

# 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



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1902.

## FILIPINO ROADS.

Governor William Taft, of the Philippines, found as one of his first discoveries, that good roads are needed in the islands. Better highways are essential to the development of higher civilization there as elsewhere. Why does Governor Taft advocate good roads in the Philippine archipelago? Simply because by providing easier means of communication for the islanders modern ideas will find easier lodgment in the minds of these people. All objects, when moving, move along the lines of least resistance. Provide lines of less resistance to the movement of the people from point to place, and you provide means whereby people may go to distant places and obtain broader views of life. Isolation narrows. Seclusion makes prejudices against all that is outside of the limits of the seclusion. Travel enlightens as perhaps no other school of education. Good roads enable local traveling and to the extent of this travel from community to community, is the public mind improved.

Governor Taft properly argues for better roads in the islands. No one other thing will do more to effect the desired Americanizing of the Philippine.

## TRADE EXPANSION.

A reasonable policy of trade expansion is what the Oregon democrats need, and is what the rank and file of the party desires. Indeed, the coast democrats are not one whit less in favor of building up the commercial interests than the republicans, yet they are in a position of constructive opposition because of expressions by members of the party in the east. Indeed, with the majority party doing all it can to legislate so as to hamper the development of commerce in the Pacific, it is by no means difficult for democrats to offer their policies in the face of the republican presentments. Even the powerful Portland Oregonian gives vent to wrath at the tariff policy now seeking expression through the prevailing party in congress, and voices the dissatisfaction felt by all citizens at the injustice wrought against Pacific coast interests at Washington.

However the majority may juggle with commercial interests, the democracy need not do the same with their utterances, and liberality in treating those interests in platform promises, with genuine sincerity in the framing of convention doctrines, will make for the upbuilding of the party in Oregon.

## VOTE FOR SENATOR.

If the Oregon democracy will but adopt the proposal to allow the people to vote for their choice for United States senator next spring, it will be a distinct advantage. No logical argument may be offered to discount it. The majority party cannot point to it as aught but sound policy. Furthermore, the principle of popular election of United States senators is held by

more than one half of the people. The masses are indeed, strenuously insisting that senators shall be elected by popular vote, and only the tenacity of those who profit by the existing plan prevents the wishes of the people from being enacted into the organic law of the land.

Although the constitutional changes may be delayed, the people have a remedy in their hands and by voting for candidates of their choice in the primaries may accomplish their ends in spite of the obstructive methods of those opposing the innovation. In Kentucky, the people vote for United States senators, and Oregon democrats may well inaugurate the plan here.

Incidentally, it will embarrass the republican organization, for in their present condition of savage quarreling over Simon for senator, they cannot be induced to adopt popular election as one of their campaign features.

## THE GREAT TREATY OF 1803.

To the right understanding of the Louisiana Purchase treaty of 1803, the letters that passed to our ministers in France and Spain are of vital importance. On January 10, 1803, the secretary of state wrote to Charles Pinckney: "You will find, also that the house has passed a resolution, explicitly declaring that the stipulated rights of the United States on the Mississippi will be inviolably maintained."

Eight days later Madison wrote to Livingston: "Mr. Monroe will be the bearer of the instructions under which you are jointly to negotiate. The object of them will be to get a session of New Orleans and the Florida to the United States and consequently a settlement of the boundary between the United States and Louisiana."

Livingston, anticipating these instructions, or rather acting upon those of like tenor sent him before, addressed the French minister of foreign relations on January 10th: "The land (to be) ceded, if we except a narrow strip on the bank of the river, will for the most part, consist of barren lands and sunken marshes, while that retained by France on the west side of the Mississippi includes the greatest bulk of the settlements and a rich fertile country."

In his general instructions to Livingston and Monroe, dated March 2, Secretary Madison lays down their essential features in article 1: "France cedes to the United States forever the territory west of the Mississippi river, comprehending the two Floridas, the island of New Orleans, and the islands lying on the north and the east channel of said river, which is commonly called the south pass, together with such other islands as appertain to either West or East Florida; France reserving herself all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi."

On the same date a second letter is sent to our minister in Paris by direction of Mr. Jefferson, breathing war against France: "Among these arrangements, the president conceives that a common interest may recommend a candid understanding, and a closer connection with Great Britain, and he presumes that the occasion may present itself to the British government in the same light. He accordingly authorizes you or either of you, in case the prospect of your discussion with the French government should make it expedient, to open a confidential communication with ministers of the British government and to confer freely and fully on the precautions and provisions best adapted to the crisis, and in which that government may be disposed to concur," and so forth. The date, April 18, must be borne in mind because it will soon

appear that these instructions were given after the purchase treaty had been virtually made.

Continuing out of touch with events in Europe, on April 30, 1803, the very day of the signing of the great treaty Mr. Jefferson writes to John Bacon from Washington: "Although I am not sanguine in obtaining a cessant of New Orleans for money, yet I am confident in the policy of putting off the day of contention for it, till we are stronger in ourselves, and strong or in allies, but especially till we have planted such a population on the Mississippi as will be able to do their own business, without the necessity of marching men from the shores of the Atlantic, 1500 miles thither to perish by fatigue and change of climate." Returning now to what was happening in France and to Livingston's extraordinary exertions and activities, we find in that minister's memorable midnight dispatch, dated Paris, April 13, 1803, and finished at 2 o'clock in the morning, the authentic official history of the Louisiana purchase treaty. This long, clear and comprehensive statement tells the whole historic story. The Great Treaty was in its essential elements the work of three days.

The idea originated in the active brain of Bonaparte. It was favored by his brothers and by Marbois, opposed by Talleyrand and other chief men. The subject was broached by Talleyrand on Monday, introduced by our minister on Tuesday who found Talleyrand evasive and mendacious, and twice returned to by Marbois on Wednesday. Livingston was now too much alive to the prodigious importance of the matter in hand to wait till eleven at night. So, when Monroe took leave he hastened to the house of Marbois. After discussing the equivocal proposals of Talleyrand and the consultant's blunt proposal for us to hand over a hundred million francs, pay our claims and take the whole country, Livingston after a polite disavowal of any anxiety to get any larger expansion of territory, cautiously remarked: "We would be ready to purchase, provided the sum was reduced to reasonable limits." Marbois said if we would name sixty millions and take upon us the American claims, to the amount of twenty more, he would try how far this would be accepted. Our minister declared that was greatly beyond our means and wished Bonaparte reminded that the whole region was liable to become the property of England. The minister of the public treasury admitted the weight of all this.

But said he: "You know the temper of our youthful conqueror, everything he does is rapid as lightning, we have only to speak to him as an opportunity presents itself, perhaps in a crowd, when he hears no contradiction." "Try then if you cannot come up to my mark. Consider the extent of the country, the exclusive navigation of the river, and the importance of having no neighbors to disrupt you, no war to dread." Our minister asked him in case of a purchase whether France would stipulate that they would never possess the Florida and that she would aid us to procure them. He replied in the affirmative: "The field open to us is indefinitely larger than our instructions contemplated," said Livingston, but he promises to consult Monroe. In the dispatch of April 17, he repeats "that the commission contains power only to treat for lands on the east side of the Mississippi." "You will recollect," wrote Livingston to Madison "that I have been absolutely without powers to the present moment, and that though I have hazarded many things upon the presumption that I should have them, none have been received until now, and now they are unfortunately too limited."

On the 16th of April, after conferring with Monroe, Livingston offered Marbois fifty million francs, plus the debts for the whole of Louisiana. This approached within two million dollars of the price asked. Bonaparte received this offer "coldly" from policy, of course. Monroe's reception was delayed, about which Livingston writes: "Mr. Monroe having been compelled, when here (1794) to be well with the party when overpowered by the present ruler, it will be some time before they know how to estimate his worth, and Talleyrand has, I find, imbibed personal prejudice against him, that will induce him to throw every possible obstruction in his way that he can consistently with their views." Napoleon went off to Flanders and left negotiations at a standstill until our ministers wisely agreed to his own favorable terms. The first announcement of the grand consummation was sent to Rufus King in London, in these words: "We have the honor to inform you that treaty (the 30th April) has been signed between the minister plenipotentiary of the French government, and ourselves, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and sovereignty in and over New Orleans, and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same."

On the 12th of May Livingston forwards to Washington by "a special and safe messenger,"—Mr. Huxley—the Great Treaty, accompanied by other papers and two lengthy dispatches, the second of which is signed, like the treaty, by both American ministers. The president and secretary of state never extended their vision beyond the Mississippi to its boundless west side. Not a dollar of the two millions they asked from Congress was to be extended on the side

# ECZEMA



Eczeema sets the skin on fire. The acid poisons in the blood are forced out through the pores of the skin, causing intense redness, burning and itching. So terrible is the itching at times, especially when the body is overheated, that the almost distracted sufferer feels that he could tear the skin to pieces, and that he must scratch or go crazy. He knows from experience that this only makes matters worse, but, made desperate by the terrible burning and itching, he is for the time being indifferent to after effects. There ensues several forms of Eczeema, the moist, or weeping kind, that comes in little pus-tules which discharge a watery, sticky fluid, which dries and peels off in bran-like scales. So profuse is the discharge at times that large scabs or crusts form, which are both painful and troublesome, and not easily removed. Red, disfiguring bumps and sores are symptoms of Eczeema. The dry form usually attacks the head, hands and feet; the skin, becoming hard and rough, often cracking open and bleeding, and attended with much itching. Eczeema depends upon a poisoned condition of the blood, and local applications, while soothing and cooling, and may to some extent relieve the inflammation and itching, cannot be considered cures, because external remedies do not reach constitutional or blood diseases. Salves, ointments, powders, lotions and soaps do more harm than good, by smearing over and sealing up the pores of the skin, thus

Mr. L. Marno, Escondido, San Diego County, Cal., writes: "My body broke out with a rash or eruption which in spite of all efforts to cure continued to get worse. The itching, especially at night, was simply terrible; it would almost disappear at times, only to return worse than ever. I had tried many highly recommended preparations without benefit, and hearing of S. S. S. determined to give it a fair trial, and was inexpressibly delighted when a few bottles cured me entirely, removing every blemish and pimples from my body. I shall not fail to recommend S. S. S. whenever an opportunity occurs."

forcing the poison back into the blood. S. S. S. antidotes and neutralizes the acid poisons and drives out of the circulation all impurities and humors, and the pure, rich blood that is carried to the diseased skin quickly allays the inflammation, opens the clogged pores, and the skin becomes soft, smooth and ready to perform its proper functions. To be rid of Eczeema you must first purify and build up the blood, and nothing so surely and effectually does this as S. S. S., the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier. Send for our book on blood and skin diseases, and write our physicians for any information or advice you may desire. Medical advice and book free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

# BARGAINS!

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

- 480 acres near Pendleton.
- 210 acres near Pendleton.
- 320 acres near Pendleton.
- 190 acres near Pendleton.
- 320 acres near Pilot Rock.

- 120 acres wheat land
- 160 acres wheat land
- 190 acres wheat land
- 320 acres wheat land
- 120 acres wheat land
- 160 acres wheat land
- 190 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.

# 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 a body, four miles from Pendleton; terms half cash balance on time to suit purchaser at 8 1/2 per cent interest.

# LUMBER

and other building material including

- Line,
- Cement,
- Plaster,
- Brick,
- and Sand.

We have a large stock of WOOD GUTTERS for barns and dwellings.

# Oregon Lumber Yard

Alta St., opp. Court House.

# Farmers Custom Mill

Fred Walters, Proprietor.

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

# For Sale!

Eight lots with dwelling and barn,

\$3,000

House has seven rooms, bath, cellar and wood house, city water, hard finished on stone foundation.

Also four lots and new cottage,

\$1,250

Two lots and house, \$1,000, part cash, reasonable time on balance, or will sell on installments. See

# FRANK B. CLOPTON,

817 Main Street.

**Laurels Again!**

The Paris Exposition has made the Gold Medal Award to

**I.W. HARPER KENTUCKY WHISKEY**

Gold medals were also awarded at New Orleans, 1884 and St. Louis, 1892.

Sold by JOHN BOHMIDT

**The Louvre Saloon**

PENDLETON OREGON

# SEALS!

Notary and Corporation

\$3.50 to \$5 Delivered

Order of us and save money. Orders for Rubber Stamps also solicited.

EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO

# The Place to Buy

In where you can get 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.

Pendleton Planing Mill Lumber Yard.

R. FORSTER, - Proprietor

LaFontaine & Gamble

Old Dutch Hardware

Feed Yard.

Cavalry Horses for Sale

BEST OF CARE TAKEN

TEAMS OVER NIGHT

GIVE US A CALL



## CARRIAGE, SIR?

Certainly, everyone enjoys driving, and will happen, though, in the best of ways, with the strongest reasons, to be glad against breakdowns to have more done by us. Like a great many restores departing invalids to persons we can make a guaranteed return again. Such results are made possible skill, experience and expert charges low.

## NEAGLE

Water St., near Main, Pendleton.



## GOING THROUGH

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

## THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY

J. F. Robinson, Prop.

You get Good Beer.

When you drink

# PILSNER BEER.

Guaranteed not to cause headache or dizziness.

Ask for it.

# Schultz Brewing

Daily East Oregonian by only 15 cents a week.