

Great Slaughter of Prices

Winter Goods Must be Closed Out.

We are putting out all our suits and overcoats, at a big reduction during this sale. You will find our net prices far below the prices of others on the same goods, notwithstanding the big discounts offered by some. The size of the discount does not mean anything to the purchaser; it is the net price that determines whether an article is a bargain.

- Ladies' Waists and Wrappers at a reduction.
- Ladies' Capes and Furs greatly reduced in price.
- Flannelettes and French Flannels at cut prices.
- Comforts also at reduced prices.

Call and get some of our bargains before the stock is picked over.

Where Whole Families can Trade THE FAIR



FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905.

COMPROMISE AND HONOR.

Just at this point in the progress of discussion connected with the city government, it is pertinent to say something regarding the proposed compromise between the two factions now antagonistic. Let the statement be plain and just. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just; and he but naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupt." 2 Henry VI, iii. 2.

The issue presented to Pendleton is whether certain officers admittedly guilty of accepting money from other men who habitually break the law, shall be prosecuted, or at least made to carry all the punishment for deeds committed with knowledge and consent of municipal government, citizens and court; whether two factions shall continue to carry on a relentless war against each other, when all that the aggressors desire can be secured by peaceable means.

It is a matter of fact that a caucus was held before the inception of the present administration at which it was agreed that hereafter Pendleton gamblers were to pay the city \$25 a month until harvest, after which they were to pay \$50 a month. There was no proposal to stop the games, and the same principle was applied to the bawdy houses. It was a proposition to increase the city's revenues, not to enforce the law. It was to continue the same regime that has obtained in the past, with the change that the city was to receive more in the form of monthly fines collected by the officers, the mayor and council agreeing to allow the games to run as they have heretofore.

This was a compromise, in its very essence. It was based upon the proposition that public sentiment would not sustain the extermination of the gambling and running of bawdy houses. The city was to increase its revenues, openly permitting the games and women to remain, only that the marshal and recorder were to be estopped from taking money additional to that paid to the city by the gamblers and bawdy houses.

If, as all will admit, the marshal and recorder were without the pale of the law when they accepted money from those who were infracting the law, then, strictly speaking, the mayor and councilmen were without the pale of the law when they consented to the presence of games and bawdy houses, and they were accessories before the fact, in a case of intended breaking of the law.

A quarrel arose, in which men charge others with breaking faith, breaking faith in an agreement of which the essence was the continued violation of the law; in which there was no intention to stop what was to be allowed with full knowledge and consent of the mayor and all of the council.

There was no principal at stake, excepting that of increased revenue to the city.

This is a plain statement, made with no intention on the part of the East Oregonian to do injustice, or to

render it difficult for the matter now at issue to be settled. But, in order that the people of the town may be acquainted with the truth, and justice be done, this is said.

Now, was that not a compromise? Was not it a compromise for the mayor and council? Was it not, in a sense, under the interpretation of law by all the courts of the land, the becoming a party to an alleged felony by every man who was a party to that caucus who agreed to its decision?

Again, all the points contended for now can be gained without further war of the factions. Grafts can be stopped. Better enforcement of law can be obtained. Cleaner administration of the police department, and higher standards of government can be attained by mayor and council. The mayor and council have the police department under their control. They may do as they wish respecting the enforcement of law.

Hence, if the present quarrel continue and the wheels of government be kept inoperative longer, it can be because of nothing but personal feeling between the factions, who are willing that the interests of the city be sacrificed, the while they stand embattled in bitter warfare. The citizens demand that the present disgraceful quarrel be ended; that men cease their stoppage of the transaction of the people's business. And the demand is growing in strength, promising to become imperative and to visit upon those on each side of the fight the wrath of a justly angry body of citizens.

There is right and wrong on each side of the quarrel. Only by a compromise can it be ended. Compromise, in this instance, is honorable. It is also expedient. When honor and expediency joined argue for a given course of action, he who opposes it will have a task in logic to appal the professors of the science.

ART STUDY IN ROME.

Wm. E. Curtis, writing from Rome, says:

There are three institutions in Rome which the people of the United States should take particular interest in—the American college, at which candidates for the Catholic priesthood make their home while studying theology; the American school of Archaeology, and the American academy in Rome, which was established in 1897 for the training of artists and architects. The latter is really an outgrowth of the world's fair, where the allied arts were brought together for the first time in America under the same direction. It was first suggested at a gathering of artists and architects who were engaged with Mr. Burnham, Mr. McKim, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Blashfield, Mr. French, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lafarge, Mr. St. Gaudens and others of that coterie. The purpose was to enable young men from America who had won high honors in the technical institutions, or were equally qualified by private instruction to develop their genius under the most favorable conditions. Hence Rome was chosen for the headquarters of the school, as it had previously been by France, Spain, Germany and other countries of Europe for the same purpose. The students are selected by competition and receive pecuniary aid from the trustees through a course of three years, which is thought necessary not only for their personal advantages, but in order that they may be teachers and an example to others following the same profession.

The rapid improvement and the

enthusiasm in the work of the students who have been engaged convinced the gentlemen who began the enterprise that it should have as broad a scope as possible and be located in the midst of a city filled with masterpieces of arts, abounding in classic traditions and monuments, and enveloped in an atmosphere that inspires genius and enables a refined taste to develop more rapidly than is possible among commercial and manufacturing communities.

The Villa dell' Aurora, once a part of the famous Villa Ludovisi, built early in the eighteenth century by the famous cardinal of that name, and situated upon the Pincian Hill was leased as the home of the academy, and it is most appropriate and convenient. It was one of the famous houses of Rome and has been described by many writers. It rises from a terraced garden about two acres in extent and elevated twenty feet; from its commanding position, one may have a fascinating view of that part of Rome. The villa is associated with much of the history and many classical traditions, and Henry James says of it: "There is surely nothing better in Rome, perhaps nothing so good."

Upon the ceilings are the most famous frescoes of Juverino. One of them, from which the villa takes its name, represents Aurora driving away darkness and scattering flowers in her course, with night and day-break in the lunettes. In another room is a fine composition representing Fame sounding a trumpet, which ought to be suggestive to the young gentlemen who pursue their studies there, and on the staircase is a celebrated bas-relief of Cupids. The surroundings are classic. The site of the villa was the scene of the great battle that involved the very existence of Rome in 82 B. C., when 50,000 men fell on each side, and by the road which runs along the ridge of the hill the Gothic invaders under Alaric entered the Eternal City.

The course of study followed by the students is one of observation and research rather than design, and is intended by daily contact and association with the works of the great masters to form his taste and cultivate his mind in those principles which are essential to the enduring quality in the arts. To this end young men who have distinguished themselves and are already equipped with a knowledge of the technique of drawing, painting and modeling before beginning their professional career are placed for three years in intimate daily association with the typical monuments of antiquity and such ideals of the Italian renaissance as are considered worthy of their study. It is intended to restrain the individuality until it can be developed under conditions and influences that are most favorable.

In other words, a sculptor, a painter or an architect who has "learned his trade" comes here to live among the most beautiful and splendid ideals of his profession for three years before beginning the actual serious labor of his life.

The French, who are always foremost in such enterprises, established a school in Rome as far back as 1680, and England, Germany, Belgium and Spain and other countries have similar institutions here which are much larger and more useful than the American school can possibly be until it receives the support of the government. The French academy occupies the famous Villa Medici, one of the largest and most noted of the sixteenth century palaces, and has filled it with one of the most complete and valuable collections of models in existence. The German school is attached to the German embassy, and those of Spain and England are under the direct supervision of the ambassadors.

DESTRUCTION OF GIANTS.

The eleven came down like a wolf on the fold,
With their arms stretched out for a strong strangle hold,
With a scowl on each face and a gleam in each eye,
Foreboding that someone must weak- en or die.

Like the crest of a breaker that curls dark and green,
That team in its pride e'er the scrimmage was seen,
Like a breaker that scatters in spray on the shore,
That team went to smash when the scrimmage was o'er.
For the angel of death butted into the game,
And, to judge by his haul, he was glad that he came.

For the halfback in several sections was found
In various parts of the red battle ground,
And there lay the quarter, the guards in the ditch,
But no one could tell just which one was which,
While, carrying baskets, the streaming eyed friends
Collected the remnants of centers and ends,
And the rooters were silent; the maidens made moan,
The banners were drooping, the fish horns unblown.

Twice eleven - fiancoes are loud in their wail,
Twice eleven fond mothers are weeping and pale,
And twenty-two harps have been fitted with strings,
And St. Peter has bought twenty-two pairs of wings.

—J. J. Montague.

Blood Poison

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF ALL HUMAN DISEASES.



The poison ejected from the fangs of the rattlesnake is not more surely fatal than the virus of Contagious Blood Poison, which pollutes and vitiates the blood, destroys the tissues and bones and eats like a canker sore into the flesh.

This disease appears first in the form of a little sore or blister; soon the glands begin to swell, pimples break out on the body, the mouth and throat become sore, making it painful to eat or swallow; dreadful ulcers appear on the tongue, copper colored spots and other characteristic signs of Blood Poison come as the disease progresses, and the destructive virus takes deeper hold upon the system. The medical men are as sorely perplexed over the character of this blood poison as ever; they tell you to take mercury and potash alternately for three years, but the stomach of no human being can stand this treatment long; besides, they do not cure the disease permanently, as thousands know from experience.

OUR FREE HOME TREATMENT.

Our book on Contagious Blood Poison gives more information about this disease than you can possibly get from any other source. It describes accurately and fully the symptoms as they appear in each stage of the malady, enabling the reader to correctly diagnose his own case, and, by following the instructions laid down in this book, to successfully treat himself at home. Should the patient need any special direction or advice, our physicians will be glad to correspond with and help him along in every possible way. Don't hesitate to write fully about your condition; what you have to say about yourself will never go beyond our office. You can have the best medical advice and this valuable little book without any cost to you whatever. Our physicians are in correspondence with hundreds all the time, and have successfully treated thousands of cases. Don't despair of a cure because something else has failed.

soon show signs of healing, and the unsightly, dirty spots and eruptions grow paler and paler, and finally disappear.

S. S. S. has for nearly 50 years been known and used as a remedy for this dreadful disease. Gently, but thoroughly, it removes all traces of the poison without the least injury to the system. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Nau's Dyspepsia Cure

Has cured these cases and it will cure you

J. M. Church, LaGrande, Ore., says: "I suffered for 20 years, and believe I had not used Nau's Dyspepsia Cure I would not be alive to write you a testimonial."

Nathan Park, Boise, Idaho, says: "I suffered for years; found many relief, but no cure except yours."

For sale by Tallman & Co., and all first class druggists, or send to Frank Nau, Portland Hotel Pharmacy, Portland, Oregon. Price \$1 a bottle or 6 bottles for \$5, express prepaid.

James A. Howard

REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Court St. near First Nat. Bank
Has Real Estate for Sale
See Here:

360 acres of choice wheat land, about ten miles northeast of Pendleton. This is one of the finest improved farms in the county and has good school advantages. Will sell for cash or trade for equal value in unimproved land.

Eight fine lots in Pendleton at \$100 each, on easy terms.

160 acres of wheat land south of Pendleton, \$800.

35 acres choice fruit and garden land near Milton. One-half of tract in bearing fruit tree, 7 acres alfalfa. All under irrigation. Finely improved.

120 acres on McKay Creek, 20 acres at bottom land under irrigation balance good wheat land, well improved.

560 acres good wheat land, in body, four miles from Pendleton; terms half cash balance on time to suit purchaser at 6 1/2 per cent interest.

French Restaurant

COSY ROOMS
Well Lighted and Steam Heated.

Best 25 cent Meals
in the City.

EXTRAS
Frog Legs, Eastern and Olympia Oysters.

OPEN DAY and NIGHT
GUS, LAFONTAIN, Prop.

I.W. HARPER
KENTUCKY WHISKEY
for Gentlemen who cherish Quality.

Sold by JOHN SCHMIDT
The Louvre Saloon
PENDLETON OREGON

LaFontaine & Garrison

Proprietors

Old Dutch Henry Feed Yard.

Cavalry Horses for Sale.

BEST OF CARE TAKEN OF
TEAMS OVER NIGHT

GIVE US A CALL.



GOING THROUGH

A careless laundry will go through your shirt in two washings—worn out as completely as if you had worn it a year. We save your shirt and save you money. We will send for your linen if you send us your address.

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

BARGAINS!

REAL ESTATE for SALE

- 480 acres near Pendleton.
- 210 acres near Pendleton.
- 320 acres near Pendleton.
- 160 acres near Pendleton.
- 320 acres near Pilot Rock
- 120 acres wheat land
- 160 acres wheat land
- 160 acres wheat land
- 320 acres wheat land
- 120 acres wheat land
- 160 acres wheat land
- 160 acres wheat land

From 6 to 20 miles from town.

Six New Houses Cheap.

N. Berkeley

THE REAL ESTATE MAN.
Savings Bank Building, Pendleton, Or.

TRANSFER,
TRUCKING,
STORAGE.

CROWNER BROS.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4.

The Place to Buy

is where you can get the best line of quick and cheap prices.

- Lumber, Lath
- Shingles, Build
- ing paper, Tar
- paper, Lime and
- cement, Picket
- Plaster, Brick
- Sand, Moulding
- Screen Doors
- Windows, Sash
- & Doors, Terr
- Cotta Pipe.

Pendleton Planing

Lumber Yard.

R. FORSTER, - Prop.

LUMBER

and other building material including

Line, Cement, Plaster, Brick, and Sand

We have a large stock of WOOD CUTTERS for barns and

Oregon Lumber

Alta St., opp. Court



Tough Weather on

always comes in January and February in the west and from roads, etc. always necessary after the snow.

Those who want superior wear prices and first class service in bringing their vehicles to safe and guaranteed satisfaction at all times.

Water St., near Main, Pendleton.

The Columbian Lodging House

NEWLY FURNISHED BAR IN CONNECTION IN CENTER OF BUSINESS. BET. ALTA & WEBB.

F. X. SCHEMPF, Prop.

You get Good Beer.

When you drink

PILSENER BEER

Guaranteed pure cause headache and dizziness.

Ask for it.

Schultz Brewery