

Table with 3 columns: DEPART FOR, From Schedule, ARRIVE FROM. Lists train routes and schedules.

Mixed train leaves Pendleton for Walla, Walla daily except Sunday at 2 p. m. Arrives Walla at 10:30 a. m. For full information apply or write to H. H. HULLBERT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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 8:15 a. m. except on Wednesdays and Fridays. Leaves at 8:30 a. m.

Print the News! The East Oregonian Only five a week to carry.

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

PHYSICIANS. DR. W. G. COLE, Office in Pendleton at First National Bank. Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m.

DENTISTS. E. A. VAUGHAN, DENTIST, Office in Judd Building.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. T. F. HOWARD, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, permanent, makes complete plans for buildings in the city or elsewhere, about 10 years old, weight about 1000 lbs.

BANKS AND BROKERS. THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK, Pendleton, Oregon. Organized March 10, 1900. Capital, \$20,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLETON, Oregon. Capital, \$20,000. Surplus, \$10,000. Total assets, \$30,000.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING... (Notice regarding lost property and rewards)

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THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE... (Notice regarding newspaper subscription and advertising)

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

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

Oregon Lumber Yard... SELLS... Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Building Paper, Tar Paper, Mouldings, Pickets, Lime and Cement, Brick and Sand, Sash and Doors, Screen Doors & Windows, Terra Cotta Pipe. Borie & Light, Prop's Alta St. opp. Court House

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Scientific American. A handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. MUNN & Co 36 Broadway, New York

THE CITY... Livery, Feed and Sale Stables... CHRIS SIMPSON - Proprietor Everything New. New Horses, New Rigs. Best rigs and teams in the city. Boarders given the best attention. Service any hour of the night Telephone No. 7. House Cleaning Time is Here.... Do you wish to exchange old furniture for new? Do you want a good carpet or matting? I carry a complete line, including all varieties and grades, and sell them at bottom prices. V. STROBLE Wheeler Building, Court Street

Joseph Ell... 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 big stores in Pendleton and Umatilla County together.

French Restaurant... In connection with... LaFontaine Hotel... Best Meals in the City. Open Day and Night. Gus LaFontaine - Prop. Switzer Building, Main St. Subscribers to Magazines... IF YOU WANT TO SUBSCRIBE for magazines or newspapers in the United States or Europe, remit by postal note, check or draft to the East Oregonian, at the lowest publisher's price of the publication. We will mail you and assume all risk of the loss of the money. If you are a subscriber to the EAST OREGONIAN, in remitting your subscription fee per year from the publisher's office, address EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Pendleton, Oregon.

money and never handled the alcohol. But Oraki Motu trusts to the bias of the judge and expects a decision in his favor. What security is there for outside investment in Japan where the courts will commence such illegal and dishonest proceedings?

Assaults of foreigners by natives, Mr. Bergen says, are of the commonest occurrence. Those attacked are usually ladies or gentlemen of the best class of Americans or Europeans; quiet, industrious, reputable merchants, business men; and the most committing the offense are often, if not most frequently, of the class of merchants or shikoku. "There is at present absolutely no safety for a foreigner in Japan, and ladies especially are liable to be written laws enforced and in broad daylight. It is one of the questions to obtain redress." The traditional right of parents to sell their daughters for immoral purposes seems an irradicable custom, and continues despite the new constitution. The courts have refused to take any action against women who have proved to be rescued from such degrading bondage. The great mistake, according to Mr. Bergen, was the failure of the treaty powers to make proper investigation of the new codes before signing the treaties. Japan mostly copied institutions or gave high sounding civilized names to innovations the scope of which not 1 per cent of its people understood. The emperor and a few of his supporters, such as the Marquis Ito, may earnestly wish to see the written laws enforced and the new constitution applied, but the vast majority of the people do not understand them and continue according to the old traditions.

In presenting these facts about Japan Mr. Bergen has performed a distinguished service to Americans and other foreigners. There has been a quite general impression that Japan, under its new conditions, offered a peculiarly attractive field for investment; that its people had taken readily to the changed order, and that foreigners not only were wanted there but that they would be warmly welcomed. But Mr. Bergen has given another view of the case which will cause intending investors to pause until the Japanese field has been more thoroughly investigated. If the solemn pledge of treaties has had no effect upon the natives, in general perhaps a sharp brush with such a nation as Russia might persuade the Japanese that laws are made to be enforced, that their immoral traditions and customs will not be tolerated and that the rights of foreigners must be respected.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All cures remain the same. It is safe, sure, K. W. Grove's signature is on each box. J. M. Dillard, aged 68, a pioneer of the Empire Valley, died at his home in Dillard Monday. He had been in poor health for some time. Wednesday he was stricken with paralysis which finally caused his death. He left a widow, two daughters and two sons.

Safe. The little child is safe from ordinary dangers in the care of the faithful dog. But neither the dog's fidelity, nor the mother's love can guard a child from those invisible foes that lurk in air, water and food—the germs of disease. Children need to be specially watched and cared for. When there is loss of appetite, lassitude and listlessness in a child, an attempt should be made to follow the appetite and rally the spirits. In Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery parents have found an invaluable medicine for children. Its purely vegetable character and absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics commend it to every thoughtful person. It is pleasant to the taste, unifies the food oils and emulsifies them for children's use. "Golden Medical Discovery" makes pure blood and sound flesh, and absolutely eliminates from the system the poisons which feed disease. Mrs. Rita Gardner of Waterville, Middlesex Co., N. H., whose daughter suffered from muscular wasting and emaciation, writes: "My little child has been suffering from muscular wasting and emaciation for several years. I have tried all the doctors and all the medicines, but nothing has done her any good. I have seen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the drug stores, and I have bought some. I have given it to her and she is well. We think it is the best medicine we have ever used for our children."

Dr. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. This is beyond question the most successful cough medicine ever known to cure the most stubborn coughs. It cures whooping cough, croup, and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on guarantee. It cures all other medicine that you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. In United States and Canada, 50c and \$1.00, and in England, 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. SOLE PROPRIETORS S.C. WELLS & CO. LEROY, N.Y. TORONTO, CAN. For sale by Tallman & Co., Druggists. Nasal CATARRH In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures itching and sneezing, and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and complete. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large tin, 50 cents; small tin, 25 cents; by mail, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 90 Warren Street, New York.

There is Nothing That a man desires 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. SUPERB. The Magnet Cash Store Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood

and imperialism have thrown down the gauntlet. It is to be seen that the American people will do regarding the defiance. And now the low-browed and coarse-spirited Daily Chronicle has taken up the plutocratic cry that Bryan is a more dangerous man in 1900 than he was in 1896, for the reason that he persists in putting the man before the dollar and thus "threatens property" and those who own property. In one sense, to some people, Bryan is really a more dangerous man in 1900 than in 1896, because he is better understood by the people, the masses have more confidence in him and he stands an excellent chance of election, whereas the classes and their organs howl that he is "more dangerous."

GLOOMY VIEW OF JAPAN. It is less than a year ago since the Japanese, in their poetic enthusiasm, celebrated what they called the coming of age of their country. For twenty-three years the Flowery Kingdom had been clamoring for admission into the circle of full self-governing nations and the consequent abolishment of extra-territorial privileges enjoyed by foreign residents. But it was not until 1894, when Lord Salisbury signed the revised treaty with Japan, that the other treaty powers fell into line. Five years later the most ardent desire of the Japanese was fulfilled. There was widespread rejoicing throughout the kingdom; all classes seemed persuaded that the new era would prove golden with opportunity and achievements. Only the comparatively few foreign residents who were so situated that they could not well leave the country had misgivings and feared for the future under the new order of things. It may be too soon to judge the use the Japanese may make of their full independence but it cannot fail to be instructive to listen to testimony which, showing present conditions, may enable outsiders to make some reasonably possible forecasts.

In the current Review of Reviews, E. Van Bergen, writing on "Japan's New Era," does not hesitate to say that the revised treaties and consequent freedom from consular supervision were not only a grave mistake, but a crime against Japan's progress. Mr. Bergen maintains that the treaty-making powers acted in the matter with too much haste. They took the assurance of Japan that a written code had been adopted, and had been in force a year, too much for granted. It should have been a duty to examine the codes to see how far they were likely to cover the new conditions. Had this been done the discovery must have followed that while they might suit a Christian nation, from which they had been copied, it would have been ridiculous to expect an essentially oriental people to obey them. Even now, when less than a year of the new era has passed, these codes have been quietly ignored, and Mr. Bergen believes they will be amended until not a shred of the original is left. The new codes, which, if enforced, would have given protection to foreign residents and interests, thus stand worse than a dead letter. They are ignored by the courts whenever the interests of a Japanese and a foreigner clash; and the traditional hatred of the natives for everything foreign seems as active for everything foreign seems as active beyond the control of the local authorities as it is past that of resident consuls.

In view of such conditions there is now interest to Americans, as well as to the other treaty powers, in the present mounting attitude of Russia and the imminence of a serious clash between that country and Japan; but Americans are particularly interested. Japan has shown in marked degree a desire for the investment of American capital to aid in the development of its resources. But American capital has all the confidence of the typical Scotchman. It is ready for investment, but it wants assurance of permanency and security as well as profit; and if Mr. Bergen's indictment be correct—and he is not higgledy in presenting facts—Japan, in the circumstances, cannot offer the first two essentials. With an anti-foreign spirit predominant among the Japanese; with judges paid smaller salaries than the earnings of an industrious jurist; with a traditional hatred of the foreigner; with widespread contempt for imperial receipts; and with complete disregard of the written codes upon which the new treaties were based, what American capitalist is going to run the obvious risks involved, even where prospect of large profit is alluring?

One or two of the facts given by Mr. Bergen may be mentioned to show what small heed is paid either to the written laws or the rights of foreigners. In 1899 the English third officer of a Japanese mail steamer was attacked in his cabin by the quartermaster of a Japanese duma and had him arrested. The quartermaster retained by having the Englishman arrested. The court released the native on his own recognizance, but kept the Englishman confined sixty-eight days, and ended by sentencing him to six months of rigorous imprisonment. Emboldened by this evident miscarriage of justice, a Japanese merchant named Oraki Motu brought suit against the old and highly respected firm of Worth & Co. of Yokohama, asking for the restitution of 10,000 cases of alcohol deposited with the firm as security for a loan of 132,700 yen. The firm does not even know this man, never lent him any

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The republican leaders in the Puerto Rican matter were long on promises but short on performance. Why not fence in Puerto Rico and make it the national poor house. A good start has already been made in that direction. Those who wish to vote in the presidential election in November will have to register prior to May 15. The Oregon registry law furnishes no opportunity to register for the November election after the books are closed on the 15th of next month. All the politicians at the national capital are reported to be talking about the vice-presidency and who shall be elected to fill it. The talk is about one party about as much as the other, it being a singular circumstance that both republicans and democrats know who their candidate for president is going to be, but neither has the slightest notion as to who is to be the second man on either ticket.

Admiral Dewey will visit Chicago on May 1, the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay. The greeting given him will be less warmer because of his recent announcement that he was a candidate for the nomination for president, but Chicago is making much effort and sparing no expense to honor George Dewey, an admiral of the American navy, forgetting for the time that he is a man with a political heel in his bonnet.

William Smith, on the democratic ticket for congress from the second district, is a lawyer by profession, a man of ability, and has it in him to make a good congressman for the people. Mr. Smith was for several years the head of an Episcopal school for boys at the Cove, in Union county, and went from there to Baker City to engage in the practice of law. He is an educated, forceful, earnest man at all times, and if he were well known throughout the district would be certain of election. He was a member of the legislature at its last session, and, as one of the minority in that body, made an excellent record as the representative of his people.

The Puerto Rican bill, now a law by act of a republican president and a republican congress, cuts the Puerto Ricans off from the markets of the world, and at the same time erects a barrier between their markets and ours, between our markets and theirs, imposes taxes upon them without their consent, and imposes upon them a government to be chosen by the president in Washington—and as the New York World so pointedly says: "A government made the more absurd by a hypocritical provision for a powerless 'representative' lower house, all of whose acts are subject to veto by the carpet-bag creature and also to annulment by congress. And to consummate this political slavery the constitution of the republic itself has been overridden. On the day that President McKinley signed the Puerto Rican tariff bill and it became a law, just one hundred and thirty-five years, one month and fifteen days before the British parliament passed an act for the taxation of the American colonies, the money thus raised to be expended in and upon the colonies themselves. The whole world knows what followed. The New York World deems it that by the bidding of William McKinley a congress of the republic has drawn across the shield of representative government the black bar sinister of tyranny and spat upon the graves of those who died on the battlefields of liberty from Lexington to Yorktown, and that by passing this law Privilege, Militarism