

Shirt Waists for Spring.

We have just received a large assortment of shirt waists which we are selling at prices that are all right. You can get an elegant waist for 50c. and our dollar waist is simply a "peach," just the kind that you like to wear.

Our spring and summer goods are now in. Silks, Gingham, Lawns, Dimities, White Goods, Percaloes, etc. SEE US FOR BARGAINS.

THE MAGNET CASH STORE

Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood



FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

QUESTION OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Some people have an idea that in the next national campaign the dominant issue will be the public ownership of public utilities. Of late, this has appealed to many as one of the various means whereby to solve the question of modern centralizing tendencies. Schemes so gigantic as to have almost rendered speechless the people of the country have been set afloat. Eighteen months last past have witnessed progress of the tendency towards combination in the industries of the land such as cause former trusts to pale into insignificance. Where will it end? Is now commonly asked by the ordinary citizen.

As to the final outcome, there can be but one—absolute domination of the country's industries by a very few men, unless, indeed, the government shall proceed to take in all systems that come under the head of public utilities. It is necessary here to draw some distinctions.

The doctrine of public ownership of public utilities does not necessarily carry one to the end of socialism. It does not imply public ownership of iron works, blast furnaces, shoe factories, or any industries such as those. But, it does imply public ownership of railroads, street car lines, telegraphs, telephones and express companies. These in government hands, all men would have equal opportunities for the transaction of their business. At the present time, this opportunity is not offered.

Let an illustration be given. A man living in Chicago has invented a lubricator in which water is a principal if not the chief constituent. He has demonstrated its value. He has proven to the satisfaction of several railroad managements that it is not only the cheapest but the safest lubricant known to industrial science. These roads are willing to buy this product and use it to the exclusion of all others, at least until a better is discovered.

But, here steps in the Standard Oil company, and says to the railroad: "If you use this lubricant, and cease buying those manufactured by us, we will retaliate by refusing to ship over your lines."

The business of the Standard Oil is so large no railroad company dare withstand the demand, hence the maker of the new and cheaper lubricant experiences extreme difficulty in marketing his product.

Were the railroads in the hands of the government, the Standard Oil company could not enforce a demand so out of harmony with the laws of legitimate production and distribution.

Of course, this is an argument on an abstract subject in which a concrete fact is introduced in illustration of a principle, and it must be admitted that, even under public ownership, the system would not be ideal. There would be defects. But, it appears to be reasonable to deduce that better conditions would result than those that now obtain.

Certainly, under existing conditions, the status is far from ideal. This is true in the case of the United States mail department. Yet scarcely anyone will assert that our mail system is not better for the country than it would be were it owned by private persons.

There is much to say in support of the proposition for public ownership. And, in view of the fact that some persons of weight and influence nationally will attempt to force the issue to the front, it will be wise to have wide and thoughtful discussion before the next campaign comes.

"EDUCATING" THE PEOPLE.

To all newspapers of the land have gone out from New York a beautifully printed pamphlet setting forth the allegation that the Panama route is better than the Nicaragua. The sending out of this pamphlet followed closely upon the announcement that Mr. Morgan had secured control of the Panama canal route and the holdings of the French company formerly owning it; that Mr. Morgan had visited President McKinley and urged the Panama plan in preference to the other; and that the "administration" was inclined to look upon the proposition of Mr. Morgan with favor.

There is material for deep and thoughtful consideration of this sub-

ject for the American citizen. It has been made the object of extensive investigation by our government, with the result that the official reports on file at Washington declare strongly for the Nicaragua. The last canal commission, appointed by President McKinley himself, so reported. This commission was constituted of men fit to pass upon such a subject. They were men of engineering, economical and legal training, and their decision was satisfactory to the people of this country.

Furthermore, the demand has been strong throughout the Union for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and the sentiment approaches close to unanimity. President McKinley believes this report was based on good reason. He really wants the Nicaragua canal built. But, in the face of Mr. Morgan's advocacy he appears to be weakening, and "looks favorably upon Mr. Morgan's proposition."

The pamphlet was sent out to educate the people to a favorable view of the Panama route. It is evident that the visit to Washington was designed to "educate" Mr. McKinley on the same subject. J. Pierpont Morgan is a little too much for the backbone of the nation's chief executive, if one may judge at all from the appearance of things.

BULLYING "OUR SUBJECTS."

The constitution of the United States, a document once honored by the American people, and once supposed to guarantee to all who were under the authority of the United States the blessings of its provisions and the protection of the organic law therein written, stipulates that congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press. In view of this, these news items of recent date read rather peculiarly.

Jan. 24, 1901—George T. Rice, American citizen, editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin, a marine journal, imprisoned and ordered deported by Gen. MacArthur for making charges against the captain of the port.

April 6, 1901—La Discusion, a Havana newspaper, suspended, and Senor Coronado, its editor, arrested at Governor Wood's instance because of offense taken at a cartoon.

April 12, 1901—Two editors in Havana sentenced to imprisonment by captain of the Port for alleged libel.

Why does not the Washington administration try the plan on editors in the United States? Then, if it works, extend the application of gag rule to other civilians? Why not suppress all political opponents by this method? If the bullying of Cubans and of people in the Philippines is so pleasant diversion, why not bully people in this country?

TALES FROM WASHINGTON.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, was owner and editor of the Delphi Journal when he was elected to congress. He left a young man who is interested with him in charge when he went to Washington. A short time ago Mr. Landis went down to the journal office in Delphi, sat down at his old desk and wrote a heavy editorial article on some topic of state or national interest. He was quite proud of it when he "turned it in," and next day got a copy of the paper early to see how the article looked in print. It wasn't there. He searched the paper through from the first column to the last, but not a line of his editorial could be found. He called up his associate on the telephone and said: "Tom, where's that editorial I wrote yesterday? I can't find it in the paper."

"Bet your life you can't," replied Tom, "and you won't, either, as long as I'm editing this paper. That kind of stuff may go in the Congressional Record, but you can't get it into the Delphi Journal with a jimmy."

The government's most monumental publication is practically completed. It is the official record of the union and confederate armies, and consists of 127 thick volumes, an index about to be printed and an atlas of 178 plates, showing maps of battlefields, routes of marches, plans of forts, etc. Volumes 112 and 113 are left over for any additional matter that may be decided to print, if there is any such, as the plan of the work originally contemplated 130 volumes. The books fill five big small sacks. The government sells single volumes or the complete sets at the cost to manufacture. Under the last act of distribution each senator, representative and delegate receives one official set and two additional sets for disposal as he may see fit.

Attorney General Knox has fallen an early victim to an attack of real estate agents. The long, dry summer months are approaching and those having houses to sell or lease have swooped down on the new attorney general. Real estate agents now lie in wait for Mr. Knox at every corner. They swarm through the department of justice corridors and sit in the lobby of his hotel seeking an opportunity to talk to him. These agents are all ambitious to sell the new attorney general a nice, modest little house for something like \$150,000 or \$200,000. Falling in this,

they would like to lease him for the next four years, at \$1000 or \$1500 per month, a small place suitable for his modest establishment.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the treasury department, and some of his subordinates are considerably exercised. A letter was received the other day by the assistant secretary, who has charge of the customs service, from a collector at a frontier town who has held the position for more than three years. The collector writes that if it is convenient to the treasury department, and entails no expense, he would like to have a copy of the tariff act now in force. He adds by way of explanation that he has never had a copy of this act, and thinks he should have it in his office for reference. The officials are devoting all their spare time to wondering what this collector has done for the last three years without a copy of the tariff law.

OUR ARMY OF ONE MAN.

Few know the singular fact, says the Washington Star, that once the regular army of the United States consisted of only one man—George Washington, of Virginia. This was, of course, after the continental congress had adopted its famous pronouncements against the danger of a standing army. In the memorable language declaring that "standing armies in times of peace are inconsistent with the principles of republican government, dangerous to the liberties of a free people and generally converted into destructive engines for tyrannical despotism." Nevertheless, in order to avoid the repetition of the Boston massacre of 1770, when there was absolutely no military scheme whatever to provide a single head or nucleus for a possible military organization. Accordingly, a resolution was passed by the same continental congress, providing "that a general be appointed to command all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defense of liberty."

The congress then proceeded to the choice of a general by ballot, and the records show that "George Washington, Esquire, was unanimously elected at a salary of \$500 per month." There was no provision whatever at that time for a federal or continental army. There was no military organization save the remaining Massachusetts "Minute Men" at Concord. This was in 1784, when, so far as any warrant of law existed, Gen. George Washington embodied the entire rank and file of the federal army. Of the emergency troops, however, mustered out of the war service after independence had been established by the treaty of Versailles, the congress "Resolved, That the commanding officer (really meaning the "board of war") be, and he is hereby, directed to discharge the troops now in the service of the United States, except twenty-five to guard stores at West Point and other magazines, with a proportionate number of officers, no officer above the rank of captain to remain in service." Thus Washington's new and original regular army consisted of but eighty privates. Even this small band was but a temporary affair, inasmuch as the congress confessed its lack of power or authority to maintain a regular army—the provision for George Washington's appointment as commander-in-chief being a bold stroke of usurpation much questioned at the time.

In a few months after the eighty men were authorized to be retained as magazine guards, however, Indian troubles on the frontier necessitated the increase of the guard to 500 men with General Harmer in immediate command. This army, however, caused great concern among the politicians, who discovered in it the babe of possible despotism, but from that day to this a regular military establishment has been maintained. The first legal recognition of any body of troops as a part of the then so-called United States army was in September, 1787, when the Harmer body of frontier fighters was designated as the "regiment of infantry in the service of the United States" (this, before the constitution was ratified by the states. Thus it will be seen the regular army is coexistent with the constitution and antedated the federal government. Army regulations, in fact, which are a part of the laws of the land, are older than any statute, and they were instituted before the constitution.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disgusting pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. E. T. Shope, resident of Louisville, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disgusting eruption on her face, which rendered her almost unrecognizable. She used various health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption completely disappeared. A dozen bottles cured her. She is now seventeen years old, and looks as if she had never had the disease."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions. Purifies the old and makes new rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge what ever for this service.

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GOLDEN RULE HOTEL.

Under New Management. J. W. BANCROFT, Prop.

Rate \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Meals 50c. Special Rates for Families.

Best Hotel in the City for Families.

Rest Rooms. Free sample rooms. Electric lights and Steam Heat. Fire-proof building.

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Fresh Clean Stock of Groceries

For you to select from. Will give you reasonable prices. Try us with an order.

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WILL BE ON THE MARKET MAY 1st

Ukiah Creamery Butter. Full weight. Every roll guaranteed. If you don't like it your money back.

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Special Rates to Eastern Oregon people visiting Portland. Headquarters for tourists and commercial travelers.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DEER. IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DEER.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DEER.

If you ride this season ride a CRESCENT.

We're Just as Thankful

For a small package as a large one. Each will receive the same thorough and careful attention.

Domestic Steam Laundry.

J. F. Robinson, Prop. Telephone 60

Equal to any in the world.

PILSNER BOTTLED BEER.

BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING. Highly recommended to family trade. Every bottle fully guaranteed.

Schultz Brewing Co. Oregon Lumber Yard

WOOD CUTTERS For barns and dwellings. Cheaper than tin.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Building Paper, Tar Paper, Lime and Cement, Mouldings, Pickets, Plaster, Brick and Sand, Screen Doors & Windows, Sash and Doors, Terra Cotta Pipe.

Borie & Light, Prop's Alta St., opp. Court House

Don't Steal a Man's Time

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I. L. Ray & Co., Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Grain for cash or on margins.

New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

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A. C. SHAW & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS

Yard on Webb Street Opposite Hunt Freight Depot

We are prepared to furnish anything in the lumber line and can guarantee prices to be as cheap, if not cheaper than others. We also carry a large line of Doors, Windows and Moulding.

Parties contemplating building will do well to see us before placing their orders. We also carry Cascade Red Fir wood. Phone Main 92.

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 of mill work call and get their prices

R. FORSTER, - Proprietor.

Call upon: No. 5

for Wood, Coal, Brick and Sand.

Heavy Hauling

Special attention given to consignments.

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For Gentlemen who cherish Quality.

Sold by JOHN HOHMIDT The Louvre Saloon

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On city property at a low rate of interest. Can be repaid in monthly installments.

NO COMMISSIONS.

Will loan on improved property or will furnish money to build with. Will be pleased to give figures of actual cost to anyone needing a loan.

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O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC

DEFART FOR Time Schedule From Pendleton. LEAVE FROM

Chicago-Portland Special 12:25 p. m. via Hamilton-Intention.	Salt Lake, Denver, Fort Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	5:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express 6:15 a. m. via Hamilton-Intention.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	10:00 p. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 8:15 a. m. via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	5:30 p. m.

Ocean and River Schedule. FROM PORTLAND.

3:30 p. m.	All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco Sail every 5 days.	4 p. m.
Daily except Sunday 8 p. m.	Columbia River To Astoria and Way Landings.	4 p. m.
Daily except Sunday 10 p. m.	Willamette River Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence and Way-Landings.	4:30 p. m.
6 a. m. Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	Corvallis and Way-Landings.	1:30 p. m. and Fri.
7 a. m. Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill Rivers Oregon City, Dayton and Way-Landings.	2:30 p. m. and Fri.
Leave Riparia 3:15 a. m. Daily.	Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston.	Leave Lewiston 6:30 a. m. Daily.

F. F. WASSLEY, Agent, Pendleton.

The East Oregonian is Eastern Oregon's representative paper. It leads, and the people appreciate it and show it their liberal patronage. It is the adviser in every section.