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For our elegant new line of spring goods which will soon begin to arrive. Therefore 25 per cent discount on Jackets, Collarettes, Capes, Skirts, Wrappers Best grade of outing flannel 12 yards for $1.00. Prices on many other articles cut in equal and greater proportions.

See us for Bargains.

A chance for a gold watch with every dollar purchase.

THE MAGNET CASH STORE

Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood

East Oregonian

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

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

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy per year, by mail	$5 00
One copy six months, by mail	2 50
One copy per week, by carrier	15
Trial subscription	25
Single numbers	05

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Trial subscription	50
Single numbers	02½

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year	$1 50
One copy six months	75
Trial subscription	50
Single copy	03

ADVERTISING RATES:
(Display Advertisements.)

One inch, or less, in Semi-Weekly per month	$1 50
One inch, or less, in daily per month	3 00
Two inches, or less, in Daily and Weekly per month	5 00
Over three inches, Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	1 50
Over three inches, Daily, per inch per month	2 00
Over three inches, in Daily and Weekly, per inch per month	1 50
One inch, or less, in Weekly per month	1 00
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

Solid nonpareil advertisements in Semi-Weekly, Weekly or Daily, first insertion, per inch, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50.

Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

Neely threatens Hanna and other "big men" of the republican party. He declares he will expose several very prominent persons unless he is protected. Here we have another "infant industry" for the strong arm of the grand old party to carry. Neely's threat to make public family secrets is very unkind, to say the least. Neely is accused of stealing a large amount of government funds in Cuba and he is very axnious to be let alone so he will not have to involve others. The federal authories have shown no great desire to have Neely in the toils of the law The influence of "the Ohio crowd" is promised in his behalf.

The republican party, as represented in the legislature at Salem, shows that it cannot get together and that it can do nothing but disagree. The republican party is divided by a few leaders. The rank and file have no say in the party, because the leaders know they can be depended on when election day comes. The leaders quarrel and fight over the spoils of office, while the republican voter continues to vote his party into power, and to give the leaders opportunity to profit from the power bestowed. It is about time the republican voter was growing a little more independent and in using his ballot to protect his interests and preserving those of the state.

In Kansas they are reaping the fruits of a prohibition law just now. There the people are experiencing 'too much woman" and the evils of too much law. When a state has to curb appetite by law that state is on the decline. If men have to be "saved" by law they will never be "saved." If a man is not self-governing the only way to preserve the rights of others is to lock him up. To tell all men that they shall not do something because some men do it to excess is not a function of government. The state accomplishes most by giving to each individual the maximum of liberty and throwing around him the minimum of restraint. In this way the individual is made more self-reliant, trained in responsibility and gradually becomes more and more self-governing and self supporting. But when the state goes to such a length as to tell a man what he shall drink it takes upon itself the duty of telling him what he shall eat and what he shall wear, and the individual becomes more and more dependent upon the state, until he is worthless and not even worth saving from "the curse of liquor."

There is a bill before the legislature, introduced by Senator Proebstel, providing for an increase of the Umatilla county school superintendent's salary from $1200 to $1500 a year. The bill further provides that "the existing compensation of that official being manifestly too small for the work performed, this act shall take effect immediately upon its signature by the governor." We copy from the bill verbatim. The taxpayer in Umatilla county is already wondering "where he is at." With a county debt of about $175,000 and a tax levy of 25 mills to contend with, he is not in the humor to encouarge an increase in official salaries. Two years ago the salary of the county treasurer was raised from $800 to $1200 a year by the legislature. For what? Not because it was necessary, or because it was just, but because it could be done. The office of treasurer does not justify an expenditure of $100 a month. The duties of the office are not worth that amount to the county. Compared to the work of the county treasurer, the work of the county school superintendent is worth $300 more a year, but that is about the only reason. The county superintendency is not worth more than the office of county judge, and that official only receives $100 a month. And it is not more important. And further, since the salary of an office cannot be reduced during the term for which the incumbent is elected, it should not be increased for a like reason. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. But really, is not the taxpayer in Umatilla county carrying a full load already? And is not his burden about as heavy as that of the superintendent working for $1200 a year? To whom is the taxpayer to apply for an increase of his salary? And failing to have his pay increased, the taxpayer cannot quit his job, while the office holder is in full possession of this privilege.

FIVE GREAT ENGLISHMEN.

For England the great ended division of time is almost universally pronounced magnificent, says Collier's Weekly. That is doubtless the fitting epithet with which to describe it. No other hundred years in all her history has even faintly resembled it for supremacy of conquest and assertion of national power. Judged by the showings of other countries long perished, her greatness has reached its apogee. She is now, beyond all question, the superior of France and Germany. Alone in Europe Russia may be called her equal. But Russia is of yesterday, and England has had many a yesterday since Boadicea crouched bleeding below the Roman rods. The nineteenth century is surely the most wonderful within the memory of mankind, and for this reason its human activities have been the most heterogeneous.

* * *

Everywhere in journalistic Great Britain we find it asked: "Who was the greatest Englishman of the nineteenth century?" This can only strike the sensible as an idle question. Some are affirming Darwin to have been its greatest man. But this is quite as wrong as to declare that he was not its greatest scientist. The latter he so incontestably was that his name and fame tower above those of all rivals in the same field. But as a philosopher he diminishes to nothing beside the collossal personality of Mr. Herbert Spencer; for, indeed, Darwin was in no ethical, spiritual or sociological sense a philosopher at all. He simply "spoke right on," like Mark Antony in the play. He did not build either worse or better than he knew: he builded for the pleasure of building, and his structure now seems to us immortal because of its peerless material and splendid harmony. He and Herbert Spencer will both have their niches in the invisible yet palpable cathedral of earthly renown. These will not be far apart, yet they will be equally lofty, perhaps, and yet clearly differentiated. One thing must always appeal as curious, by the way, to any thoughtful observer of the inconsistent and the inconsequent: Darwin is buried, of all places, in Westminster Abbey. His work struck the hardest blow at "inspirational" teaching which it has ever received. Voltaire's anathemas were almost baby-play beside it. And yet he sleeps among prelates and zealots and saints. A proof, surely, of English liberal-mindedness; and a proof, as well, of his own calm, unbiassed, unaggressive, unpolemic yet gigantic mind.

* * *

Then the name of Gladstone has been put fervently forward by a host of admirers. Granted that Gladstone was the foremost English statesman of the century. As truly has been said, his career almost spanned the arbitrary period of a hundred years, for he was born in 1809 and died in 1898. He remembered the rejoicings over Waterloo, and twice he was a member of the same cabinet in which sat the Iron Duke. It was relatively late in life that Gladstone became the unexampled reformer which chronicle cannot fail to affirm him. He was first attracted toward liberalism by a desire to study economic science. Placed by Sir Robert Peel on the board of trade, he there studied the tariff. How astonishing is the reflection that when he ceased, in 1866, to be chancellor of the exchequer, he had so capably simplified finance as to free almost seventeen hunded commodities from customs dues. Volumes might be written, and will be written (Mr. Henry Morley, his dear friend, is now concerned with one, upon the stupendous force and blameless purity of his statesmanship. . . But, on the other hand, he lacked many qualities of intellectual greatness. George Eliot once said of him, it is reported, that he was one of the most uninteresting conversationalits whom she had ever met. No special subject had special apparent charm for him; he knew everything, and seemed to care for everyhing alike. As a writer he had the most ponderous and involved style; as a controversialist he was literally nowhere; and only the prejudiced will deny that our own brilliant Ingersoll, in the famous "North American Review" contest, defeated him with an easy and signal success.

* * *

Lovers of Tennyson declare that his light will burn, after all, the steadiest through future time. There is no doubt that Tennyson is the one lordly English poetic representative. He made himself, in a sense, the great poet that he afterward became. He was the heir-presumptive, as one might say, of Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats and even Byron, whose work in his youth he loved. What was best in all these predecessors he studiously cultivated and strove to improve upon. Very often he was highly successful in such efforts. The slow years lapsed along. The age, that did not care for poetry, nevertheless began to care for his.

With infinite zeal and industry, wedded to great natural capacity, Tennyson achieved the monumental place which he now holds. . . But who would presume to call him the greatest man of the nineteenth century? Somebody once dignified a good poet as a person who could do nothing well except write verses. This is untrue, but in the case of Tennyson it is not entirely false. The genius who reigned so long and so deservedly poet laureate of England was a man of exceedingly bad manners, quite unpresentable in ordinary cultured society, and one who drew his inpiration from solitude alone. To call him a great poet is like calling the sky blue or the grass green. To call him a great man is conspicuously to err.

* * *

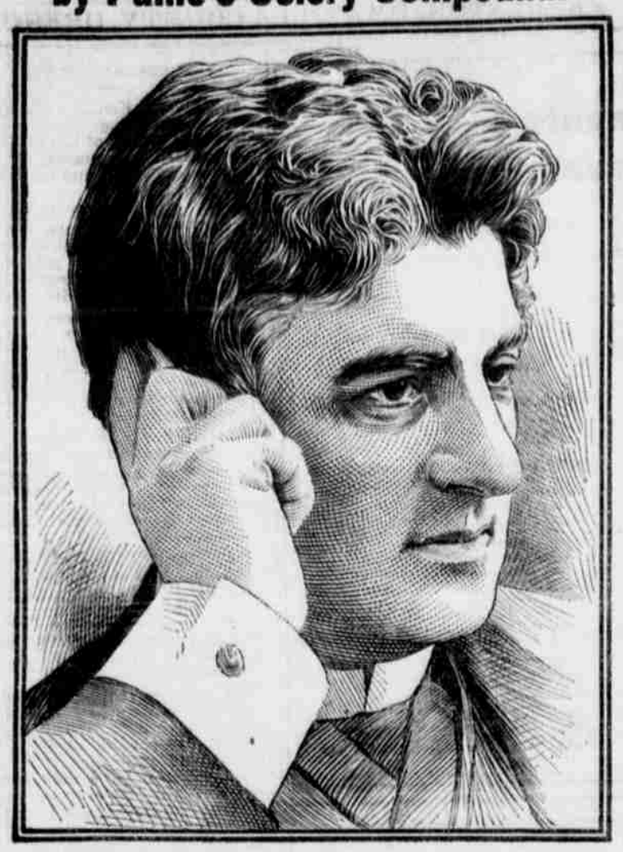
Macaulay, too, has been mentioned, and there are all round reasons why he should bear off the palm. He was born in 1800, and he died in 1856. He died, also, a bachelor, though with a character of unblemished repute. This fact of his bachelorhood tells somewhat against Macaulay on the emotional side, for in a great man we want the heart and brain to have fulfilled their functions with correspondence if not parity of effort. In the life of Macaulay, so admirably written by his nephew, Sir George Trevelyan, we receive certain hints, no more, of an early attachment. But there, as it seems to me, every chance for cavil ends. He loved his sisters (who were probably very lovable women) with an enduring tenderness. He was a man who shrank from the acquirement of large wealth, and though his salary of ten thousand pounds a year, while he served in India with such noted political distinction, might easily have been retained for many seasons, he voyaged back to England, if I mistake not, after it had only been paid him twice. He was a scholar of the most prodigious equipment; he could not merely read Tacitus and Thucydides at sight, but he would tuck Homer, Virgil, Lucretius under his arm during an afternoon walk and treat them as ordinary readers would treat English or French novels. He was transcendent in conversation, and shone so radiantly while exercising this gift that some of the listeners whom he fascinated by it accused him of being a monologist. Never a professional politician, he still made two or three of the most able speeches ever heard in the house of commons; and whenever he spoke there the laziest members, hearing beforehand of this event, would flock to hear him. He has enriched English literature by some of the most stirring and eloquent ballads ever written, ballards which even the perfunctory mouthings of schoolboys have been unable to spoil, and on whose solidity of merit the ill-advised sneers of that excellent and scholarly critic, Matthew Arnold, have fallen harmless. Here is but the rough sketch of Macaulay's noble record. Amplified, detailed, filled in, it makes an important, if not an undeniable, "bid" for its subject. But, then, what about his powers as a historian? Well, one can only add that one does not envy the reader who has failed to secure immense pleasure from the "History of England," or failed to place it among the few thoroughly entrancing books of its class which fate has ever permitted him to peruse.

New Cabinet Officers.

Now that the presidential election has been decided, the most important question is the selection of trustworthy men for the cabinet, and we hope the changes made will prove beneficial to the country's interests. In private life the people are also making many changes. For instance, in regard to their health. When their stomachs become weak, their nerves unstrung, and dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, and sleeplessness result, they try this and that medicine without getting relief. What they need is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only sure cure for these ailments, and after giving it a fair trial, they will be convinced that this is the medicine they have been looking for. If you are among these sufferers and want to get well, try it at once.

THE BRILLIANT BELASCO.

The Playright Saved from Breakdown by Paine's Celery Compound.



When a brainy man like David Belasco, the brilliant adapter of "Zara," the teacher of the leading actress, Mrs. Leslie Carter; the author of season after season's most successful plays, "The Heart of Maryland," "Hearts of Oak," etc., the hardest worked and ablest stage director in America.—

When such a wide awake manager of his own and other people's affairs deliberately turns to Paine's celery compound as the one safe and sure invigorator for his overworked nervous system, only willful prejudices can hesitate to give full credit to this greatest of all remedies.

"I have used Paine's celery compound," said Mr. Belasco, "and found it of great benefit after hard work."

Mr. Belasco has managed more actors who have become famous and taken charge of more big theaters from San Francisco to New York than any living person. He has seen time and again members of "the profession" who were "run down and on the verge of nervous prostration gain in strength and vigor as soon as they began the use of Paine's celery compound. Theatrical people, as a body, have learned that the best way to keep their nervous systems strong and capable of doing the hard work demanded of them is to use Paine's celery compound whenever they feel tired out, languid, dull, or are suffering from dyspepsia or billious or nervous attacks.

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In cases of severe neuralgia, rheumatism, heart palpitation, dyspepsia, and nervous feebleness, Paine's celery compound is the only remedy that goes to the root of the trouble. It fortifies the weakened system against these disorders and builds up a strong, healthy body.

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It is a peerless remedy in all cases of enfebled nerves and foul blood.

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was not make to write upon, although its surface looks as spotless, white and of the same artistic finish as the best cardboard when it is laundered at the Domestic. If you want your linen of exquisite color and gloss finish, and sent home in the best condition, you will always get the best results from

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Pendleton Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

Can sell cheaper than any firm in the county because they buy in large quantities. If you need lumber or any kind or mill work call and get their prices.

R. FORSTER, - Proprietor.

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Issued Weekly.

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Pure grape juice is a great blood maker and when a plentiful supply of pure rich blood is coursing through your veins, you can laugh at disease.

Our prices are very reasonable and within the reach of all.

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We are now ready for business near Washington & Columbia River freight depot with a general assortment of lumber direct from our own saw mill, and can furnish anything promptly. Country orders in car loads shipped direct from our mill in carload lots at correct prices. Give us a call.

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GOLD DUST Washing Powder

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PILSNER BOTTLED BEER.

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For Gentlemen who cherish Quality.

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THE PLACE TO EAT.

Where you can get something GOOD.

Gus LaFontaine, - - Proprietor.

Farmers Custom Mill

Fred Walters, Proprietor.

Capacity, 150 barrels a day.
Flour exchanged for wheat.
Flour, Mill Feed, Chopped Feed, etc., always on hand.

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One Night Only

Monday Feb. 4th

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Reserved Seats on Sale at Tallman & Co.

First Presentation in Pendleton of the Magnificent Scenic Production of the

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Four stiring acts—A heart story of human interest
Pleasing specialties—Triumph of scenic and stage skill

SEE The Underground Dive The Electrocution Room
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The lightning and thunderbolt split prison walls
The wonderful plunge of the horse through wall
The Hudson river palisades by moonlight SEE