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THE MAGNET CASH STORE

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East Oregonian
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1900.

Ex-Congressman John Hailey, of Idaho, is the warden of the state penitentiary at Boise City. Mr. Hailey has made his usual record for honesty and fidelity to a public trust in his management of this state institution. By his recent biennial report it is shown that he has made a number of improvements and admirably conducted the institution with a saving of more than \$6000 for the year in general expenses, with a larger number of prisoners to take care of than in former years.

Charles A. Towne, named by Governor Lind of Minnesota, as the successor of Senator Davis for the next two months in the United States senate, is one of William J. Bryan's most faithful friends and followers and a man of much cleverness. He was one of the little band of men who left the republican party when it became a worshipper of gold and mammon and turned its back upon the principles which gave it birth—of equal rights to all men—regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

It is now modestly announced by some one in authority under the English government that England will permit the Boers to create a new Boer republic in the northern half of the Transvaal. It is in order to keep the possibility of this open that England has not yet officially announced to the powers the annexation of the Transvaal. Is this not a "cold blooded" proposition? In other words, England only wants the land that has already been made worth having by somebody's work. If this announcement is not an admission that England's war in South Africa is one of greed only then the meaning of words is not easily determined.

The people of the United States are "reliably informed" that many of the insurgents have laid "down their arms" and the "war in the Philippines in drawing to a close." How many times has this same statement been made in the last two years? Without hyperbole, we believe that this identical information has been given out fully twenty times. However, it probably is done in the hope that it will prove true, or it is possible, that the warring Filipinos have "laid down their arms" to return the next day or the next night to pick them up again, as has been done repeatedly. This comment is made so that a certain esteemed contemporary, whose editor pro tem blows a tin whistle and sports a wind-tide, may have additional cause to write against space and bray against "copperheads" and "traitors" to the extent of his own sweet will. "And if this be treason, make the most of it."

The ship-subsidy bill before congress, which will most likely become a law, proposes to take \$10,000,000 a year from the people and give it to a favored class of ship owners. It is legislation that bears the Hanna brand. It is class legislation—simply robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. But the republican party has been identified with this class of legislation before, and to the satisfaction of a majority of the people apparently. Why should not the party in its success and extension of power reward the faithful, and the ship owners are among them. What matters it if subsidies are drawn out of the pockets of the people and given to a few individuals? The people voted for it and it should be done. A subsidy system to be just must subsidize every class of citizens, and equally. But nobody wants a just subsidy system. To make such a thing just would make it ridiculous. Those who stand for justice are becoming ridiculous themselves. Justice is not popular, not even practical in this day and age.

Unless all handwritings on the wall belie themselves, the forthcoming session of congress will be made memorable by the passage of an act creating an interoceanic canal which will fasten the grip of this country upon the Asiatic markets; by a radical increase in the standing army of the nation, demanded by the belligerent and diplomatic situation in the colonies; by an authorization of added vessels of war which will place this country on a par with the most powerful navies of the earth. There may be legislation transcending in importance any of these subjects, but it is not scheduled at present. Exigencies, however, may demand vital legislation for the Philippines and mayhap a declaration as to China. Besides, the impression

created by the "paramountcy" of the trust issue during the recent campaign and the keen popular interest manifested in the evils of ever capitalizations may bring forth legislation designed to put an effective check upon this new growth. The isthmian canal enterprise promises to do much for the country in many ways and it is only opposed by those who think that it will, fearing that it will free the people from their clutches to that extent.

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

William E. Smythe gives a plain statement of the irrigation question in the Atlantic Monthly for November in his paper, "The Struggle for Water in the West." Water distribution in Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico bears the same vital relation to the prosperity of the country as the circulation of blood through the veins and arteries does to the welfare of the body. No general law has ever existed for the good of the whole community on the irrigation question.

"Colorado takes the waters from the Arkansas river, needed for canals constructed much earlier in Kansas. New Mexico develops her resources at the expense on the sister republic south of the Rio Grande, drying up canals which have supported Mexican communities for centuries. It is announced that Kansas will bring suit against Colorado to determine its rights in the Arkansas river, and to attempt to protect the large investments made in irrigation before the citizens of the upper state absorbed practically the entire flow of the stream at the season of low water."

At the root of the trouble is the original mistake of the adoption of laws and customs of countries which had no irrigation problem of their own, and, therefore, no need of diverting water from natural channels. The first generation of farmers "planted English law and custom at the foundation of their institutions." English law was made for a country of excessive rainfall. The use of water is governed by the notion that owners of land bordering a stream "have a right to demand that the water shall continue to flow past their premises undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality," as it has flowed from all time. This, says the writer, "becomes an infamous law in an arid land," where each owner is greedy for water and determined to make the most of it under his control. Millions of dollars have been wasted in lawsuits over the owner's rights to the streams.

Another evil grew because the law made no provision for the measurement of streams. As a result, the work of reclaiming arid lands was undertaken on a large scale, without exact knowledge of the quantity of water in the stream or the amount needed per acre. Consequently almost every western stream was "appropriated" several times. Lawyers thrived on the quarrels resulting, when the non-decisive method of the shotgun was not brought into play.

Greater than all is the monstrous evil in the doctrine of the "private ownership of water apart from its use in connection with land." In a land of unending sunshine and fertile soil, water must be artificially supplied to support human existence. The immediate importance of this was not realized by the early settlers, whose traditions and training had taught them to see value in land first and water only as an aid to agriculture. Conditions were absolutely different from those in the eastern states.

At first canals were built by the joint labors of farmers for private supply. But the water was obtained from mountain streams by ditches and dams. As farms grew larger, capital was required to construct costly works and reclaim larger areas. Then came the water king with millions to invest. Ditches formed a network over the land, and an effort was made to create a monopoly of the water supply in various localities.

The luckless land owner was duttering into the web of the water speculator and promoter. His land must ever remain worthless unless he obtained water from the only source from which it could be gained, a source already in the hands of the thrifty promoter.

"These terms, as the prospectus used to explain, were first a cash payment of \$10 to \$20 an acre for a "water right," second, a contract agreeing to an annual payment called "water rent." The promoter's financial plan contemplated a sale of water rights in an amount sufficient more than to re-

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Soak the hands thoroughly, on retiring, in a hot bath of Cuticura SOAP, the most effective skin purifying soap, as well as purest sweetest for lotions, bath, and nursery. Dry, scalded, frosty with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and preserver of emollients. Wear old gloves during the night. For sore hands, itching, burning pains and painful finger ends, this one night treatment is wonderful. Sent throughout the world. **FORRESTER & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.** "How to have beautiful hands." Free.

turn the entire investment, then an annual income from water rents sufficient to pay dividends on large amounts of fictitious capital."

Here was an attempt to create a feudal system on American soil. The water owner is the feudal lord, the farmers who use the water pay him tribute, and are serfs and peasants. The political power of such a water chief would be far-reaching. But, he it said in pride, the free American citizen scented danger afar. The lands covered by these private canals were a total failure as far as settlers were concerned. "They withheld their necks from the yoke of water bondage with practical unanimity."

The lesson learned in the water struggle is that water in an arid land cannot be treated as private property. Every citizen is entitled to get as much of it as he can apply to good use. No one may waste it or none hold it for speculative purposes. Canals and reservoirs are for public utility and should be subject to public supervision. In no foreign country—Spain, France, Egypt or India—has anyone ever dared to make a monopoly of the water needed for irrigation.

Wyoming leads in reform legislation. When the territory became a state it provided for the most enlightened code of irrigation laws. Its system of administration has a state engineer at its head. Officials, assistants and police, attend personally to the head gates of canals and regulate the amount of water. Users must show how much water they were actually applying to the soil in a beneficial way. The influence of Wyoming has been widespread. Nevada has adopted bodily the laws of its neighbor. Colorado is remodeling its code and California is just entering on a long fight for reform.

In the National Geographic magazine for November Frederick H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey, writes on "Limited Water Supply of the Arid Region." Two former ideas have been swept away. One that all the land west of the one hundredth meridian was worthless for agricultural purposes and the other that every acre of it could be reclaimed by irrigation. One authority states that only 5 or 10 percent of the land can be reclaimed owing to the small water supply.

One of the objects of the students of irrigation is to find out how the relatively small quantity of water may be conserved for the largest use. The mountain catchment area is small and the great mountain masses cover but a small part of the arid region. Most people do not think of it in that way. Even California has only 1700 square miles of lofty catchment area to preserve snowfall and start headwaters of streams out of a total area of 160,000 square miles.

From prehistoric times the little streams from the mountains were used in agriculture. Irrigation canals of considerable size are found in the ruins of ancient cities. Since the United States government has taken up the work a systematic examination has been made of the region. Construction of reservoirs to save melting snows and mountain streams has been considered. Many sites advised and a few reservoirs constructed. The storage reservoirs in southern California are far ahead of any work which has been done in the strictly arid regions.



Children

Have "eyes bigger than their stomachs," according to an old saying. They overeat themselves, and are tempted by all sorts of injurious and indigestible edibles. As a consequence the foundation of serious stomach trouble is often laid in childhood.

For children with "weak" digestion or whose stomachs are diseased, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery may be confidently recommended. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, so that the nutriment contained in food is perfectly assimilated and the puny child is built up by food into a condition of robust health.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

Mrs. Ella Gardner, of Waterbury, Middlesex Co., Va., writes: "My little daughter is enjoying the best of health. I bought a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery, and she soon got well. She took twelve bottles of 'Pierce's' and one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and she is well. We thank God for your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expenses of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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on it every time that he takes his laundry work outside of the Domestic Laundry by his door. He finds that "tired feeling" stealing over him when he notes the difference in the exquisite color and beautiful gloss finish, saying nothing of the good condition in which your linen is returned by the

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The object of this Society is to furnish to its members a weekly indemnity for loss of time by reason of sickness or accident, also to those who may desire, a funeral benefit may be added for a small additional cost. Men and women between the ages of 15 and 60 are eligible, provided they be of good moral character, and their application shows them to be in good health. Benefits are payable not to exceed twelve weeks in any one sickness nor to exceed \$50 twenty-four weeks during any one year. Members are entitled to weekly benefits three months after date of certificate and funeral benefit one year after.

Why you should become a member of the Pacific Fraternal Relief Society.—Because sickness and accident are afflictions common to all. Because it indemnifies you against loss of time in case of sickness or accident, misfortunes that always come when least expected, because where it is possible that you should never be disabled by sickness or accident, it is worth more than it costs to know that you are protected. Because it is not large sums of money or great fortunes that produce the greatest amount of happiness, but it is the little ready cash that is in your hand at the right time. Because by making a small monthly payment into the Pacific Fraternal Relief Society, you can secure for yourself and those dependent upon you, a financial benefit that will take the place of your weekly earnings, at the time of your adversity and thereby protect yourself, your family, your estate, your insurance and your peace of mind, because no person whose time is his capital, can afford to let that capital go unimpaired. Therefore, accept today this great and important protection—insurance, may be too late.

Persons engaged in extra hazardous occupations will not be admitted to membership.

Table of Benefits and Monthly Payments.—Class A, \$10 weekly benefit, \$1 per month; Class B, \$20 weekly benefit, \$2 per month; Class C, \$30 weekly benefit, \$3 per month; Class D, \$50 weekly benefit, \$5 per month. Certificates for weekly benefit for more than \$5 will not be issued to women, nor to anyone under 18 years of age.

Funeral Benefit.—Members desiring the Funeral Benefit of \$50 may obtain the same by paying in addition to their monthly dues as follows: Ages 15 to 30 inclusive, \$1 per year; ages 31 to 45 inclusive, \$1.50 per year; ages 46 to 60 inclusive, \$2 per year.

Cost to become a Member.—Membership fee, \$1; certificate fee, \$5; total, \$6.

Head Officers.—President and general manager, W. E. McMartin, Portland, Ore.; Big Bank Mining & Milling Co.; vice-president and general organizer, J. E. Simmons, Portland, Ore.; secretary and treasurer, Joseph Kemp, Portland, Ore.; room 301, Alamy bldg; counsel, Henry S. Sawyer, Portland, Ore.; rooms 713-714 Chamber of Commerce. Financial officers bonded. If you are interested in this plan, either call on us or send your name and address, and we will call on you. Address all communications to the

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Claims Paid in Pendleton.

Pendleton, Ore., Dec. 6, 1900.
Union Mutual Aid Society, Portland, Ore., Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your check for \$45, in full payment for three weeks disability by reason of accident sustained by me Nov. 3rd.
Yours very truly,
DAN SHOCKEY.

Pendleton, Ore., Dec. 6, 1900.
Union Mutual Aid Society, Portland, Ore., Gentlemen:—I am today in receipt of your check for \$15, in full payment of one week's disability from sickness.
Yours very truly,
PAUL HEMMELGARN.

Pendleton, Ore., Dec. 6, 1900.
Union Mutual Aid Society, Portland, Ore., Gentlemen:—I wish to thank you very much for your prompt payment of my claim for \$40.70, same mailed to you Dec. 5th, and your check bears date of the 6th, such promptness is certainly commendable.
Yours very truly,
CHAS. J. FERGUSON.

Chas. A. Frazier, Eastern Oregon Manager, Pendleton, Or.
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