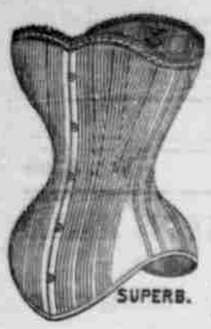

There is Nothing

That a man admires more than a ladies' pretty form; and a nicely fitting corset makes a shapely figure.

"P. N." Corsets

are the standard of excellence, both in fit and durability.

With every dollar purchase you get a guess for a gold watch given away on the first of May.

The Magnet Cash Store

Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood

East Oregonian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

—BY THE—

East Oregonian Publishing Company,

—AT—

PENDLETON, OREGON.

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy per year, by mail	$5 00
One copy six months, by mail	3 00
One copy per week, by carrier	25
Trial subscription	25
Single numbers	5

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Trial subscription	25
Single numbers	5

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy one year	$1 00
One copy six months	50
Trial subscription	25
Single copy	5

ADVERTISING RATES.

(Display Advertisements.)

One inch, or less, in Semi-Weekly per month	$1 00
One inch, or less, in Weekly per month	1 00
Two inches, or less, in Daily and Weekly per month	1 50
Over three inches, Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	75
Over three inches, Daily, per inch per month	1 00
Over three inches in Daily and Weekly, per inch per month	75
One inch, or less, in Weekly per month	1 00
Over three inches, in Weekly, per inch per month	75
Over three inches in Tuesday's issue of Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	75

Solid nonpareil advertisements in Semi-Weekly, Weekly and Daily, first insertion, per inch, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50c.

Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

Today, April 13, is an important day in the annals of American history, marking as it does, two great events, the birth of Thomas Jefferson and the beginning of the war of the rebellion.

President McKinley no longer sees his "plain duty" in relation to Puerto Rico. The protection theory is more precious than even justice to lately acquired American territory and the people thereof.

Above and beyond all, the American character is personal: the American is and should be responsible to himself. The American behind the plough, the American behind the counter, the American behind the gun, Americans everywhere, know that results depend upon the individual himself, and herein lies the strength of the American nation.

Governor Roosevelt of New York is reported to have recently remarked: "I wish to God we were out of the Philippines!" Why so? It was only a few months ago that Governor Roosevelt wrote for an eastern magazine a very interesting article on "A Strenuous Life" and judging from what he knew of the Philippines there is the place for just that kind of life. However, it may be that Governor Roosevelt has changed his mind. It is a fact that fools never change their minds, and Roosevelt is no fool.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer believes there will be a competing line of transportation down the Columbia by the "Fourth of July," as by that time the Central Navigation and Construction company will have its portage road in operation and boats on the upper and lower river. After that the work of building roads and railroads from the river to the wheat fields, stock ranches, mines and other productive interests in the Inland Empire will have to be considered.

The Portland Oregonian still continues its yarn that "Bryan is a far more dangerous man this year than he was in 1896." Yes, dangerous to plutocratic hopes to own and run the country in the interests of the idle rich and the privileged and manipulative classes. With Bryan in the presidential chair the people will have at least a hope that this can be made again a government of the people, by the people, for the people. The people have discovered that the republican party is in the tolls of the Money Devil and his kindred spirits.

The article on Jefferson, on this page of the East Oregonian today, is worth reading. Its perusal will somewhat recall that famous saying that "history repeats itself," and that Jefferson of 1800 is Bryan of 1900. To us, of course, Jefferson appears as a demi-god, and Bryan only as a man, but, in the main, the intent, desires and aspirations of the men are about the same, and the struggle is against privilege and aristocracy now as then.

"There is the moral of human tales;
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,
First freedom, and then glory—when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last.
And history, with all her volumes vast,
Hath but one page."

Today, April 13, is Jefferson's birthday, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party and the author of the Declaration of Independence, which some republicans think the nation has outgrown. There never was a time when the principles of the Declaration of Independence were not less in evidence in the affairs of the American public than they are today. In all parts of the land the doctrine that "men are created equal" and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is being denied by men prominent in public and private life. Combinations of capital are interfering with the "inalienable rights to life, liberty and happiness" of our citizens, without being called to account for their evil doings by the government at Washington or a republican congress. One hundred and fifty seven years ago today the great Jefferson was born, and it well becomes those who believe in the great doctrines he enunciated to recall his manly virtues and to resolve to uphold his teachings and thus strengthen the hands of the party he founded, in its work of sustaining American institutions, which are the product of his hand and brain more than that of any other one man.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Thomas Jefferson gave immortal form to the principles of our revolution of 1776 and he embodied in his own aspirations the popular ideals of the equally significant internal "revolution" of 1800 marked by his election to the presidency.

These are the two great facts that stand out bold and clear against his 80 years of varied activity. Lee or Adams might have penned a stately declaration of independence, but neither of them could have made the document speak that eloquent and inspiring faith which was to "to shape the destinies of the Western world" and "to elevate mankind to freedom;" nor in the next generation was there any other great figure to stand forth at once the peoples and the statesman—general of democracy and Americanism against the aristocratic, pessimistic, Europeanizing proclivities of the mass of intellectual leaders in that day.

Like Jackson and Lincoln later, he stands for a new type—this first American. His engaging personality is not to be portrayed by bald strokes—only by delicate pencillings. These fine shadings of character seemed of course to hostile critics to imply hypocrisy or weakness, and he was necessarily misunderstood by his adversaries—this intellectual aristocrat and apostle of social democracy; this theorist of wildest ideals, but most astute politician upon all immediate practical problems; this shy man, averse to conflict, but a popular dictator! Naturally federalist pamphleteers found much to cry out at, even had they not descended to that mire of filth and falsehood with which the silent Jefferson was bespattered as is never any public man in our better-mannered area. In person Jefferson was tall—6 feet 2½ inches—of vigorous but loose-jointed frame, with sandy hair and irregular, freckled, sunny face. He was an athletic, reckless horseman, the friend of science and philosophy, an enthusiastic farmer, a man of universal interests, the valued correspondent of the most famous savants of Europe. It is not hard to picture him, by the description of contemporaries, sitting jumped up on one hip, with neglected dress and slippers down at the heel, talking incessantly with rambling charm, or with methodical industry with his ready pen recording minutest weather details, drawing up a neat table to show the dates of the appearance of 37 selected vegetables in the Washington markets during his residence there, reporting judicial decisions, devising rules for parliamentary procedure, directing with gentlest suggestion the politics of a distant state, discussing with French or English celebrity the latest discovery in science or inditing some other form of that voluminous and delightful correspondence which well earns for the author the title of the greatest American letter-writer.

* * *

Jefferson was born in 1743 upon the estate to which he was to give the name Monticello (little mountain.) The earliest American Jefferson, of the English yeoman class, sat in the first representative assembly upon this continent in 1619; and on his mother's side Jefferson was descended from one of the proudest cavalier families. His education at William and Mary college was as good as America afforded. Though still young, he practiced law with emblem success and was rapidly augmenting his private fortune when he was called into public service which was to occupy his next 40 years.

* * *

Already in 1765 the youth of 22 had listened with ardent sympathy from the doorway while his older friend, Henry, in that most bloody debate, as Jefferson styled it, against "all the elements of the aristocracy," "rang the alarm bell for the continent." Four years later Jefferson himself appears in the assembly, and when that body is shortly dissolved, because of its generous protest against England's treatment of Massachusetts, he is one of the deputies who assemble at the Raleigh tavern under the lead of Washington to form that early non-importation league. In 1773 he was named upon the first Virginia inter-colonial correspondence committee, when his colony inaugurated that most important plan for united action. During the next two stormy years we see him drafting important state papers, chairman of the committee of safety for his county, and delegate to the various revolutionary provincial conventions, until in 1775 he appears at Philadelphia as a member of the second continental congress.

* * *

The next year Jefferson is back in the Virignia assembly. He had written to Franklin regarding the new state constitution that "the people seem to have laid aside monarchical and taken up republican government with as much ease as would have attended their throwing off an old and putting on a new suit of clothes." But the change was not yet realized or completed, and during 1777-8, in all the turmoil of war, Virginia was to have an internal social revolution of her own by legislation. The contest was only less bitter than that in the field, and Jefferson's work might easily have filled out the fame of a smaller man. He was the acknowledged and almost sole leader of the radical reform party, which finally swept away the church establishment with every check upon religious freedom, the old semi-feudal aristocracy with its bulwarks of entail and primogeniture, and the complex barbarities of the old legal system, for a marvelously simple, compact, human code. Jefferson's victory Americanized Virginia and consolidated in that state the democratic party he was soon to organize for the nation at large.

His aims were even more generous and far-reaching than these great results. The effort to provide for gradual emancipation was poorly rewarded by the restriction actually secured upon further importation of slaves into the state; and the noble attempt to establish a complete state system of education from primary schools to university, too far in advance of the age for any part of America then, bore no fruit on the unfavorable soil of Virginia, though Jefferson was to recur to the dream eagerly in the leisure of his latest years.

From this congenial work Jefferson was called to serve as governor for the two terms 1779, 1780. It was to be a distressing period for the state. Virginia had generously drained herself of men, horses and arms for the distant continental armies. Now, naked and defenseless, she was herself cruelly and repeatedly harried by Arnold and Tarleton. Under such conditions, the governor of course received much unmerited censure; but, however good and courageous, Jefferson certainly lacked the decisive energy and intuitive insight of a commander-in-chief, and this part of his life justly caused him deep chagrin. At the same time he was assailed by private griefs. His property was ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed by British troopers; his only son, an infant, died just after the family flight, and soon afterward his wife fell into that long and fatal illness in which Jefferson nursed her with touching and loving care.

* * *

In 1783 Jefferson is again in the congress of the confederation. In these few months he secured for us our sensible decimal money notation, though his plan for a complete metric system of weights and measures unfortunately failed then and afterward; and he had the gratification of presenting to congress Virginia's noble session of her imperial domain north of the Ohio. Fitly, too—and the most important event of the second term in congress—it fell to Jefferson to prepare the first ordinance for the organization of this new national territory, which was to be the model for the later more famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and, indeed, for all our subsequent territorial organizations.

Strangely suggestive to see Jefferson, soon to be the founder of the great democratic party, already in 1784, in this first attempt to restrict the area of slavery, anticipating the platform upon which was to rise the rival republican party 70 years later!

* * *

The next year he began his residence at Paris as American minister. French thought and doctrinaire influence, already strong with him, no doubt now secured a firmer hold, but his devoted admiration of France by no means weakened his patriotism. He urged Monroe to come to France, because it will make you adore your own country, its soil, climate, equality, liberty, laws, people and manners," and he predicted that, though many Europeans would settle in America, no man living would see an American seek a home in Europe. He watched the early stages of the French revolution with keenest interest, and, while irreproachably preserving the neutrality of a foreign minister, he was in private the valued adviser of Lafayette and other ardent reformers, whose unpractical plans he not infrequently helped to moderate.

In 1790 he returned to America and became Washington's secretary of state. The next few years are given to the incessant contest with Hamilton, in the cabinet and out of it. Jefferson was, on the whole, outgeneraled at first, very happily, by the superior organizing genius and financial skill of his adversary, until the federalists had had time to accomplish their indispensable consolidating work, but all the time he was building up with infinite skill and foresight the new party of the plain people which was soon to triumph—equally happily—in his election to the presidency.

* * *

No doubt much chaff mingled with Jefferson's sounder political doctrine. His fantastic aversion to titles like "honorable" and to "monarchic" celebrations of February 22 (he kept his own birthday secret); it was his idea that all public debt and legislation should expire with the enacting generation; his dread of strong government led him to draw the Kentucky resolutions. He had large hopes for mankind and for America as "the world's best hope"—a creative faith which contrasted so fortunately with the despair of the federalists, to whose short sight their countrymen's ideals appeared only sordid and mean—and certainly the victory of 1800, as has been justly said, does mark the resumption of the progress toward democracy and Americanization which had been interrupted the preceding 12 years.

* * *

The purchase of Louisiana completed Jefferson's popularity. In the darkest days of the revolution he had encouraged Clark's heroic invasion of the British northwest, and his one satisfactory act as war governor had been the holding and organizing the territory so conquered. He had already taken keen interest also in the exploration of the then distant Oregon country, and it was poetically right that this new territory, doubling the national area, should be acquired by the man who, more than any statesman of the day, had enthusiastic faith in the West and in our expansion over the continent.

The long public career seemed about to close in a blaze of glory. Opposition at home was silenced or annihilated, but clouds of humiliation were gathering from Europe. England and Napoleon, again at war, were each bent upon drawing the new republic in train. Jefferson, with his pacific disposition and his ideal of peace for the American continent, clung to neutrality even after his country became common sport of the two arrogant robbers. The failure as war governor was repeated on a larger scale, and Jefferson sadly escaped in 1809 from the disgraceful failure of his foreign policy to his retreat at Monticello for the rest of his days. But his weakness was forgotten; his old popularity revived—to the pitch of popular idolatry—and lasted to his death, on the 50th anniversary of the declaration of independence. His epitaph, at his request, mentioned with the authorship of that great document only that he established religious freedom in his state and founded the university of Virginia. History adds the grander dictom of his biographer—"If America is right, Thomas Jefferson was right."

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.

Dr. Shilohs Cough and Consumption Cure

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine ever known to science; a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a *fact* which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. In United States and Canada 25c., 50c. and $1.00, and in England 1s. 9d. 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
S. C. WELLS & CO.
LEROY, N.Y.
TORONTO, CAN.

For sale by Tallman & Co., Druggists.

H. Kopittke

For Ice,
Wood,
Brick,
Sand.

Wholesale agent for Schlitz Milwaukee Beer in bottles and on draught.

....Telephone 5

Pilsner Beer....

The Best Beer in Pendleton. Ask for it. You will like it.

Pilsner Beer

Never causes Headache nor Dizziness.

Schultz Brewing Co.

Opposite O. R. & N. Round House.

Clean Bread

Can't be made by foul hands and clean, pure blood can't be made by a foul stomach. The blood is made by the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

When these are diseased they contaminate every drop of blood made from the food they act upon, and this contamination is carried through the whole body. It may settle in the liver, kidneys, heart or lungs but the root of the disease is in the stomach. Cure the stomach and you cure the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition perfectly and permanently. It purifies the blood, and so by curing the cause of disease, cures many forms of disease in organs remote from the stomach.

"For the past sixteen years I have had torpid liver and indigestion and tried many doctors and patent medicines but I could not get a cure," writes Mrs. Simeon Suggs, of Clyde, Sabine Parish, La. "Three months ago I thought I would try Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I got six bottles of each and I received a good result in a week, and to-day I am cured sound and well. The symptoms were coated tongue, specks before the eyes, disposed to be cross and irritable, foul stomach, bad taste in the mouth, tired feeling, a feeling of dread or fear, headache, yellow skin, etc. These symptoms did not all appear at once. If sufferers from such troubles will take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' as directed in pamphlets wrapping bottles, they will bring back the bloom of life as it did with me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

The largest stock of Saddlery, Harness, Tents, Wagon Covers and all kinds of Canvas is kept by

Joseph Ell

The Leading Manufacturer, who occupies more floor room than all the other harness shops in Pendleton and Umatilla County together.

For.....

Garden Seeds in bulk,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes,
Garden Shovels and Spades,
Garden Tools of all kinds,
Water Hose at all prices,
Building Materials, all kinds.
See

Taylor, the Hardware Man

721 Main Street

The Cut Prices

On Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes are still on at the Pendleton Shoe Store. High Grade Shoes at Little Prices.

PENDLETON SHOE STORE

J. KLEIN, Proprietor.

623 Main Street. Look for Golden Shoe Sign

Pendleton Planing Mill & Lumber Yard

R. FORSTER, Proprietor.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Posts.

And All Kinds of Building Material.

Orders for mill work promptly executed.
Furnishes plans and estimates and guarantees cost of construction.

THE Crescent

THE MOST POPULAR WHEEL.

Men's Wheels	$25 and $35
Ladies Wheels	$26 and $35
Boys' or Girls'	$25
Chainless	$60

Another consignment of the $25 and $26 Wheels just received.

CRESCENT AGENCY East Oregonian Building

Babbitt Metal. LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES

For Sale by the East Oregonian Pub. Co.

You Can Get—

The Celebrated Pilsner beer

in bottles, delivered to any part of city, at

$1.50 per Dozen.

Bottled by Geo. J. Pottner

Just Received GROCERIES

Two Carloads
Furniture,
Go-Carts,
Baby Carriages,
Window Shades and Fixtures,
Lace Curtains,
Portieres.

See our stock before you buy.

Baker & Folsom

The Complete House Furnishers, Main St., next to Postoffice

Telephone Livery Stable

Under New Management.

Fashionable Rigs at Low Rates. The Best Turnouts in the City. Special attention given to boarding horses.

S. F. Hays, Prop.

Opposite Court House. Telephone No. 38

Biggest Stock
Lowest Prices

A complete line of Fresh Vegetables always on hand.

R. MARTIN

MONEY

At 7 Per Cent.

Will loan on improved city property or will furnish money to build with. Repayable in installments. No commissions.

FRANK B. CLOPTON

809 Main Street

Agent for the Equitable Savings & Loan Association.

The East Oregonian is Eastern Oregon's representative paper. It leads, and the people appreciate it and show it by their liberal patronage. It is the advertising medium of this section.

O.R.&N.

DEPART. PORT	TIME SCHEDULE FROM PENDLETON	ARRIVE FROM
Fast Mail 8:05 a. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Fort Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East, via Oregon Short Line.	Fast Mail 7:35 a. m.
Spokane Flyer 4:50 p. m.	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East, via Great Northern.	Spokane Flyer 2:35 p. m.
Fast Mail 5:40 p. m.	Portland and San Francisco.	Fast Mail 4:35 p. m.
[illegible]	Ocean Steamship From Portland For San Francisco— Every five days.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Columbia River Steamers To Astoria and Way Landings.	[illegible] ex. Sunday
Leaves Depot 1:20 p. m.	Spokane Flyer. Departs to Lewiston	Arr. Lewiston Daily 7:30 a. m.

Stage leaves Pendleton for Walla Walla daily except Sunday at 2 p. m. Arrives 9:30 a. m.

For full information apply or write to

V. T. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

F. F. MANSLEY, Agent, Pendleton.

Take the...

Washington & Columbia River Railway

For Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe, Omaha, and

All Points East and South

PORTLAND and points on the Sound.

Arrives at [illegible] a. m. except on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10:05 a. m.
Departs daily except Sunday at 5:00 p. m.
For information regarding rates and accommodations call on or address

W. ADAMS, Agent, Pendleton, Oregon.

R. B. CALDWELHEAD, G. P. A., Walla Walla, Wash.

Prints the News!
The East Oregonian
Only 15c a week by Carrier.

ATTORNEYS.

H. J. BEAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Savings Bank Building, upstairs.

CARTER & RALEY, ATTORNEYS AT Law. Office in Savings Bank Building.

T. G. HAILEY, LAWYER. OFFICE IN Judd Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

JAMES A. FEE, LAW OFFICE IN JUDD Building.

H. E. COLLIER, LAWYER, ROOM 17, Association Building.

THOS. FITZGERALD, ATTORNEY AT Law. Office in Association Block.

N. BERKELEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Association Block.

E. D. BOYD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 111 Court st.

S. A. NEWBERRY, ATTORNEY AT Law. Room 15, Association Building.

J. T. HINKLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Association Block, Pendleton, Oregon.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. G. COLE (Tel 77.) Office in Pendleton Savings Bank. Hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.; Hospital on West Webb St. Hours, 7 to 10 a. m.; 6 to 9 p. m.

F. W. VINCENT, M. D. OFFICE REAR of First National Bank. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. C. J. SMITH, OFFICE OVER PENDLETON Savings Bank. Telephone 31, residence telephone 2.

H. S. GARFIELD, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office in Judd Building.

DENTISTS.

E. A. VAUGHAN, DENTIST. OFFICE in Judd Building.

A. L. PEATIE, D. D. S. OFFICE OVER Savings Bank. Gas administered.

E. A. MANN, DENTIST, IN ASSOCIATION Block, over F. B. Clopton's office.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

T. F. HOWARD, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, makes complete and reliable plans for buildings in the city or country. Room 17, Judd building.

BANKS AND BROKERS.

THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK, Pendleton, Oregon. Organized March 1, 1889; capital, $50,000. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange bought and sold on all principal points. Special attention given to collections. W. J. Furnish, president; J. N. Teal, vice-president; T. J. Morris, cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENA, Oregon. Capital, $50,000; surplus, $7,500. Interest on time deposits. Deals in foreign and domestic exchange. Collections promptly attended to. Henry C. Adams, president; Hugh McArthur, vice-president; E. L. Barnett, cashier; L. W. Barnett, assistant cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLETON, Oregon. Capital, $100,000. Transacts a general banking business. Exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on Chicago, San Francisco, New York and principal points in the Northwest. Drafts drawn on China, Japan and Europe. Makes collections on reasonable terms. Levi Ankeny, president; M. Barub, vice-president; C. E. Wade, cashier; H. C. Guernsey, assistant cashier.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING ANIMAL has been taken up by the City Marshal and will be sold at the expiration of ten days for costs and expenses:

One brown horse branded H on both shoulders, about 8 years old, weight about 1300 pounds.

Dated April 12, 1900.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.

Subscribers to Magazines

IF YOU WANT TO SUBSCRIBE for magazines or newspapers in the United States or Europe, remit, by postal note, check or money order, and send to the EAST OREGONIAN the net publishers' price of the publication you desire, and we will have it sent to you and assume all risk of the mone being lost in the mails. It will save you both trouble and risk. If you are a subscriber to the EAST OREGONIAN, in remitting you can deduct ten per cent from the publishers' price. Address EAST OREGONIAN PUB CO., Pendleton, Oregon.