

DAILY.
PRINT AT PAR!
County Scrip taken at par
on Subscription. Adver-
Printing Account.

East Oregonian.

DAILY.
The East Oregonian.
DAILY, 25¢; SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50.
Newly, but not so original;
Fresh, but not coarse;
Liberal, but not wicked.

PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

NO. 192.

JUDGE DIRECTORY.

LODGE NO. 92, I. O. O. F. Monday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, Secretary, M. BOYD.

LODGE NO. 23, B. A. M. in the Masonic Temple on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 o'clock. H. J. W. K. FORTWINE, Secretary.

LODGE NO. 81, A. F. & A. M. in the second and fourth months, at 7:30 o'clock. H. J. W. K. FORTWINE, Secretary.

LODGE NO. 22, A. F. & A. M. in the Masonic Temple on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 o'clock. T. J. MILLION, W. M.; R. A. L. Secretary.

LODGE NO. 14, O. T. W. Meets Thursday night at the Engine Works. J. C. LEASURE, M. W.; J. W. B. Recorder.

LODGE NO. 21, I. O. O. F. Meets Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. M. L. HASTROCK, N. G.

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

REBECCA LODGE NO. 13, I. O. Meets the first and third Thursdays.

LODGE NO. 24, K. OF P. in Odd Fellows' Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock. L. C. LEASURE, H. T. K. of R. and S.

LODGE NO. 4, K. OF P. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock. M. MOREHEAD, C. H. K. of R. and S.

SON POST, G. A. R. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday night. J. C. LEASURE, C. M. Commander; J. S. BOWEN, S. W.

ATTORNEYS.

TURNER & CREWS, ATTORNEYS. Rooms in and 19, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

PARSONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Rooms 11, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

HALLERAY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

FITZGERALD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rooms No. 5 and 6, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

AN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Main Street, in Thompson Building, over the Post-Office.

ANOR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—First National Bank, Pendleton, Oregon.

ITCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—111 practices Oregon and Washington. Call promptly attended to.

WAGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rooms 3 and 4 of the "East Oregonian" corner of Main and Webb Streets, Pendleton, Oregon.

WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rooms 8 and 9, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

CLASSES AND SURGEONS.

BRISHIN, META-PHYSICIAN. Teacher of Christian Science. Instruction given to rheumatism and other ailments. Free. Class held at each month. Office—second floor of East Oregonian Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

GOLD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Irwin's drug store, Pendleton, Oregon.

PRUETT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—Over Moorhouse & Co. store, corner of Johnson and Main Streets, Pendleton, Oregon.

KING, M. D. OFFICE OVER Moorhouse & Co.'s store. Residence on Court street. Residence connected by telephone with Willamette street. Special attention given to the women and children.

DENTISTS.

BATE, DENTIST. GAN ADMINISTRATION. Office—Main Street, in Thompson Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

MECHANICS.

PARKER, CONTRACTOR AND CARPENTER. Estimates furnished on all work.

DUPUIS, CARPENTER AND CARPENTER. Leave orders at residence, Main and Thompson streets, Pendleton, Oregon. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

AM ROBER, BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER. Alta and Garden streets. Blacksmith work of all kinds done in the most skillful manner, and on the best possible terms. Particular attention given to shoeing.

BROWN, HOUSE CARRIAGE PAINTER. Pendleton, Oregon. Vincent street, near Court street. Work done on short notice. Orders promptly filled. Prompt attention given to painting a specialty.

AM WILKINSON, PRACTICAL MECHANIC AND CHRONOMETER MAKER. Office at Briggs' old stand, Main Street, Pendleton, Oregon.

DUPRAT, STONE AND BRICK WORK. Pendleton, Oregon. Tombstone and monument settings a specialty. Plastering, all kinds of stone work executed reasonably. Hol- Fire-proof partitions.

PRINTING CAN BE HAD AT THE OREGONIAN OFFICE at prices that are cheaper than those of any printing house in Eastern Oregon.

SALOONS.

DARVEAU, PROPRIETOR OF "Board of Trade," Cor. Main and Court Streets, Pendleton, Oregon. Frequent draught. Fine Wines, Liquors.

ERNY, PROPRIETOR OF THE "Saloon." Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Wines bottled here a specialty. Main street, opposite Court House.

Rothchild & Bean,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Main and Alta Sts.

Cheap News!

The Semi-Weekly

East Oregonian

AND THE NEW YORK WORLD

From now until after the Presidential election in November for

Only 75 Cents.

Stamps Taken.

Address: East Oregonian Pub. Co., Pendleton, Oregon.

JUST ARRIVED!

A Large Stock of New Furniture and Household Goods

At Shulze's Store

Main Street, Pendleton.

Goods Sold on the Installment Plan on Easy Terms.

C. E. ROOSEVELT. N. H. TENSERY. F. H. RICHMOND.

R. T. R. CO.

Go and see their new style Photos

"The Russian."

Portraits in Crayon. Frames, Copying, Etc.

R. T. R. Co.,

Photographers. Pendleton, Oregon. Successors to J. A. Briggs.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PORTLAND POINTS.

That "Big Rally"—K. of P. Officers—Criminal Notes—Personal Mention.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—At an early hour yesterday morning burglars entered the jewelry store of M. Flanders, corner of First and Washington streets, and stole about \$75 worth of goods. Entrance was effected through the thin wooden partition at the rear of the building. No trace of the thieves or the goods stolen has yet been discovered.

A whole lot of loud talking has been indulged in of late by Republicans about the big rally that is to take place tonight, but it looks now as though another postponement would be a wise thing. A month ago there was to have been a "huge demonstration," but when the time came for the turn-out, the fact became so evident that a flat failure was in store for them that a postponement was ordered "on account of the wet weather." There was a little rain the day before the rally was to have taken place, but the real reason of the postponement was on account of the failure to procure torch carriers for the procession. To-day there is plenty of rain and no lack of mud, and if the "vast multitude" turns out and carries torches for the G. O. P., your correspondent will have to give the people of Portland credit for having more patriotism than brains.

The Burton House, corner of Third and F streets, has been purchased by L. P. W. Quimby for \$19,000. He intends to add another story to it and open it for a hotel.

Next Monday evening Mr. Charles C. Maubrey and Nellie Boyd, supported by a strong company, will make their appearance at the New Park in "His Natural Life."

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias elected the following officers yesterday: G. C.—W. T. Hume, Portland. G. V. C.—O. H. Irvine, Albany. G. P.—A. A. Cleveland, Astoria. G. K. of R. & S.—Ward S. Stevens, Portland. G. M. of E.—John Holmes, Portland. G. M. at A.—J. Bayard, The Dalles. G. L. G.—Mr. Crossman, La Grande. G. O. G.—Chas. Fellows, Portland. Grand Trustee and P. G. C.—Geo. W. Jett, Baker City.

Installation of the above officers took place last night. The next grand lodge of the order will meet in Astoria on the second Tuesday in October, 1889.

Sam E. Carnack, formerly of Heppner but of late a successful sheep raiser of Montana, is in the city.

Oscar I. Clay, who has been commercial editor of the Oregonian for the past eight years, died at the residence of his parents yesterday, at 10 o'clock, of an affection of the heart of long standing, allied with other complications.

Thomas A. Jordan, ex-sheriff of Multnomah county, and Joseph Taylor yesterday pleaded guilty to rescuing a prisoner from a deputy U. S. Marshal on the day of the last June election. It is understood a stubborn fight will be made for defendants.

The inclement weather seems to have no effect upon the attendance at the Mechanics' Fair, which is increasing daily. Everything on exhibition is now in perfect order and the machinery all running smoothly.

Burke, Martin and Kinney, who were recently convicted of stealing six shirts from the store of Neustadter & Co., was sentenced by Judge Stearns yesterday. Each man got a year and a-half per shirt.

Local Republican managers are making great efforts to get Corporal Tanner to make a few political speeches in this State before the November election. Tanner is now stumping California in the interests of Harrison and Morton. There is little probability of his coming, as it is thought his services are much more needed in California than in Oregon.

There was another big crowd at the New Park last night to see the fun produced by Sully in his famous play of "The Corner Grocer." Laugh? Why the people there almost laughed themselves sick. The play lasted two hours, and how so much genuine fun could be crowded into so much space is what puzzles us.

Hon. W. P. Keady passed through Pendleton Tuesday, and says he was thunderstruck. "Had no idea," he remarked, "that Pendleton was such a place. Why, it's a splendid-looking city, and I like it."

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

An Old Cuban Millionaire and His Wife are Found Dead—A Son-in-Law Suspected.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Domingo Sunado and wife were found in their home on Inquisidor street this morning murdered, the bodies having been horribly hacked with a hatchet. Sunado and his wife were old and rich, yet they lived an isolated life. Robbery was not the object of the murders, for when the police forced an entrance into the house they found a large amount of money and jewelry apparently untouched. A son-in-law of the deceased and a servant have been arrested on suspicion. Sunado's fortune is estimated at two million dollars.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

The Doctor's Story of Emperor Frederick's Disease and Death.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—An abstract of Sir Morell McKenzie's book on his treatment of the Emperor Frederick was published yesterday. He deals solely with the medical aspects of the case, without touching on any political question. In regard to the charge made against him by Professor Gerhardt of having wounded the right vocal chord in his second operation, Sir Morell points out that such an accident is almost impossible with his process. He has never known it to occur, even to beginners, and as a matter of fact, in the case of Emperor Frederick, there was no objective sign of such injury having been inflicted. McKenzie describes the clinical incidents of the case very much as they were set forth in medical journals at the time. Interesting details as to the heroic fortitude with which the Prince received what was in fact a sentence not only of death, but of prolonged previous suffering. McKenzie claims that the first tube inserted by the German doctors, after the operation of tracheotomy, was altogether too large and of a wrong shape, and that this was the means of shortening the Emperor's life by about ten months. The German doctors are severely handled throughout the book, Sir Morell alleging that their treatment of the royal patient was of such a hanging nature as to hasten his death.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

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

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Wheat quiet but firm; California, 88.

CHICAGO, October 13.—The wheat market closed at nearly the same figures as yesterday. October \$1.14, November \$1.14½, December \$1.16.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The wheat market was quiet yesterday. November \$1.13½, December \$1.12½, May \$1.18½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Buyer the year \$1.73½, October \$1.68, November \$1.65½, December \$1.68½.

THE YELLOW FEVER CONTINUES.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 13.—There have been forty-seven new cases of yellow fever and two deaths in the past twenty-four hours.

THE USUAL SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Victor Thurston, a shirt vendor, suicided yesterday by taking chloroform and morphine. The cause is unknown.

ABANDONED THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Sir Richard Webster and Sir Henry James have abandoned the cause of the "Times" against Parnell.

A WOOL-GROWER'S VIEWS.

He Gives His Opinion on a Subject Lately Much Discussed.

From the Union Scout.

As a wool grower of Union county I have given the question of tariff on wool considerable thought and investigation since the introduction of the Mills bill in Congress, which puts wool on the free list. In reaching my conclusions I have investigated certain propositions, which, if no intrusion, I should like to place before my brother wool growers of Union county. If they will give these propositions their candid consideration, and follow up the conclusions, they certainly will gain valuable information.

The discussion of the question as to whether or not the tariff on wool enhances the price of the home product, has brought out a great many facts and figures tending to prove that it does not. There are phases of the case which, it seems, have not been pointed out as prominently as they deserve, that would indicate that the home producer not only does not receive any protection from the tariff by way of enhanced prices, but is positively injured by such tariff. We will present certain propositions which we think argue for this conclusion.

First: The manufacturer by reason of the tariff on imported wools, is compelled to pay from 25 to 30 per cent. more for them. If he buys these wools he has nothing to say in fixing the price on them, that being done by the London market and the tariff. That he is compelled to have some grades of the foreign article in the production of certain kinds of cloth is proven by the fact that he does buy it, and did buy in the year 1887 over 114,000,000 pounds of foreign wools.

On the other hand the manufacturer is in such a position that he controls the fixing of prices on the home product. The Boston market governs the other markets of the United States in prices for wool, and who fixes the Boston standard? Undoubtedly the manufacturer and wool merchant. The wool agents visit the wool grower and tell him the market is so and so, and can give him a certain price for his wool. If the wool grower objects to the price he can then consign

his wool to the wool merchant, who is in collusion with the manufacturer, and get such a price for his wool as the manufacturer and wool merchant may agree on.

That the home producer must sell at home is proven by the fact that no foreign agents come to him to buy. Then, upon the hypothesis that the home producer is forced to sell at home, and that the manufacturer fixes the price, is not the conclusion warranted, that if he is compelled to pay a very high price for his foreign wools he will place a correspondingly low price upon the home product? Does not the quotation at Boston prove this conclusion?

Second: The consumption of woolen goods in the United States requires about 650,000,000 pounds of wool yearly. We produce about 300,000,000 pounds and import now about 114,000,000 pounds. If the other 135,000,000 pounds of wool were imported free of duty in the United States, would there not be a deficit in the foreign supply as a consequence, and an advance there in prices? If prices did advance there would not prices advance correspondingly here?

Granting that foreign wools of similar character to home grown should be admitted duty free, would the price of the home product necessarily decline until more than the 650,000,000 pounds had been put upon the home market? Would the price decline so long as the demand equalled or exceeded the supply?

Third: Statistics show a rapidly increasing population in the United States—an increasing factor of consumption. Does the tariff stimulate sheep husbandry to meet the demand for wool which such a factor of consumption brings about? Let us see. According to the report on agriculture for 1885, there were at that time 48,322,321 sheep in the United States, and in the year 1887 there were 43,544,755, as shown by the report for that year, a falling off in two years in the number of sheep of nearly 5,000,000 head. What, the sheep industry actually declining with a protective tariff and the whole mechanism of the Republican party combined to sustain it? Yes, and the only salvation for the wool grower here is to direct his prayers to Almighty God (instead of the Republican party) for the creation of new worlds to which to transfer his bleating "little lambs."

The barren hills of the West are a sad memento of the fact that sheepmen at one time controlled nearly all the profits arising from pasturing the same, but competition for the ranges between wool growers drove nearly 5,000,000 sheep out of existence in two years, despite the protective tariff, if such it be.

Fourth: In the classification of foreign wools in the tariff law of 1867, for the purpose of levying an import duty, combining wools of a staple of four and one-half inches were selected as one grade upon which a tariff should be laid, the other grades upon which a tariff was placed being carpet wool. A tariff of 12 cents per pound was laid upon the long combined wools. Why? Because but little of that grade was grown in the United States, and the manufacturer had to have it in the manufacture of a certain kind of cloth, and consequently a tariff on such wools would necessarily bring into the treasury a large revenue. At the present time wools of one and one-half inches staple are combined and used very largely in the manufacture of the same kind of goods that in 1867 required the long staple wools, because of the perfection reached in combining wools. The tariff classification is the same now as in 1867, and if then the tariff was intended to afford protection to the wool growers, now it does not, because combining wool of shorter staple than four and one-half inches comes in July free.

The tariff laws of 1867 were enacted solely for the purpose of revenue. No idea of protection induced the framers of these laws to place a tariff of 12 cts. per pound upon four and one-half inch combing wools. They so placed the tariff on wools as to derive a large revenue and this was the only consideration had in putting an import duty on these wools. The protective feature of these laws has been hatched by the political incubators of the Republican party since 1867 for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining the support of wool growers in perpetuating themselves in power, and no doubt some wool growers are being led into the trap laid for them, without sufficiently investigating the subject to discover the fallacies of the Republican assertions.

A SWAMP LAND DECISION.

The secretary of the interior has confirmed the decision of the general land commissioner in the case of D. S. Richards vs. the State of Oregon as presented by the appeal of the State from the decision of the commissioner rejecting the claim of the State to the land in section thirty, township twenty-three south, range thirty one east Willamette meridian, Lakeview, Oregon. The State claimed the land on the ground that it was swamp and overflowed, but the proof showed that while it was overflowed by reason of its being located on the mountain, and snow melted in summer, said overflow from the melting snow so irrigated the land that it was regarded as valuable; otherwise it would be valueless.

The fall meeting of the Pacific Coast blood horse association will open November 10th, at San Francisco. All the California flyers now in the East will be there.

Mrs. Mollie Johnson has returned from the Granite Creek mines.