

Don't Forget These Things

That the Magnet Cash Store is selling goods at the very bottom prices.

That our stock is new and fresh, up-to-date and attractive; come and see.

That we don't charge you anything for looking at our goods, and if you don't want to buy we are your friends still. Courteous treatment and fair dealing brings its reward.

THE MAGNET CASH STORE

Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood



SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1901.

OBSTACLES BEFORE MR. MORGAN.

It is within the bonds of possibility that the progress of the railway consolidation scheme has met an obstacle, an obstacle not to be overcome. The scheme involves the absolute control of all railway systems. Anything less than that would be failure. This is true because the principle underlying the plan is to eliminate competition. To eliminate competition there must be but one management. Mr. Morgan has given to the world the opinion that competition is destructive, wasteful, and that it is expensive. His desire is to prevent the destruction, waste and expense, and that is the reason why he has exerted his tremendous power to bring together all the great industrial concerns of the country.

It is true that many business men are favorable to Mr. Morgan's views. The fight of competition is fierce, fiendish, almost, and some men would gladly welcome a changed status under which it would not be necessary to wage such unrelenting war on opponents in order to secure business.

But, to men of great ambition, men of the stamp of George Gould, W. H. Harriman, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania system, and other prominent figures on Wall street, a state of routine office work, of mere attention to details, with everything subordinated to one general management, by no means would be agreeable. They delight in the battle of the financial giants, and love the excitement of the Stock Exchange. They would not long be content to remain passive with nothing to do but clip coupons. Action, enterprise, contest with men of their class financially, these are necessary to their contentment.

This is undoubtedly the stumbling block in the way of those who would do away with competition and make all manufacturing and transportation lines into one great system controlled by one head. Any man would prefer to manage one smaller but prosperous business concern than be a mere cog in a wheel of a larger business machine. And so most Wall street magnates would rather handle a portion of the transportation interests of the country than to be only factors in the centralized concern of which Mr. Morgan dreams and which he has partially realized.

HOSPITALITY IN THE SOUTH.

Certainly all American citizens will note with satisfaction the fine reception given President McKinley by the people of the South. And they will endorse the expressions of the president when he said that no longer is the Mason & Dixon's line even an imaginary one, but that it has been obliterated and the country once again reunited under one common flag. It is true that some feeling exists in the South, a feeling that will disappear only when there remains only the newer generations. But, practically, the South has accepted the regime brought in by the war of the rebellion, and is glad the struggle eventuated as it did.

A journey such as the president is now making is of vast benefit. It tends to bring the executive branch of the federal government into closer touch with the people, and informs the officials more completely of the needs of the country.

The receptions in Southern cities have been marked by that wonderful hospitality so characteristic of the South. Those people in this instance have kept the traditions of their fathers, who taught the nation the art of making welcome a guest with charming and polished courtesy.

California will embower itself in flowers, during the tour of the president, and set a standard that will test the capacity of the North Coast in honoring the nation's chief executive.

Milton and Freewater cannot afford to miss their exertions to secure the Pioneer fruit and vegetable cannery. Walls Walla people are divided on the subject. The business men there are not agreed on certain points touching the policy and management of the plant. This gives the East End of Umatilla county its opportunity. A pull poll, and a strong pull, and a pull all together should land the cannery. That pull can be made by Milton and Freewater, and it should be made. No town is permanently disgraced by a payroll. It distributes

sary to compensate for the shrinkage by abrasion and loss of coin. No one can say with certainty just how much will be added to the gold coin of the world annually. It must be remembered that a large addition to the annual supply of money is necessary to keep pace with the population and industries.

In 1890, Senator Sherman, in supporting the bill which bore his name, urged that an annual addition of more than fifty millions of dollars was then necessary in this country alone. How much would be necessary for the entire world, if all nations adopted the gold standard? Besides furnishing the necessary annual increase, there must be enough gold to replace the standard silver money now in use in the world and which amounts to four billion dollars.

It requires a period of years to measure the influence of the money supply on prices. All that anyone can say now is that the increased production of gold has brought a measure of relief—but no one can say that it will be found entirely adequate. Even now the tendency of prices is downward, and every week shows a greater number of business failures than the corresponding week of last year show.

According to the index numbers of the London Economist the price level reached the highest point in March, 1900, and remained nearly stationary until September of that year—but since the later date there has been a perceptible fall. If the reaction from high prices continues for a considerable period it will be proof that the gold supply is not equal to the demand made upon it, and the necessity for bimetalism will again become apparent.

Whether improved conditions will force the money question into the background or whether less favorable conditions will give it a new emphasis, no one can predict with certainty. The same principle, however, which divided the question upon the money question will divide them upon a number of other questions, and those who take the side of the masses on the money question will take the peoples' side on other questions which separate the wealth producers from those who seek an unearned and undeserved advantage over their fellows.

money with regularity and distributes it at home. And a cannery will consume much fruit and vegetables otherwise wasted.

And now it is a straw hat trust. That closes the chapter. A man's shoes, stockings, clothing, these are all produced now by trust concerns, and they propose even to take in the summer straw hat. It only remains now for the barbers to form a trust, to make it impossible for the summer man to be absolutely in their control.

Read about the intense heat closing the mills in Pittsburg, and then remember that Oregon just now is enjoying perfect weather, and congratulate yourself that you live in this state.

WHY PRICES DO NOT FALL.

W. J. Bryan, in the Commoner, says: "A Kansas paper has inquired why the Commoner, as the representative of the advocates of free silver, don't explain the failure of prices to fall. The readers of the Commoner are well enough acquainted with the money question to know that the 'quantitative theory' is the basis of the science of money. Other things being equal, the value of the dollar depends upon the number of dollars—an increase in the volume of money increasing prices, and a decrease in the volume of money decreasing prices. This is the foundation of all argument made in behalf of bimetalism."

For twenty years the price level fell, and during that time the producers of wealth and the debtors throughout the world suffered an almost incalculable loss, while the owners of money and fixed investments enjoyed an enormous advantage. Silver was struck down by those who desired a dearer dollar, and bimetalists were called advocates of silver, because they favored the restoration of silver to its former place in the currency. If the advocates of dear money had attacked gold instead of silver, the same people who favored the restoration of silver would have favored the restoration of gold.

On one side of the question stood those who wanted, as Mr. McKinley once expressed it, to make "money the master, and all things else the servant," on the other side stood those who wanted a sufficient volume of money to maintain the level of prices, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as well as gold, at the present legal ratio, was urged as a means to this end.

Since 1896 there has been an unexpected increase in the production of gold, and this increase, which the republicans neither promised nor desired, has brought, in part, the advantage which the restoration of bimetalism would have, brought more completely.

In so far as business conditions have been improved by the increased production of gold, bimetalists have been vindicated. If anyone will take the trouble to read the literature circulated by the gold standard advocates in 1896, he will find that the "quantitative theory" of money was denounced, and a rising dollar was predicted. Nobody eulogizes a dear dollar now, but the advocates of the gold standard are seeking to secure credit because of the increased volume of money, which they did not contemplate and did not want. Business conditions have not been normal during the last three years. War in the Philippines and in South Africa has operated to raise the price level—first, by withdrawing a large number of men from the labor market; and second, by increasing the demand for provisions, army supplies and equipment for soldiers. Nations have been mortgaging the future to secure money to spend in the present.

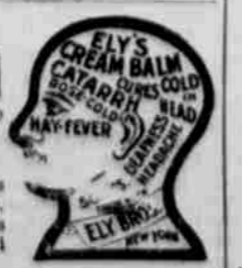
There is a theoretical advantage in the double standard, but the practical necessity for it has been based upon the scarcity of gold. If the production of gold increases to such an extent as to furnish a volume of money which will keep pace with population and business, the restoration of bimetalism will not be necessary. But if such a condition comes it will be more gratifying to bimetalists than to the advocates of the gold standard, for bimetalists will have secured that which they desire, viz: a "stable dollar," while the advocates of the gold standard will be disappointed because of the disappearance of the "dear dollar."

Whether this increase in the production of gold will be sufficient to maintain the level of prices, is a question which no one is prepared at this time to answer.

Not all of the annual product of gold enters into the currency. A very considerable portion of the production goes into the arts and some gold is neces-

Nasal CATARRH

In its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and locks the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is instantaneous and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drugists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.



GERMS THAT CLUSTER AROUND AN UNHEALTHY HAIR CAUSING DANDRUFF

FALLING HAIR FINALLY BALDNESS

Destroy the cause, you remove the effect.

Kill the Dandruff Germ WITH NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The only preparation that will destroy those parasites.

EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

For Sale by all Druggists. PRICE \$1.00.

"Nerve Waste."

One of the most helpful books on nerve weakness ever issued is that entitled "Nerve Waste," by Dr. Sawyer of San Francisco, now in its fifth thousand. This work of an experienced and reputable physician is to be regarded as a valuable contribution to the vast sea of false teaching which prevails on this interesting subject. It abounds in carefully considered and practical advice, and has the two great merits of wisdom and sincerity.

It is endorsed by both the religious and secular press. The Chicago Advance says: "A perusal of the book and the application of its principles will put health, hope and heart into thousands of lives that are now suffering through nervous impairment."

The book is \$1.00 by mail postpaid.

One of the most interesting chapters—chapter xx, on Nerves and Nerve Tonics—has been printed separately as a sample chapter, and will be sent to any address for stamp by the publishers, THE PACIFIC PUBLISHING CO., Box 306, San Francisco.

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Rates \$1.25, and \$1.50 per day. Meals 25c. Special Rates by the month. Best Hotel in the city for Families.

Rus to all trains. Free sample rooms. Electric lights and steam heat. Fire-proof building.

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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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"I am a knife maker and worked for a number of years in the New York Knife Co.'s factory at Walden, N. Y. First thing I knew I commenced to bleed from the mouth. Sometimes as much as a quart of blood would come up from my lungs at a time. Every time I coughed the blood spurted out. It was in the fall I got so bad, and the church people told me I had better make my peace with the Lord and prepare to die, for I would not live till spring. My home doctor couldn't do me any good, but advised me to get to New York City for examination. They finally took me to a medical college, and a whole lot of physicians made what they called a diagnosis. There were several students looking on. One professor had a little ivory hammer, and with this he pounded my chest and held his ear close to listen. After a while the professor looked at me solemnly and declared: 'One of your lungs is about gone and the other is affected. There may be a slim chance for life if you quit working in that knife factory.' I went back home, but didn't improve. One day I saw an advertisement of free samples of Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, being given away by our home druggists, Walker & Eaton. I got one of these bottles, and it relieved me. Then I bought more of the regular size, and my improvement was continuous, although slow. My doctors were astonished and so was I. After dark I hated to spit, because I was afraid it might be blood, and I wanted to know for sure. I have no fear now, for at last I am a solid man again. Although one lung is gone, the other is as sound as a dollar, and answers as well as two lungs, so far as I can see. I want everyone to know the facts and that is why I tell them here."



(Signed) A. H. SIMPSON.

Acker's English Remedy is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that your money will be refunded in case of failure, and one \$4 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England, it is sold by W. H. HOOKER & CO., Proprietors, New York. We authorize the above guarantee. W. H. HOOKER & CO., Proprietors, New York. SOLD BY BROCK & MCCOMAS, PENDLETON, ORE.

The Navajo Coal and Petroleum Oil Company

Owns 720 acres patented lands and 1500 acres petroleum placer locations on Navajo River, Archuleta county, Colorado, 15,000 feet of lumber and the grounds. \$4,000 cash now in the treasury. 500,000 shares non-assessible stock in treasury to be used for development work.

Wells will be drilled on the property within sixty days. Samples of oil may be seen at the hardware store of T. C. Taylor. In order to better prosecute the work the company now offers for sale 120,000 shares of stock at

10c per Share

(par value 20c). After July 1, 1901, the company will sell no stock at less than 15c per share. No agents, but above number of shares, 120,000, can be had at 10c per share by applying to any of the undersigned incorporators before July 1st, 1901, unless sooner sold.

T. C. TAYLOR, C. B. WADE, J. H. ROBBINS, ROBT. FORSTER, J. H. RALEY, F. B. CLOPTON, J. R. DICKSON, T. J. KIRK.

We are all Ready

to start decorating your walls and ceiling with the most elegantly designed wall patterns ever devised as soon as you are through with your Spring housecleaning—before, if you prefer to have us out of the way prior to starting to clean house. Patterns on view long ago—don't miss the exhibit.

Jesse Failing.

Main street near bridge.

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A NEW SIX HORSE POWER GASOLINE engine and all fixtures complete, tanks, piping, battery and electric spark, at a low price for buildings in the city or country. Pendleton, Oregon.

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

DR. SMITH & HENDERSON, OFFICE over Pendleton Savings Bank. Telephone 31, residence telephone 3.

H. E. GARFIELD, M. D., HOME PATH-ic Physician and Surgeon. Office in Judg Building. Telephone: Office, blk & 80; residence, Black St.

DR. D. J. McFALL, ROOM 17, ASSOCIATION block. Telephone 81; residence telephone, Black St.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, DR. KEYS & KEYS. Office, one block west of Post street.

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

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DR. J. CHRISTIE, VETERINARY SUR-geon, graduate of the Royal Veterinary college, Edinburgh, Scotland. Late government veterinary inspector for Yale district, B. C. Omegens; all kinds treated on scientific principles. Located at Commercial stables, Pendleton, Ore. Telephone Main 11.

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A. L. BEATIE, D. D. S., OFFICE OVER Savings Bank. Gas administered.

E. A. MANN, DENTIST, IN ASSOCIA-tion Block, over F. B. CLOPTON's office.

ATTORNEYS.

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

BEAN & LOWELL, ATTORNEYS AT Law. Room 11, Association Block. Pendleton, Oregon.

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

STILLMAN & PIERCE, ATTORNEYS Block. Law. Rooms 10, 11, 12 and 13 Association block.

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

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L. B. REEDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

BANKS AND BROKERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENA, Oregon. Capital, \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$5,000. Interest on time deposits. Loans in domestic and foreign exchange. Collections promptly attended to. Henry C. Adams, president; T. J. Kirk, vice-president; E. L. Bart-cashier.

THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK, Pendleton, Oregon. Organized March 1, 1899, capital, \$50,000. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange bought and sold on all principal points. Special attention given to collections. W. J. Furness, president; J. N. Cook, vice-president; T. J. Morris, 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 an investigation committee of responsible citizens. Officers: K. Jamison, president; Geo. W. Froelich, vice president; C. H. Pierce, cashier; J. B. Killgore, assistant cashier; Directors: G. A. Hartman, M. S. Jones, T. J. Price, G. W. Froelich, J. F. Killgore, Robert Jamison, G. W. Froelich.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLE-TON, Oregon. Capital, \$70,000; surplus, \$50,000. 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 Ankney, president; W. F. Matlock vice-president; C. B. Wade, cashier; H. C. Gresham, assistant cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DE-scribed animals have been taken up by the City Marshal and will be sold at the expiration of ten days for costs and expenses. One white gray horse, weight about 1100 pounds, age about 10 years, branded P on right shoulder.

One dark iron gray horse, weight about 1000 pounds, age about 4 years, branded O on right shoulder. Dated April 25, 1901.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DE-scribed animals have been taken up by the City Marshal and will be sold at the expiration of ten days for costs and expenses. One brown black-faced horse about 9 years old, branded L on right hip, weight about 800 pounds. Dated April 26, 1901.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.

We're Just as Thankful

For a small package as a large one. Each will receive the same thorough and careful attention. If we get the former, it may in time grow to the latter by the satisfaction you will derive in wearing our laundered work.

Domestic Steam Laundry,

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Equal to any in the world.

PILSNER BOTTLED BEER.

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

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WOOD GUTTERS 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.

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Yard on Webb Street Opposite Hunt's 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 country 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.

Laatz Bros



Sold by JOHN SCHMIDT The Louvre Sales

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Do you want work? Do you want to hire help?

If no call or advice and your wants will be attended to PROMPTLY.

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The East Oregonian is the people's representative paper. It is the people's paper and its liberal patronage is being medium of this section.