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East Oregonian

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PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888. NO 237.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

THRIFTY LODGE NO. 92, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday night in Odd Fellows Hall. T. M. BOYD, SECRETARY.
EMULET CHAPTER NO. 23, R. A. M. Meets at the Masonic Temple on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m. J. P. BUSHK, H. P.; F. B. CLIFTON, Secretary.
EMULET LODGE NO. 83, 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. 72, A. F. & A. M. Meets in the Masonic Hall every Tuesday and Thursday of each month at 7:30 o'clock. T. J. MILLION, W. M.; R. ALDER, Secretary.
OLA LODGE NO. 114, A. O. U. W. Meets every Thursday night at the Engine House at 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. HUBBROCK, N. G.
UMATILLA ENCAMPMENT NO. 17, I. O. O. F. Meets on the second and last days of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. L. C. LEASURE, C. P.; E. E. SHARON, Scribe.
ELINE BEBECCA LODGE NO. 13, I. O. O. F. Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month.
ARMONY LODGE NO. 24, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. LEASURE, C. J. WHITAKER, K. of R. and S.
MON LODGE NO. 4, K. O. P. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. M. MORSEKAD, C. N. GARFIELD, K. of R. and S.
W. CARSON 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.

THE WHEAT MARKET.
Firm and Steady in Both Continents.
CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Wheat firm. December closed at \$1.04 1/4; January \$1.05; May \$1.11 1/4.
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Wheat market to-day is stronger. December \$1.05 1/4; January \$1.07; February \$1.08 1/4; May \$1.12 1/4.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Wheat quiet. Buyer the year \$1.51 1/4; buyer the season \$1.60 1/4; December \$1.55 1/4.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Wheat firm; California 7s. 9 1/2d.

PORTLAND POINTS.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Highbinder Must Go—Opinion of a Portlander on the Railroad Question.
PORTLAND, Dec. 5.—The coroner's inquest over the body of Mah Bing, killed in the Highbinder row last Sunday, was concluded yesterday evening. Ah Yuen was the only witness who gave material evidence during the inquest. He swore positively that Wong Sing was the man who shot Mah Bing. The jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that Mah Bing, a native of China, came to his death on the second day of December, 1888, from the effects of a pistol shot wound, from the hands of Wong Sing, with murderous intent."
Mayor DeLashmutt, Chief of Police Parrish and about fifty of the leading Chinese merchants of the city held a meeting in a high-toned Chinese restaurant last night. The object of the meeting was to adopt stringent measures for the suppression of Highbinder societies in the city. In an address the Mayor reminded the Chinese present of the narrow escape their people had from being driven from the city a few years ago, and intimated that it was very fortunate for them that there were no white people injured in the fight Sunday. He said that law and order must be preserved, and that the men engaged in the recent battle should be punished. He invited the co-operation of all law-abiding Chinamen, in order that no guilty ones should escape or innocent ones suffer. He stated that he had learned that two societies who were concerned in the bloody battle of recent occurrence, were composed of vags and tramps, and that it was the intention of the city authorities to break them up, root and branch. The Chinamen present seemed to be in full sympathy with the mayor, and promised to render all possible assistance, before the meeting adjourned.

It was decided to post notices on every door of these highbinder societies, ordering them to disband within five days. These notices will be signed by the mayor and chief of police, and will also bear the impress of the great seal of the Joss House Company. If this order is not obeyed within specified time, the police will arrest every highbinder in the city. The names will be furnished by the protective organizations of Chinese business men, and there will be no chance for any to escape.
A prominent Portlander was heard to remark this morning: "It's a d—d outrage, is this injunction placed upon the O. R. & N. Co. by the Northern Pacific, and should never have been sustained by the courts. The road to Coeur d'Alene is now knocked in the head, for some time at least. I am satisfied that the Interior Department at Washington stands squarely in with the Northern Pacific, and but for their outrageous proceedings in so long preventing the O. R. & N. Co. from crossing the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, the road would have been built long ago. The conduct of the Northern Pacific is contemptible. But mark my word, they will never get away with it. The court of appeals, where the case will next be taken, will not have it that way."

CANADIAN PACIFIC EFFORTS.

It is presumed it will secure the Contract for the Proposed Fast Atlantic Mail Service.
OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 6.—The impression prevails here that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company will secure the contract for fast Atlantic mail service. Representatives of all Canadian companies have arrived to give evidence before the steamship sub-committee of the privy council. Mr. Van Horn, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at present in the United States, is on his way to Ottawa, with the object, it is said, of making a bid for the proposed contract.

ROBBERS CONVICTED.

They Made a Big Haul, but Little Good did it Do Them.
EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 6.—L. N. Fleury, ex-postmaster of Paso Del Norte, and T. O'Farrell, his deputy, were yesterday sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison for the theft of a package of diamonds and other stones, valued at a hundred thousand dollars.

WAGON WORKS BURNED.

Loss \$25,000—Three Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Cortland Wagon Company's extensive works at Cortland, N. Y., was totally burned yesterday; loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$211,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

John Bright at Death's Door.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—John Bright was much worse yesterday. His death is momentarily expected.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Tariff Robbery Again Exposed—The Government in Danger—Private Claims and Interests Control Legislation—Foreign Affairs—Pensions—Agriculture—Railroads, Etc.

BLIND TO THEIR INTERESTS.
The grievances of those not included within the circle of those beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see and estimate misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, and to understand that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world, that their lands are declining in value, while their debts increase, and that without compensating labor they are forced, by the action of the government, to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support, or leave no margin for accumulation.

Our workmen, enfranchised from all delusions, and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of the tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class.
Others of our citizens, whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justness of cheapening the cost of necessities for themselves and their families.

When, to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws, there shall be added the discontent of those who will suffer from such discrimination, we shall realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.
Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism, and oppressed poverty and toil, which exasperated by injustice and discontent, attack with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediaries between the people and their government, or the least relegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

THE TARIFF SHOULD BE REDUCED.

A sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer, under the present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property; of all who believe that the content, competence and comfort of the many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes, unfairly gathered, in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantee of our national progress; and of all who desire to see the product of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. The existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

PRIVATE INTERESTS CONTROL CONGRESS.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so prominently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive way with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fulness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealings should be waived. These ideas have been, unhappily, much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations not claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinates and postpones action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan interests, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS.
A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors from the denial to justice resulting therefrom has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.
Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than for homes of honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of Congress, many claims to public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed.
A plan in aid of Indian management is recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.
The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a post office building in the national capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.
Revisions of our pension laws could be easily made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant, but while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discriminations and popular demoralization.
Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted that a bill appropriating money for public improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained more local and private advantage than for public benefit.
These statements can be much emphasized by ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character, or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power, and yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country, and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with an unselfish purpose.

WHAT THE PEOPLE EXPECT.

Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing good, has given the American people a desire to require of those entrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all things to the public good. The devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of preserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subject of federal and local care and regulation is of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground.
Having undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide, let us follow the way it points out; let us hope it will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the public afforded. What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people.

(Concluded on Fourth page.)