steadiness of the market, that security against changes and against agitation for changes, which the passage of the bill will—as everybody knows—insure.

The Republican Senators threaten to crush this bill. Well, what then? Can they crush this question? Do not "the protected industries" see that this would

be only to enlarge the area of the contest; to prolong and continue that agitation so peculiarly hurtful to these "protected" industries? Does any protectionist in his senses believe that when this question has been discussed before the people, as it will be if the Mills bill is defeated, the end will be favorable to restriction, to monopoly?

It is our deliberate judgment that if the Mills bill fails to become a law at this session protection is doomed. There will never again be proposed in Congress so moderate and conservative a measure of tariff reform as this bill. Discussion will disclose to the American people what they do not even yet suspect—the real enormity of the monopolist system which appeals for "protection." When they have been made to see that they will sweep it all indignantly away and decree freedom of exchange, as they decree freedom of productive labor.

All the revenue required for all purposes, including pensions and the interest on the debt, can be raised by duties and internal taxes on not more than twelve or fourteen articles. Is it wise for the monopolist capitalists, by defeating the Mills bill, to provoke a discussion which will make this clear to every man and woman in the United States?

THE ISSUE IS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

From The New York Herald.

In the matter of the tariff the Republican leaders in Congress seem to have substituted the cowardice of their fears for the courage of their convictions. The position they have assumed, is not only a confession of political weakness which is rapidly bringing ridicule on the party, but is undeniable evidence that when party ambition conflicts with the obligations of patriotism they are quick to prefer their party to their country.

The people have watched the discussion of the Mills bill with unusual and absorbing interest. The only object of that measure is to remove the admitted inequalities of the tariff; reduce the revenue of government to the basis of wholesome economy; empty the bursting Treasury vaults of millions which have been wrongfully extracted from channels of business and the hard earnings of the poor; enlarge the market for American products, and thus give steady employment and good wages to the laboring classes. The Democrats believe that all these objects can be measurably attained by means of this bill.

We say the Democrats believe this. Let us say, in fairness to the Republicans, that they also have heretofore believed it. Their platform of 1884, which was supposed to be the embodiment of the best thought of the party, the announcement of a policy to which they were willing to pledge their future action, was modelled on these ideas. On some points the Democrats and Republicans differed, but on matters of tariff reform and reduction of the surplus there was substantial agreement throughout the length and breadth of the continent. They were acknowledged by all—except, of course, the combines and monopolists—to be the prime and pressing necessities of the hour. Not business men alone, but the so-called common people—the three-quarters of our population—mechanics, farmers, small tradesmen and manufacturers who have their sleeves rolled up every day—look for increasing national and individual prosperity through that or some such measure. Garfield and Grant both took the same view; Representatives and Senators followed suit, and there was a generous rivalry between Democrats and Republicans as to which should first wrestle with the problem and settle it.

Fortune favored the Democrats, and instantly the Republicans pout, bluster, threaten and block the way by jealous and envious obstructions. Would they betray the people rather than permit their political rivals to win a victory? Has their thirst for power and the hope to regain it rendered them fierce as the lion who has tasted blood? And if they must needs destroy the welfare of the people in order to obtain possession of the White House and its patronage, are they willing to pay the price? It should not be necessary to warn them that treachery to our material prosperity, even to assure party success, is but a single remove from disgrace and retirement. They are not yet, we trust, so impervious to the con- fusions of conscience as to argue that if they lose their reputation for high moral ideas they will at least enjoy the excitement of the rake who revels in his opportunities and whistles his principle down the wind.

Still, they people are the jury in this case and can be safely trusted. The know well that monopolies, syndicates, trusts and all the rest of the avaricious brood have made havoc with our business, closed mills by the score and sent workmen adrift. They see plain enough that the rights of the masses are being throttled by combines which depend on so-called protection for existence. They have listened to the debates in Congress and have heard from the Republican side nothing but glittering generalities, the echo of a syndicate of capitalists, who would pile up big fortunes at the expense of good government and change the Republic into an aristocracy.

We are not ready for that yet, and the Republicans in Congress lack the courage to face the problem and settle the people will do it without their help, the polls.

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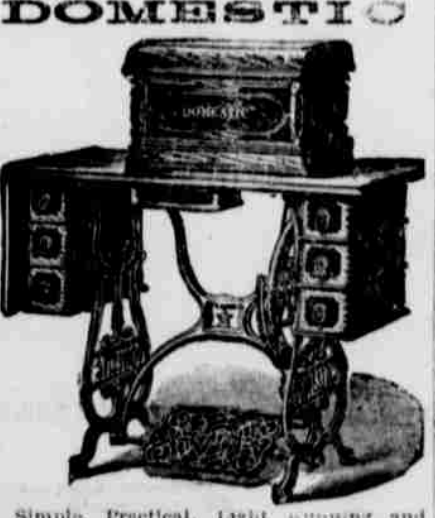
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