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East Oregonian

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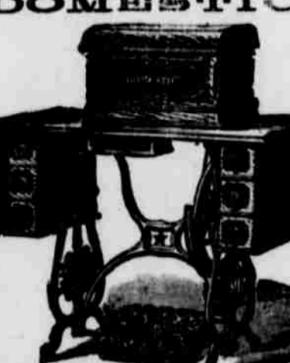
PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888. NO. 80.

Richardson's
Team Parlor and Lunch Counter
and freeze yourself with a few or
a good deal of Blue Ice cream.
We have hungry between meals, get an
appetizing lunch prepared by a white cook.
Three employed about the ranch.
RICHARDSON'S,
Main Street, Pendleton.

Rock Island
AND
BERT LEA ROUTES.
Most popular line in connection
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St. Paul and Minneapolis
Chicago and the East.
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St. Louis, Leavenworth
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Connecting with the
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W. D. FLETCHER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.
Building, Court street, Pendleton,
Oregon.
Purses, Or-
gans, and all
kinds of ma-
chine work
done to order
on the install-
ment plan.

LODGE DIRECTORY.
PENDLETON CHAPTER NO. 23, R. A. M.
Meets at the Masonic Temple on the
first and third Fridays of each month, at 7:30
o'clock. J. P. RUSSELL, H. P.; F. B. CLOPTON,
Secretary.
KUNZIE LODGE NO. 81, A. F. & A. M.
Meets on the second and fourth Mon-
days of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. H. J.
BEAN, W. M.; W. E. POTWINE, Secretary.
PENDLETON LODGE NO. 22, A. F. & A. M.
Meets in the Masonic Temple on the
first and third Mondays of each month, at
7:30 o'clock. T. J. MILLION, W. M.; R. AL-
EXANDER, Secretary.
VIRIA LODGE NO. 114, O. U. W. Meets
every Thursday night at the Engine
House, at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURE, M.
W.; F. P. TUSTIN, Recorder.
EUREKA LODGE NO. 32, I. O. O. F. Meets
every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
T. J. MILLION, N. G.; E. E. SHARON, Secretary.
**UMATILLA ENCAMPMENT NO. 17, I. O.
O. F.** Meets on the second and last
Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock.
LOT LIVEMORE, C. P.; E. E. SHARON, Sec-
retary.
**PAULINE REBECCA LODGE NO. 13, I. O.
O. F.** Meets the first and third Thurs-
days of each month.
HARMONY LODGE NO. 24, K. O. P.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Tues-
day evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURE,
C. C.; C. J. WHITAKER, K. of R. and S.
DIAMOND 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.

It Stands at the Head!
THE LIGHT RUNNING
DOMESTIC

Simple, Practical, Light Running and
Handsome.
Many try to equal it, but none succeed.
Don't fail to see the "Domestic" before buy-
ing a sewing machine
dsw my23 **Mims Bros. & Co., Agen'ts.**

FOR SALE
On and after this date, as administrator of
the estate of the late William Ross, I offer
for sale all the live stock owned by the de-
ceased, consisting of
Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls.
Short-horn Cat's, Grade Cattle,
and General Stock Cattle
Thoroughbred Spanish Merino
Bucks and Ewes, Registered.
Grade Bucks and Stock Sheep.
Also a large number of Horses and a quan-
tity of Hay.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
For particulars, call on or address
R. C. THOMPSON,
Administrator.
my24 dsw if Pendleton, Or.

Notary and Corporation Seals,
In Pendleton,
FOR ONLY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
The usual price for seals made by other
parties, in Portland or the East is from \$6.00
to \$7.00, with express charges added. If you
need a seal, send your order to us, and save
from 25.00 to \$3.00 thereby.
East Oregonian Pub. Co.,
my14 d if Pendleton, Oregon.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.
A. HEALEY
PRACTICAL
BOOT & SHOEMAKER
Main and Webb streets.
Eastern Made Boots
and Shoes in
Stock.
Perfect fit Guaranteed.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
A YOUNG LADY DROWNED.
The Body Found in the Columbia River
Near the Willows—Her Inquest Held.
ARLINGTON, June 3.—The body of a
young woman was discovered floating in
the Columbia river by a fisherman,
named Babb, yesterday morning, near
the Willows. Word was immediately
sent to this city to the coroner of the
county, Dr. Bacon. The coroner and a
number of citizens went up to the Wil-
lows and an inquest was held, but no
verdict was arrived at, as part of the jury
believe that the woman came to her
death by violence, and others by drown-
ing. The body was then brought to this
city to await developments. There are
several theories about the case, one being
that deceased belonged in Goldendale.
A gold ring on one finger bears these initials:
"I. H. H. to K. S. L."

ALL FOR THURMAN.
Pennyroyer to Receive a Complimentary
Vote for the Vice-Presidency—Tarpay Will
Present Thurman's Name.
St. Louis, June 3.—Stephen W. White,
of California, has been chosen the temporary
chairman of the Democratic National
Convention. Gov. Pennyroyer of
Oregon will receive a complimentary vote
for the Vice-Presidency. The contest for
the Vice-Presidency has narrowed down
to Gray and Thurman. Thurman says
he is not seeking the nomination, but
will accept it if nominated. Tarpay of
California will present his name. Califor-
nia, Nevada, Oregon, Kansas, Missouri,
Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, West Vir-
ginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massa-
chusetts, Alabama, Vermont, Rhode
Island, Minnesota and Wisconsin are
solid for Thurman.

A VERY QUIET ELECTION.
Hermann's Majority Will Not be Over 500
in Multnomah County—Arrests for
Fraud.
PORTLAND, Ore., June 4th, 3 p. m.—The
election to-day has been very quiet and
the vote light. Hermann's majority in
Multnomah county will not be over 500.
Simon's election to the legislature is ex-
tremely doubtful. Twelve arrests have
been made to-day, so far, on account of
fraud and intimidation at the polls, nine
of the men arrested being Republicans.
Surprises are in store.

Little Enthusiasm.
St. Louis, June 3.—It is astonishing
how little enthusiasm is created by the
mention of President Cleveland's name.
He is accepted by many politicians as
simply medicine to be taken by the sick,
because it is necessary. The only genu-
ine feeling discovered here since the
Democrats have been gathering is that,
which at one time at least, appeared for
Thurman, the old Roman.

Killed Him-It and Wife.
LOGAN, O., June 3.—In a log cabin on
a farm, four miles from here, the dead
bodies of James Phillips and wife were
found yesterday. It appeared from a note
left by Phillips, and from the testimony
of their little children, that Phillips had
cut his wife's throat with a pocket knife
and then used the same weapon upon his
own throat, ending both lives.
To be Hanged in August.
WALLA WALLA, W. T., June 4.—The
execution of Mrs. Pyle and John Hurn,
the incendiaries, was to-day set for Fri-
day, August 3d, between the hours of 10
a. m. and 3 p. m. The murderers have
just two months in which to prepare for
the awful punishment of their awful
crime.

Cave-in of a Mine.
BUTTE, MONTANA, June 3.—A cave-in oc-
curred at the St. Lawrence mine at noon-
to-day. The bell had been rung to cease
work, but four men, three of whom are
known to be alive, it being doubtful about
the fourth, were caught in the mine. A
large force are now at work to rescue
them.
Lost His Life.
KETCHUM, IDAHO, June 3.—Robert
Beardslee, proprietor of Beardslee Hot
Springs, ten miles below Chehalis, W.
T., was drowned last Wednesday while
fording Salmon river. His team was also
drowned. His body has not been re-
covered.
Baseball at Portland.
PORTLAND, June 4.—Two games of base
ball in Portland yesterday. Portlanders
beat San Francisco 13 to 12, and the
Willamettes beat the Browns 8 to 3. The
games were interesting and large crowds
were in attendance.
Gen. Sheridan's Condition.
WASHINGTON, June 3.—There is no
change for the better in General Sheri-
dan's condition.
Our Second Henry Villard.
From the Walla Walla Journal.
While East, Mr. G. W. Hunt, our
Moses and second Henry Villard, bought
two steel tanks, nearly the size of a com-
mon car, wherein to haul water for the
accommodation of Eureka Flat farmers.
Mr. Hunt is also making arrangements to
have a good supply of Roslyn coal for
next winter's use, which will put us
above want, as far as fuel is concerned.
His Eureka Flat road will enter this city
by September next, and on that day we
will celebrate as we have never celebrated
before, for it will be the day of deliver-
ance, so to speak, unless we are badly
fooled in our glowing anticipations, and
we don't think we are. We know it is a
dangerous thing to put our whole trust in
the keeping of one man, but we did it;
now let us hope for the best.

Manitoba and the Northwest.
Farmers in Manitoba and the north-
west are diversifying their crops. More
barley and potatoes are being planted this
season. The Manitoba barley
proves to be equal to the best Canada
Barley. Detroit imported considerable
Manitoba barley last season—30,000
to 40,000 bushels. For beer-making, malt
from Manitoba barley makes nearly two
barrels more beer for every 100 bushels
malt than any other malt. The demand
for Manitoba potatoes of 1887 growth was
active. There were 10,791 acres of land
in 1887 devoted to potatoes, which gave
an output of 2,500,000 bushels, or an average
yield of 238 bushels per acre. In 1887
the average yield of turnips was 306
bushels per acre, of mangolds 474 bushels,
of carrots 301 bushels, and of beets 289
bushels per acre. The population of
Manitoba was 19,000 in 1871, against 65,-
958 in 1882, and 108,640 in 1886; and of
Winnipeg the population in 1871 was
201, against 6,895 in 1882 and 21,000 in
1886. There were in these colonies no
railways in 1871, against 65 miles in 1882
and 698 miles in 1886. The exports in
1887 were nil, against 3,000,000 bushels
of wheat and 35,360 sacks of flour in 1886,
and against 13,000,000 bushels of wheat,
284,600 sacks of flour and 110,000 bushels
of potatoes in 1887. The total exports of
cereals in 1887 are estimated to have
been of all kinds about 25,000,000 bushels.

The Mackenzie basin is attracting much
attention. It includes all the territory
between the Rockies and Hudson's Bay
from the North bank of the Saskatchewan
river to the Arctic ocean. The great
Mackenzie basin is expected to be reached
through a branch of the Kootanie and
Atholascia Railway, through Northern
British Columbia towards Alaska. This
branch line is Eastward through the
Yellowhead Pass of the Rockies to con-
nect with a projected road from Montana
Northward along the Eastern base of the
mountains into the Mackenzie river
basin, which is said to be fertile with
immense stores of natural resources.
It is estimated through a special com-
mittee's report that in this great basin
are 150,000 to 200,000 acres of auriferous
lands. There are known to exist in this
basin gold, iron, graphite, ochre, clay,
mica, gypsum, lime, sandstone and petro-
leum. There are in this basin 800,000
square miles of pastoral acres, of which
20,000 is open prairie, besides a possible
area of 600,000 square miles suitable to
potato growing, 400,000 square miles
adapted to barley, and 300,000 square
miles suitable for growing wheat. There
are along the Saskatchewan river large
areas of productive lands, sufficient to
create eight States of the size of the State
of Ohio.

Sober Facts About Free Wool.
From the Philadelphia Times.
Mr. Mills speaks for the solid delega-
tion of Texas in the House in favor of
free wool, and he and they represent the
true empire wool State of the Union.
Texas alone, as estimated by the agricul-
tural statistics of the present year, has
4,524,000 sheep, and her solid vote in the
House will be for free wool. On the
other hand, the bulk of the votes against
free wool, including many very reluctant
votes, will come from New England, New
York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
The wool interest represented by the
single State that is solid for free wool,
compared with the nine States which will
give the largest vote against it of any like
population in any other section of the
Union, as follows:

No. of sheep.	No. of sheep.
Maine..... 500,000	Texas..... 4,524,000
New Hampshire..... 200,000	
Vermont..... 300,000	
Massachusetts..... 600,000	
Rhode Island..... 200,000	
Connecticut..... 500,000	
New York..... 1,500,000	
New Jersey..... 1,000,000	
Pennsylvania..... 1,000,000	
Total..... 3,800,000	Total..... 4,524,000

It will be seen that Texas, with a solid
legislation in the House for free wool,
is legislating for a vastly greater wool inter-
est at home than exists in all New Eng-
land, in New York, New Jersey and Pen-
sylvania added. In addition to these,
Indiana with 1,000,000 sheep, will vote
about equally for and against free wool;
Missouri, with a larger wool interest than
either Indiana or Pennsylvania, will give
nearly a solid vote for free wool; Ken-
tucky, with about the same wool interest
as Pennsylvania, will vote nearly solid for
free wool; North Carolina and
Georgia, with a wool interest aggregat-
ing that of Pennsylvania, will give a de-
cided majority vote for free wool, and
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Missis-
sippi, with a much larger wool interest in
the aggregate than Pennsylvania in pro-
portion to their representation in Con-
gress, will cast solid votes for free wool.
It is to be assumed that these States, rep-
resenting a large preponderance of the
wool product of the country, are voting
to destroy their own constituencies and
the industries of their own States? On
the contrary is it not the strongest argu-
ment that the cry about the perils of free
wool is the parrot cry of the effete Bour-
bon or the blind partisan?

In Corporation Pockets.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
At Chicago the vote of California will
be cast as President Stanford, of the Cen-
tral & Southern Pacific roads, may di-
rect, and the vote of the great State of
New York will go there in the pocket of
President Depew, of the New York Cen-
tral. The Missouri delegation all come
to St. Louis with Vice-President O'Day,
of the "Frisco" road, at his head, and
will doubtless travel on free passes fur-
nished by him. It will be interesting to
compare the number of pocket delega-
tions attending the two conventions, re-
spectively, in charge of railroad officials.

PASTEUR SAVED HIM.
Hydrophobia Has no Terrors for Him.
Thanks to the French Scientist.
From the New York Herald.
"I went away a dead man and I re-
turned alive!" was the startling state-
ment made by William C. Chamberlain,
of Brownsville, Texas, in the cabin of the
French steamship La Gascoigne.
The big "Frenchman" had just tied up
to her pier, after a voyage of ordinary
duration from Havre, and Mr. Chamber-
lain was a passenger aboard of her. He
was accompanied by two brothers, Edwin
Chamberlain, of San Antonio, and Dr.
Arthur E. Spohn, of Corpus Christi,
Texas. The three gentlemen constituted
a party which hurriedly left New York
by the steamship Alaska, of the Guion
line, toward the latter part of last March,
and whose final destination was Paris.
On the 9th of that month William C.
Chamberlain was bitten by a mad wolf
near his home in Texas. Immediately
afterward, accompanied by his brother
and Dr. Spohn, he started for the French
capital to place himself under the treat-
ment of Dr. Pasteur, the noted discoverer
of a method of cure for hydrophobia.
Passage for the party was taken on the
Alaska, but when the Texans arrived in
New York she had left her dock, and
they had to board her from a tugboat
down the bay.
Mr. Chamberlain and his companions
arrived in Paris on March 30, and he was
at once placed under the care of Dr. Pas-
teur.
His condition was then pitiable. The
wolf which had bitten him had torn two
great holes in his right cheek and opened
a long gash under the right ear. The
pain from the wounds was very great,
but, as Mr. Chamberlain explained last
night, it was as nothing compared to the
mental agony he endured. The wolf
that attacked him bit another man, and
that man died of hydrophobia. Mr. Cham-
berlain had had premonitory symptoms
of the dread disease himself, and he
didn't know what time his turn to die in
agony would come also.
Dr. Pasteur had expressed some appre-
hension when Mr. Chamberlain came to
him that too long a time had elapsed since
inoculation from the bite, and a knowl-
edge of the Professor's fears by no means
tended to reassure the patient.
However, the treatment of his case pro-
ceeded under the personal care of Dr.
Pasteur at the institute named after and
conducted by the latter, and with so fa-
vorable results that on April 24th Mr.
Chamberlain was pronounced cured and
discharged from the institute.
Dr. Pasteur then took occasion to say
to his patient that he had a very narrow
escape and that he (the doctor) had small
hopes of being able to effect a prevention
of hydrophobia in his case when he pre-
sented himself to him. He regarded the
success of his treatment of Mr. Cham-
berlain as one of the most satisfactory evi-
dences of the efficacy of his mode of
preventing hydrophobia which he had
been privileged to observe. In this con-
nection it may be mentioned that the
Herald recently, by cable, gave Dr.
Pasteur's views in relation to the matter.
"So now you know," said Mr. Cham-
berlain, after he had explained some of
the particulars of his case, "what I mean
by saying I went away a dead man and
returned alive. There is no question that
Dr. Pasteur saved my life, and I shall
never cease to express my gratitude to
him."

Mr. Chamberlain's case was numbered
5,803 on the list of Dr. Pasteur's patients
who had placed themselves in his hands
for protection against hydrophobia, and
Mr. Chamberlain himself said last evening
that on the day when he was dis-
charged from the institute (April 24) the
total number of patients had increased to
6,500.
Dr. Spohn has brought a large quantity
of the rabbit virus used by Dr. Pasteur
with him to this country, together with a
case of the necessary medical instruments
for its application. He expresses the
hope that the general government will in
time come to recognize the value of the
discovery of the great French scientist,
and encourage in a substantial way the
foundation of an institute here like that
established by Pasteur in Paris.
The last words of Mr. Chamberlain to
the reporter as he bade the latter "good
night" were: "I never felt better in my
life. I've had a splendid time coming
home—ah, so different from my experi-
ence going abroad, when I didn't know
from hour to hour when that terrible
madness would seize me!"

A Machine That Will do the Work of a
Stenographer.
From the Atlanta Constitution.
The stenographers who report the pro-
ceedings of Congress for publication in
the Congressional Record have in the
past few days secured a machine to facili-
tate the work, which has already proven
of inestimable value. It is one of Ed-
ison's inventions, and is called the grapho-
phone. The machine very much resem-
bles a lady's sewing machine, and is
worked in the same manner—by a pedal.
The instrument is used in this wise:
When one of the stenographers concludes
his floor report, he goes to this machine,
reads his report into a funnel connecting
with the main cylinder, which is gutta-
percha coated, and revolves while the
point of a needle connecting with the
tube from the funnel mouthpiece rests
against it. When the stenographer fin-
ishes reading his report another operator
attaches tubes to the cylinder, connecting
with his ears, works the machine, and
the words of the stenographer are re-
peated to him in the same tone of voice
as the previous talker. The rapidity of
the talk can thus be regulated, and the op-
erator can thus with ease take down the ex-

act words by the use of a typewriter or an
ordinary pen. The machine is wonder-
ful, and enables a person with the assist-
ance of a typewriter to do the work of two
ordinary stenographers, who first have to
take the report in shorthand and then
translate it.
These gutta-percha cylinders can be
scored away, and years after, if placed
upon the machine, the same words used
to-day will be repeated in the exact tone
of the speaker. Thus should any record
become destroyed, these cylinders may be
resorted to.
Another thing about this machine is
that a person here can talk for an hour
into one, where by the use of a machine
the exact words used here will be re-
peated, thus saving the labor of writing
long communications.

Edison's Phonograph.
When Thomas A. Edison was in Chi-
cago last week, he said to a reporter:
"My phonograph is about ready for the
market. I don't mean the crude one I
invented six or eight years ago, but one
for handy everyday use. I'll have 500 of
them ready for the market in two or three
weeks. You will see them here in Chi-
cago. They will be as common as sewing
machines. I hope, I don't know what
they will sell at just yet. They will be
cheaper than typewriters; probably
\$50 or \$60. The sound will be im-
pressed upon wax cylinders about the
diameter of a dollar, one thousand
words to a cylinder. There will be half
sized and quarter sized. They will be
put up in little wooden boxes, some-
thing like pill boxes. You can put a
stamp on one and send it among your
friends by mail. You can use a cylinder
a dozen times. A business man can
just sit down to his table, open his
correspondence and talk his memo-
randa into the phonograph for the use of
his correspondence clerk. Tell Mr.
Smith that it is impossible for us to com-
ply with his proposition, etc., don't you
see. Then the clerk can work it out at
his leisure. There will be a tube or
sounder, to which you can put your ear
and start the machine. If it goes too fast
there is a treadle to turn it back. It can
be used by newspaper men and composi-
tors."

A Unique Telegraph System.
From the Chicago Times.
There has grown up among the farmers
of a county in Michigan a telegraph sys-
tem which might be generally extended
throughout the rural districts every-
where. The system began by two farm-
ers connecting their houses with a wire
for their own convenience and operating
their line with the ordinary Morse in-
struments. Gradually other farmers ex-
tended the line to their houses, and after
a while the wire was run into a neigh-
boring village. Seven years ago the com-
bined farmers and a few village mer-
chants organized themselves into a
company and it has since been extended
until now it has sixty-five miles of wire
and ninety offices, two-thirds of the latter
being in farm-houses, and nearly all the
rest in stores where these farmers do their
trading. One or two newspaper offices,
as many more railroad freight offices, the
county Telephone Exchange and the
larger postoffices are all connected. Every
farmer is his own operator, battery man
and line repairer. Of course, any
quantity of private communication is
kept up between the stockholders and
the independent system. There are two
or three independent systems of these
lines in operation in the country, ar-
ranged so that they can be connected
with each other at intersecting points, and
the whole scheme is being worked very
cheaply and successfully.

Then and Now.
From the Hartford Times.
Fifty years ago it required five persons
to make eight yards of cloth in one day.
They got 20 cents each per day. The
labor cost of the cloth was 12 1/2 cents a
yard. Counting 300 working days in a
year, the whole product from these five
laborers was 240 yards; but when coal,
steam and machinery were harnessed to-
gether to produce cloth, five persons
could produce 140,000 yards a year. The
labor cost of the cloth was 1.08 of a cent
per yard. The wages of labor, instead of
being \$60 a year was \$287. The old
wages had to depart before the conquer-
ing march of high wages and steam. It
was not the rate of wages that came into
the market to contest the supremacy. It
was the article that the labor produced,
and if it could be produced at a lower
cost than a rival article, it would drive
the rival article out of the market. In-
creased productive power, high rate of
wages, low cost of production, followed
each other as the night followed day.

The Laborer and the Tariff.
From the Albany Argus.
The constant cry of the war tariff
champions is that it is necessary for the
laboring man to enable him to compete
with the pauper labor of Europe. They
have rung the changes on this topic with-
out interruption since the President's
message was delivered to Congress, and
they have left no stone unturned to per-
suade wage-earners that their only sal-
vation is in being taxed beyond all bounds
of equity or reason. It is gratifying,
therefore, that at the very opening of the
battle for tariff reform, the first of the
Democratic champions, the eloquent
chairman of the Ways and Means Com-
mittee took up this gaudy flag flung down
by the war tariff advocates, and disposed
of the labor question in connection with
the tariff in such a manner that even the
father of high protectionists, who followed
him, did not dare handle it again.