East Oregonian

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

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

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One copy per year, by mail	[illegible]
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Single numbers	[illegible]

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Trial subscription	[illegible]
Single numbers	[illegible]

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year	[illegible]
One copy six months	[illegible]
Trial subscription	[illegible]
Single copy	[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES:
(Display Advertisements.)

One inch, or less, in Semi-Weekly per month	[illegible]
One inch, or less, in daily per month	[illegible]
Two inches, or less, in Daily and Weekly per month	[illegible]
Over three inches, Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	[illegible]
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Over three inches, in Daily and Weekly, per inch per month	[illegible]
One inch, or less, in Weekly per month	[illegible]
Over three inches, in Weekly, per inch per month	[illegible]
Over three inches, in Tuesday's issue of Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	[illegible]

Solid nonpareil advertisements in Semi-Weekly, Weekly or Daily, first insertion, per inch, $[illegible]; each subsequent insertion, [illegible].

Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

Today ends the legislative term and the people of the whole state exclaim in one voice: "Good!" One legislature of this kind is a sufficiency.

The senate of the United States voted $10,000 to establish a lobster hatchery in the state of Maine. The senators who voted favorably had a fellow feeling.

The legislature goes out of business at Salem for two years tonight and not a soul in the whole commonwealth of Oregon is sorry, except those who have made "private use" of the legislature.

Each of the members of the legislature receive $3 per day for their services as statesmen and 15 cents a mile both to and from Salem back to the place of beginning. The majority of the legislature are over paid.

The work of making better streets in Pendleton and keeping them in better repair is to begin this spring. It is a work that should be encouraged. If the property of Pendleton cannot stand the necessary expense of improving the streets and making them respectable it is not worth having. The fact is, improving the streets in the right way will increase the value of the property.

The democrats of St. Louis have nominated a sound money man for mayor and the democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, have nominated a most radical single taxer for mayor. The democrats are no longer afraid of those who believe in something but are inclined to mistrust those who do not believe in anything but trying to enrich themselves at the public's expense. It used to be so that the fellow who had the least opinions in running for office stood the best chance of election.

In discussing governmental extravagance in congress a few days ago Representative Cochran of Missouri said: "We have already spent enough money in the Philippines to build the Nicaragua canal, to fortify every foot of its course, to construct fifty new warships and we are today no nearer peace than when the first gun was fired," and every word he uttered is true. We have simply squandered our substance in the Philippines without accomplishing anything.

Millionaire Carnegie says marry older women. Philosopher Benjamin Franklin said marry younger women. Those who have to marry can take the choice of these two opinions. At least there is meat in both of them. St. Paul is quoted to have said that it was best not to marry at all. In a multitude of voices there is much wisdom. If everybody was of the same opinion they might want to marry the same woman and that would never do at all.

By steady if slow degrees the work of reclamation of the arid lands of the country is going forward. One of the notable steps of late is the introduction in congress of the Newland's measure. The bill provides that all moneys received from the sale and disposal of the public lands in the arid and semi-arid region, excepting those set aside for agricultural and mining colleges, shall form a special fund for reclamation works. The secretary of the interior is authorized to make plans for storage works and to withdraw from entry the lands which it is proposed to irrigate from them, and he is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of such storage works, payable out of the arid land reclamation fund. Upon the completion of each irrigation project the total cost thereof is to be ascertained and divided pro rata per acre of the lands to be irrigated, and such amount shall be a charge against the lands as the cost of the water right. If the land values were taken to reimburse the governemnt for money advanced to reclaim the lands the government would more than get its money back and at the same time make a great desert blossom as the rose and provide comfortable homes for thousands who are now pressed for the necessities of life. And why should not the government have the benefit of the land values created by its own industry and enterprise? If this was the case in all instances there would be no trusts in the country and little opportunity for Privilege and Monopoly to prey upon those who labor to live.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

In these times there is an increasing tendency to turn to the government for every reform. It is through the state that a democracy naturally chooses to find expression. The old notion of a federal government of limited powers belonged to the last century; it has no place in this. It seems but yesterday when Southern statesmen opposed government appropriations for expositions on the ground of their unconstitutionality. A little later internal improvements by federal agency were similarly cried down. All that is past. New Orleans, Charleston, St. Louis, have asked government aid for expositions, as well as Chicago, Omaha and Buffalo. No one thinks of raising the constitutional point against them now. The subsidy bill is opposed as a matter of policy, not as unconstitutional, as it would have been a decade ago. Greatly to the sorrow of the few strict constructionists that are left, the modern notion appears to be that anything can be done under the constitution. Senator Mallory of Florida disclosed in a public speech that senators had said to him in conversation that the constitution was "practically a dead letter." An extreme statement; the constitution lives, but no one doubts that it is more elastic than it ever was before, that the spirit of the times is to adapt constitutional interpretation to events, not to force events to conform to the constitution.

* * *

This faith in and dependency upon government, which has swept away old ideals, inevitably leads to growth of paternalism; but, fortunately, the paternalism of our day and generation seeks not the impossible, but the practicable. The tendency is not toward "smashing the rich," but toward making wealth help lift up the "submerged tenth;" not to ask the state to do everything, but to do some things never before regarded as a part of the state's duty. One might predict that the people of this country will insist that wealth shall have full protection, but that it shall bear a greater part of the burden of taxation; and that a part, at least, of the revenue thus raised shall be used in discharging another obligation of the state in giving protection to its disabled or superannuated industrial workers. The German parliament recently passed an act of the utmost importance known as the disability and old-age insurance law. In Great Britain a similar agitation has for some time been a burning issue. It is due next in this country. There are liberal pensions for all who serve the state in army or navy. But the serious business of nations in these times is industrialism, not war. Fighting men are well nigh obsolete; the system is mediaeval. But workingmen are the backbone of every nation; they are the army that makes a modern nation great and powerful. Why should not members of the industrial army have old-age pensions? Germany's answer is that they shall; and by the German plan, which Ambassador White has recently explained in a report to his government, every wage-earner who has completed his sixteenth year is enrolled under a compulsory pension law which ensures him against want in his old age. It is a curious fact that this idea came from Bismarck, the most effective of all the imperialists of the last century, who declared in the preamble of his plan for old age insurance that every man who had served the state faithfully throughout his life and fallen a victim to poverty in old age might claim a support from the state, not as a charity, but as a right.

* * *

In his really noteworthy speech to the senate, Mr. Towne of Minnesota said: "'Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar.' I often think if you take the veneer off our modern civilization you will find underneath it the cave man, violent, voracious, cruel." The country only smiled when Mr. Towne applied this to the ruthlessness of American rule in the Philippines. We even fail to let our indignation rise to a very high pitch over the outrages which "civilized" soldiers are committing in China, where western armies are showing themselves to be as bad as the Boxers, where the Christian nations do not profit much in contrast with Oriental pagans. The veneer is rubbed off and the "cave man" is rampant in China; but we do not care much about it. And as for the "cave woman" from out of the west, this apostle of the aboriginal idea that when you do not like a thing you should grab up a club and smash it, she is only a passing joke. The American people, in short, decline to be thrown off their balance by new and most powerful combinations of wealth, by difficulties and regrettable occurrences in the Philippines, by the excrescence of civilized savagery in China, by Mrs. Nation's picturesque performances in Kansas, or by anything else. We have serious business in hand, and we are attending seriously to it, without excitement, nervousness or forebodings—Collier's Weekly.

A PROSPEROUS TRUST.

The par value of a share of stock in the Standard Oil company is $100. Since the republican victory of 1896, the market value of Standard Oil stock has been steadily increasing. Soon after the election of 1896 this stock was quoted at $200 per share. In February, 1899, it sold for $439 per share; in February, 1900, it sold at $512 per share; in September of 1900 it dropped back to $500 per share. But after "confidence" was once more restored by a republican victory, this stock went up to $600 per share. In January, 1901, it sold for $794. On February 4, it sold at $805, and the latest quotation at hand is $815.

When one reads the record of recent dividends declared by this great concern, it is not difficult to understand why the market value of the stock has increased so rapidly.

The capital stock of the Standard Oil company is $100,000,000. In 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, the Standard Oil company paid dividends amounting for each year to $12 on each share of stock. In 1896 the dividends amounted to $31 per share; in 1897 they were $33 per share; in the month of January, 1900, they were $20 per share; in April, 1900, the dividends amounted to $10 per share; in July, $8 per share; in November, $10 per share; and the company has now declared a dividend payable March 15 of $20 per share.

This latest dividend means the payment of $20,000,000 upon the $100,000,000 of capital stock.

The total dividends paid by this company for the entire year of 1900 amounted to $48,000,000.

The dividends to be paid on March 15 brings the aggregate up to $68,000,000 of dividends paid upon a capital stock of $100,000,000 during a period of fourteen months and fifteen days.

It will be readily understood from the figures why Standard Oil stock is quoted so high in the markets.

But where will we find an explanation of a condition that within a period of less than fifteen months a concern whose working capital is $100,000,000 is enabled to roll up profits to the extent of $68,000,000?

This certainly indicates that the stockholders of the Standard Oil company must have paid this $68,000,000. Who paid it?—Bryan's Commoner.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF—
The First National Bank
OF PENDLETON, OREGON,
At the close of business Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$475,885.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,513.07
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		70,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		8,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		4,235.90
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		10,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		4,495.38
Due from State Banks and Bankers		991.04
Due from approved reserve agents		28,735.03
Internal-Revenue stamps		1,445.00
Checks and other cash items		958.72
Notes of other National Banks		4,204.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		470.85
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$62,508.25	
Legal tender notes	18,800.00—	81,308.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		3,504.90
Total		$698,477.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 70,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	46,995.08
National Bank notes outstanding	67,100.00
Due to other National Banks	9,816.20
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,829.62
Individual deposits subject to check	383,270.31
Demand certificates of deposit	97,163.70
Time certificates of deposit	194.06
Total	$698,477.97

State of Oregon, County of Umatilla, ss:

I, C. B. Wade, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. B. WADE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901.

E. B. CRANSTON,
Notary Public for Oregon.

CORRECT—Attest:
W. S. BYERS,
H. F. JOHNSON,
J. S. M'LEOD,
Directors.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COUNT SEVEN WORDS TO THE LINE.
One line, or more, per week, at the rate of 10c per line.
One line, or more, per month, at the rate of 30c per line.

ONE LINE: 1 time....10c; 2 times....15c; 3 times....20c; 5c each extra insertion.

TWO LINES: 1 time....15c; 2 times....20c; 3 times....25c; 10c each extra insertion.

THREE LINES: 1 time....20c; 2 times....30c; 3 times....35c; 10c each additional insertion.

FOUR LINES: 1 time....25c; 2 times....35c; 3 times....45c; 15c each additional insertion.

FIVE LINES: 1 time....30c; 2 times....45c; 3 times....50c; 20c each additional insertion.

SIX LINES: 1 time....35c; 2 times....50c; 3 times....60c; 20c each additional insertion.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. WE have authentic edition. Buy of home house. Outfit free. S. C. Miller & Co., Portland, Ore.

ATTORNEYS.

CARTER & RALEY, ATTORNEYS AT Law. Office in Savings Bank Building.

BEAN & LOWELL, ATTORNEYS AT Law. Room 14 Association Block, Pendleton, Oregon.

T. G. HAILEY, LAWYER. OFFICE IN Judd Building, Pendleton, Oregon.

STILLMAN & PIERCE, ATTORNEYS at law. Rooms 10, 11, 12 and 13 Association block.

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

N. BERKELEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Association Block.

E. D. BOYD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 111 Court St.

JAMES A. FEE, LAW OFFICE IN JUDD Building.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. G. COLE. OFFICE IN JUDD building. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. Telephone 77.

F. W. VINCENT, M. D. OFFICE REAR of First National Bank. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.

DRS. SMITH & HENDERSON. OFFICE over Pendleton Savings Bank. Telephone 31, residence telephone 5.

H. S. GARFIELD, M. D., HOME PATHic Physician and Surgeon. Office in Judd Building. Telephone: Office, blk 86; residence, black 24.

DR. D. J. M'FAUL, ROOM 17, ASSOCIATION block. Telephone 93; residence telephone, black 111.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, DRS. Keyes & Keyes. Office, one block west of Boston Store.

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

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.

D. A. MAY, CONTRACTOR AND builder. Estimates furnished on all kinds of masonry, cement walks, stone walls, etc. Orders can be left at the East Oregonian office.

BANKS AND BROKERS.

THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK, Pendleton, Oregon. Organized March 1, 1889; 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. N. Teal, vice-president; T. J. Morris, cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLETON, Oregon. Capital, $70,000; surplus, $60,000. 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; W. F. Matlock, vice-president; C. B. Wade, cashier; H. C. Guernsey, assistant cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENA, Oregon. Capital, $50,000; surplus and profits, $6,000. Interest on time deposits. Deals in foreign and domestic exchange. Collections promptly attended to. Henry C. Adams, president; F. S. Le Grow, vice-president; T. J. Kirk, vice-president; Mrs. E. L. 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, as shown upon by investigation committee of responsible citizens. Officers: R. Jameson, president; Geo. W. Proebstel, vice president; C. M. Pierce, cashier; J. R. Kilgore, assistant cashier; directors G. A. Hartman, M. Johns, T. J. Price, G. T. Graw, J. F. Kilgore, Robert Jameson, G. W. Proebstel.

MUSIC AND PIANO TUNING.

PROF. ROBERT BALLOT, VIOLIN SOloist and leader of the new Opera House orchestra. Teacher of violin, viola, cello, bass, mandolin, guitar, piano, pipe organ, harmony, counterpoint, arrangement and orchestration. Voice culture (Italian method), study of parts for concert and opera. Piano tuning and repairing promptly done. Orchestra music furnished for parties, balls and all occasions. For engagements apply to C. C. Sharp, Opera House Block.

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.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed animals have been taken up by the City Marshal, and unless claimed within ten days for costs and expenses [illegible]

One dark bay colt branded half-circle F on left hip, about 5 years old, weight 800 pounds.

One gray mare, defected jaw, branded G O or [illegible]

One sorrel mare, white foot, three white legs, white stripe in face, branded [illegible] on left shoulder, about 5 years old, weight about 900 pounds.

One white scabby horse, about [illegible] years old, weight about 900 pounds, no brands visible.

One scabby buckskin horse, about 4 years old, weight about 900 pounds, no brands visible.

Dated February 14, 1901.
J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.

Subscribers to Magazines

IF YOU WANT TO SUBscribe for magazines or newspapers in the United States or Europe, remit by postal note, check or money order to the East Oregonian the net publishers price of the publication you desire, and we will have it sent to you and assume all risk of the money being lost in the mails. This saves you both trouble and risk. If you are a subscriber to the East Oregonian, in addition, you can deduct ten per cent from the publishers' price. Address EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO., Pendleton, Oregon.