# ...UNDERWEAR...

Now that cold weather is approaching, the necessity of buying heavier underwear will soon begin to assert itself. Naturally you will want to go where you can get the best grade for the least money; and everybody knows that The Magnet is the place. An assortment unexcelled and prices cut to the bottom; sales quick and profits small.

A chance for a gold watch given with every dollar purchase.

THE MAGNET CASH STORE

Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood


# "OUR PLAIN DUTY."

The Porto Ricans call the famine victims "plenos deberes," a delicate tribute to President McKinley, for "pleno deber" means "plain duty." They got the term from the president's message of December 5, 1899, in which he said:

"Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico."

The starving people in the interior of the island, without skill to trace obscure causes, attribute their misery to the president's change of front. The plain duty paragraph was circulated all through the hungry island as a message of hope, so the sufferers all knew of it, and out of the bitterness of their disappointment came the term.


East Oregonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.


### IS THIS MAN SINCERE?

The East Oregonian is in receipt of a communication from the state central committee of the Oregon democratic party, accompanied by a reprint of an interview with Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, state senator, published in the Portland Oregonian on January 7, 1895. It is headed: "Is this man sincere?" And a request is made that the interview be printed in towns in which Senator Fulton is to speak.

The statement by Senator Fulton, to which reference is made, appears elsewhere on this page.

The question naturally arises, in this connection: "Is change in political views evidence of insincerity?" No one can deny that Senator Fulton was formerly an ardent champion of free silver. And it is equally undeniable that he is now supporting the gold standard doctrine of the republican party. But, does this prove that he has been actuated by any but honest motives in thus making a new alignment?

It is a question of primal importance. It is fundamental, in fact, and involves in a large degree individual freedom of thought and the principle of progression. Shall a man be bound firmly to the body of his one-time thought? Shall he hold to the view of yesterday, and not be free, without imputation of insincerity, to take new ground tomorrow?

Granting, for the sake of argument, that alteration of political views is wrong, then are all campaigns vicious; then are all attempts to change the voter's party allegiance productive of evil; then must not state central committees collect funds and send out speakers and cause the printing of vast quantities of material for distribution. The basic idea of a campaign is to change voters from the opposition to our own party allegiance.

Consider this: If a man leave the opposition and align with our organization, is he not performing an act pleasing and satisfactory? Shall we, then, condemn only those, who, in changing their political views, fail to come to our ground; and shall we endorse only those who do come to us?

In all fairness, in all candor, in the name of that higher conception of civic duty to which all men should aspire, is alteration of opinion moved by sincerity only when the alteration comes our way?

Apropos, comes the same question as to the editorial attitude of the Portland Morning Oregonian, with reference to the Philippines. On May 4, 1898, the Oregonian printed a brief but vigorous denunciation of the intention to hold the islands. Today, the Oregonian denounces anyone who contends that forcible retention of the Philippines is wrong and subversive of our governmental system.

The East Oregonian is fair enough to permit the concession of sincerity in this changed attitude of the Portland paper on this mooted question. It might be remarked, however, that the Oregonian is scarcely as fair towards those who in changing views have turned against the position which the Oregonian assumes.

The fact is obvious, that numbers of people, who, at first blush, were strenuously opposed to the prevailing administration policy, have changed to an agreement with it. And, democrats should remember that hosts of those, who, at the inception of the Philippine war were prone to demand forcibly holding them at any cost and under any circumstances, are now violently opposed to such a course. Those who thus changed views and came to the democratic position are sincere. Therefore, those who changed so as to stand against the democratic party are entitled to credit for sincerity.

To anyone who is in touch with the methods of campaigners, who knows the genius of the political worker, the observations here made will, of course, be regarded as chimerical and impractical. But they are correct; the assertions are true; the reasoning valid; the trend of thought heathful. Of course it goes without the saying, to apply these principles to party management would amount to destroying all the value of the present-day manager who in fighting a campaign must take things as he finds them; must work along lines not leading to ideals; must be extremely concrete; must seldom permit abstractions to bother him as he orders his forces hither and thither to meet the political enemy; and must appeal to passion and prejudice, too often, for the reason that his opponent does so.

When comes the day in which men may participate in politics without doing violence to every tenet of logic, to every principle of fairness, to all that is true and honest and just, then will the Millenium have approached and political campaigns will be as useless as speculations concerning the green-cheese composition of the moon.

### SENATOR FULTON'S VIEWS

In the Portland Oregonian on January 7, 1895, Senator Charles W. Fulton, of Clatsop county said:

I am of the same opinion now, that I have been since I have given the subject special thought and attention; it is useless to hope for international agreement providing for the coinage of silver, for its adoption as money metal and the sooner independent action is taken by this government in the matter, and its mints opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at no greater ratio than 16 to 1, giving to both full debt-paying power, the better it will be for our industries and the sooner will prosperity again attend us.

The restriction of silver as money has been one of the causes of the present business depression, though not the sole cause. The threatened abandonment of the protection system was also largely a cause in the present financial and industrial stagnation, but I am confident that the free coinage of silver, and a just and equitable system of protection to American products and industries is a certain road to the greatest possible agricultural and manufacturing prosperity.

If we consult England's wishes we will abandon protection and prohibit the use of silver as money, but to the minds of many, the fact that England approves both is, at least, no reason why we should refrain from either, if indeed it be not an argument to the contrary. I believe the United States can safely act independently and maintain silver at a parity with gold. It is argued by some persons that if we can add a value to silver by admitting it to free coinage, we can just as well maintain at par an unlimited amount of irredeemable paper currency.

The argument is at fault for many reasons that are manifest. It is sufficient, however, to consider the fact that the supply of silver is and ever must be limited, and that it is of great value aside from its value as a money metal. Admitting it to free coinage assures for it an unlimited market, increases the demand for it—does not create, but enhances its value by the increased demand. By free coinage I mean unlimited and unrestricted coinage.

I do not think we could maintain silver coin at a parity with gold if the coinage were restricted to the American product. We must sustain the value the world over in order to sustain it here. The sentiment in favor of free coinage is growing rapidly and its adoption as the policy of this government is a question of a short time only in my judgment.

### OREGONIAN ON IMPERIALISM.

Editorial from Portland Oregonian, May 4, 1898:

"Already we are in one of the gravest perils of war—the clamor for territorial aggrandizement. The fever of conquest once in the blood is hard to allay. We have no further rightful use for the Philippines than as a base of present operations and a hostage pending final settlement. A coaling station let us retain there, but our professions in this war debar us from retention of even Cuba, which is more naturally within our scope than the Philippines. If the war is prolonged we shall certainly see rapid growth of vehement demand for acquisition of territory we should not take. It may be strong enough to turn the scale of a presidential election."

### SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

Recently, the following letter appeared in a daily paper. It reads with interest to all who have grappled with the servant girl problem. The East Oregonian invites communications treating this theme, from those representing both sides of the discussion, and will print letters not exceeding 300 words:

Would you kindly allow me space in the columns of your paper to ask the would-be enterprising woman the name of the illiterate city from which she intends to import her carload of servants? It is a shocking thing for her to describe in her way the demands of the average servant or household of today. I am a servant, or housemaid, and I have the good fortune to work for a true American lady, who does not find me so far beneath her as to address me as her servant. I have been in this household for three years, and I am quite sure I do not take seven evenings and seven afternoons off in a week. I can also boast of being an American citizen and an Oregonian by birth.

I want to say that no good housekeeper need complain if her girl goes out afternoons for an hour or two. We have the same feelings, and they are to be respected, the same as our mistresses'. The great trouble is that half the women in this city who employ help know nothing about housekeeping themselves, and cannot manage their work correctly. Therefore they must work their servants 16 hours out of 24 because of their ignorance.

There are a number of would-be housekeepers in this city trying to pose as society ladies and keep servants, who will buy a roast of lamb for Sunday dinner and warm it over for lunch Monday, make stew of it for dinner, and hold the balance of it for the servant's lunch Tuesday, while the other four members of the household partake of fifteen cents worth lamb chops.

Thursday is madam's reception day. She tells me to go to her bureau and bring forth the doiley, and she tells her guests she has recently finished it; but to my knowledge she has paid the sum of $5 to a madam that makes a specialty of that work. But what's the difference if she does lie? She must shine in her guests' eyes.

Here is my method of housekeeping: Monday morning, wash; Tuesday, iron; Wednesday, general sweeping day; Thursday, madam's reception day; first and third Friday, window washing. Another thing, I wish to add is that I do not get on my knees to scrub a porch that is a half a block around. It looks as good as my neighbor Jap's porch, which his mistress compels him to do. Such work is not adapted to the weaker sex. I cannot understand why an intelligent woman should demand of her servant to go down and bend her back and bruise her knees all to suit the whims of her mistress. The same woman would not do it for her dearest friend.

If the housekeepers would make housekeeping more of an art, give the good cook and housemaid credit, and not be telling her all the time about her last girl that worked for $12 per month and slept in the garret and did not want an afternoon off in a week, she would not find herself at the employment bureau so often, nor have to place an advertisement in the morning paper for "a good servant girl, German or Swede preferred."

You may be sure, after the good Swede and German girl learns a thing or two, they know what it means when the advertisement reads "German or Swede preferred." It means from 5 in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, a family of eight, a 10-room house, children to look after when there is no other employment; and all the washing done at home, for $15 per month, or less, if you will work for it. The woman is probably a would-be society lady and she must have pin money. Her husband draws a salary of $150 per month. She pays $45 per month for house rent. Now, is it to be wondered at that she is trying to down the poor girl's wages that works from morning till night?

The true lady and her competent housemaid are always looking forward to each others' welfare.

TWO SERVANT GIRLS.

A Positive Woman.

A woman has a right to be positive on matters which are matters of personal knowledge and experience. Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for diseases of the womanly organs is positive as to its wonderful curative value, and confidently recommends it to similar sufferers.

Women who suffer from inflammation, ulceration, female weakness, or nervous diseases caused by disease of the womanly organs will find a complete cure by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus, and menorrhagia, and used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with splendid effect," writes Fanaie Skelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past, but if I should have any return of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle, and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Greatest of All

"Every one in San Antonio, Texas, says that Acker's English Remedy is the greatest thing ever put up for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup and consumption. I have been using it over four

years for all forms of throat and lung troubles, and have yet to come across a case where it failed. We have four little ones in our family, and neither my wife nor I have ever lost a night's sleep because of throat troubles among the children. I guess that is more than any other family can say. Acker's English Remedy is just as effective for grown-up people as for the young. It seems to go straight to the place where the trouble lies in the throat and bronchial tubes and lungs. It soothes and heals the irritated tissues, loosens up the phlegm and mucus in the breathing passages, quiets the nerves, invigorates the constitution and stops the coughing. My advice to parents is to always keep a bottle in the house. It will be a constant safeguard against croup." (Signed)

F. G. ZIMMERMAN, San Antonio, Tex.

Sold at 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle, throughout the United States and Canada; and in England, at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. If you are not satisfied after buying, return the bottle to your druggist and get your money back.

We authorize the above guarantee.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., Proprietors, New York

Sold by Brock & McComas, Pendleton, Ore.

Oregon Lumber Yard

....SELLS....

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Building Paper,
Tar Paper,
Mouldings,
Pickets,
Lime and Cement,
Brick and Sand,
Sash and Doors,
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Alta St., opp. Court House

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. 70.

Pendleton Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

Dealer in all kinds of Lumber and Building Material. Big stock of lath, shingles, tar paper, mouldings, sash and doors that are quaranteed not to warp. Estimates furnished on building material on short notice.

R. FORSTER, - Proprietor.

Hardware

Sporting Goods

We carry a full line of the best cutlery on the market. Large line of rifle and shotgun ammunition. Specials on stoves and ranges.

W. D. Hansford & Co.

ICE

Also Wholesale Agent for

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in bottles, barrels, or casks.

Call up Telephone No. 5

H. KOPITTKE.

"You'd Better Hurry"

And select a good heater from the car load of stoves just received. We have Air Tight Heaters from $4.00 up, also the coal air-tight. One third saved in fuel. Stoves put up on short notice.

SEE

Taylor, the Hardware Man

721 Main Street.

1500 Bucks for Sale

They are full-blooded Rambouillets and Polled Delaine Merinos. They are large, well matured and carefully selected bucks. Sheepmen should see them before making contracts. Conveyance furnished free to inspect this band of thoroughbreds. Address

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM,

Pendleton, Ore. Pilot Rock, Or.

Byers' Best Flour...

To make good bread use Byers' Best Flour. It took first premium at the Chicago World's Fair, over all competition, and gives excellent satisfaction wherever used. Every sack is guaranteed. We have the best Steam Rolled Barley, Seed Rye and Beardless Barley.

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W. S. BYERS, Prop. Bran, Shorts, Feed, etc

AMERICAN PLAN. Finest Hotel
$3.00 per Day and Upwards. the Pacific
Northwest

THE PORTLAND

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Special Rates to Eastern Oregon people visiting Portland. Headquarters for tourists and commercial travelers. H. C. BOWERS, Manager.

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GEO DARVEAU, Prop.

Elegantly Furnished. Steam Heated

European Plan.
Block and a-half from depot.
Sample Room in connection.

Room Rate - 50c, 75c, $1.00

The Eastern Oregon Rabbitry

The only one of any dimensions in Eastern Oregon, is prepared to furnish pedigreed Belgian Hares from well known imported stock such as Lord Britian, Yukon, Sir Styles and others equally as good. Our aim is to raise only the very best. Any one intending to buy will do well to visit our Rabbitry before purchasing. Correspondence is solicited.

Nowlin & Faxon, Proprietors.

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

All Points East and South

Portland and points on the Sound.

Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11:55 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:55 a. m.

Departs daily except Sunday at 6:00 p. m.

For information regarding rates and accommodations, call on or address

W. ADAMS, Agent, Pendleton, Oregon.

S. B. CALDERHEAD, G. P. A., Walla Walla, Wash.

NEW LINE

To and from the

EAST

Illinois Central Railroad

Solid Trains

New Equipment

Wide Vestibules

Enquire agent O. R. & N. Co., or B. H. TRUMBULL, Com'l. Agent, 142 Third St., Portland, Or.


### PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. G. COLE. OFFICE IN PENDLETON Savings Bank building. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. Telephone 77.

F. W. VINCENT, M. D. OFFICE REAR of First National Bank. Office hours 11 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. C. J. SMITH. OFFICE OVER PENDLETON Savings Bank. Telephone 2, residence telephone 3.

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

DR. D. J. M'FAUL, ROOM 17, ASSOCIATION block. Telephone 92; residence telephone, black 173.

DR. W. E. PERRY. OFFICE IN JUDD building, opposite First National Bank. Office hours, day and night.

DR. LYNN K. BLAKESLEE, CHRONIC and nervous diseases and diseases of women. Opp. Hotel, cor. Water and Main Sts. Pendleton, Ore.

### DENTISTS.

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

A. L. BEATIE, 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.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLEton. Capital, $70,000; 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. Barkhurst, vice-president; C. H. Wade, cashier; H. C. Guernsey, assistant cashier.

THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK, Pendleton, Oregon. Organized March 1, 1900; 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. S. Taylor, 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.

THE FARMER'S BANK OF WESTON, Weston, Oregon.—Does a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Affairs in most excellent condition, and so reported upon by investigation committee of responsible citizens. Officers: R. Jameson, president; Geo. W. Proebstel, vice president; C. M. Pierce, cashier; J. K. Killgore, assistant cashier; directors G. A. Hartman, M. M. Johns, T. J. Price, G. Graw, J. F. Killgore, Robert Jameson, G. W. Proebstel.

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

One sorrel mare and two colts, mare about 7 years old, weight about 800 pounds, Indian brand on left hip.

Dated October 16, 1900.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.

In the matter of Ezra Farrow, a bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ezra Farrow, of Athena, in the county of Umatilla and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Ezra Farrow was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in the Association block, on Main street, in the city of Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1900, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this 17th day of October, A. D. 1900.

THOMAS FITZ GERALD, Referee in Bankruptcy.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.

In the matter of William S. Barnes, a bankrupt.

To the creditors of William S. Barnes, of Weston, in the county of Umatilla and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said William S. Barnes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in the Association block, on Main street, in the city of Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1900, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this 17th day of October, A. D. 1900.

THOMAS FITZ GERALD, Referee in Bankruptcy.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon.

In the matter of Hugh H. Robie, a bankrupt.

To the creditors of Hugh H. Robie, of —— in the county of Umatilla and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Hugh H. Robie was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in the Association block, on Main street, in the city of Pendleton, in the Umatilla county, Oregon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 31st day of October, 1900, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this 17th day of October, A. D. 1900.

THOMAS FITZ GERALD, Referee in Bankruptcy.