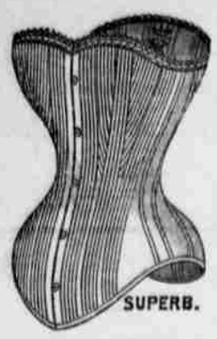

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That a man admires more than a ladies' pretty form; and a nicely fitting corset makes a shapely figure.

"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.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
—BY THE—
East Oregonian Publishing Company,
PENDLETON, —AT— OREGON.

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy per year, by mail	$6 00
One copy six months, by mail	3 25
One copy per week, by carrier	15
Trial subscription	25
Single numbers	05

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy, one year	$3 00
One copy six months	1 75
Trial subscription	25
Single numbers	05

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year	$1 50
One copy six months	75
Trial subscription	25
Single copy	05

ADVERTISING RATES:
(Display Advertisements.)

One inch, or less, in Semi-Weekly per month	$1 00
One inch, or less, in daily 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	1 25
Over three inches, Daily, per inch per month	1 00
Over three inches, in Daily and Weekly, per inch per month	2 50
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Over three inches, in Weekly, per inch per month	1 00
Over three inches, in Tuesday's issue of Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	75

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Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

Now that Clark of Montana is to be denied a seat in the United States senate, the rumor that Quay is to be admitted to a seat in that body becomes interesting. If Quay is admitted it will be a plain case of partisan action to avoid the disgrace that Quay could bring upon the senate by telling what he knows of that body, as he might be inclined to do if he is disappointed by the members thereof, who are tarred with the same stick that he is.

The "democratic leaders" that were "unhorsed" four years ago are now trying to push William J. Bryan out of the saddle, which he won by true worth, pluck and hard work. In the democratic party the laborer should be worthy of his hire. Bryan has certainly raised the democratic party from the low level of the party of the few and made it really the party of the many. For that work he is entitled to the leadership, which he has won fairly and squarely.

Some of the best officials that Umatilla county has ever had have come from the East End of the county. But none of them have made a better record in office, or stand better out of office, than James W. Maloney, who until two years ago made his home in Athena. Mr. Maloney is a candidate at this time for re-election. He has made an excellent recorder, is courteous and accommodating at all times and ever at his post of duty during office hours. His popularity is an evidence that his faithful services are appreciated.

At or near Astoria a few days ago two small boys went on the river in a small boat and were drowned, this discovery being made when the boat was found bottom side up. Now a woman comes forward and says that she saw two boys clinging to an overturned boat, drifting down the river. Her first thought was that it might be her own boys, and without giving any alarm she ran to her own home to see if they were there, and there found them. This was such a relief that she forgot to mention what she had seen until the announcement was made that the body of one of the boys had been recovered. For unadulterated selfishness and stupidity this action excels anything within the memory of man. If she was taken out and drowned her sons would be relieved from a relationship that promises to be embarrassing. Even a dog would have greater "presence of mind," more comprehension of the value of these human lives than this Astoria woman is reported to have displayed on this occasion!

Turkey is supposed to owe some American missionaries $100,000. Uncle Sam has turned collector and undertaken to make Turkey pay. In order that he may be successful, he threatens to inflict all kinds of punishment on the Turk, if he does not put up. When one man owes another he can get his due in peaceable and lawful ways, but not by exercise of superior force. It should be the same in the case of nations. This business of taking a shotgun and going around to a man's house to make him pungle is no longer countenanced among civilized people, and the same treatment should hold among civilized nations. If the Turk won't pay, Uncle Sam should politely inform the Turkish minister to leave Washington, call his own minister home from Constantinople and hereafter refuse to treat him as his equal in honor and respectability. But to go to war over a paltry $100,000 should be below the dignity of a heathen, let alone a Christian, such as Uncle Sam professes to be. In this connection it might be remarked that if all laws for the collection of both public and private debts were abolished it would have a tendency to make the volume of debts less voluminous and do much to promote peace and a higher standard of public and personal honor. The fact is, that we have gone too far in the use of force to make men do what they would not have cause to do if the state would cease meddling in private affairs. Why should the state attempt to make Tom pay Dick when it did not make Dick trust Tom? In other words, delegislation would be more fruitful of good than legislation, and a great deal less expensive, to those who perform the world's work, and thereby carry the burden of government and subsistence.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

The oppressions to which the American people are subjected by the powerful combinations commonly called "trusts," have been effectively demonstrated. The evil is universally acknowledged by members of all parties, republicans as much as democrats or populists. The real and only question is the ancient one: "What are you going to do about it?"

The very foundation principle of these trust combinations is restrictions. Probably on the theory that fire must always be fought with fire, every effort thus far made by legislatures, to destroy the power of so-called trusts, has been in the form of still further restrictions. One restriction is piled upon another, and still a third upon both; and in this way it is somehow hoped that liberty will be established by multiplying restraints upon liberty. The commerce and trade of the country are tied up with chains by the trust monopolies; and then congress and the legislatures seek to nullify the effect of these chains by chaining the chains. It is seriously proposed to restore free competition by prohibiting trust combinations from entering into a competition. Laws have been passed for the avowed purpose of preventing combinations which control two-thirds of the production of any article from selling their goods in competition with the producers of the remaining third. It is no cause for wonder that all the so-called anti-trust laws have resulted in ignominious failure, and that the number of trust combinations never increased so rapidly as since these laws were enacted.

* * *

There is but one remedy for slavery, and that is liberty. There is but one remedy for monopoly, and that is to set free those currents which have been restrained by monopoly. No combination can ever be permanently successful unless it is founded upon some monopoly of natural resources. Genius may have an occasional monopoly; but no one could long have a monopoly in genius. Nature is sure to produce a rival genius, who does in another way what the first genius did in his own peculiar way. This was strikingly illustrated in the history of the steel manufacture. Bessemer having invented one immensely valuable and cheap process for making steel, Siemens followed with another method, and Gilchrist and Thomas with still another.

The great monopolies of this country owe their existence to special unjust privileges, conferred upon them by a course of legislation, which the people of the United States adopted of their own free will, and which are still maintained by the votes of the very people who most loudly declaim against monopolies. Foremost among these are the tariff laws, the internal revenue laws and the patent laws. We shall briefly consider these in the order of the least important.

Taking first the patent laws, which avowedly concede a monopoly for the term of seventeen years, for good and solid reasons in each case, we have only to say that they afford a striking illustration of the dangers attendant upon any legalized monopoly, however meritorious. This is shown by a comparatively recent scandal, with regard to a pretended conflict of claims in the patent office. Two opposing claims were secretly purchased by one corporation, which afterwards employed attorneys on both sides to keep up the sham contest for many years, resulting in a practical monopoly of a single invention for thirty years instead of seventeen. By similar manipulations, other valuable inventions are monopolized for a much longer time than the law intends; while many others are simply locked up and kept out of public use entirely. The patent laws need a thorough revision; all in the direction of greater liberty. As we do not propose to discuss details on this occasion, we confine ourselves to saying that these laws should be so amended as to make it impossible for any monopoly to last under it for more than seventeen years from the date of the application for a patent, and so as to permit the use by everybody of all patented inventions upon reasonable terms; or in some way patents should be prevented from supporting any monopoly for a longer period than the precise term prescribed upon the face of the statute.

* * *

The internal revenue laws, by the restrictions with which they surround the manufacture of liquors and tobacco, afford some great advantages to monopolies. As it is our object in this article not to specify any particular monopoly now existing, we prefer to illustrate the point by reference to the match manufacture, in the days when there was an internal revenue tax of one cent a box. It is well known that the result of that tax was to destroy immediately all independent manufacturers, and to concentrate the business in the hands of two or three great corporations. When that tax was repealed in 1883, these monopolies fell of their own weight, and it was many years before they could be reconstructed. The present great combinations in the match manufacture are to be found in other laws encouraging monopoly, which are still maintained.

The tariff is the most fertile source of American monopolies. During the last thirty or forty years hardly an instance has been known in which an American monopoly has been denied any part of the benefits which it has demanded in the enactment of tariff laws. In 1890 and 1897, this rule was without any known exception. In 1894 there were but few exceptions. Tariffs are always made up by the very parties who are interested in preventing foreign competition and securing for themselves a monopoly of the domestic trade. It is simply absurd to make any effort to prohibit or to regulate trusts and combinations, while their causes are left untouched. If the American people shrink from competition with other nations of the earth, and deem themselves justified in preventing such competition by force, they have no moral right to complain if American capitalists take advantage of the laws which prevent foreign competition, to make of them instruments to prevent domestic competitions also. Neither have Americans, who believe in preventing foreign competition by force, any moral right to complain of capitalists, who prevent domestic competition by fraud. The one is just as moral, or immoral, as the other.

* * *

And thus we come, at last, to the fundamental remedy which is needed. The fundamental cause of American monopolies is to be found in the lack of honesty, justice, business courage and love of fair dealing which is unfortunately characteristic of a vast majority of the human race, not excepting the people in the United States of America. Whenever a majority of the American people demand simple justice, neither more nor less, for themselves, all these questions will be speedily settled, and trusts will dissolve like snow in summer. For any man who demands and receives exact justice for himself, and no more, necessarily concedes precisely as much to everyone else; and if no man received any more than justice, every man would receive justice. No right can be taken away from any one man, without conferring more than his right upon another. It is as impossible to give less than justice to all men at once, as it is to cut off a section of the air and destroy it, leaving a blank.

The inconsistency of any man who demands that competition shall be free, when it works in his favor, but shall be prohibited, when it works against him, is obvious. But it is not so obvious to the ordinary mind that it is equally absurd to insist upon freedom of competition within the borders of the United States, while excluding from without. Nevertheless, the exclusion of competition is quite as unjust and injurious in the one case, as in the other; and the demand for freedom of competition at home, while denying freedom of competition from abroad, is absurd and suicidal. The laws of nature cannot be persuaded to work only half way. No man can take poison and yet enjoy good health. No man can enslave another, yet remain entirely free himself. Neither can any man or nation draw an artificial line and say: "Within these boundaries, competition shall be perfectly free; but outside of these boundaries, there shall be no competition at all."

The remedy, and the only remedy, for the evils of domestic monopolies, is the repeal of all laws which pretend to give to any man, rich or poor, American or European, any protection against natural competition, any artificial monopoly of natural resources or any advantage which is not thrown open, on equal terms, to all human rights.

Who would be freemen, must set free all men.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, April 5, 1900.

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.

Oregon Lumber Yard

....SELLS....

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Building Paper,
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A Complete Line

Furniture, Iron Beds, Carpets, Baby Carriages and Picture Moulding, Lamps, Crockery, and a full line of Undertakers' Goods.

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A Bosom Friend

that is next to your wife is your shirt, to you want to see that it is treated well when other people handle it. There is no one that can handle fine linen in either shirts, collars or cuffs, more tenderly or with greater care when being renovated than the Domestic Laundry. Try our laundry work if you want your linen to look like new.

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Best Meals in the City. Open Day and Night.

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Western Edition American Agriculturist.

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Our SPECIAL Offer:

Weekly East Oregonian, $1.50
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Year Book and Almanac, .50
} $3.00

Our Price for All, $1.85.

Address,
EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO.,
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DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Mrs. M. F. Long, of Le Loup, Franklin Co., Kans., writes: "Words cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines. I have been in poor health more or less all my life. In the past nine years grew worse, and two years ago I was so poorly could hardly drag around. I consulted a specialist, and he said I had ulceration and that an operation would have to be performed. This did not seem necessary to me, so time went by, and at last *I wrote to Dr. Pierce asking advice. I soon got a helpful answer* advising me to try his medicines, the 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began taking 'Favorite Prescription' and the other medicines as advised. When commencing I weighed 110½ pounds, and after taking one bottle of each I felt like a new woman. In one month I gained 8 pounds. After taking two bottles of each of the medicines, I began to look like a woman and not like a skeleton, and that weary tired feeling all left me."

A FREE CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITH DR. R. V. PIERCE IS OFFERED TO EVERY SICK WOMAN. ADDRESS DR. PIERCE BUFFALO, N.Y.

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Beautifies the Complexion, Purifies the Blood, gives a Fresh, Clear Skin. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, and all Eruptions of the Skin. An agreeable Laxative Nerve Tonic. Sold on absolute guarantee by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

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For sale by Tallman & Co., Druggists.

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Garden Seeds in bulk,
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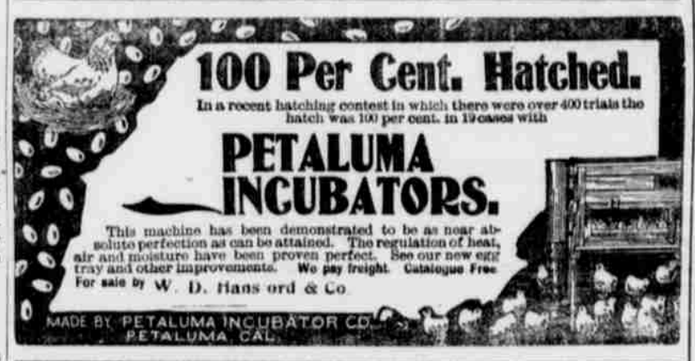
THE MOST POPULAR WHEEL.

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



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Furniture,
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See our stock before you buy.

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Telephone Livery Stable

Under New Management.

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

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FOOD AND DAIRY COMMISSIONER.
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T. G. Hatley.....of Pendleton

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Dr. W. G. Cole.....of Pendleton
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T. G. HAILEY, LAWYER, OFFICE IN Judd Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

JAMES A. FEE, LAW OFFICE IN JUDD Building.

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

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Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between C. F. Colesworthy and N. A. Haberly, under the firm name of C. F. Colesworthy & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, N. A. Haberly retiring. C. F. Colesworthy will continue the business at the corner of Alta and Cottonwood streets. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make prompt settlement.

C. F. COLESWORTHY.
N. A. HABERLY.

Dated Pendleton, Oregon, April 19, 1900.

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Advice given as to their value and the best working methods. Terms moderate. My reports command the best attention, and will bring claim owners in contact with the best buyers everywhere.

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