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PAULINE REBECCA LODGE NO. 13, I. O. O. F. Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month.

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

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Accommodations are simple and everything will be done to make guests comfortable. The climate is delightful, the water pure and excellent, and having first-class. Terms Reasonable. W. M. SCOTT - Prop. j.12 23

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RICH TO BE PUNISHED.

A Chicago Judge Decides that the Laws Apply to the Rich as Well as to the Poor.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The rulings of law in the anarchist case by the judge who sent Spies and his comrades to the gallows, were turned to-day by another Chicago judge, Kirk Haws, against the agents, attorney and the chief officials of one of the wealthiest corporations in the country. The offense in this case was attempted jury bribing, and the main offender, Welch, agent of the Chicago City Railway Company, was sentenced to a term behind prison bars, while the president of the company and the company's attorney are to be dealt with by the grand jury. Haws holds that the conspiracy rulings in the anarchist case apply as well to any other conspiracies.

THE SCHNELLER CASE.

The Evening Telegram's Comment—That Paper Thinks the Guilty will Escape.

PORTLAND, July 12.—The circumstances of the case point out with almost an absolute certainty the perpetrators of the crime by which Mary Schneller lost her life, yet in the face of this and with total disregard of truth, the Evening Telegram of yesterday said: "The perpetrator of the unfortunate Mary Schneller murder will, from the present outlook, forever remain obscure. The doctor whose name was first mentioned in connection with the affair is without doubt blameless. It is absurd to suggest any course to the police as to how the girl's murderer may be traced."

WOOL SOLD.

Better Prices Obtained than can be Got now.

PORTLAND, July 11.—During the past few days J. L. Sperry & Co. have sold 120,000 pounds of Eastern Oregon wool, at the following prices: 19 sacks at 11, 85 at 11 1/4, 50 at 11 1/2, 42 at 12, 26 at 12 1/4, 24 at 13, balance at about the same figures. They sold one lot of valley wheat at 17, which is the highest figure received by them for any wool this season. Sperry says the above prices could not be duplicated to-day within one cent all around.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Cold Weather in England Causes Prices to Increase in this Country.

PORTLAND, July 12.—All of the markets show considerable increased strength on account of reported cold weather in England, which has greatly stiffened prices. The reports from Chicago are firmer. The close of the market there yesterday was as follows: 83 1/4, 81 1/2 and 81 1/4. At San Francisco the market is firm with prices a shade higher. Wheat is quoted at 135 to 136 1/4.

England's Taxes and Where They Go.

The annual statement of expenditures of the English government for 1887 shows a total national expenditure of £78,000,000, of which £58,000,000 went to pay war preparations and war debt, and £2,500,000 to defray the cost of collecting the revenue. That is, only twenty-three per cent went toward real improvements. In this connection the report of the council of the English financial reform association says:

Early in April a memorial signed by the president and council was forwarded to the chancellor of the exchequer (the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen), pointing out how expenditure had trebled within a period in which our population had only doubled, recalling to him his own public utterances on this question, and impressing upon his consideration the necessity of very early and drastic investigation of the national expenditure, and the reduction of the present burdens upon the taxpayer. Mr. Goschen, however, in his budget proposals merely reduced taxation at the cost of the sinking fund, and not by a reduction of expenditure. Further, this reduction of taxation took the form of reduction of the income tax, a tax which, with all its anomalies, does not press upon the poorer classes with anything like the severity the duties upon tea, coffee, etc., do. Nor does it interfere with trade to such an extent as do those duties, the silver duty, or the carriage tax.

This report also says that the financial reformers have much reason to be satisfied with the year's work, as many politicians have taken up and discussed the question which the association has been agitating, and they are attracting the attention of the voters.

The Tariff Question in Minnesota.

A correspondent in Georgetown, Clay county, Minnesota, writes to the New York Standard as follows: The tariff question not only will be, but now is, the ruling topic in all circles here. Of course we are largely divided on the subject, but the sentiment is rapidly growing in favor of abolishing a system of taxation that taxes a man not in proportion to his ability to pay, but in proportion to the number of backs he has to clothe and the mouths he has to fill.

You may imagine the spread of more liberal ideas throughout our state when I mention that we have fallen off from a 40,000 Republican majority to the status of a doubtful State. It is a doubtful State only in the minds of politicians and wire-pullers, for there is no reasonable doubt but that the scheme of taxing the many to benefit the few will be snuffed under by the intelligent votes of Minnesota's clear headed, right thinking citizens.

The issue is before us and we have sense enough to see that cut clearly enough.

PORTLAND LETTER.

The Great Portland Celebration—Kohn's Store—Street Railways—Enterprise in Portland—Other Interesting News.

PORTLAND, July 9, 1888.

It is very seldom a Fourth of July celebration goes off so smoothly and gives such general satisfaction as the one last Wednesday in Portland. The people got more for their money than at any preceding one for the last five years. They got all that was promised and more too. Every movement worked without any jar, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. The right men were in the right place this time, even the Mount Hood expedition for the illumination of that old snow-capped sentinel was a perfect success.

One of the leading characters in the management of the Fourth of July celebration was Arthur Kohn, of the great emporium of clothing and hats in this city. He went to this celebration just as he goes at business, determined to make a success, and he never fails because he does things systematically. His store is a perfect model of system and order. No wonder he does an immense business. He advertises very extensively. There is scarcely a child in the city who can read but who knows where Kohn's great store is, and people coming from the country do not have to run around and inquire for Kohn's store, for they have seen it advertised in the most conspicuous places throughout the interior. Kohn has one clerk who is a marvel at his business; he is a splendid judge of human nature; he can size you up the minute you enter the store; he knows your calibre, and he has a pleasant smile and a good word for all who enter the store, rich or poor. He can sell you a bill of goods and talk to half a dozen customers besides, and he does it so nice that when you go back again, you inquire for Barkiss.

Five years ago last May I came to Portland. There were but two street railways and they were single track. 30-day street railways radiate to nearly every portion of the city and to East Portland. There were only three local railroads terminating here. Now we have five; two of them connecting with Eastern lines. There was no bridge across the Willamette; we have two at present. In the last five years there have been hundreds of fine buildings put up both for business and residences; miles of new streets have been built and many manufactories started. In the year 1883 our merchants sold about thirty million dollars' worth of goods; in 1887 they sold near fifty millions' worth, and from the present outlook, they will go a long way ahead of the figure of last year.

All these improvements have been going on without any unnecessary inflation of property or any boom, and in the face of a large portion of Eastern Oregon kicking at us about freights and our selfishness, and Southern Oregon threatening to transfer her trade to San Francisco. Our capitalists and money-lenders may not be possessed of any too much enterprise, but our business men have vim, and they are searching out every nook and corner of the great Inland Empire; they are, not only trying, but are getting the trade, for they can sell as cheap as San Francisco or Chicago.

The great scarecrow which is being held up to frighten Portlanders is that the Northern Pacific railroad is going to haul all the wheat of Eastern Oregon to the Sound and thereby cut off a large amount of trade. Suppose the Northern Pacific railroad does haul the wheat of Eastern Oregon to the Sound and dumps it on the docks, there is no money there to buy it and ship it, and if there was the former when they get their money, they will come to Portland to trade. Portland is now beyond dictation of any railroad; the time has come when railroads will seek her, for the business is here and that is what railroads are after.

The crops throughout the Willamette valley are said to be better than for many years. I heard a gentleman say there are hundreds of acres of wheat as high as a man's head, and it seems to be well filled. Timothy and clover is yielding enormously. There are some very fine peaches in our market from Southern Oregon. The flavor is splendid and make you think of the peaches back East. I think they are superior in richness of taste to the California peach. I would not be surprised if Southern Oregon did not become a great peach-growing section.

One of the leading dailies of the city has come out at last very plainly and says the houses of ill-fame located on the block bounded by Third, Taylor, Yamhill and Fourth streets must be removed. It is the opinion of a great many people that this ought to have been done long ago.

The EAST OREGONIAN must be considered a paper of influence from the fact that some of the leading Republican papers go after it pretty often. It will be a shame if the people of Pendleton let the daily be discontinued for the want of support. From the reputation of the people of that live town have for enterprise, I don't think they will.

W. B. S.

From Harrison's Home.

From the Indianapolis Labor Signal.

We have on our exchange list more than 150 labor papers. Of this number less than a dozen advocate a continuance of the present tariff, while about one hundred and thirty-five favor tariff reform. This is a fair index of the sentiment of organized labor on the tariff issue.

We ask every reader of the Daily and Semi-Weekly EAST OREGONIAN to endeavor to secure one or more campaign subscribers to it. Semi-Weekly, to November 15, 1888, 75 cents; Daily, \$1.25.

A REPUBLICAN JOB.

They Insist that the Tariff on Tin Plate Be Doubled.

From the New York Herald.

The Republicans insisted that the tariff on tin plate must be doubled. Not content with the monopolies which they have created by the present tariff, they insist on creating a new one, one honest and in favor of liberty, join hands not merely to maintain existing monopolies, but to create new ones burdensome in a peculiar manner to the whole people? But it is just because this new monopoly would levy a toll upon every house in the land that it is so bitterly fought for. The prize is very great. General Alger, the lumber millionaire, can levy toll on the people of only a few forestless States, such as Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois; the tin plate millionaires who would be created by this Republican proposition would make tributaries to their greed every kitchen and storeroom in the United States.

It is a very big job the Republicans are fighting for. There are "millions in it." That is why this scheme has been pushed so assiduously and pertinaciously in many Congresses before this one, and why now it is again at the front. In the Forty-seventh Congress—this is the Fifth—Senator Sherman was its spokesman, and to him Senator Ingalls said, what remains true to-day:—

MR. INGALLS.—* * * The Senator from Ohio states rather an advance opinion, I think, upon this subject. We have heard hitherto of the necessity of protecting infant industries, that it was necessary to impose additional burdens upon the people to prevent industries that were struggling for existence from being strangled. But he now assures us that the duties are essential to create industries, to institute and inaugurate manufactures here that do not exist, for the purpose of obtaining prospective profits that may be realized upon articles that are not and cannot be manufactured here, and that are imported in vast quantities for the welfare of the people.

Mr. President, if any argument has been adduced, for the extraordinary motion of the Senator from Ohio, I should be very glad to hear it. He claims that this is in the interest of American industry but the industry does not exist. It is apparent that so far as tin plate is concerned it is actually a raw material. It is in no sense whatever competitive with any American manufacture. The only reason why a duty should be imposed upon tin plate is for the purpose of revenue. The tariff upon this article should be fiscal merely. It cannot be fiscal and protective, because there is nothing to protect, and every dollar that is imposed upon this article that is in excess of what it ought to bear as a revenue proposition is so much that is directly taken from the industry, from the wages of this country, that have burdens upon them already which they are illy able to bear.

The fishermen of Maine and other New England States use great quantities of tin cans to preserve their sardines and other fish. But Mr. Reed, their spokesman in Congress, leader of the Republicans in the House, demands a double duty on tin plate. Oregon, which has just gone Republican, has for one of its most important industries the canning of salmon and other fish. But the Republicans insist on making tin cans doubly dear at Oregon's expense, so as to foster a new, and certainly a very big monopoly in tin plate. In California, in Illinois and other Western States; in New York, New Jersey and other Eastern States canneries enable the farmers to get a good price for their fruits and vegetables, and thus give to millions of toilers a comfortable living. No matter, say Mr. Reed and his Republican allies; put up the price of tin plate, make tin cans and utensils dear, hang the farmer and fisherman, let us create a tin plate monopoly, because "there's millions in it."

And thus the Republicans launch themselves in the campaign as the persistent and determined friends of a job which has been denounced by more than one of their own side as inexcusable, and whose only real excuse is that there are millions in it.

Mrs. Garfield's Fortune.

From a Mentor Ohio Letter.

Mrs. Garfield is rich. Gen. Garfield's estate netted the widow about \$40,000, and in addition she received \$25,000 insurance on his life. Congress, it will be remembered, voted her an annual pension of \$5,000, and gave her besides \$40,000, which would have been the balance of the salary due the President at the end of the first year in office had he lived. The amount of the popular subscription raised directly after Garfield's death, when invested for her in Government bonds, aggregated \$312,000. It will be observed, therefore, that she is quite comfortable when it comes to hard cash, and her yearly income must be at least \$20,000. A satisfying figure, isn't it?

He Did Not Mention It.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Talking of umbrellas," he said excitedly, "I lost my silk umbrella a week ago, and I'd cheerfully give \$10"—"Was it a brown silk umbrella, with carved ivory handle?" inquired one of the group, quickly. "It was; you've described it exactly. As I was saying I'd give \$10"—"It's at my office this moment," interrupted the other. "Well, I was about to remark I'd cheerfully give \$10 to have never owned a silk umbrella. Being as you have it, I'll call around, however. Much obliged." "Don't mention it." And he didn't.