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East Oregonian

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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

NO 222.

LODGE DIRECTORY. LODGE NO. 1, O. O. F. every Monday night in Odd Fellows Hall. T. M. BOYD, SECRETARY. LODGE NO. 2, R. A. M. meets at the Masonic Temple on the 4th Fridays of each month, at 7:30 P. M. W. E. BUSHBY, H. P.; F. B. CLIFTON, S. W. THE LODGE NO. 3, A. F. & A. M. meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. J. J. W. M. W. E. FORTWINE, Secretary. LODGE NO. 4, A. F. & A. M. meets in the Masonic Temple on the third Mondays of each month at 7:30 o'clock. T. J. MILLION, W. M.; R. ALLEN, Secretary. LODGE NO. 12, A. O. U. W. Meets every Thursday night at the Engine House at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURER, M. T. THIST, Recorder. LODGE NO. 22, I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. M. L. HANBROUCK, N. G. UMATILLA ENCAMPMENT NO. 11, I. O. O. F. Meets on the second and last days of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. J. W. WATKINS, C. P.; E. K. SHARON, Scribe. REBECCA LODGE No. 18, 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. LEASURER, W. M.; W. WATKINS, K. of R. and N. LODGE NO. 4, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. M. MOREHEAD, C. W. GARFIELD, K. of R. and N. CARSON'S POST, G. A. R. Meets at the Engine House every Thursday night. W. WATKINS, Commander; J. S. BOWEN, Scribe. ATTORNEYS. TURNER & CREWS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rooms 13 and 14, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon. CLAM PARSONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Room No. 11, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon. W. J. BALLERAY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon. W. J. FITZGERALD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rooms No. 5 and 6, Association Building, Pendleton, Oregon. J. W. BEAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Main Street, in Thompson's Building, over the Post Office. J. W. MINOR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Over First National Bank, Pendleton, Oregon. W. B. BUTCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Over the Post Office, Pendleton, Oregon. W. J. WAGNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Corner of Main and Webb Streets, Pendleton, Oregon. W. J. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Over the Post Office, Pendleton, Oregon. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. J. F. BRIDGES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office—Over the Post Office, Pendleton, Oregon. J. W. WAGNER, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office in Irvine's drug store, Pendleton, Oregon. W. M. PRUETT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—Over Moorhouse and Sons store, corner of Johnson and Webb Streets, Pendleton, Oregon. W. J. KING, M. D. OFFICE OVER Moorehouse & Co.'s store. Residence on Main Street, near Court Street. Residence reached by telephone with Villaville. Special attention given to the treatment of women and children. DENTISTS. GEORGE DENTIST, GAS ADMINISTRATION. Office—Main Street, in Thompson's Building, Pendleton, Oregon. MECHANICS. J. W. JAY, PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER. Work promptly done. Leave with Wheeler & Frazer, on Court Street. J. W. PARKES, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Pendleton, Oregon. Country work a specialty. Estimates furnished on application. J. W. DUPUIS, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Leave orders at residence, Court and Thompson streets, Pendleton, Oregon. Orders solicited and promptly filled. WILLIAM ROBER, BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER. Alts and Garden Sts., Pendleton, Oregon. Blacksmith work of all kinds in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to shoeing. J. W. BROWN, HOUSE CARPENTER AND SIGN PAINTER. Pendleton, Oregon. Work done in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. WILLIAM WILKINSON, PRACTICAL WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKER. Office at Briggs' old stand, Main Street, Pendleton, Oregon. J. W. DUPRAT, STONE AND BRICK LAYING. Pendleton, Oregon. Tombstones and monument settings a specialty. Plastering, all kinds of stone work done reasonably. Hollock Fire-proof partitions. SALOONS. J. W. DARYEAU, PROPRIETOR OF the "Beard of Trade." Cor. Main and Webb Streets, Pendleton, Oregon. Orders for beer on draught. Fine Wines, Liquors.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

The Earth Trembles in California—President Cleveland Will Visit the Coast in March—Sheriff Ross of Clatsop Resigns His Office—The Flour Trust Will Force the Price of Flour to Above Ten Dollars a Barrel.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Quiet and Steady in All the Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—Wheat quiet; buyer the year, \$1.61 1/2; buyer the season, \$1.71 1/2; December, \$1.58. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The wheat market is steady to-day. December \$1.12 1/2; January \$1.11 1/2, May \$1.14 1/2. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The wheat market was firm to-day. November, \$1.09 1/2; December, \$1.10 1/2; January \$1.11 1/2, May \$1.16 1/2. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Wheat dull; California wheat is quoted at 8s. 1 1/2d.

THE AGE OF TRUTH.

The Flour Trust Orders the Flour Mills to Close Down.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 19.—The unpleasant announcement is made here that many flour mills in the Northwest and elsewhere will close down shortly in obedience to an order from the flour trust. This state of affairs simply means that the mills intend to make the consumers pay ten dollars or more for a barrel of flour. Wheat has been forced to a point where it cannot be made into flour at a profit, and something must be done to get the millers out of the hole which they are in. Flour from the Northwest is held at about the same price it will bring in the Atlantic States. The situation promises to be interesting, with the flour trust in full charge, endowed with monopolistic power to do what they please.

THE EARTH TREMBLES.

The Sharpest Earthquake Since 1871 Fell in San Francisco and Other Parts of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The sharpest shock of an earthquake fell here since 1871 was experienced yesterday afternoon and lasted fully eight seconds. A low, rumbling sound, which was distinctly audible, succeeded the shock. Many persons in the hotels and private dwellings all over the city ran out into the streets, and much excitement prevailed. Dispatches received from the interior indicate the shock to have been strongest in the Northern part of the State. No material damage is reported from any part.

A SHERIFF RESIGNS.

Sheriff Ross, Who Backed Cleveland Heavily, Resigns His Office.

ASTORIA, Ore., November 19, 1888.—Sheriff Ross, of this county of Clatsop, has resigned his office of Sheriff in favor of Harry Smith. He gives no reason for the resignation. Mr. Ross backed President Cleveland heavily in the late election, but this is thought to have nothing to do with his resignation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

When His Term Expires He Will Make a Long Visit to the Coast.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—This morning's Sun says that President Cleveland will visit San Francisco and other points on the Pacific slope on a long vacation, shortly after he goes out of office, on March 4th 1889.

Steptoe Butte.

About nine miles due north of Colfax, W. T., and centrally located in the Palouse country, is a lone mountain, surrounded by a rolling fertile country, that received its name from General Steptoe, who, with his army of men, was surrounded by Indians while on its summit in the year 1852, during the Indian wars. The area of its summit is limited, there being not more than fifty feet square that could be called level, and its incline on every side is about uniform. Its height is about 1400 feet, and its surface somewhat stony, more especially the upper part, which is covered with boulders and solid rock.

In the summer of 1887 James S. Davis, better known through that section as "Cash-up-Davis," purchased the entire butte, and immediately began the work of grading a wagon road to its peak, which could only be attained by various crooks and turns on so steep an ascent. He then erected a large three-story observatory, and furnished it with a good telescope.

With these improvements Steptoe butte presents a view that is hard to surpass, especially to the eye of the traveler in making the trip between Farmington and Colfax, on the O. R. & N. Railroad. W. G. McC.

Ed. MacDonald, the most prominent of the defendants in the famous Chicago boodle trials, had the findings against him in the lower courts reversed Saturday by the Illinois supreme court. A majority of boodlers, including MacDonald, were sentenced to the penitentiary, and with his exception are now serving terms in Joliet. He for more than a year, has remained in jail at Chicago, determined not to accept a convict's stripes until every technicality had been exhausted. The reversal by the supreme court does not necessarily imply final escape, but the new turn of affairs will render another conviction a matter of difficulty.

FROM ECHO.

A Live Correspondent Sends in a Hatch of Items—An Accident—Notes. Echo, Oregon, Nov. 17, 1888. To the Editor of the East Oregonian

Stockmen are complaining of the scarcity of grass on the range; this, together with the hard frosts we are having, makes it hard on stock. But we suppose, since the Republicans have triumphed, the high protective tariff will raise the grass until it will be in abundance.

Mr. Heese has moved in his new house, which is quite an improvement to our burg.

Mr. J. H. Koontz is building quite a large barn on his farm on Butter creek. By the way, the East Oregonian made a mistake in one of its locals. Mr. Koontz, and not Cox, is justice of Echo precinct.

Two of Mr. Brassfield's children were quite low with typhoid fever, but are reported better.

Quite a serious accident occurred last Saturday. As Mr. Patton was purposing to go home, he was accosted by Mr. Duncan who invited him to have a seat in his buggy. Before going home they drove to Mr. Sullivan's saloon, where Mr. Duncan got out and Mr. Sullivan got in the buggy. The horses soon became unmanageable and ran down Main street toward the railroad, throwing Mr. Sullivan out on Main street. Mr. Patton held the lines until the buggy struck the railroad track, overturning the buggy and throwing Mr. Patton against one of the rails, smashing him up in a frightful manner. His right arm was broken and his tongue which was nearly cut off, hung from his mouth. Dr. Porter was called, when he had him hastily removed to his office and dressed his wounds and set his arm. Dr. Porter, who had been sent for to assist Dr. Porter, arrived too late to help dress the wounds. Mr. Patton's tongue which had been sewed on, broke loose on Tuesday, and it was found necessary to remove part of the tongue, since which time Mr. Patton has been steadily improving, and his many friends hope to see him well in a few weeks, a little impaired in speech perhaps, but worth several dead men yet. M. C. T.

Umatilla County Division. From the Milton Eagle.

The new county would have a population of about 6,000, which by reason of a division of territory would rapidly increase. Taking the assessment roll we find that there is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 worth of assessable property in the proposed new county. Our present rate of taxation is something over 20 mills, which is necessarily high on account of the great expense in assessing and collecting taxes for such a large territory and the mileage and other expenses incurred in securing jurors and witnesses from such great distance from the present county seat. In the new county the rate would be reduced to a lower figure. But calling in 20 mills, and taking out the school and State tax, this would leave for county purposes sufficient and to spare.

Another important reason for division is that thousands of dollars would be saved annually to our taxpayers in expenses of a three or four days' trip to the county seat, from forty to eighty miles. It is those who have had to bear these expenses that realize the true situation. Again, nearly two hundred thousand dollars per year would annually be saved to the State of Oregon in the event of division. Why? Because a county seat would be established within the reach of the people; it would be eventually a trade center of necessity; the farmers, gardeners, millers, merchants, and other business men would pay interest on Oregon money instead of Washington Territory money; people would not go to a foreign bank when they have one at home; instead of the great bulk of Eastern Umatilla trade centering in Walla Walla, and Washington Territory receiving the benefit, it would be held by the new county and the State of Oregon, where it is of right belongs, but will never come until division is accomplished.

There is one thing in conclusion which we desire all people to remember, viz: That we demand division on a broad basis without regard at this time to any particular line, or the location of a county seat. This is the sentiment of our people, and we do not refer to Milton alone, Centerville, Weston, Mountain, Cottonwood, and other precincts of Eastern Umatilla, desire division on its merits, and desire that the matter be clearly laid before the Legislature, and let that body in its good judgment do what is right for both ends, and select the county seat.

Journalists and Politicians.

From the Spokane Falls Chronicle.

To the superficial observer, there is apparently an indissoluble alliance between the professions of the politician and the journalist, but there is not, and there can not be, for the motives which actuate and the power which impels are distinct and dissimilar. The one is temporary, existing for the exigency of the hour; the other is permanent, existing for all time. The service of the Republic is a mere episode with the politician. Of his life it is a mere thing apart; of the journalist, it is his whole existence. The politician enlists for the campaign; the journalist for his natural life.

How He Won a Wife.

George W. Brown is a blacksmith at Broadneck, Conn., and the smithy is his sole possession. He is a staunch Republican. For a long time he has paid court to a young woman, the daughter of a Democratic farmer. The latter did not look with favor on the young man, because of his politics. George received no encouragement whatever from the young girl's father, and in the heat of a political argument not long ago the old man turned the young suitor from the door and positively forbade him to ever again enter the house.

The next day the old man tried to invent some scheme which would wrest from Brown his blacksmith shop and compel him, through poverty, to depart from the vicinity. He felt sure of Cleveland being elected, and, thoroughly imbued with the idea, he visited Brown's shop.

"Young man," he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. You want to marry my daughter. I'll make you a wager. If Harrison is elected, she is yours; if not, you can give me a bill of sale of this shop and the tools and forever quit the town."

George accepted the proposition. The bill of sale was drawn up and signed, and the farmer went home chuckling about how easily he obtained the little blacksmith-shop and rid himself of the man he disliked.

The old man has consented to his daughter's marriage with Brown, but insists that the wedding must not take place until after Harrison is inaugurated. The daughter and her lover deny that there was any such clause in the contract, and propose to have the nuptial knot tied this week.

A LESSON HERE AT HOME.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The workmen of California have not had long to wait for an object lesson on the effects of the prohibitive tariff policy that was to give them steady work and high wages. They were told that their employers wanted the present tariff maintained so that the American market might be preserved for American labor. The people have consented to be taxed for that object, and now it turns out that those same public-spirited employers are having their contracts executed in England.

Why is it that the Risdon Iron Works are having the engines and boilers of the Australia made in Scotland instead of at home? It is because the proprietors of that establishment, being business men rather than patriots, except at election time, find it more to their advantage to buy a finished article in a free market and pay one tax on it in a lump, than to make an article of a dozen materials, every one of which has been taxed at every stage of its manufacture.

The San Francisco ironworker pays \$20 a ton for his pig iron. The Scotch manufacturer gets his for \$10. The Scotchman pays \$2 or \$3 a ton for his coal. The San Franciscan is lucky to get his for \$12. Is it strange that iron manufacturers can be turned out more cheaply in Scotland than here?

When production here is so heavily handicapped on the side of materials, the employers naturally look to see if there is not a chance to cut down wages. They are already beginning to hint that the present rates are too high for a fair competition with the East and Europe. That is natural. The returns from manufactures must be divided among wages, materials and profits, and whatever is added to the cost of materials must be taken from one or both of the other two. It would not be human nature for the employers to wish the loss to come out of profits; so of course they turn toward wages.

The tendency of unnaturally high protective tariffs is always toward low wages. It has been disguised in this country by the fact that our vast resources and scant population have kept the rewards of labor higher, in spite of the prohibitive tariff, than in countries less favored. But even here the tendency may be traced. Wages have increased faster with us in low tariff than in high tariff periods, and they have always been lower in highly protected than in unprotected industries.

But it is in Europe that the drift may be seen most clearly. There the highest tariffs go constantly with the lowest wages and the most miserable working population. No protected country of Europe comes as near to the English standard of living as the English comes to the American.

The workmen of California had a chance last week to help put their work on a solid foundation. The Democratic party offered to remove the disadvantages that stood in the way of California industry, and so enable San Francisco to manufacture for half the world, instead of sending her own orders abroad to be executed. California declined the offer, and intimated that she preferred cheap Chinese labor to cheap raw materials. She will have abundant leisure for repentance.

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Mayor Blakney, superintendent of the life-saving service on this coast, is preparing to build the eight stations recently provided for by congress and hopes to have them all completed by twelve months. They will be located at the Presidio reservation, Point Reyes, San Pedro, Gray's harbor, Loomis' point near Shalwater bay, Fort Stevens, near Astoria, Yaquina bay and Umpqua river.

Van Matthews and J. G. Woodruff had a fight Saturday morning at New Roads, La., over a land purchase. Matthews was killed and Woodruff is dying. Both are well known citizens.