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Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood

East Oregonian

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

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—BY THE—
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—AT—
PENDLETON, OREGON

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At last Ladysmith has been "relieved." Better late than never!

The Oregon farmer is paying eight to ten cents per bushel more to the ship owner than he has paid for some time. That is one of the blessings of war which the Oregon farmer does not appreciate.

The bill before congress to make Adjutant General Corbin a major general is meeting with vigorous criticism from many quarters. The bill has the ear marks of an effort to throw a sop to another favorite of the administration, as Corbin has nothing to recommend him for a major generalship.

Cecil Rhodes thinks the way the South African war started is a puzzle. Mr. Rhodes can rest assured of one plain fact. Had it not been for his influence with Joe Chamberlain, England's colonial secretary, the war would never have started. Cecil Rhodes' power is at the bottom of the war.

The Pacific Homestead is the name of a new farm paper just started at Salem by the Homestead Company, of which R. J. Hendricks, of the Salem Statesman, is manager. The first number is well gotten up, handsomely printed and illustrated. It promises to become a widely circulated paper. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

Congress proposes to give a subsidy to ship owners. The Oregon farmer is already giving a subsidy to some of them. The ship owners are not in need of any help from the government, and the proposition to give them a subsidy is only another scheme to build up an "infant industry," through which the favored few can pocket an unearned increment.

A few weeks ago William Goebel was assassinated in Kentucky in a most cold blooded way in broad daylight and yet little, if anything, has been done to bring the murderer or murderers to justice. Kentucky appears to have become dulled to the appeals of law and order, content with the protection afforded its citizens by the pistol and Bowie knife. Kentucky, in fact, appears to be short on school teachers and long on border ruffians and corrupt politicians.

The German emperor is already costing the German people $8,491,238 per annum for his personal, domestic and royal needs, and now he comes forward and asks that he be given $1,000,000 more per annum, as he finds he cannot make both ends meet with his present income. Those who do not earn that which they receive by fruitful and productive labor never know how to spend. They are invariably spendthrifts or misers, and in either instance a burden to their fellows and to society.

Much of the gravest of the so-called "colonial" problems that confront the government today is that in connection with Cuba. Trustworthy advices received from the island indicate that the aspiration among the people for independence is very general. Though it is admitted that great benefits have been derived from American rule the masses and their most influential leaders seem bent upon an experiment in complete autonomy, and they should be given every encouragement by the American people.

In a recent speech W. J. Bryan denounced the McKinley administration for exerting its influence in forcing the Puerto Rico tariff bill through congress, declaring the passage of that measure to be the first step in inaugurating and carrying out the imperial policy to which the administration has pledged itself. And Mr. Bryan could have added that its passage is another evidence of the influence of the great trusts with the administration, through Mark Hanna's relations with the president and his connection with the trusts. It is also another evidence that Mr. Hanna looks to the trusts to furnish the sinews of war for the presidential campaign this fall.

"William, the Wobbler" is the title now being applied to President McKinley, because of his vacillating attitude towards the Puerto Rico tariff bill. First, he was for free trade with the island, but he swerved around and was responsible for the passage of the bill through the house. Several congressmen say now they voted for the bill because of the president's influence upon them. There is a verse that runs something like this:

> The compass was happy once
> Until it took to lies;
> Said "True, which way shall I point?"
> Said "Truth, which way shall I point?"
> This caused its mind to spin a point,
> It was distracted in the chink,
> Considering how to run.

If the president continues to follow the dictation of Mark Hanna, as the moving spirit of the trusts, he will be very much in the condition of the centipede and he will not be able to "run" as president at all.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

The New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner in recent editorial utterances declare: "The day of democracy is at hand. The Kansas City convention will name the next President of the United States."

The Oregonian says editorially: "Has the republican party, through its representatives in congress, taken the contract to dig its own grave? In effect, it is working at that job with a wondrous, and even what Burke called a "quadrumanous," activity. Congress every day is making material for the democratic campaign."

The Washington correspondent of the Oregonian writes as follows: "Senator McBride, of Oregon, has some opposition. He is now the head of what are known as the Mitchell forces in Oregon, although his gold-standard proclivities make him stronger than Mitchell, and he is proposed by the anti-Mitchell faction. Mr. McBride is a candidate for reelection and thinks he will be returned."

The Portland Telegram, the evening edition of the Oregonian, says: "It was only a few months ago that Mr. McKinley, with unaccountable independence and courage, declared that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets. "But now behold the same Mr. KeKinley weakly if not wickedly consenting to abandon and forego "a plain duty" at the behest of the sugar trust.

B. E. Cook, jr., in discussing "Bryan's strength as a candidate" in the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, says:

In judging of the political strength of Mr. Bryan as a presidential candidate in the elections of 1896, the proper comparison is not with the high-water mark of the democratic party in 1892, but with the hopeless condition into which the party was plunged by the state elections of 1893, '94, and '95. In those elections the democracy not only lost every northern state, but they were also defeated in the southern states of Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Delaware. The state of New York gave republican majorities of over 100,000 in 1893, '94 and '95. Ohio went republican in all three years by an average majority of over 100,000. Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut were carried by the republicans in about the same proportions in those years.

Mr. Bryan, in 1896, standing upon the Chicago platform, lost no state that was democratic in 1893, 1894, or 1895, but gained for the democracy the states of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, North Carolina, Washington, Tennessee and Wyoming. He came within a few hundred votes of carrying Kentucky and California, the elections in both states being so close that one elector in each was counted for Mr. Bryan.

* * *

He reduced the republican majority in Indiana from 45,000 in 1894 to 18,000 in 1896, and in Ohio from 92,000 in 1895 to 47,000 in 1896. It may be said that Kansas has since been carried by the republicans, but Kansas went republican by 30,000 in 1894 and 80,000 in 1895, and yet Mr. Bryan carried it by 13,000 in 1896. In the other states gained by Mr. Bryan, he is stronger on the bimetallic issue than in 1896, as thousands of silver republicans in those states were then kept in line for the republican ticket by the assurance of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, and Senator Carter, that McKinley was a better silver man and could do more for silver than Mr. Bryan could.

* * *

At the last convention of the democracy, nearly one third of the delegates came away either to sulk through the campaign, or to actively aid in the election of Mr. McKinley. At the coming convention of the party Mr. Bryan will receive a unanimous and enthusiastic nomination, and the most hearty support till the day of election. I believe he will prove one of the strongest candidates ever chosen by the democracy.

"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."

The conviction prevails that mankind is continually changing. And this change is so rapid that it may be observed at first sight from year to year; yea, from hour to hour.

This is also true of external things. Fashions change like the moon. Like her, they alternate only to resume the same phases, though the periods are longer.

The human physiognomy also differs with each generation, because other hirsute forms and coiffures provide varying expressions.

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis!" once exclaimed Emperor Lothar I, who embodied his nation's wisdom in numerous proverbs. On the other hand, King Solomon said, "There is nothing new under the sun," and he is perhaps more in the right. Modern man wears a different hat and cane, takes his meals at different hours and rides in different vehicles than his forbears, but in all essential things he differs little from his ancestors in the Bronze Period or perhaps from those in the Rough Stone age.

* * *

Studying the most ancient historical documents of humanity, we encounter the same sentiments which are now moved in our hearts.

The same formal logic, the same law governing the association of ideas, govern all times like the construction of the members and organs of the body. The capacity of our understanding grows richer with the ages and corresponds more to the objective reality of things. Our knowledge also becomes greatly enlarged as the centuries advance. But what does all this signify over against the mighty preponderance of the fundamental instincts which appear indispensable?

Now, as to the comparatively small psychical development which we are enabled to trace in our research, how many individuals experience it in themselves? A very small minority. Despite compulsory school attendance, despite the fact that in civilized countries almost every mentally sound adult is able to read and write today, the psychical distance between a peasant of today and a New Guinea Papua, or the lake dweller, who was a contemporary of the siege of Troy, is perhaps less than that between a professor of mathematics and the above mentioned peasant.

Diving into the depths of humanity, one is astonished, often shocked by the ancient superstitions met with. One encounters the most absurd aboriginal conceptions, the same good and bad inclinations, the same theorisms and infantics, as fully alive as they were thousands of years ago. In the contemplation of it all one is inclined to define all evolution as a simple change of dress.

If now we ask the question, "In what particular things has the world changed most during the nineteenth century, and in what will they change most in the twentieth century?" we will receive some very antithetical replies from the modiste and the upholsterer on the one hand and from the philosopher and the anthropologist on the other. For the satisfaction of average curiosity, which is neither frivolous enough to dwell on fashion pictures nor profound enough to inquire into the cause of all phenomena, the modern historian would perhaps be the most competent informer. He, above all, would consider the change of external things and be able to explain the essential causes.

* * *

Our ancestors were deeply rooted plants. We are movable beings. And this notion is not confined to the intellectual upper ten thousand, but it is a condition with which the most ignorant proletarian and cattle herder have become identified.

Picture to yourselves the prodigious metamorphosis which this change of conditions has effected in the life of individuals! Our ancestors actually had a certain fear for that which was foreign and distant. It was akin to the awe which the fabulous unknown inspired. To go on a far journey was considered an audacity dared only by courageous souls. Emigration was looked upon as a wonderful adventure, something like the voyage of the Argonauts. Everybody permitted his fate to be determined by the accident of birth, and never thought for a moment that he could change it by choosing another region for his labors. He remained resigned on a soil of hunger, under an unbearable government, bound by social chains. He hardly ventured, driven by continuous illness, to undertake a journey of a few days as a creeping, sneaking pedestrian. Today no one suffers local inconvenience unless he is well compensated; otherwise he seeks better conditions in some other part of the world. The consciousness that he is free to go where he pleases and is therefore the lord of his own fate renders him proud and independent, intrepid and enterprising even on his native soil.

* * *

The greatest change which may be anticipated in the coming century is that of the relations between the sexes. Woman will be on a par with man in law and custom. The role of man as the protector and ruler of woman will be a thing of the past. He will have to sue for her love, faithfulness and confidence with different means than those used in the past.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

A Chicago woman married a man after a fifteen minutes acquaintance. She learned something from the experience. She now declares a woman can get into more trouble in a minute than they can get out within a lifetime.

An automobile operator, according to the rules laid down, must be able to use both hands and both feet. The man who attempts to guide one will discover there is great need for a cool head also.

The muscular strength of man has been studied by a German physician with a special dynamometer. From 10,000 separate experiments, he finds that the average healthy man reaches his maximum at the age of about 31 years; that he can lift 277 pounds without difficulty at 17; 317 pounds at 20; 400, at 31; 339, at 40; 328, at 50; and 246, at 70. Further tests showed negroes to be nearly as strong as whites.

Gorman of Maryland declares he has changed his mind and will support William J. Bryan for the presidency on the democratic ticket.

THE SUICIDE.

> Toil-worn, but trusting Zeno's staid belief,
> A soul went wailing from the world of grief;
> A wild hope led the way,
> Then suddenly—dismay!
> Lo, the old foe! was There—
> The duty, the despair!
> Nothing fled on angel's still only one escape
> From its old self into the angel shape.
>
> —Edwin Markham in Scribner's

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Going to bed to tumble and toss and dream; to pursue in vain the phantom sleep through long weary hours and rise to a new day unrested and unrefreshed. That is the way with many a woman, who is tormented by the aches and pains resulting from female weakness, and other diseases of the delicate organs of woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made to cure just such cases and it does what it was made for. It heals ulceration and inflammation, dries debilitating drains, cures female weakness, strengthens the body, soothes the nerves and enriches the blood. It gives lasting strength for the day and sound sleep for the night.

"For three years I suffered continually," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College St., Jacksonville, Ills. "I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. It built me up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pains and such distress every month. But now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine."

Biliousness is banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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Kidney Troubles of Women

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From Mrs. Caroline Samuel, 14 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write you a few lines to let you know how much good your Vegetable Compound has done me. It should be in every household. I suffered for years with very severe sick headaches and kidney troubles of long standing. Your medicine is my friend of friends. It is worth a dollar a drop."

From Mrs. Mary A. Hiple, North Manchester, Ind.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. Was obliged to pass urine every few minutes, and it would scald me so that I could scarcely sit, stand, or lie down. I tried several doctors, and also several patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, for I know it will do all and even more than it is recommended to do."

General Weakness of System

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have you to thank for my health and strength. I have taken your medicine for two years. Before I began its use I was so weak that after I had worked an hour in the morning I was obliged to lie down. I had fearful headaches, could not sleep, had palpitation of the heart, was always tired and suffered in many other ways. Now I am perfectly well and much stronger than I was ten years ago. I am fifty-three years old, and the mother of ten children. I never feel tired since taking your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. IMFELD, 509 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J.

Such letters as these prove that the medicine which overcomes the serious ills of women is

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