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East Oregonian.

DAILY. TAKE THE The East Oregonian. DAILY, 25 CENTS; SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50. Newday, but not sensational; Fresh, but not coarse; Liberal, but not wicked.

PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888. NO. 186.

LODGE DIRECTORY. SOCIETY LODGE NO. 92, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday night in Odd Fellows Hall. T. M. BOYD, SECRETARY. PENDLETON CHAPTER NO. 23, R. A. M. Meets at the Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 7:30 P. M. J. P. BUSHK, H. P. F. B. CLIFTON, Secy. NAZIE LODGE NO. 81, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. H. J. W. M.; W. E. POTWINE, Secretary. PENDLETON LODGE NO. 32, A. F. & A. M. Meets in the Masonic Temple on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. T. J. MILLER, W. M.; R. ALLEN, Secretary. LA LODGE NO. 114, A. O. U. W. Meets every Thursday night at the English Hall, 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURE, M. F. TUSTIN, Recorder. BEKA LODGE NO. 32, I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. M. L. HANBROU, K. N. G. UMATILLA ENCAMPMENT NO. 17, I. O. O. F. Meets on the second and fourth days of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. LIVERMORE, C. P.; E. E. SHARON, Secretary. ELINE REBECCA LODGE NO. 13, I. O. O. F. Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month. MONY LODGE NO. 24, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURE, C. J. WHITAKER, K. of R. and H. MON LODGE NO. 4, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. M. MORREKAD, C. S. GARFIELD, K. of R. and H. CARBON POST, G. A. R. Meets at Wheeler's Hall every Thursday night. WAFFLE, Commander; J. S. BOWEN, Secy.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PORTLAND POINTS

The Fair Fairly Opened—Killed by a Fall—Theatrical Success.

PORTLAND, Oct. 5.—Promptly at seven o'clock last evening the Walla Walla band struck up "solid men to the front," the ponderous doors of the pavilion swung open, the eager throng poured in and the tenth annual exhibition of the Portland Mechanics' Fair had formally opened. The attendance was large, but not nearly what it will be later on. The exhibits are much better, both in variety and quantity, than ever before, but are not yet in perfect order. The most striking display so far is in the horticultural department. Thousands of rare and beautiful plants and flowers have been artistically arranged, being planted along the numerous walks, hung in baskets from the ceilings, in pots upon the walls, etc., all fresh and sparkling under the cool breeze from the prismatic fountain in the center of the hall.

The art gallery is surfeited with beautiful pictures, there being many more on hand than there is room for on the walls. Over two hundred and fifty have been catalogued up to the present time. Some of them are very valuable, some being worth as high as \$2,500.

As the displays are yet incomplete, no detailed report will be given for the present. Later on your reporter will endeavor to give the readers of the EAST OREGONIAN all the interesting facts in regard to the exhibits, etc.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Jacob Smith, employed in the pavilion of the Industrial Fair Association, made a misstep and fell from the building, a distance of twenty feet, striking across a timber, and died within an hour from injuries sustained. Deceased was about thirty years of age and unmarried. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Louis James and Miss Wainwright have seemingly taken the people of Portland by storm. Every night the theater is crowded and honest praise of their fine work is heard from all quarters. Last night in "Hamlet" James' exquisite characterization—his deep rich voice and tuneful reading—and the unexpressed charm of Miss Wainwright, as Ophelia, completely captured the hearts of the large audience assembled.

Last night a brakeman in the O. R. & N. Company's yard, while making a flying switch, was caught under a car and had his hand fearfully crushed, necessitating its amputation.

Work on the Second street car line commenced yesterday.

A SAILOR'S STORY.

He Furnishes a Possible Clue to the Identity of the Whitechapel Murderer.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The following story, cabled from New York, has increased the excitement regarding the White Chapel crimes: George M. Dodge, a seaman, thinks he knows the perpetrator of the murders in London. He arrived in London August 13th, and went to the Queen's Music Hall on High street, a popular resort, where he met a Malay cook, called Alaska, who said he had been paid a few days ago two years' wages, amounting to more than \$500. He purchased clothing and a fine gold watch, and on going into the White Chapel district Alaska said he had been robbed of all he had by a woman with whom he had become acquainted. Dodge says that in his presence the Malay threatened that unless he found the woman and recovered his property from her, he would murder and mutilate every White Chapel woman he met.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Prices in Liverpool, New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Buyer the year closed at \$1.71 3/4, November at \$1.64.

CHICAGO, October 6.—There appears to be no check in the upward movement of wheat. October advanced 4 1/2 cents yesterday, closing at \$1.14; November, 5 cents, closing at \$1.16, and December 4 1/2 cents, closing at \$1.17 1/2.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The wheat market was not so strong yesterday. November closed at \$1.12 1/4; December, \$1.16 1/2, and May \$1.20.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Wheat easier; demand poor; California, 8 1/4 shillings.

Sherman on Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Senator Sherman said last night that while he thought Canadian annexation was necessary and inevitable, he did not believe Canada was yet ready. He was of the opinion that the President's retaliation measure would help neither annexation nor commercial union. Should Canada in turn resort to retaliation measures, it would stop their trade. The Union would be more valuable to them than to the United States.

A Captain Punished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The British Consular Court of inquiry which has been considering the case of Captain Purcell, of the British ship Respiadara, which ran aground on a reef at the entrance of San Pedro harbor on Wednesday of last week and became a total wreck, has found the Captain guilty of negligence, and suspended his certificate for three months.

Villard and Oakes at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 6.—Henry Villard, Charles Francis Adams, and Thomas F. Oakes were tendered a banquet last night by the business men of St. Paul. A conference of officials of the Northern Pacific and lines tributary to it will be held to-day.

A Woman to be Hanged.

MEDINA, O., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Mary L. Garrett was sentenced yesterday to be hanged on the 24th of January, for the murder of her two demented step-daughters. She saturated the room in which the girls were sleeping with coal oil, and filled it with kindling and dry leaves, to which she set fire.

Not the Right Man.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The American arrested on suspicion of being the White-chapel murderer, has been released, the police concluding that they cannot connect him with any of the murders.

Knowles vs. Bourne.

From the Baker City Democrat. About one year ago, C. H. Knowles was attracted to Baker county by the authenticated reports of her valuable mines, and, while on his way into Cable Cove, stopped at the Tabor & Janney location, now the Eureka & Excelsior, and was so favorably impressed with the showing that he at once entered into negotiations for the property. The price agreed on was \$24,000. He went then to Portland and interested C. W. Knowles and Jonathan Bourne in the project, they paying him \$10,000 each for a quarter interest. C. H. Knowles then returned to Baker county and commenced active development of the property, continuing the work all winter, and when spring arrived the mines showed up in every way satisfactory for future operations. It was then that Bourne was selected as the one to go to St. Louis and place the property on the market. Bourne represented to Knowles that it would be necessary for him to have an absolute deed to the property to enable him to make a deal without any trouble arising. Knowles gave him the deed and Bourne went to St. Louis. There he placed the property in the hands of Messrs. Lawthian & Reece, two prominent mining men, who soon effected a sale in the sum of \$1,000,000. A company was incorporated and stock issued, Bourne taking the stock all in his own name, and it is said, left Knowles "out in the cold." Knowles had received advices of what was going on through some friends in the new company, and when \$3,000,000 in shares of stock were placed to Bourne's credit and deposited in the bank Knowles was apprised of it and put an attachment on the stock.

The Largest Woman in the World.

From the Louisville Post. It is claimed that the largest woman in the world lives at Springfield, Ky., where she was raised in the family of Mr. J. W. Schader. She is colored, and is but nineteen years old and is yet growing very perceptibly. Her name is Sallie McCallister. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, measures 7 feet 3 inches around the waist and 3 feet and 6 1/4 inches around the arm above the elbow. She weighs 632 pounds. Minnie Johnson, who recently died in Baltimore, weighed 733 pounds when she was on exhibition in this city and was the acknowledged largest person on earth. The McCallister woman makes her living at the wash-tub and enjoys excellent health. She can walk but very little. It is predicted that she will soon weigh more than Minnie Johnson ever did.

Lost His Life for Fifty Cents.

Indiana, Oct. 6; sent to Chicago Tribune. Calvin D. Singleton, twenty-seven years old, a switchman on the Vandavia road, made a wager of half a dollar this morning that he could walk the length of the narrow iron rail which is the crown piece in the roof of the new Union station. He climbed up the stairway to a balcony in the tower, and, emerging thence, stepped out on the roof sixty feet in the air. When about half way across he lost his balance and fell through the thin glass roof upon the floor of the waiting-room beneath. It was a busy time in the station, and many ladies and children were in the room when the crash of glass was heard, instantly followed by the sound of the body striking in the center of the room. The head of the unfortunate man was crushed to a pulp. Half a dozen people barely escaped being crushed beneath the falling body.

Suicide at the Asylum.

Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, Charles F. McCormac, a patient at the insane asylum, entered the room of an attendant and asked for a sheet of paper. While the attendant's back was turned McCormac took a razor, hanging on the wall. Two hours later he entered the water closet, saying as he opened the door, "Send for a doctor." He closed the door, sat down in the closet and cut his throat from ear to ear. He made four or five gashes. Another patient was within three feet of him when the deed was committed.

McCormac had been in the asylum three years. He was formerly a lawyer at Portland, and subsequently at Astoria. His remains were shipped to Eugene City for burial. The suicide's father is Rev. J. A. McCormac, of Astoria.

Ingo Is Enjoying Himself.

From the Omaha Herald. Probably the malignant meanness of the New York Sun is something unequalled in the history of partisan strife prior to this campaign. The Sun professes to be working in the interests of Democracy and Cleveland, and yet it expends its brains in devising methods of stabbing Cleveland. Its sole aim seems to be to say the most malicious things possible and yet to do this under the guise of friendship. The Sun is the lingo of journalism.

The tax-levy for Linn county is fifteen mills.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

The Price of Wool Does Not Depend on the Tariff—Facts for Wool Growers. From a speech by Congressman Russell, of Massachusetts.

I will try to make the point that the prosperity of wool growing is not dependent upon a tax on imported wool. The wool-grower is dependent for the sale of his wool upon the manufacturers of his country alone. Wool is the only one of our farm products of considerable value for which there is no foreign demand.

If there is a surplus it must remain on hand. The manufacturers of other nations are not accustomed to our wools, and will not take them.

Like all other things men wish to sell, its price will be governed by the demand for it; that demand will arise from the prosperity of your customers, and that only. Therefore, if good, you will get a fair price for your wool, but if these men are not successful, if their business is hard and waning, your market grows narrow and wool falls, as we have seen it fall during the last ten years.

The wool-grower and the manufacturer can have no divided interest; they must flourish together or they must languish together, and at this time they are equally unhappy. A gentleman on the other side told me this morning that if I could establish the fact that the wool industry would improve with wool on the free list he would vote for it.

I do not expect to convince him, though I see him listening. It is too near a Presidential election, and the party whip has a hard lash.

How, sir, did we get the blessing of a high tax on imported wool? It was the result of a combination between wool men and manufacturers.

Prior to 1857 we had a nominal duty on wool, and the fortunate experience of the country in every department of industry and enterprise under the tariff of 1857. And, as I had the pleasure to remind the house in the debate the other day, the whole delegation from Massachusetts here and at the other end of the Capitol voted for it. In the revision wool under 20 cents a pound was made free.

The effect upon wool was immediate. It went up, and in 1859 it was as high as it has ever been in our history, and the manufacturers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island made more money than they ever did in any year of their business.

They flourish together, because their interests are identical.

When the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hopkins) said: "Continue this tariff and even raise it, and we will produce all the wool required in this country," I saw that he did not understand the relation of wool-growers to manufacturers.

No manufacturing people in our day can raise all their own wool. No soil or climate will produce all the various wools that enter into fabrics ranging from coarse carpets to cloths mixed with silk. The wools grown in America are not a complete raw material, even for the cloths for men's ordinary wear. We are controlled by fashion. The manufacturer must make what is demanded. He has to make cloths such as people who pay with high prices will buy. In order to get material for such clothing the wool-buyer must go to the world's market and select fleeces to mix and blend with American wool. He may require Australian, or African, or South American, or Spanish, or French wools for this purpose, and if he does he will pay from 50 to 75 per cent. duty on them, and that handicap him in competition with the men who have free wool; he is thus at a disadvantage with the manufacturers of England, France, Belgium and Germany, the great cloth exporting countries.

It is urged here that our people cannot keep their flocks without a protection to wool; it is said our sheep will disappear; one will forget the taste of mutton. This is not the teaching of experience here or abroad.

The high-priced lands of England, open to the competition of mankind, carry more sheep than in former days. The pasture of France have double the sheep they had when wool was protected.

No vote of mine would ever be given consciously against the interests of the American farmers, but I would take the duty off of wool, for I believe that in less than a year the price of wool would advance, because the woolen manufacturer, freed from the tax on two-thirds of his raw material, would be better able to buy the other third.

A Woman Breaks Up a Barroom.

When the husband of Mrs. Mary Elmer, of Wichita, Kansas, failed to come home Wednesday night she surmised that he had been in a leading illegal saloon. Arming herself with an axe she went to the place next morning. She had told the dealer that if he sold her husband any more liquor she would break up his place. Finding the door locked she broke it down with the axe, broke open an inner door and drove the barkeeper from the house. In one of the rooms Mrs. Elmer found her husband drunk. This infuriated her still more, and she broke the glass in the barroom, and all the windows and the furniture. When she had completely wrecked the place she gave the drunken husband a few sound cuffs, marched him home and administered a first-class flogging with a buggy whip.

Grant County News: The 'editor of the Harney Items' has skipped by the all-varying beams of the moon, leaving his landlady to mourn his sudden departure. It is thought he has joined Chief Peo, to obtain his allotment of land on the Umatilla reservation.