ATTENTION?

Are you aware that no other house offers you so many inducements as we do?

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As well as all the latest Novelties in Neckwear, Bows, Four in Hand, Stringties, Tecks, all special selectee patterns and at popular prices.

BAER & DALEY

One Price Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, Pendleton.

East Oregonian

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

THE CITY STREET POLL TAX.

The man who desires to vote at the city election in Pendleton, which occurs in December next, will have to pay a $2 poll tax and register prior to the 3d of October. If he fails to pay the tax and to register he will not be allowed to vote when election day comes. He can register without paying the tax, but he will have to show his poll tax receipt before he can vote in the city election in December.

In brief, this is the law and it is to be enforced. The city does not particularly need the revenue, but those who are administering the government consider that each voter should be willing to subscribe the amount toward making better streets and sidewalks and for the privilege of participating as a voter in the city government. The man in Pendleton who fails to pay this street poll tax simply surrenders his right to vote, but does not avoid the obligation by any means, as the tax is still collectible by the city marshal, who is empowered to take the property of the delinquent wherever he finds it, and dispose of it to satisfy the tax and the costs of such collection.

Those who pay this tax to the city will not have to pay the usual poll tax to the county, as is required of every citizen of legal age living in the county outside of the city limits of Pendleton.

In other words, each voter, except old soldiers, state militiamen, active firemen and those over 50 years of age, are required by statute to pay this $2 street poll tax annually to the city, and by ordinance the city requires that voters show their street poll tax receipt for $2 before they are permitted to cast their vote. This is the law, and to fail to observe it is to break the law, lose the right to vote in the city election and become a mark for the city marshal, who is preparing for the fray.

It does appear as if it were best to pay the tax, avoid the penalties and preserve the right of suffrage. Those who pay no form of direct tax should be willing to contribute $2 a year toward city government, of which they receive the benefit while carrying none of the burdens. The property owner in Pendleton, who is called on for taxes in many different forms, may feel like rebelling against the payment of the street poll tax, but he cannot avoid payment even by sacrificing his vote. He will have to "put up" in any event. His property is good for it.

Moral: There is only one tax that is just, fair to all, equal and certain, and that is the single tax, a tax that falls on privilege and not on industry, a tax that promotes equality of opportunity, a tax that is a barrier to one man becoming a prince by accident and a pauper from circumstances. The single tax would place all burden of government on the value of land, created by the growth of the community, irrespective of the improvements upon the land. Under the single tax industry and enterprise would be encouraged, and privilege and monopoly fined out of existence. Under the present forms of taxation the man who does something is fined, while the man who does nothing, who reaps but does not sow, is given advantage, encouraged to put his property in such forms as will best escape the eyes of the assessor. There is but one just tax, and that tax is known as "the single tax." Every taxpayer should fully acquaint himself with what that term means and embraces, particularly those taxpayers should do so who live by the sweat of their brows and not by their wits and machination.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Some of the bravest of the brave die in oblivion. Only now and then does the world hear of the brave deeds of the lowly and obscure.

The other day in New York, a woman of brains, a brave woman, saved her and her children's lives by an action that called for both nerve and lightning-like thought, and along with these, knowledge of human nature.

Mary Hirsch had been supporting her husband, her children and herself. She had been making a brave fight. Two years before, the husband received an injury that prevented his working and made him a subject of epileptic fits. To add to the burden, he took to drink.

A few mornings ago this unfortunate husband arose from the breakfast table, drew a revolver from his pocket and said: "I am going to kill you all." There was insanity in his look and in his eyes. Mary Hirsch never moved, but her brain was at work. Where did you get that?" she asked pleasantly.

This civil question turned away his madness. He walked around the table and placed the muzzle at her head. Her brain at once grasped the one thing that would move him, call him back to his selfish senses. "If you do that, Henry," she said calmly, "they will lock you up and you cannot have any more drink."

It reached the spot. "That's so," he muttered, and put up the weapon. She had appealed to his stomach, to his appetite, and the animal was again tame.

He is now in an asylum for the insane.

Mary Hirsch's presence of mind and brave action saved several lives and prevented a terrible tragedy.

It is the trained mind, the mind that is used to carrying burdens that can do things. The mind without a care is no mind at all!

TEXAS AND OREGON INCLUDED.

No periodical publication can find room for the cartloads of official documents, correspondence and records which show how uniformly and tenaciously the government of the United States and the representatives of our people have contended, since 1803, that the territory bought from France in that year was bounded on the south by the gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Perdido to the mouth of the Rio Grande; that the boundary further followed this river from its mouth to its source; thence due north to the parallel of 42 degrees; thence west along that parallel to the Pacific; and that the western boundary was the Pacific from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes north.

* * *

France had occupied and explored but little of this territory. Conflicting claims to parts of it, based on discovery of coast lines, etc., had been asserted by other nations that had no more occupied and explored it than France had. It was necessary to strengthen the title we had obtained from France, and the work of exploring, occupying and possessing was promptly begun. So Mr. Jefferson sent out the Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1804, which made the first exploration of the Missouri river to its sources; then crossing over the "divide" discovered the Clearwater river, built boats on its banks and navigated it to the Snake river, the latter to the Columbia river, and the Columbia to the Pacific, which they reached in December, 1805. This exploration completed the work of Captain Robert Gray of Boston, the first discoverer of the mouth of the Columbia, who had sailed up it 15 miles in 1792 and named the river after his ship. Captain Kendrick, an American navigator, had sailed through the straits of Fuca, the gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte sound to the Pacific in 1789 and was the first to make known the true character of those wonderful inland waters. All this was set forth as more than countervailing any claim to the basin of the Columbia which England might base on the prior discoveries of Drake, Cook and Vancouver.

* * *

The first house in the Oregon country was built on the Columbia in 1810 by Captain Winship, a New Englander, and in 1811 John Jacob Astor established his trading post at Astoria, 15 miles from the ocean, his men getting there just ahead of the expedition sent out for the same purpose by the British Northwestern Fur Trading company. In 1813 his agent sold out to this company on account of the war, and the name Astoria was changed to Fort George. Though the site was restored to the United States after the war the fur company held the property till it sold out to the Hudson's Bay company in 1821. The operations of these fur companies not only afforded a basis for England's claim of occupancy, but were held responsible for the many Indian outrages that warned back immigrants to Oregon from the United States.

* * *

England claimed the whole country, but offered to compromise on the line of the Columbia, giving us what is now the state of Oregon as our only outlet to the Pacific. This we steadily refused, but in 1818 entered into a convention for the joint occupancy of the whole country by English and Americans, leaving the claims of both nations for future settlement without prejudice to either. This joint ocupation continued to be denounced by our western statesmen till the cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight" in 1844-5 brought us to the verge of war with England—war which was averted mainly by our annexation of Texas, which meant war with Mexico; and not wishing to fight England and Mexico both at once on territorial questions, we compromised on the line of the 49th degree in 1846, and the backdown from "Fifty-four forty or fight" had a great deal to do with the defeat of the democrats by the election of Taylor over Cass in 1848.

* * *

The late ex-mayor and ex-governor, R. M. Bishop of Cincinnati was running a store in a Kentucky village in 1845, and the writer remembers that the dry goods advertisements of Bishop were all headed "Fifty-four forty or fight."

In 1819 the year after the joint occupancy convention with England we were so eager to obtain Florida from Spain that we surrendered to her the whole of Texas. This surrender was denounced then and thereafter by Thomas H. Benton as "a parricidial act." But the war did Spain no good. Mexico seceded from Spain and gained her independence with Texas, settled by Americans, as one of her states. The autonomy of the Mexican state was abolished by the degree of a usurping dictatorship, and Texas, thereupon seceding from Mexico, gained her independence and annexed herself to the United States.

A very few extracts from the messages of President Polk, the speeches of President Buchanan and Thomas H. Benton, will show the claims upon which our government has always stood with reference to these boundary and title questions.

* * *

In a speech for the annexation of Texas (U. S. Senate June 10, 1844) Senator Benton is thus reported by himself in his abridgement:

"Texas and the country between the Red River and the Arkansas, had been dismembered from the United States in the year 1819, and had since remained under foreign dominion. He had denounced that parricidial act in the moment of its perpetration and had sought to undo it ever since."

From President Polk's Annual Message, December, 1846:

"Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana ceded to the United States by France in 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Forida treaty ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas. Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, had been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent out on a special mission to Madrid, charged among other things with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressing the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, under date of the 28th of January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France are the river Perdido on the east, and the river Bravo on the west; and they add that 'the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the Island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described.'"

"Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty in February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent." Instances of such assertions are then given in the message.

* * *

From Benton's abridgement of Senator Buchanan's speech on the resolution to give notice of the abrogation of the joint occupation clause of October 20, 1818, between the Unted States and Great Britain.

"Mexico has an undisputed claim and is in undisputed possession of the country up to latitude 42 degrees north. By a treaty between Russia and the United States, and afterwards between Russia and England, the dominions of Russia were limited to 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, so that the territory in dispute between the two nations, (England and the United States) embraced the whole north west coast of America from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes north, extending east to the Rocky mountains. Now to the whole of this territory to every foot of it from latitude 42 degrees north to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes north, he believed most firmly we had a clear and conclusive title. Under the public law of christendom, which had existed since the establishment of the continent of North America, he thought it could be demonstrated that we had this clear and conclusive title. He himself intended on future occasion, when the bill should come before the senate for establishing a territorial government if no one else rose, to establish such a claim as no power on earth could gainsay. From the time when Lewis and Clarke crossed the mountains in 1805, until the present day, we have been always agitating this question. We were in possession of this territory before the war, but in a fatal moment we agreed to this joint occupation treaty in 1818. The useful and honorable life of the senator, (Linn of Missouri) who had sat so many years near him (Mr. Bucanan) was spent for the last five years in asserting our claims to this title."

* * *

Benton himself is thus quoted on the same resolution in June 1844:

"When Louisiana was purchased Mr. Jefferson recommended a free grant of land to the first 30,000 emigrants to the west of the Mississippi. Liberal principles were not sufficiently advanced then to sanction the grants proposed by Mr. Jefferson. Let the emigrants go on and carry their rifles. We want 30,000 rifles in the valley of the Oregon. They will make all quiet there in the event of a war with Great Britain for the dominion of that country. Thirty thousand rifles on the Oregon will annihilate the Hudson's Bay company, drive them off our continent, quiet their Indians and protect the American interests in the remote regions of the upper Missouri, the Platte, the Arkansas, and all the vast region of the Rocky mountains.

"Besides the recovery of what was lost or jeoparded by our diplomacy in 1818, the settlers in Oregon will also recover and open for us the North American road to India."

Note the expressions "our continent" "the North American road to India." Also President Polk's apology, in his message of December, 1845, for permitting boundary negotiations on a basis of compromise at a time when he already had the Mexican war bearing down on him:

"Though entertaining the settled conviction that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet in deference to what had been done by my predecessors and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been made by two preceding administations to adjust the question on the parrallel of 49 degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiations had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break i off."

* * *

Representatives of the west in those days were always in arms against any proposition melitating against our title to a Louisiana purchase, which included not only Louisiana and Texas, but everything else between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande and west to the Pacific ocean between the forty second parallel and Russian America. The plains, the mountains and the Pacific coast were lands of mystery, romance and promise to the youths of the west of that day.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Slow Healing Sores

With rich, pure, strong blood one is never troubled with sores or ulcers. A cut or any injury to the flesh heals in a few days, nature supplying the healing balm in the form of healthy, new blood; but when the circulation is tainted with poisonous germs, humors or any effete matter, a slight scratch or abrasion of the skin becomes a festering sore, tiny pimples grow to be boils, swollen joints and inflamed glands often break out into offensive, slow healing sores. A polluted blood is always a menace to health; not only does it keep the skin in a chronic state of inflammation, but every organ and fibre of the body suffers from an impure and sluggish circulation. You never feel well, you are not and never can be well until the system is relieved of its terrible load of impurities. With the blood so contaminated, so deeply poisoned, ulcers, boils and sores of every kind are apt to become chronic and often develop into Cancer.

Sores and ulcers are most often caused by poverty of the blood and a weak and slow circulation, brought on by long continued sickness, malarial poisoning, torpid liver, the use of mercury, or whatever is calculated to destroy the vitality of the blood and break down the constitution. These old chronic sores last sometimes for years, eating into the flesh, muscles, tissues, and even down into the bones, and are such a tax upon the system that it is hard for the patient to recuperate, and a simple malady often proves fatal.

I became afflicted with a severe sore leg and from the knee to the foot was one solid sore, which was very offensive. I spent over $1,000 on two trips to Hot Springs, and local physicians treated me to no purpose. I had about decided to have my leg amputated, when a friend induced me to try S. S. S. I began to take your medicine, and in the short space of seven months it has completely and thoroughly cured me. My leg is a witness today as to what S. S. S. will do when taken regularly. The sore has healed entirely and my health has improved wonderfully. I have already gained 20 pounds.

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Nothing so quickly or surely restores lost strength and vitality to the blood as S. S. S. It is an antidote for the severest forms of Blood Poison, as well as the irritating humors that cause the eruptions and sores that sap your very life and so greatly disfigure you. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier. It contains no mercury, potash, arsenic or other hurtful drug. It cleanses the blood and purifies the circulation, thus ridding the system of the impurities that keep the sores feverish and painful. At the same time your general health improves under the tonic effects of S. S. S., and the skin becomes soft, smooth and healthy. If you are troubled with boils, carbuncles, sores or eruptions of any sort, write our physicians all about your case; don't risk your own judgment when you can get medical advice from experienced doctors free. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases to all who desire it.

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IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED stock has been taken up by the City Marshal and will be sold at the expiration of ten days for costs and expenses:

One bay mare about 8 years old, weight about 1 50 pounds, no brand visible.

Dated September 23, 1901.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal

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The greatest care has been taken to provide all the necessary appointments of a well equipped school, and to furnish every facility for training pupils in the most approved methods. The aim of the school is to give thorough and well-ordered instructions to girls and young women, fitting them for college when that is desired, and to aid in the development of true and womanly character.

The Fall term opens September 16, 1901. A faculty of twenty competent teachers insures for children and young women that individual care and instruction necessary to the best results.

There are four skilled teachers in the Music Department alone, specialists in Art and Oratory, and native teachers in French and German.

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Atlantic Express 6 15 a. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	10:00 p. m.
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Daily ex. Sunday 6 a. m.	Willamette River Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence and Way Landings.	4:30 p.m. ex. Sunday
6 a. m. Tues Thrs and Sat.	Corvallis and Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Mon. Wed. and Fri.
7 a. m. Tues. Thrs. and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill Rivers Oregon City, Dayton and Way Landings.	1:30 p. m. Mon. Wed. and Fri.
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