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East Oregonian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

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

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One copy per week, by carrier	15
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Single numbers	05

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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By the death of Arthur Sewall, who was the candidate on the democratic ticket for vice-president in 1896, the country lost a citizen whose work had redounded to the credit of his country. He did more to keep the American flag on the high seas than any other American and he succeeded in doing it without the aid of government subsidy, bounty or class legislation of any kind. The Sewall flag was known in all ports of the world.

The brainiest man in Cleveland's cabinet, Richard Olney, has written a letter to the press in which he announces his intention of voting for Bryan and Stevenson. Olney has a large following and his decision will increase Bryan's strength all over New England. It is now to be expected that Bryan will carry Massachusetts, the people of that commonwealth being more or less concerned in the paramount issue of imperialism.

"Let no man say hereafter that William J. Bryan is an honest man. He is not an honest man." These quoted words are reprinted from the Oregonian for the purpose of testifying to the great discernment and magnificent honesty of the Portland paper. How can Bryan possess honesty of a kind of which the Oregonian has a monopoly and it is so capable of judging? It is to be regretted that Mr. Bryan persists in calling down upon his head the ill-will of the diseased liver which has existence in the editorial sanctum of the Great Only. If a man was out with a lantern in search of an honest man he would never pass Mr. Bryan to discover Mr. Scott, although Mr. Scott is not considered entirely unreliable nor disreputable.

A man named Bell became much wrought up over Bryan's quoting from Lincoln and thereby making a point against plutocracy, imperialism, despotism and kindred evils. Bell's contention is that Bryan should quote all or nothing of Lincoln's utterances in order that Lincoln might escape being misquoted and misunderstood. The Bell letter to the Oregonian is the puerile product of a mind that concerns itself with the little letter of things. It is hardly worth passing notice, and yet the brain-decaying Portland Oregonian frothily commends and applauds it, with a double leaded editorial filled with stable-loft abuse of Bryan, in which it refers to him as a descendant of slaveholders and a product of the institution of slavery and, besides, "dishonest," "demagogical" and "shameless." The Oregonian has come to such a pass in discussing politics that it cannot get earnest and excited without showing the inroads of paresis and other brain troubles.

The American Bar Association met recently in Saratoga, New York, when ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, president of the association, in an address, said: "The evil of over-legislation, of the passion of lawmaking, continues with unabated force in the various states, bringing in its train the ills of paternalism and dead-letter statutes, with disregard and even contempt for law. Luckily there are some constitutional limitations upon legislative power, and those who have framed organic acts have sought in some degree to check the voracious appetite of the annual and biennial legislators. Few realize that there were enacted in 1899, 4,834 general and 9,325 local, special or private laws, making a total of 14,159 laws in the states alone." The country is in need of delegislation, as Mr. Manderson suggests, but will never get it, so long as an army of lawyers aspire for political honors in order to attract attention and advertise their membership in the profession, so that they can hope afterwards to succeed in the practice of law. The law office is the recruiting station of the law making body, and the making and selling of law is a private business; capable of much development and exploitation. So long as this is so there is little likelihood of our being burdened with less and less of man-made law, but with more and more of it, until the virus of paternalism—too much law—poisons the republic's life blood and condemns men who would be free and in full possession of their individualities, to take their places under an empire with its diarrhea of laws and its multitude of public functionaries, who will do nothing but feed upon a densely ignorant and servile people.

STORY OF AN AFRICAN SCAFFOLD.

We English are a peculiar people. More often than most other races, and in this point resembling the Jews, we tend often to run to extremes of contradictory vice and virtue. As the Jewish race tends to incarnate itself on the one hand in a Moses or an Isaiah, or in a Spinoza; and on the other hand in the grasping moneylender and millionaire; now in a Christ and then in Judas Iscariot, so we English appear to manifest among our folk the extremes of self-sacrificing humanity, magnanimity and heroism, and of sordid, all-grasping, self-seeking.

But between these extremes has lain the large bulk of our officials and ordinary citizens of English descent, with the blended vices and virtues of our people. One quality seems to be marked in our average Englishman—with a great deal of loyalty toward our own race and a great deal of desire for freedom and independence for ourselves, and a passion for carrying out our own methods, we have also a tendency to understand very little of other races and individuals, and to regard the ideas, manners, customs or desires of others as less important and justifiable, and far less virtuous than our own.

In certain of our rulers this quality has manifested itself and led to the most enormous and catastrophical effects. Among such men was Lord Charles Somerset. While he as a well-intentioned and energetic man of unusual ability (as far as can be judged across the uncertain historical shadows of seventy years), yet it was during his rule that one of the most serious mistakes made during England's rule in South Africa took place.

* * *

One of the things most felt by the Dutch colonists was the farming of the Hottentots and placing them under English officers as soldiers in control of the country. * * * From a small beginning in 1815 rose an occurrence which has set an uncleansable mark on the history of South Africa, and which through South Africa may perhaps ultimately react on other streams of life.

In the Baviaans river valley, on what was then the extreme eastern frontier of the colony, lived a farmer called Frederick Bezuidenhout, a man who had always been opposed to the resignation of the colony to the British government, which had now finally supplanted the government of Holland for nine years. He was summoned to appear before the Landrost of Graaff Reinot for striking a Hottentot, and he refused to obey the summons. A corps of Hottentot soldiers under the command of Lieut. Rousseau was sent to arrest him. They went up the wild and beautiful valley of the Baviaans river till they arrived at Bezuidenhout's farm near the banks of the stream. When ordered to surrender in the name of George the Third, King of England, he refused to do so, and fired his gun, but no one was touched. He then retired to the house and slipped out at the back before the Hottentots could capture him and climbed into a krantz, or precipice, across the river.

Finding they could not reach it by climbing up from the river, they went round onto the hill and came upon it from the top of the crags. The soldiers called upon Bezuidenhout to surrender, but he refused, and declared he would never be seized alive by Hottentots. A volley of shots was fired down from the top and Bezuidenhout fell dead. Bezuidenhout's body was left there. Toward evening his brother, Jan Bezuidenhout, came and with other relatives removed the body, which was buried the next day.

Over the grave impassioned speeches were made by friends, especially by Jan Bezuidenhout, who declared that they would now never rest till the Hottentot corps was driven out of the country and their wrongs were redressed. So began the small uprising of 1815.

* * *

Thirty-eight persons in all were arrested for this rising and were tried on December 16, 1815. They all admitted having taken the oath (to drive their English rules out of the land). On January 22, 1816 they were sentenced, six of them to death, to be hanged at Slachter's Nek, where the oath had been sworn by them; while thirty-two, after witnessing the execution of their fellows, were to undergo various punishments, ranging from banishment for life to imprisonment and fines.

The sentences were within the letter of the law, but no blood had actually been shed by any one of the prisoners in their small and abortive rising. It was universally expected that the governor would exercise his prerogative of mercy. But it was not so. On March 9, 1816, a scaffold was raised on the ridge of stony land uniting two mountains, and which has since been known throughout South Africa as Slachter's Nek, or the Butcher's Nek. Here were brought the five men (one of the original six having had his sentence commuted). A great crowd of people stood about, hoping, feeling convinced even to the last moment, that a reprieve would come.

No reprieve came. There was a moment of awful silence in the crowd as the drop fell. But the scaffold was not strong enough to bear the weight of the bodies of the five powerful men; it broke, and the men, half-strangled, were thrown to the earth. Then a wild, passionate cry arose from the people; wives, mothers, sisters and all other relatives of the condemned men cried, as they rushed toward the gallows, that God himself had intervened, and that the men were given back to them. It was not so. As soon as they had recovered consciousness the gallows was repaired and they were forced to remount, and the work was redone. A deep low murmur was said to have risen from the crowd.

* * *

The relatives of the dead men asked for the bodies, but were refused, an order having been given that the bodies be buried at the place of execution.

* * *

Had Lord Charles Somerset exercised his prerogative and extended mercy to these five men, he would have done more to consolidate English rule in South Africa than had he been able to introduce 200,000 men he would have been able to effect. In the lives of English soldiers alone Enigand has probably paid at the rate of over a thousand a head for each man hanged; and if she could that day have purchased the necks of those five Boers at £2,000,000 each they would have been cheaply bought.

It is a curious property of blood shed on the scaffold for political offenses that it does not dry up. Blood falling on the battle-field sinks into the earth. But blood shed on a scaffold is always fresh. The scaffold may be taken down, the bodies buried; but in the memory of the people it glows redder and redder; with each generation it is new-shed; and it sanctifies, sacrificially, the cause it marked.

The people disarmed quietly and went to their farms; but the picture of Slachter's Nek was engraved on the national heart.—Cosmopolitan Magzine, September.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Henry Vollmer of Davenport, Iowa, says he does not believe in free silver, but he can support Bryan, nevertheless. Senator Hoar says he does not believe in President McKinley's imperialistic policies but he will vote for the president's relection. That is horse and horse!

Let it be noted in rock ribbed Vermont the republican vote, as recorded last Tuesday, shows a falling off of 9 per cent, while the democratic vote shows a gain of 15 per cent. If this loss and gain continues as it has begun Bryan may yet carry Vermont—but it will be a long time happening!

Henry Labouchere, editor of London Truth, says if he had a chance he would vote for W. J. Bryan, for president because "capitalists and imperialists are actuated by the same aim. They want to divert attention from the maintenance of democracy at home by haunting before their country the glory of an increasing area of empire. Semi-civilized lands acquired by the sword are their best hunting fields," and further because he is more democratic than his opponent.

In an election bet at Louisville, Ky., Joe Davis agreed that if Bryan is elected he will wash Frank Lane's feet on the court house steps at noon the day after election. Lane is to sing at the time "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.'

"William Jennings Bryan will be the next president of the United States, or I've got another guess coming," said H. P. Jones, a traveling man, at Spokane.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell effectively answers Congressman Moody's charge of inconsistency by saying: "I am more interested to know that I am right now than to show that my views are content with views expressed forty years ago." Mr. Boutwell evidently indorses the admonition of Oliver Wendell Holmes to "think not of what you've done, but what you're going to do," and "try not to be consistent, but be simply true."

Dizziness

is a very common consequence of indigestion and torpid liver. Sometimes there are spots before the eyes and hot flashes. At other times a sensation as of vertigo occurs, at once suffocating and blinding. It is a waste of time to attempt to cure this condition by ordinary means or medicines. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition must be restored to healthy activity, the blood must be purified, the liver cleansed and strengthened, before a cure can be hoped for. This is the work done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a medicine specially beneficial in diseases of the stomach, blood and liver. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.

"My wife was greatly troubled with indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, and also irregular periods," writes Mr. W. A. Preston, of Shuqualak, Noxubee Co., Miss. "We tried many different remedies, but none of them gave perfect relief until we were induced by a lady to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines did more good than anything we ever tried for those complaints. We have used four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one of 'Favorite Prescription,' and two vials of your 'Pellets.' These medicines have done the work we desired, and I do heartily recommend them to all similar sufferers."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

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Spokane Flyer. No. 8 7:45 a. m.	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East, via Great Northern.	Spokane Flyer. No. 7 5:00 p. m.
Fast Mail. 7:40 a. m. 10:45 p. m.	Portland and San Francisco.	Fast Mail. 6:05 a. m. 5:20 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	Ocean Steamships From Portland. For San Francisco— Every five days.	4:00 p. m.
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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Carl Jensen and Isaac Jay, under the firm name of Jay & Jensen, as blacksmiths, on the east side of Cottonwood street between Webb and Alta streets, in the town of Pendleton, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the present location by Isaac Jay, and all debts of the said firm will be paid by him, and all of the said parties, Jay or Jensen, and all accounts due or to become due to the said firm will be payable to either.

Dated August 6, 1900.

CARL JENSEN
ISAAC JAY.