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DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

—BY THE—

East Oregonian Publishing Company.

—AT—

PENDLETON, OREGON.

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One copy six months, by mail..... 2.50
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THE PROHIBITION MOVE.

What is the Probable Object of the Senator's Action—Some More Facts About the Attitude of Workingmen Toward Mr. Harrison.

Editorial Correspondence.

There are some signs in various quarters of more or less of a revolt against the insidious and tyrannical domination of wealth in politics, to which subject I alluded at some length in a former letter. For example, I find in the Albany (N.Y.) Express, a paper of Republican tendency, the following:

"Mr. Morton conceived that his moneybags would make him a good candidate, and has declined to withdraw from the race. And much circumstances the men who vote for him will be marked. Something more than personal favoritism will enter into this contest. It is for these reasons that the Express withdrawn from advertising Morton's candidacy. It would rather win with a candidate like Chauncey M. Depew, or Frank H. Clark, or Judge Russell than with a man who goes back upon his old friends and depends on his moneybags to elect him."

The Democratic papers are also quoting from Republican papers in 1880, when Mr. Memmings was a persistent candidate for United States Senator. At that time the Albany Evening Journal, the leading Republican paper of the State, outside of New York City, said:

"A self-organized political machine by methods not above approach is seeking to make a man of mark out of a man of money. All this is in the face of an almost unanimous protest from the people. Let it be a square, mainly tight, with no division of the sentiment now prevailing among the people, and Mr. Morton's candidacy will end as it began, in brag and bluster and without its surplus of that peculiar commodity contemptuously described as 'boodle'."

In fact Mr. Morton would never have been thought of by anybody as a candidate for Vice-President, nor for Senator, except for his moneybags. A good many voters will think that a Wall street banker and broker is scarcely a fit representative of the brains and labor of the United States for Vice-President, especially, when put in contrast with such a popular servant of the people as Mr. Thurman. The Republicans have sold themselves to the money devil, body and breeches, and are running a Moneybags for Vice-President.

It will be remembered that long ago the Republican majority of the Senate committee reported favorably upon a bill providing for the admission to the States of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Republican papers have been very quiet about the matter, and have carefully refrained from boasting of this performance, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Republican Senate, so far as it could, has committed itself in favor of a national prohibitory amendment. What the political object of this move was has been a matter of some speculation. Of course the general object was to gain votes, but just how this action in the senate was to be used was not clear, as it became evident that any open and avowed advocacy of such a movement would lose the party attempting it three votes where one would be gained. My own opinion was that the object was to have the party thus put upon record quietly yet somewhat officially for the purpose of use in New York this fall in a quiet way among Prohibitionists. The Prohibition vote in this State distrusts the Republican treachery greatly. It increased from some 2,000 in 1884 to over 40,000 in 1886, and is likely to reach 50,000 this fall. The Republicans are in a state of intense anxiety in regard to this vote and are willing to make any concessions or promises to the world that will not lose them the anti-prohibition vote. They have thus placed themselves in a position to say to the Prohibitionists: "You see our party favors this amendment," but this is full of peril, because they say that they antagonize many more voices than they can possibly gain. It looks like a great blunder. Neither will it have any great weight with the Prohibitionists themselves, for they are pretty well acquainted with the Republican party and its methods in politics. They know what the Chicago platform says, and though free whisky in preference to license laws is also the position of many Prohibitionists, they have no faith in either Republican professions or promises.

But the Rochester Union, one of the ablest papers in the State, has perhaps hit upon the true solution of the Senate's action. Its theory is that the Republicans have taken this step preparatory to an alliance with the Prohibitionists after the defeat of Harrison this fall. The

Republican party beaten in November will be beaten forever. It has nothing to stand on except its diabolical platform of high taxation, and when that monster is once throttled it can never be resurrected as a party except upon some issue. That issue will be Prohibition. The Senate, anticipating defeat, have simply paved the way to an alliance with the Prohibition party as the only hope of or regaining the ascendancy. How much truth there may be in this theory I leave readers to judge for themselves, but the explanation is at least plausible.

The opposition of organized labor to Mr. Harrison is not only very demonstrative, but it is widespread, especially in the region where he is best known, and is earnest and apparently well-founded. An Indianapolis correspondent of the New York World, which, though a Democratic paper, is renowned for publishing as facts nothing but lies, but the explanation is at least plausible.

"Harrison is behaving well toward the laboring classes now, and trying, as all his friends are, to dissipate the notion that he ever was disloyal to them or unsparring towards them. But there is no question that Gen. Harrison has been looked at as out of all sympathy with the hard-handed stratum in society. He is pictured and penned by Republican organs as the workingman's friend and the champion of labor. The multiplied traditions of his haughtiness and contempt are evidence that however well he may have guarded his tongue or kept from record, the workingmen hold him hostile. No labor delegation has gone to pay its congratulations and pledges of fealty at the doorstep in Delaware street. Senator McDonald is a warm personal friend of Harrison, and was with him in 1888 on the committee to confer with the strikers at the time when the present Presidential nominee in a speech at Council Hall encouraged a peaceable committee of strikers that they rose in rage, exclaiming: 'Gen. Harrison, we didn't come here to be insulted,' and were for leaving the room.

"Senator McDonald now says frankly: during all that excitement ex-Sen. Porter was looked to as leaning to the side of the strikers. I was with others of the committee on middle ground, and we all considered Gen. Harrison the champion of severe measures towards the strikers. So far as difference existed in our opinions, it was one extreme, viz., the other.

"Gen. Harrison was not at the time of the strike, impelled to be bitter and uncompromising toward the strikers by reason of his then being an attorney for some of the Indiana railroads which had cut wages down, then labor men throughout the State have been mistaken ever since."

The Labor Signal, published at Indianapolis, is a moderate and reasonable labor organ, not inclined to advocate any lawlessness or unreasonable methods, but speaking always for a large class of organized labor throughout Indiana and the West. The paper says:

"Out of our two hundred labor exchanges only one is pronounced in its endorsement of Harrison, less than a dozen are non-committal, the rest outspoken against him."

There can be no doubt that this opposition of labor men to Harrison is well founded. His course on the Chinese immigration question is quite consistent with his course toward the railroad employes. He was a railroad attorney at the time, and as such it was perhaps only natural that he should side with the railroad companies against the workingmen, but these men have never forgiven him, nevertheless—beside, it is not so clear but there is an objection to electing a railroad attorney President. J. P. W.

WE FELT IT A DUTY.

Under the caption "Unjust Criticism," the last issue of the Tribune defends Marshal French in his treatment of the poor wretch whom he arrested, says that he did his duty as an officer, and that the criticism in this paper was uncalled for and unjust. A few words will suffice to express the East Oregonian's opinion as to this defense of Marshal French. In justice to this officer let it be said that he and his assistant, Chapman, are perhaps the most efficient and thoroughly wide-awake officers Pendleton ever had. We fully agree with the Tribune in this particular. Every meritorious action of Marshal French, and he is credited with many, will receive due encouragement at the hands of this paper. But the East Oregonian has said, and this indictment will support, despite "two or three of the council," despite the Tribune, that Marshal French showed cruel inhumanity in dragging a fellow human along the street on his bare back, whatever the provocation, and deserved censure for his action. Granted that the man was stupor from drink, and hard to manage, there were enough spectators along the street who were ready and willing to assist to carry him to jail, and dragging him over the stones and sidewalk was altogether unnecessary. Considering the marshal's good record, and his many good services before and since, the East Oregonian might have been more lenient in its criticism, but because air, French deserves praise for his good actions is a reason that he should be censured when he performs a bad one. Justice demands it. We have the utmost respect for Marshal French, and he shall always have justice, as God gives us the sight to see it, at our hands. We are all, more or less, wrong at times, and not one of us can expect to go through life without our troubles and our trials, our blunders and our mistakes. Errors are a part of the human make-up. Hence when we censure we do so with a hope that improvement and not injury will follow. We bear malice toward none, and aim to be charitable to all. We admit our imperfections and we surely need the just criticism of just men to guide us in the right.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS in his speech in the House of Representatives said:

"Hemp and jute made up \$1,700,000 of the free lists. With all the milk that could be given this baby industry, it had failed to grow. It was dying and must soon disappear. The Republicans had used the sugar industry."

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WHEREABOUTS OF STRAY HORSES KNOWN.

The whereabouts of the following described horses are known to this office:
One gray cross horse, short all round; one bay horse, short in front; one bay horse bare-faced; one bay horse, short all round. Two of these animals are without brand and the other two are branded. One bay saddle horse, brand 17. Leaning down on right hip and 7-10 on left shoulder. One bay mare, brand 17, leaning down on left hip. One bay mare, branded, short diamond on left shoulder and 17 on right hip. One bay mare, branded with a scisors brand on left shoulder. One bay stud colt, two years old, branded 17.

The owners of these horses can learn of the whereabouts of these horses by enclosing 50 cents in postage and addressing this office. If the horses are not recovered from the information furnished the money will be returned. Address: EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO., Pendleton, Oregon.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note as I wish to return my books by August 1, 1888. All accounts not settled by that date will be placed in the hands of a collector.

M. J. SMITH,
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