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VOL. 1. PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1888. NO. 145.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

PENDLETON CHAPTER NO. 23, R. A. M. Meets at the Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. J. P. BUSHEE, H. P.; F. B. CLOPTON, Secretary.

KUNZIE LODGE NO. 83, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. H. J. BEAN, W. M.; W. E. POTWINE, Secretary.

PENDLETON LODGE NO. 52, 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. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

VILLA LODGE NO. 114, A. 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. H. L. Hasbrouck, N.G.; F. H. Sawtelle, Sec.

UMATILLA ENCAMPMENT NO. 17, I. O. O. F. Meets on the second and last Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. LOT LIVERMORE, C. P.; E. E. SHARON, Scribe.

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

HARMONY LODGE NO. 24, K. OF 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. OF 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.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

California and Southern Oregon Crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Reports to the Agricultural Department from California show that the crops will fall considerably below the average, both as to quantity and quality. In Southern Oregon the yield will be the best known for a number of years.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—Over three hundred Chinese passengers of the steamer Abyssinia have been refused landing, their certificates being bogus. The funeral of Charles Crocker took place at 2 P. M. to-day.

Horrible Death.

OROVILLE, Cal., August 20.—A. Felletor, a cripple, was burned to death Friday in a cabin near Evansville, and his body was partially devoured by mountain lions.

Chief Justice Jones Dead.

SEATTLE, W. T., August 20.—Chief Justice Jones of the Washington Territory Supreme Court, died yesterday of dropsy of the lungs, aged 58.

An Old Portlander Dead.

PORTLAND, August 20.—Judge W. F. Trimble, an old resident of this city, died yesterday.

Hotel Arrivals.

R M Dorothy, Milton; F H Shapperson, Gilliam county; T P Page, Centerville; J H Irvine, Helix; Peter McIntyre E H Shepard, B R Hecht, E H Averell, E May, J A Barns, J N Teal, Portland; J W Curr, New York; Jno Helron, Astoria; T M Davis, A D Greene, Lewiston; E E Watson, Sioux Falls, Dak; Clem T Reese, Adams; D D Freeman, Geo T Davis, A Simon, H Lowam, San Francisco; J B Keefer; Mrs I W Duncan and family; Chas Hamilton, J Miller, T H Walsh, Sam L Garland, City; Mrs Nelson and son, J W Ashpaugh, Baker City; John Brown, Brownsville; J A Berkely, Arlington; M J Peck, Wis; Joe Garrett, City; Elmer Searcy; H Brandt, St Paul; R W Tomart, Philadelphia; W K David, Chicago; J H Winterstern, C M Mead, Omaha; W H Crand, Denver; Mrs Middleworth, Miss McCollom, John Day; Jas Morris, San Diego; Wm L Worthington and wife, Lexington; M Vaughan, Portland.

GOLDEN RULE—W Pitinger, E Baltzer, B F Engle, H Johnson, J W Salisbury, E E Oliver, City; G Jones, John Palmer, Portland; Milard Thompson, Purdy's Springs; J Marsher, Mr Quime, Vinson; E Jones, M Jones, North Powder; Jim Daniels, Country; S O Crowder, Milton; G Hardwick, Cold Spring; R J Watkins, Juniper; C Graft, B S Graves, LaGrande; W M Brassfield, D Dwight, H W Darron, Adams; Kap Kins; Jim Clark, C Braker, Salem; C Farrow, Walla Walla; C L Humphreys and wife, Camas.

BOWMAN HOUSE.—LC Cronder, Milton; A C Richmond, Boston, Mass; D S McDonald, Neb; C W Wayman, Arkansas; F Kleim, W W; G B Armstrong, Waddington, Ark; Wm A Gilliland, Somersett, Kentucky; Ah Lang, Evenston, Wy; N R Johnson, LaGrande; Fred Walverton, Spokane; T J Peabody, Jr., W W; Alex Anderson, Dalles; L Will, Milton; M A Barricklow, Ketchum, I T; A E Steele, City; F B Leach, Fremont, Neb; W D Kelley, Barnhart; Fred Steersloff, W W; E W Johnston; F M Smith, Milton; Jno Potts, Waterville, W T; John Walker, Morrow co; W Stanley; J A Collins, O R & N; Chas Gessell, Fall river, Col; E L Percival, Fall river, Col; G Wilson, Denver, Col; J D McKown, Boston, Mass; Frank Beegman, Gus Johnson, Cley Olsen, Marten Olsen, Denver, Col; Lon Sheldon and wf, Atkinson, Neb; C C Northrup, Denver; Mrs Gates, Baker City; Thos Roe, Denver; G N Young, Hudson Bay; A Hamilton, Summerville, Or; Wm Adams, Salt Lake F M Bailey, Pilot Rock; Sam Lanes, Milton; W P Duncan, W W.

Mountain Valley Items.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY, August 16, 1888.

Harvesting is in progress. Crops are better in this neighborhood than ever before. Every one has plenty for his own use, and some to sell. Hay is worth $10 per ton.

Born, August 6th, to the wife of Wm. Callon, a ten pound girl.

Mrs. Mintie Sullivan, of Cold Spring, is visiting relatives in our valley.

Huckleberrying parties are numerous. Many people are camping, picking berries and "sparking."

Last Saturday evening James C. Thrasher and Miss Flora Jones mounted on fleet footed cayuses and took their departure for Pendleton. From there they expected to take the train for Idaho where they intend to be married. The young lady is only 15 years of age, which accounts for their leaving between two suns. The young lady's parents objected to the match, and Mr. Jones is declaring vengeance on young Thrasher as soon as he shows his head in the valley.

Last Sunday morning two of our church members became involved in a row, in which knives were drawn, but on second thought they changed their minds and took themselves to Sunday school.

The Eagle mill will start up as soon as they can get water enough to supply the engine. They have a fine lot of logs in the yard. KID.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS during his speech in the House, in conclusion, referred to the suit of clothes produced by McKinley, during the latter's famous speech:

"Mills said that he (Mills) had nothing to take back. He had inquired into it and found that the $10 suit had been protected to the amount of $[illegible]. He had heard that the suit was to be photographed and used in the campaign. He wanted to photograph in the minds of every voter the fact that a $10 suit was protected to the amount of $[illegible]."

SUGAR AND WOOL.

The Reasons for the Changes Made in the Mills Bill.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Now let us come to the tax on wool and the tax on sugar.

The tax on sugar is for revenue. The statement from the treasury bureau of statistics is that what we produce in this country is only one-tenth of the sugar we consume.

The tax on domestic consumption goes to the producers; the tax on imports goes into the public treasury.

In 1887 the duties on sugar amounted to $56,504,179; the "protection" amounted to one-ninth, $5,250,000.

Here, then, is a tax-yielding revenue of $9 to $1 for protection.

Turn now to wool. It is a raw material essential to cheap production of clothing, flannels, blankets, carpets, etc. The revenue from wool amounts to only $5,899,816.

With cheap wool American manufacturers could produce at lower prices, and supply to a greater extent our home markets without reducing wages.

It is to be noted that while free wool reduces the revenue only $6,000,000, and the reduced revenue on woolen goods is about the same, or $12,000,000 in all, the sugar duties have been reduced from 78 to 62 per cent, and the government thus loses a revenue of $11,759,899 on sugar to $12,186,902 on wool.

So we see that as between sugar and wool, the honors are about even.

But the benefits to the consumer are far greater from free wool than they can possibly be from free sugar.

Cheap wool means cheap clothes and better clothes; it means wool substituted for shoddy; it means more mills and wider markets for American products.

While the sugar tax is mainly a tax for revenue, the wool is a tax for protection. In order to reduce the tax on clothing, on bedding, on carpets, on cloaks, etc., it was necessary to put wool on the free list.

Free wool gives us cheaper clothing, more abundant supplies at lower prices of the necessaries of life without affecting wages.

Free sugar would have prevented, for the time at least, any further reduction of tariff taxes.

Free wool meant a reduction of revenue to the extent of only five or six millions.

Free sugar meant a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of $56,994,170.

Free wool made it possible to reduce the tariff on other articles; free sugar would make further reduction impossible.

The Republicans favor free sugar and free whisky because that will prevent any further reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life.

Free sugar means the same as free whisky, in this, that they postpone indefinitely any further reduction of taxation.

The Democrats reduce the tax on sugar twelve millions; they reduce the tax on wool and woolens twelve millions.

They thus keep up a certain equilibrium; they take off here a little and there a little and thus equalize the burdens of taxation.

They reduce the tax on sugar to reduce revenues; they abolish the tax on wool because it is raw material essential to the cheaper production of the comforts of life.

We trust we have made plain the purpose of the Democrats. There is nothing sectional in the case. Free wool takes its place by the side of free cotton. Free wool secures cheap and abundant winter clothing to the people of the north. The southern people can wear cotton clothing nearly all the year; hundreds perish in the north every year for want of proper clothing. Keep in mind that free sugar meant a surrender of $9 revenue to $1 of protection; free wool meant a surrender of $1 of revenue to $4 or $5 of protection; but more than this, it means "cheap clothing."

The democrats retain the sugar tax for the revenue it yields, makes possible a reduction of the tax on clothing, on lumber, on salt, on tin plates, etc., etc.

Down with the war tariff!

Grant County Mines Sold.

From the Grant County News.

A deed has been placed on the Grant county records, for a group of three quartz mines situated in the Olive creek mining district, about a quarter of a mile west of Robinsonville, and known as the "Red Man," "Red Boy," and "Red Girl" mines. The grantors are A. F. Dykes and others, of New York, to a corporation of New Jersey capitalists under the name of the "Red Man Mining Co." The price paid was $315,000. Prosperous times are in store for Grant county. Her mineral resources are beginning to be developed by foreign capital, and we welcome that development, knowing that the result will be millions of dollars added to the wealth of the country.

Arlington Times: Several weeks ago W. W. Stricklin was found in an insensible condition on the railroad track, near the depot, in this city. It is supposed that he had fallen while attempting to board the night train for Portland. He was taken from this place to the St. Vincent's hospital, in Portland, where he died Saturday morning.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS during his speech in the House said:

"Why should we not have free raw material, and have the opportunity to compete on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would then have a fair deal and an open fight."

An Iowa court bars out ginger ale, deciding that it is intoxicating. This leaves buttermilk as the sole exhilarator of that State.

MELANGE.

A Correspondent of a Philosophical Turn of Mind Indulges in a Moralistic Mixture.

To the Editor of the East Oregonian.

This is a world of selfishness. One class lives and profits at the expense of another. This may not be apparent at a casual glance, except in a few instances. Thus we all know, to cite a few gloomy examples, that undertakers, doctors, lawyers and the like thrive and grow fat off the sorrow, disease and trouble of a community. This is apparent to every one, but on the other hand we see a wave of general prosperity affect all classes alike in a certain locality—put money into the pocket of the laborer as well as the merchant and the capitalist, and the undertaker, doctor and lawyer also, if you will. Then we say that the good of one is not the evil of another, for does not one member of a community profit because of the prosperity of every other member? But here, again, by delving down to the deep, hard bottom of fact, you will see that selfishness still prevails. This prosperous wave in one section is the indirect result of the distress, the sorrow, the famine and hard times in another. We, the people of Eastern Oregon, might clap our hands, rejoice, give thanks unto Providence, sometime in the near future. Why? In Europe the mighty hand of war may sweep across the land, scattering pestilence, desolation, destruction, sorrow, from its horrible fingers. Europe may be weeping, and the United States can laugh at its sorrow, for in the misery of our brothers across the sea will we find our happiness. Even now the failure of the farmers' crops in England and France insures the honest granger of the Umatilla county hills a good price for his bountiful harvest, and he is happy, and cares not for the sorrow of his English brother.

True, true it is, that the rule of the monarch Selfishness prevails. He is king throughout our broad land, and glories in the cruel strength of his authority. Do you see the grasping millionaire, with his annual income of thousands, and still crying in his avariciousness for more, more, more? Know you that every dollar is wrenched from the birthright of toiling hundreds? Know you that the gold he places in his capacious pocket is made up of contributions taken from you and me and our neighbor by a resistless law? Know you that when the laborer toils, the farmer sows and reaps the mechanic works, the miner delves, to keep themselves and families supplied with the necessaries of life, that each one contributes his quota to support this millionaire in affluence and luxury? Do you know that the producer who is poor must, by this inevitable law, support the non-producer, who is rich? By nature's law, if every man was a producer, and was allowed to apply his labor, her boundless resources would support a number almost limitless; but when these resources are monopolized by the few, the many must beg of them the bare privilege of existence, and become their slaves.

Well, where is the remedy? Who can overthrow the throne of the selfish king and install justice in his stead. Master minds have been groping with the subject. Theories have been advanced and discussed. Political economists have brought their genius to bear upon the mighty problem. Still its solution has not been accomplished. Still Jay Goulds, Vanderbilts, Fields, roll up their millions, which are taken, dollar by dollar, from the pocket of the producer. Mayhap there is no remedy. Mayhap when the world was created, it became an inexorable law that there should be paupers and millionaires, slaves and kings, laborers and idlers, from time to eternity. It has been so in the past, it is so in the present, and humanity may be compelled to continue to follow in the grove of its seeming destiny. Perhaps no human agency is gifted with the power to overthrow the system. Men there are like Henry Greorge who have assumed the garment of reform, but have received the gibes and sneers, instead of the blessings of those who they have attempted to benefit. Many even do not see the evil. Few there are who have the courage to produce a remedy.

After all, what matters it? Time is eternity. There could be no beginning, no end, of time. In the resistless march of countless ages, a lifetime could scarcely be reckoned on the eternal page. If, as we all must believe, life is immortal, then of what consequence is two-score years or more of injustice, of suffering on the planet Earth. It is but a drop in the ocean of eternity, and whether the drop has been bitter or sweet is nothing in comparison. One hundred years from now and the present tribulations, trials and problems of earthly life will have been forgotten by the souls who are freed from its bondage. And thus will it also be with countless generations yet to come. "Yet a few days, and thou [illegible] all-beholding sun shall see no more [illegible] all his course." And in these few days, in all their utter insignificance, is summed up the entire importance of earthly life.

HOMO.

DURING his speech in the House, Congressman Mills said:

"The [illegible] article on the free list was [illegible] No a pound was produced in this country. [illegible] yet the action was called free trade. [illegible] If that was free trade make the most of it."