East Oregonian

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

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

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year, by mail	$6 00
One copy six months, by mail	3 00
One copy per week, by carrier	15
Trial subscription	50
Single numbers	05

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Trial subscription	50
Single numbers	05

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year	$1 50
One copy six months	75
Trial subscription	50
Single copy	05

ADVERTISING RATES:
(Display Advertisements.)

One inch, or less, in Semi-Weekly per month	$1 00
One inch, or less, in Daily per month	1 00
Two inches, or less, in Daily and Weekly per month	3 00
Over three inches, Semi-Weekly, per inch per month	1 25
Over three inches, Daily, per inch per month	1 00
Over three inches, in Daily and Weekly, per inch per month	90
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, 50c.

Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

THE CUBAN POLICY.

Cool blooded, lacking in any of the sentiments that have inspired men to noble deeds, despotic, tyrannical, trampling upon all the sacred rights of man, cruel and exacting, putting expediency above humanity, cowing weaker powers, ruling with an iron hand not even covered with the soft glove of pretended philanthropy. Such an arraignment may be made of the prevailing policy of the administraton, with especial reference to Cuba. Since the early days of the nineteenth century, the United States has stood in the attitude of a protector of Cuba, only awaiting the time when events had ripened sufficiently to warrant intervention against Spanish cruelty, and free the island from the rule of a decaying monarchy. We boasted our championship of the glorious principle of man's freedom. We stood before the world as the brightest example of the success of man against the kingly and imperial oppressions of the ages. Other nations' common people looked to us with mounting hope that the republic's career would eventually teach the world that freedom is the best, and that government is for man, not man for government. Our national celebrations have been occasions when orators proclaimed the greatness of a people who stood for all that is humane and just. Our poets wrote of freedom and our battles were for it. Our statesmen in the beginning thought out a plan that would, so they thought, make for the permanent establishment of the cherished principle.

In the light of the pronunciamento of the president's mouthpiece, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, we have notified Cuba that she must accept our terms, the Platt amendment, or be given terms even more severe. It is the threat of a bully. "If you don't do as I order, I will lick you."

This is the triumph of the doctrine of expediency over the creed that man should be just as free as God intended he should be.

COLLEGE BOYS NEED TO SCRAP.

The Baker City Herald remarks that "Hoosier undergraduates seem to be merry men. At Vincennes university the other day after the close of the regular exercises in the chapel, a senior as chairman of a 'roasting committee' stood up and began to read a parody of Scripture in derision of two other seniors, editors of the college papers. One of the derided editors and one of the instructors burst into the chapel, raced to the platform and tore the 'roasters' manuscript in pieces. Thereupon some twenty-five students rushed upon the platform and made a 'rough house.' Several students were mauled copiously. One offending editor had his clothes torn off. In the afternoon the editor who rushed into the chapel was dragged through the street with a rope about his feet, while his amiable little mates yelled 'hang him.' At night the editors were ducked in the Wabash. All this is considered by the students as conducive to a higher education."

It is conducive of higher education. It is just as necessary in an institution of advanced learning as food for the students. Any man who spent four years in computing logarithms, in translating and construing Greek and Latin, in masticating the fodder of historical fact, and who did not once in a while let off his surplus nerve force in some manner like that of the Vincennes boys, would be a very tame individual when he left the campus and went into the world. Those very men who were striving against each other in such apparent desperation probably were on friendly terms at other times and each liked the other the better for his spirit and vivacity. Those mixups don't hurt college boys, but do them good.

CONGRESS' IMPERIAL POWER.

But while the supreme court confers imperial power upon congress with one hand, it withdraws it with the other from the president. It declares in the most positive manner that the executive cannot extend or restrict the application of the constitution of his own authority. When Porto Rico became domestic territory upon the ratification of the treaty of Paris the general laws of the United States applied to the island of their own force. The constitution was subject to the disposition of congress, the court holds, but not of the president. The collection of customs duties on trade between Porto Rico and the states was in violation of the constitution, and the duties levied prior to special legislation by congress are ordered refunded. If we are to have imperialistic government in our new possessions it can be by authority of congress alone. No president can assume absolute power at his own will, whatever the exigencies of the moment. This is a disconcerting theory of law for the administration, and its announcement comes late, but it may save us from the errors of personal rule in our future expansion as a colonial power.

The president would have saved himself from this judicial correction if he had impressed upon congress the necessity of legislating for our new possessions immediately after the ratification of the treaty of Paris. He is still confronted with the Philippine question, which the supreme court has put over until after the summer recess. If a state of war can legally exist in the Philippines—war between the government and its subjects—as commander-in-chief of the military forces his power is supreme. But the administration has insisted all along that Filipinos had no national rights. They were in insurrection and the islands and their inhabitants belonged to the United States. If that is the case, for more than two years the president has exceeded his constitutional authority in the Philippines, just as he did in Porto Rico prior to the passage of the Foraker act. The customs duties collected by executive order on trade between the ports of the Philippines and other parts of the United States were enicted without warrant of law. If the supreme court's ruling is accepted, and none will deny that it is final, the constitution has been in full force in the Philippines during that entire period, and no branch of the government except congress has authority to withdraw a single clause of it. Porto Rico, the supreme court decides, is not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution, but the rights of the Philippines are still intact in theory, thanks to the neglect of an imperial congress—unless the Spooner act suffices to protect the president. But prompt steps will be taken to remove doubt on this point, if the dispatches from Washington are accurate. If we are to have freedom of trade with the Philippines, it is only because of the temporary embarrassement occasioned by the supreme court's subtle reasoning. The rumors of an extra session of congress to enact a Philippine tariff bill are already afloat. In the absence of congressional legislation, the president may be driven to resort to the dangerous expedient of imposing an export tax on Philippine products. The imperialists are encouraged to believe that the constitution will stand another wrench. The constitution prohibits export taxes, but who dare say that that particular provision applies to our outlying territory, since the supreme court has construed the organic act in so literal a spirit?—Philadelphia North American.

FORECASTING THE POLITICAL SCOPE.

It is a trifle early yet to divine political horoscopes for 1904, but there are already surveyors out with their sharpened stakes, level and rods and chains to measure public opinion. The next campaign promises to hinge more on personalities than on issues. Of course Vice President Roosevelt is expected to weather the lee shore of the vice presidential reef. General Perry S. Heath now intimates by cable that Senator Hanna is the logical man. To this the senator blushes and says "nonsense" very emphatically, and I think quite earnestly. In his home office, at Washington, I found him barricaded behind a mass of correspondence, keeping a number of stenographers busy, working to rest—and then he will rest to work. On the wall hung his commission as colonel. He has just joined the G. A. R. He was a rosy-cheeked boy lieutenant in the Fifteenth Ohio, which was detached for duty at Washington in 1864.

* * *

So Senator Hanna was no stranger to Washington when he came upon the field as president-maker. I asked him if he ever thought, when wearing the jaunty kepi and doing guard duty for honest "Old Abe" at the White House, if he ever dreamed he would be so important a factor in president-making, and he said "No," and said it very bluntly, too. After long years of devotion to business he remained plain Mr. Marcus A. Hanna. After he won his spurs as the Warwick of '96, Kenyon college made him a LL. D., and now he is a colonel. Whispers of presidential timber also include the name of Senator Fairbanks and too—Senator John C. Spooner, whose splendid brain equipment and statesmanship has been equal to the insular problem. Opposing party leaders are alert in watching straws. The democratic party is a factor to be reckoned with, for no prophet has dared venture a forecast of 1904.—Joe Mitchell Chapple.

"WHAT ABOUT NEXT WEEK?"

When President McKinley was addressing the laboring men at San Francisco and congratulating them upon their "prosperity" and "contentment," one brawny wage-earner arose and asked, "What about next week?" Of course, he was guilty of some discourtesy in thus interrupting a meeting made notable by the presence of the chief executive, and his companions beckoned him to be silent. But he could not have asked a more embarrassing question at a republican meeting. The administration is living in the present, with no thought or plan for the future. It might be well for the president to consider the simple question propounded by the California toiler.

The railroads are consolidating, shutting out competition, issuing watered stock, and making worthless securities dividend-paying by the exercise of arbitrary power in the fixing of rates. They are having things all their own way now, but—"What about next week?"

* * *

The trusts are swallowing the industries, building up enormous fortunes, and levying tribute upon the entire country. They may be willing to contribute largely to the republican campaign fund today, but what will be the effect upon industry?—"What about next week?"

The money changers are in control of our finances, they can expand or contract the currency at will; they can make more out of the fluctuations of the market than they can in legitimate business; they rule with a rod of iron, but what is the end?—"What about next week?"

Imperialism is rampant, speculators are planning forays against distant lands; carpet baggers are growing fat and respect for political principles and moral precepts is being lost sight of; some people are making money out of it, but—"What about next week?" If the republicans are not too busy to think, if "prosperity" leaves them time for reflection, they will find it worth while to answer to their own satisfaction, if they can, that pertinent and perplexing question, "What about next week?"—Bryan's Commoner.

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 40c per line.

ONE LINE	TWO LINES
1 time 10c	1 time 15c
2 times 15c	2 times 20c
3 times 20c	3 times 25c
5c each extra insertion.	10c each extra insertion.

THREE LINES	FOUR LINES	FIVE LINES	SIX LINES
1 time 20c	1 time 25c	1 time 30c	1 time 35c
2 times 25c	2 times 35c	2 times 40c	2 times 50c
3 times 30c	3 times 45c	3 times 50c	3 times 60c
10c each additional insertion	15c each additional insertion.	20c each additional insertion.	20c each additional insertion.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE FINEST BELGIAN HARES AND Flemish giants in the northwest. The famous Britain Fox, score 90, at the head of rability. Prices reasonable. Los Angeles Belgian Hare Co., Mrs. R. J. Bean, Manager, No. 406 West Tustin St., Pendleton, Ore.

A NEW SIX HORSE POWER GASOline engine and all fixtures complete, tanks, piping, battery and electric sparker, at a low price, or will exchange for cordwood. J. Clove, Pendleton, Oregon.

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 81, residence telephone 3.

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

J. L. MILLER, M. D., DESPAIN BLOCK. treats and corrects eye troubles, catarrhal conditions and impaired hearing. Glasses properly fitted for refractive errors.

DR. D. J. M'FAUL, ROOM 17, ASSOCIation block. Telephone 93; residence telephone, black 181.

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

DR. J. CHRISTIE, VETERINARY SURgeon, graduate of the Royal Veterinary college, Edinburgh, Scotland. Late government veterinary inspector for Yale district, B. C. Domestic animals of all kinds treated on scientific principles. Located at Commercial stables, Pendleton, Ore. Telephone Main 18.

BANKS AND BROKERS.

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 investigation committee of responsible citizens. Officers: R. Jameson, president; Geo. W. Froebstel, vice president; C. M. Pierce, cashier; J. R. Killgore, assistant cashier; directors G. A. Hartman, M. M. Johns, T. J. Price, G. P. Graw, J. F. Killgore, Robert Jameson, G. W. Froebstel.

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

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLEton. 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. H. Wade, cashier; H. C. Guernsey assistant cashier

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.

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.

SHEEK & COLE, CONTRACTORS AND builders. Estimates furnished on short notice. Job work a specialty. Prompt service. Shop on Bluff street, near Main street

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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

HOUSE NUMBERING—SPECIAL NOtice to property owners who have failed to comply with ordinance No. 235, passed the city council April 2, providing for the numbering of houses. The sign painters, Peale & McAlden, who have the contract, will make a canvass of the city, commencing June 20, 1901, and are ordered to place a 2c number upon all houses not before correctly numbered, and collect for same on the premises. Failing to collect, the fine provided in the ordinance will be imposed.

It is hoped that citizens will understand that this is about the only practical way of dealing with this proposition, where each account is so trifling as to make it impossible to do the work at prices quoted and collect in any other way.

The extension of time will enable all to have painted any style or size of number they prefer, conforming to the requirements of the postal department. Peale & McAlden will be pleased to furnish any information desired about numbering at their shop over Commercial stable, opposite postoffice, where samples of tin house numbers of various styles may be seen, varying in price from 20c to $1 each. They can tell you what your number is and guarantee it to be correct.

(Signed) F. W. VINCENT, Mayor.
ED SWITZLER,
Chairman Street Committee.
Attest: J. E. BEAM, Recorder

PROPOSALS FOR THE PLUMBING Work and Steam Heating Plant of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School, building at Weston, Oregon.—Office Board of Regents Eastern Oregon State Normal School, Weston, Oregon, June 3, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of R. Alexander, president of the board, at Pendleton, Oregon, until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of June, 1901, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and materials required for the plumbing work and steam heating plant for the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Oregon, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of Edgar M. Lazarus, architect, 305 Worcester block, Portland, Oregon, at the office of R. Alexander, Pendleton, Oregon, and at the office of the State Normal School at Weston, Oregon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the state to do so. Proposals, forms of which can be found in connection with the plans and specifications, must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposal for the Plumbing Work and Steam Heating Plant," and addressed to the President of the Board of Regents.

A certified check of 5 per cent drawn to the order of the President of the Board of Regents must accompany bid.

PROPOSALS FOR THE MASON, CARpenter Work, Painting, etc., for the Eastern Oregon State Normal School, at Weston, Oregon.—Office Board of Regents Eastern Oregon State Normal School, Weston, Oregon, June 5th, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of R. Alexander, president of the board, at Pendleton, Oregon, until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of June, 1901, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and materials required for the mason, carpenter work, painting, etc., for the Eastern Oregon State Normal school, at Weston, Oregon, in accordance with the plans and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of Edgar M. Lazarus, architect, 305 Worcester block, Portland, Oregon, at the office of R. Alexander, Pendleton, Oregon, and at the office of the state Normal school at Weston, Oregon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the state to do so. Proposals, forms of which can be had in connection with the plans and specifications, must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposal for the Mason, Carpenter work, Painting, etc." and addressed to the President of the Board of Regents.

A certified check of five per cent drawn to the order of the President of the Board of Regents must accompany bid.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed animals have been taken up by the City Marshal and will be sold at the expiration of ten days for costs and expenses.

One gray horse about 12 years old, branded diamond with T inside on left shoulder, weight about 800 pounds.

One sorrel horse about 8 years old, branded 12 on left shoulder, weight about 800 pounds.

One bay horse about 8 years old, branded open A with bar across top on right shoulder, roached mane, knot on each front ankle, weight about 1100 pounds.

One gray horse about 12 years, branded JE connected on left shoulder, roached mane, weight about 1100 pounds.

One gray horse about 9 years old branded with small brand on left shoulder, not plain, roached mane, weight about 1150 pounds.

Dated June 4, 1901.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.