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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

Italians Pass Resolutions in Philadelphia—Investigating Matters in Kentucky—Favorable to Crops in the Northwest—Baseball at Portland—Killed His Sweetheart.

INVESTIGATING THE MATTER.

Whites and Negroes Have Trouble in Kentucky, and the Grand Jury Investigate's.

St. Louis, July 22.—In Crittenden county, Kentucky, the grand jury has been investigating the trouble between whites and negroes, and find that eighteen of the latter, among them nearly every county officer, were driven out of the county by armed parties who had received anonymous communications to leave the country; that these notices were sent out by the county clerk and judge who had been indicted by a former grand jury for habitual drunkenness. Forty indictments have been found. Testimony before the grand jury is highly sensational.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

A Meeting of Pacific Railroad Employees which is Suggestive.

Chicago, July 22.—A meeting of the railroad employees was held to-day in this city. They claim to represent thirty thousand votes, which, used to the right advantage, will give them control of legislation on matters pertaining to their welfare. This power will be placed in the hands of a few and used to the benefit of the whole number of employees.

THEY PASS RESOLUTIONS.

They Pray Congress to Pass No Law Preventing Their Coming to This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Two thousand Italians assembled to-day to protest against the statements that they were a pauper class. Resolutions were passed praying Congress not to pass a law ostracising against their immigration.

Baseball at Portland.

PORTLAND, July 22.—Two games of ball were played here yesterday. The Willamettes beat the Portlands, the score being seven to five; and the Western Union nine was victorious over the Daily News nine, the score standing seven to three. Both games were well played, and were witnessed by large crowds.

Killed His Sweetheart.

DECATUR, ILL., July 22.—Albert Fields shot and killed Florence Dellparek because she refused to attend camp-meeting with him to-day. Fields is under arrest.

Killed Eight Men

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 22.—A collision between trains to-day on the Norfolk & Western railroad resulted in the death of eight men, and seriously injuring others.

Favorable to Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The weather during the week has been favorable to the growing crops of the wheat and corn region of the northwest.

JUMPING BOTH WAYS.

The "Ballots" Not All of One Sort—Mr. Harrison's Biography—The Great Game of Grab Annalyzed a Little—The Chicago Tribune's Position.

Editorial Correspondence. It is no doubt quite appropriate that Mr. Harrison's campaign biography should be written by a romancer, and it is really fortunate for him that a romancer of so great and well-deserved a reputation as Lew Wallace should be the biographer. Mr. Wallace knows very well how to weave an entertaining romance from a few slender threads of fact and history, and he will have a tempting, though somewhat circumscribed field for his talents in painting Mr. Harrison as the hero of the earth in 1888. It will nevertheless be rather a tame story beside that of "Ben Hur" or "The Fair God"—for though like those it will be "founded on fact" and will narrate some actual occurrences, it cannot well range quite so far into the realms of romance and imagination. Mr. Wallace, we are informed by the authentic publishers' advertisements, is Mr. Harrison's "bosom friend," so it is certain he will make the most possible of his hero, who before he is done with him, will be the most acute lawyer, the bravest soldier and officer, the most profound and patriotic statesman, and the very finest and purest gentleman, who has ever grown up in this country. Far be it from so humble a pen as mine to attempt to detract from the merits of so estimable a gentleman as Mr. Harrison, no doubt is. I could not do so with much effect if I would; and I would not, without good cause, if I could. But when Mr. Wallace is painting with the pen of a romancer all that is good and admirable in his hero's character and history, he will fall to tell us what is after all an important truth, that he is really the candidate of the capitalists and—politically—an enemy of labor and of the great majority of working people; that his policy has been, and is to still more increase the immense wealth of the few, and add greater burdens to the lending backs of the many.

I spoke a few days ago of the bolt from the Republican party of a certain class of very respectable and quite influential gentlemen, because of the free-whisky plank in that party's platform—citing the names of Ex-Mayor Seth Lov, and Mr. Stors, and Mr. Cuyler. That it is of some consequence, and threatens some danger to that party in New York may be presumed when the New York Tribune, the most radical and vindictive

of all the protectionist organs, pleads with almost piteous entreaties with these men to return within the Republican fold and not desert them now. "We are confident," says the Tribune, "that men like the Rev. Dr. Stors, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and others, who have hastily condemned the Chicago platform, will see upon further examination that they have been misled by the clamor of a few partisan newspapers. * * * These men are too intelligent not to see that they have done the real temperance party an injustice, and we trust to their sincerity to acknowledge it." Again in the same issue the Tribune adjures Mr. Cuyler to "get on the right track." But the Tribune seems to ignore the fact that these men, or some of them, denounced the Republican platform, not only on account of its whisky plank, but, as Mr. Cuyler expressed it, because that party had "become enslaved to the reactionary rule of those who would build up monopolies at the expense of the people."

But while these are "bolts" reported from the Republican ranks, there are others who have been Democrats hitherto who are declaring themselves in favor of Harrison. But who are they? In almost every case a manufacturer controlling large capital. In every case a man of great wealth who wants more. Occasionally—and very rarely, I believe—a Democratic farmer with a few sheep, who imagines, contrary to all reason and all history, that a high tariff is a benefit to him, is sore over the free wool proposition; but other farmers on the other side, are also beginning to inquire where, in all this immense game of grab, their share of the plunder is to come from. I met one yesterday, a life-long Republican and twice a member of the New York legislature from this county, who openly declared that the "protection" system as now proposed to be carried on by the Republican party, was nothing less than downright robbery of farmers, and he wanted none of it. So there is jumping across the fence both ways. Those going from the Democratic into the Republican ranks have so far attracted the most attention, if they were not the most numerous, because, as I have said, they were men with "influence," that is with wealth. Of course, they will take some others with them. Those going in the opposite direction, though not so noticeable, must increase with time, and finally outnumber the others, if the truth is presented to them thoroughly, constantly, earnestly. In this battle the Democrats have everything to gain and nothing to lose by discussion and dissemination of the truth. I believe that New York will be found Democratic in November. I believe that Hill will carry the State by at least 25,000, and Cleveland by 15,000; and that as New York goes, so will go New Jersey and Connecticut.

After all, what an immense game of grab it is. Even on its face that is all that can be made out of it. Everybody is promised a part of the plunder. All are to share, in some shape or other, by some inexplorable political alchemy, in the spoils. The manufacturers are to have their lion's share, but that is so they can divide with their employees, the workmen, and give them steady employment, and pay them good wages. The workmen don't get steady employment, nor any very extreme high wages; in fact, the manufacturers never divide; yet the "workmen" think there must be, or may be, something in the promise, and go on voting for the party of plunder. The wool-growers are promised a good-sized slice of the "hog," and though they never got as much as a bacon-rind yet they have become so infatuated with the idea of seeing an advantage over their neighbors, who don't raise wool, that they imagine wool of itself has no intrinsic value, and that it could not be given away except for the tariff. The farmers have a sop—no, a small, dry bone, from which the most ravenous cur could by no possibility obtain the least nourishment—in the shape of tariff on grain and vegetables of which we have a surplus to export, and which must find its market in foreign countries. And the ex-soldiers are promised no end of pensions—pensions to go on accumulating and increasing through the lives of generations yet unborn. But the consumers—those who eat and wear and use metals and wood and utensils and implements, and furniture, and all the long list of 4,000 articles of necessity—they are kept in the background. The appeal is made entirely to the producer—or to the workmen whom the producers are alleged to feed—never to the consumers as such. And the consumers—in the fact of consumption—pay all the bills. It is a system of wholesale bribery—as reprehensible, as demonstrating, as legalized vote-buying at the polls would be—and more so. It appeals solely to the cupidity, to the selfishness, to the greed, to the gluttony, to the avarice, to the dishonesty, of men; not to their honor, their intelligence, their humanitarianism, or their patriotism. The argument is: Vote this way, and you give yourself an advantage over your neighbor; you thus acquire a portion of his substance without an equivalent given; you get something for nothing. And to make such a thieving system tolerable to honorable men it is further proposed to help the neighbor out by giving him some advantage that will compensate for his loss—and so on all around the circle. Now it needs no argument to show to any intelligent mind that either one of two things must happen. If all are equally compensated according to their loss then there can finally be no advantage to any one, but there must be a loss to all, because of the expense of keeping up the system; or, if any one or any class is

benefitted, it must be at the disadvantage of some other person or class. If one gains, some other must lose. This is unequal, therefore unjust legislation. It is only by holding out the inducement to this and that and the other person or class that he or they will be unequally and unjustly benefitted over another person or class that support for such an iniquitous system can be found. Therefore all sorts and classes of persons are promised these advantages, and all sorts of specious and sophistical arguments are adduced to arouse their cupidity and avarice; and all the dishonesty and selfish impulses of their nature. Hence the "protection" system, as such, is essentially dishonest and demoralizing in its tendency. The masses of the people cannot long thrive under it, either financially or morally. It is to them a continual blight and curse, in whatever aspect it may be viewed.

I quoted some time ago extracts from the Chicago Tribune, published first before the Republican nominations, in which that paper very severely condemned the very two men—who were afterward nominated—Harrison and Morton. It was declared to be a combination of "railroad and boodle." In fact, if any Democratic paper should tell the truth so plainly and forcibly, it would be denounced as uttering copperheadism of the most violent sort. The Tribune, since the nominations, has finally given a pretence of its "support" solely on the ground that it is a Republican paper, and these men are the Republican nominees. Then it has to go back to the war, and before. It will support Harrison because—Caldwell was a secessionist; because—Cleveland was not in the army; because—well, in short, because of nothing that is at issue or is the least pertinent to any issue at the present time, that has been at any time during the past twenty years. This position of the Tribune, I notice, has been quoted with great satisfaction and evident relief by the Chinese organ in Oregon, without an apparent doubt as to its sincerity. The truth is that the Chicago paper's "support" in this manner is the most transparent burlesque, and must be so considered by all intelligent persons who read that paper before and after the convention. Every single thing of any vital importance, every single position that has not long ago been dead and buried, upon the question acknowledged by all parties and all papers to be the supreme question now pending, and upon which all argument and discussion turns—the Tribune was directly in antagonism to the platform. Lately it leaves these questions alone. It simply says in substance: "The Republican platform we cannot indorse; we are against it and its candidates; but since we are bound to keep up appearances as a Republican paper, we will leave all live and vital questions alone, and will go back and harp about the war, and secession and slavery, and Jeff Davis, and Caldwell. Anybody with any sense ought to see by this course what we think of this platform and of these nominations. That is about the position of the Chicago Tribune, and thousands of its readers—all those who have any perception of the situation—must so understand it. Nominally, it is supporting Harrison, because he was a Republican twenty-five or thirty years ago; at heart it is opposed to him, because he with his party has no deserted the cause of the people which once they espoused and fought for. J. P. W.

A Test of Platforms.

Judge Goodwin of the Salt Lake City Tribune, a stalwart Republican paper, gives utterance to these very sensible and truthful remarks: "A great many people predict a close election this year. We do not. We believe the result will be a mighty victory and an overwhelming defeat. We believe that either Mr. Harrison will carry a solid north, with perhaps two or three southern States, or that Mr. Cleveland will not only carry the solid south and the four doubtful northern States, but two or three besides that are not considered doubtful now. The point will be how the silent masses will speak when they do speak at the polls. We believe that it will be determined by the kind of campaign that is planned by the respective parties. It will be a test of platforms and there will be more study and thought given the issue this year than ever before since 1864. In that year national life and honor hung upon the result, and the answer which the people gave was very grand. This year it will be a question of which policy gives the best promise of prosperity and progress to the people. Next to a question of patriotism, the people respond quickest to a question which strikes three pockets. It will be for the orators and the newspapers to make this matter as clear as possible from the date at hand. It is not a very safe business to lay heavy wagers on the result for a month or two to come.

A decision of much interest to settlers has been made by the local land officers at Walla Walla in the case of settlers on indemnity lands. The decision is in favor of the settlers and against the Northern Pacific, on a ruling of the department that the railroad company has no right to lands in indemnity limits except such lands as are unappropriated and vacant. The cases on which this decision was made were those of the Northern Pacific Company against Stephen Peets, Thomas Rowe, Charles Cole, Henry de Beaumont, Wm Wood (two cases), Gideon B. Kent, Jesse Walling, John W. Aramshin, C. S. Sewick, Peter Taylor, Albert L. Smith, Isaac Knight and Frank Hunter. The decision affects a large number of other cases of a similar nature.