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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

East Oregonian Publishing Company

PENDLETON, OREGON.

**DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One copy per week, by mail, per month \$1.50  
One copy per week, by mail, per quarter \$4.50  
One copy per week, by mail, per year \$15.00  
Single copies, 5c.

**SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One copy per week, by mail, per month \$1.00  
One copy per week, by mail, per quarter \$3.00  
One copy per week, by mail, per year \$10.00  
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### STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

The postoffice officials at Washington have just ruled that a subscription to any publication, entered as second class matter, must be discontinued when the time for which it is paid in advance, expires.

This radical ruling has aroused great opposition among the publishers who are in the habit of conducting their subscription department on the credit and "pay when you can" principle, but among the newspapers which exact cash in advance, it is approved.

From many strong standpoints, the ruling is just and correct, for the mails are crowded with publications which are sent to people regardless of whether they order them or not, and the government is put to great loss in carrying them at the prevailing rates, as the most of them are simply means of advertising rather than possessing any merit from the standpoint of supplying news and information of public interest.

The ruling will do much to establish the cash in advance principle among newspapers, and relieve subscribers and readers of newspapers and periodicals from the embarrassment of having newspapers and publications thrust upon them, and the further embarrassment of being threatened and dunned because they are not paid for. Newspaper readers will welcome the enforcement of the ruling and thus enforce publishers to be up to date, for under the ruling no publisher could exact payment for his publication otherwise than in advance, and he would be forced to do business with his subscribers on the cash system or not at all.

There is need for this cash system to be extended in other directions, as in the case of newspapers, so much so that the support of law should be withdrawn in connection with the collection of debts and borrowing and collecting left entirely to individual resources. The matter would soon adjust itself to the legitimate needs of trade and industry, and to the great relief of honest, industrious men, and to the disadvantage only of manipulators, sharpers and those who traffic in debts.

In short, all laws for the collection of debts should be wiped off the statute books, and the state retire from the business of making Jack pay

Henry when it did not cause or encourage Henry to trust Jack. If this were done there would not be so much work for the courts and there would not be so much court burden on the shoulders of the public.

The ruling of the postoffice department in the connection herein referred to, is one in the right direction and the East Oregonian hopes to see it upheld and enforced until its good results are to be seen by all, particularly by those publishers who feel they cannot live without the privilege of making people pay for their papers, because they innocently take them from the postoffice.

### THE COLBY MINE.

In a recent article by the editor of the *Johnstown Democrat*, illustrating the taxing power of monopoly, reference was made to the Colby mine in Michigan. This Colby mine cost the owners \$125 an acre. They never spent a cent upon it, or improve it, but they leased the privilege of taking out the ore on a royalty of 75 cents a ton to the Colby's, who leased it to Morse & Co. for 52 1/2 cents per ton royalty. Morse & Co. contracted with a Canadian Selwood to take ore out and deliver it on the cars for 12 1/2 cents per ton. In his turn, Captain Selwood, in his turn, got a capitalist who owned a steam shovel to dig the ore and put it on the cars (all that he had contracted with Morse & Co. to do) for the sum of 12 1/2 cents per ton. This was in the year 1885, and the ore, which was as easily dug as gravel from a gravel pit, brought, loaded on the cars \$2.50 a ton. Out of this \$2.50 a ton the share of the mine owner was 40 cents a ton; Colby's 12 1/2 cents; Captain Selwood's share, after paying 12 1/2 cents to above mentioned for the work of production, was 75 cents and the remainder, or \$1.40 per ton was at once the share and profit of Morse & Co. In that year there were mined 1,112,418 tons, at \$2.50 a ton delivered on cars ready for transportation, it brought the sum of \$2,781,045. Let us calculate:

1,112,418 tons at \$2.50 per ton.	\$2,781,045 00
Owner's royalty at 40 cents per ton.	444,967 20
Colby's profit at 12 1/2 cents per ton.	139,052 25
Morse & Co.'s profit at \$1.40 per ton.	1,557,025 50
Selwood's profit at 75 cents a ton.	833,234 00
Share of capital and labor in production.	10,539 00
	\$236,072 95

Up to the close of 1891 the total output of this mine was 1,116,418 tons. Since 1891 the output has probably increased, but the figures are not available. Nor do they matter for the purpose of this argument. What we wish to observe is that this mine has given something more than a comfortable living to each of four beneficiaries who performed absolutely no service in exchange for it.

Upon this Dr. W. G. Eagleson of the Helena Independent makes some interesting deductions and comments. He says:

It is seen that in this case the only persons who did any work, or contributed in any way toward getting that ore to the market, were the laborer and the man who owned the steam shovel—the capitalist—and out of a total of \$236,072.95 the ore cost on board the cars, the men who actually produced got only \$10,539. Thus for every dollar that labor and capital got \$22.30 went into the pockets of monopolists who did nothing whatever. For getting the ore out of the ground and putting it on the cars labor and capital got 4.46 per cent of the cost price; while monopoly—tribute-taking idleness—got 95.54 per cent!

Yet there are some who say that capital is robbery, because they confuse it with monopoly. There are others who say that those who wish to abolish private monopoly are making "war against capital."

In this case of the Colby mine what does the power to take 95.54 per cent of the total cost of putting the ore on the cars represent? Nothing on earth except a private taxing power—what privilege demands from the producer for allowing him to have access to natural opportunity. It shows also the difference between the natural wage and the wages fixed by monopoly conditions. How does it show this?

Delivered on board the cars the ore cost \$2,781,045. That sum was divided into five portions: royalty to owner of the mine—profit for lessor, profit for sublessee, profit for contractor and wages paid to labor and capital for the actual work. The ore could have been put on the cars just as well by the laborer and the capitalist, for the others did nothing except to take tribute. Now, when on this tribute which was \$236,072.95, that makes the cost on board the cars \$10,539, or 32 1/2 cents a ton—which is 22.37 1/2 cents a ton less than it cost before.

Now do what has never been done in this country—pay labor and capital \$10,539 where \$1 was paid before. Then we have the ore costing \$1.25 a ton delivered on the cars, instead of \$2.50, or less than half what it cost the consumer, under the monopoly plan, while labor and capital got \$10 for every \$1 they got while working for monopoly.

But there must be something to the support of the government. Under the monopolist plan the monopolists got \$225,534 adding their taxes to the cost of the ore—50 per cent more a tax he can shift. Abolish the monopoly, give labor and capital \$10 where they got \$1 before and assume the government takes one half of what the monopolists had been putting in their pockets. That would make the cost of the ore on board the cars \$2.58 a ton, instead of \$2.50. 20 cents a ton cheaper to consumers—labor and capital would get \$105,269 instead of \$10,539 and would pay no taxes such as are now levied, and the government would get \$112,267.

But instead of giving the government more than the monopoly got, let it take 100 per cent of the amount for payment for the privilege of working that valuable ore land. Labor and capital would get \$10,539 as before, where they got one fourth the monopoly plan, the government would get the same and the cost of getting the ore on the cars would be \$2.50 a ton, or 30 cents a ton cheaper to consumers than under the present monopoly system.

If this is a mere proposition that the government would get 50 per cent of the product, but even if it did wouldn't it be better than giving the monopolists 95.54 per cent, while he shifts all taxes on the consumer? The laborer would be better off, the capitalist would be better off, and so would the consumer and the government.

Mrs. Barbara O'Neill-Daley was at her home in Salem, Wednesday, April 24. Mrs. Daley was born in Ireland and came to the Pacific coast in 1825. She had lived in Oregon since 1857, and in Salem since 1885. She left four children—H. W. J. Daley, F. and Teresa K. Daley, all residing at Salem.

Joseph C. Cozeman was put under bonds at Grant's Pass on a charge of attempting to kidnap Florence Kesterson, aged 17 years, at that place.

**TO CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OF BLEMISHES**

**NOTHING LIKE CUTICURA SOAP**

CUTICURA SOAP removes the cause of blemishes, restores the natural color of the skin, softens and cleanses the clogged, oily, and irritated pores of the face. No other soap is so equipped with its purifying, purifying, and beautifying the skin, softening, and moistening the surface of the face, hair, and scalp, and the work as promptly as good work can be done—we are always ready. When you have any kind of repair work to do, send it here. It will be done right.



**HONEST WORK**

is what we do and honest prices are what we charge. We do every kind of carriage repair work and we do every kind well. We do the work as promptly as good work can be done—we are always ready. When you have any kind of repair work to do, send it here. It will be done right.

**NEAGLE BROS.**

# MANY THOUSANDS CURED OF CATARRH

## Remarkable Cures Made by Pe-ru-na North and South



MISS BLANCHE MYERS

Miss Blanche Myers, 319 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo., a society belle of that city writes:

"During each of the past four seasons I have caught a severe cold when suddenly chilled after an evening party, and a most unpleasant catarrh lasting for several weeks would be the result. Last winter my brother advised me to try Peruna, as one of his club friends had been cured of a bad case of catarrh by using it. He procured me a bottle and I was much pleased to find that one bottle cured me. I shall not dread colds any more so long as I can procure Peruna."—MISS BLANCHE MYERS.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, with the same surety and promptness. There are no substitutes for Peruna.

Miss Hattie Becker, secretary of the Goethe Club, of Tacoma, Wis., writes:

"A short time ago I got my feet wet, and a cold settled on my lungs which nothing seemed to remove. Our family physician tried extracts, powders and pills, but I kept getting worse until my brother advised me to try Peruna and purchased a bottle for me. It acted like a charm, and in a week I was like my old self once more. In fact I felt stronger and had a better appetite than I have ever had before. Peruna will have a welcome place in our medicine chest, as the whole family believes in it."—Hattie Becker.

Peruna is an internal remedy—a scientific remedy for catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures last. Peruna gives strength by stopping waste. By saving the mucus it enriches the blood. By cleansing the mucous membranes it preserves the vital forces. A constant drain of mucus from the system is known as systemic catarrh. This may occur from any organ of the body. Peruna stops this waste by curing the catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, no matter which organ may be affected. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

# BARGAINS!

The Place to Buy :: :: TWO BEST WHISKEYS....

is where you can get goods quick and cheap prices. Best line of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Building paper, Tar paper, Lime and cement, Pickets, Plaster, Brick, Sand, Moulding, Screen Doors & Windows, Sash & Doors, Terra Cotta Pipe.

Six New Houses Cheap. N. Berkeley THE REAL ESTATE MAN. Savings Bank Building, Pendleton, Or.

Pendleton Planing Mill and Lumber Yard. R. FORSTER, - Proprietor. You get What you buy from us. BIG Stock of

WOOD, COAL, SAND & BRICK. ...We do... Trucking & Transferring. Laatz Bros. Farmers Custom Mill Fred Walters, Proprietor.

Capacity, 100 barrels a day. Flour exchanged for wheat. Floor, Mill Feed, Chopped Feed, etc., always on hand.

BRACE UP, IT'S NEW and have some style about it. Don't look like a tramp who are not. Have your shirts and cuffs laundered at the Domestic Laundry and you will feel like a new man.

**THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY**  
J. F. Robinson, Prop.

Mrs. Mary Cook, Pittsburg, Mo. says: "I was not very well for some time. I had paid many doctor bills, but I proved very much. Two years ago I was attacked with the grippe, which left me with a severe liver trouble. I gave up hope of ever recovering. Peruna cured me. I feel young again, and am gaining in flesh, as I was very emaciated. My own children are surprised in the great change when they come to visit me. I made your Peruna our household remedy."—Mrs. Mary Cook.

Congressman H. Henry Power, Vermont, writes from Morrisville: "Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend an excellent family remedy, good for coughs, colds and affections."—H. Henry Power.

Hon. John H. Gear, United States Senator from Iowa, writes: "Peruna I can recommend as a very good tonic, and particularly as a remedy for catarrh."—John H. Gear. Senator Gear's home address: Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. O. Fisher, 1861 Lexington New York City, writes:

"I had catarrh and was troubled with a constant dropping from the tip of the nose into the throat, and a terrible breath. Also severe headache and yellow discharge from the eyes. I haven't the slightest trouble with those complaints, and I have conscientiously state that I am cured of the nose and throat."

"If there is any way I can state positively I am only too glad to do so, and I am willing, very willing, any aid in my power in helping induce sufferers to give Peruna."

"My wife is also taking Peruna. It is helping her wonderfully, improved considerably since Peruna. She feels fifty per cent better than she has in years, for all of my very thankful, as she was so nervous, had systemic catarrh, blood."—O. Fisher.

If you do not derive prompt relief from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, full statement of your case and be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Co. Ohio.