East Oregonian

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

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— BY THE —
East Oregonian Publishing Company
— AT —
PENDLETON, OREGON

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THE MONEY CONSIDERATION.

On what account is the voice of the law when it proclaims against the money consideration? Even novices in the study of social economics know well the answer. A case in point is the order recently issued by Fire Commissioner Sturgis, in New York, that the law prohibiting the filling of aisles of theatres and opera houses with standing people or with chairs, shall be enforced. The law is plain. No one, indeed, denies its import, nor claims that Commissioner Sturgis is not warranted by it in promulgating the order. But what is the result?

Managers of theaters arose in arms against the commissioner. He was cutting down their nightly receipts, and therefore, he should recind the order. Their money returns would be less, therefore the law should not receive recognition. Revenues would be decreased, therefore the officials who took solemn oaths to compel the obedience of the law are asked to violate those sworn promises and become perjurers.

After all, is not the chief aim of man to make money? Is not that the reason he was born into the world? Is there any other consideration that would weigh against that of money? Is there any sacred quality attached to oaths? Are there any things in the world that may stand before the getting of money?

According to the practical philosophy of the day, no. According to the accepted code of morals in this world today, no. Gauged by the conditions, and judged by the current standards, no. Money is the all in all. And that which decreases its incoming must be done away. Let the laws stand uninforced, in New York, in any city, let safety to theater patrons in case of fire be disregarded, and let theater managers fill the aisles and make danger from stampedes and panics just as great as possible, but, under no consideration, let the revenues of the owners of the houses of entertainment be reduced.

New York is no exception, and the theatre laws are no exception. Every city, every state, meets the same argument—do not interfere with our revenues. Let the laws go to the damnition bow wows, but remember that our cash revenues must not be decreased.

INJUSTICE IN CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is now holding a constitutional revision convention. The chief point in controversy is whether such cities as New Haven, with 150,000 population, shall have representation in the legislature proportional to population, or whether the present provision of giving such cities exactly the same number of representatives in the legislature as the small towns have, shall be retained.

It seems like an impossible thing, yet it is true that in Connecticut the old basis of representation, formed when the state was young, and before it grew to have cities of any considerable size, remains in force. New Haven and Hartford have as many but no more legislators as have towns with 1000 population.

Yet, even in this day of presumed enlightenment, after two wars fought for recognition of the rights of men to be represented in all bodies having power of legislation and taxation, men are numerous in that Connecticut convention today who contend for the retention of the old plan. To what use is logic sometimes put, that anyone can argue that such a plan is just.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Western Oregon people, in some instances, profess to believe that eastern Oregon should have no more general recognition than that now accorded in the state officiary of Oregon. They profess to believe that the principle of location argues nothing in the selection of a candidate. Good. Let us take them at their word, and then offer eastern Oregon men as candidates, men capable and honest and worthy of the high honors, and then western Oregon cannot object to their naming for the coming campaign. If location be no consideration, then why should western Oregon people contend for western Oregon men on the ticket so strenuously, and grow black in the face when an eastern Oregon man is mentioned.

The fact is that western Oregon has become so accustomed to monopolizing office in this state that the bare suggestion that this part of the state has its rights gives them a case of nervous prostration.

QUESTION OF FITNESS.

Let no man say that eastern Oregon contends for recognition by the political parties upon the sole consideration of the place of residence. Sectionalism in nominations is an evil conceded by all good citizens. However, no one can deny that eastern Oregon, with one-third the state within its borders, has not equal representation in state and congressional positions. It is not desired that location east from the line described by the Cascades be the sole determining fact in any given case. Fitness must also be apparent, and this will be the case with any man upon whom the eastern Oregon people center their choice, a man of honor, a man of business sense and experience, a man of alert mind and independent character.

ROSEBERY'S PLATFORM.

I believe in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to the natural end, but I believe that its natural end is a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore I should not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from the exiled government which surrounds President Kruger. You may say that it is a scattered government, but it is the government which went to war with us and must, even in Holland, in the absence of any other, retain some of its former authority. I do not mean, of course, that a Boer embassador should visit London or that the king should send an embassador to Holland. Some of the greatest peaces in the world's history have begun with an apparently causal meeting of two travelers in a neutral inn, and I think it might well happen that some such fortuitous meeting might take place under the auspices of his majesty's government and of the exiled Boer government. Though I would not offer terms to them, I should not be deaf to any overtures from them.

I do not believe in independence or in Lord Milner being the difficulty in the way of peace.

I wish the Boers to blend with our people when peace comes and not settle once more as a hostile and injured and sullen camp in the middle of our nation, for we have got to bring 40,000 of them back from prison to their own country.

I am for as large and liberal an amnesty as it is possible to give. Of course, there will be cases which must be excepted which do not fall within the rules of warfare. There may be necessarily temporary disfranchisements, but on the broad policy of a large and liberal amnesty I am as clear and convinced as on any subject of politics at the present time, and, what is still more, that no other policy is practicable.

I would go so far as to give full civil rights to all Boers who took and signed a definite and drastic oath of allegiance.

I do not believe that as regards representative government we can settle that at once. We must wait till the country is resettled.

And with regard to all transactions which involved money, such as the restocking and resettlement of farms, I would act with the most lavish liberality. We are spending five million a month in prosecuting this war. I would infinitely rather spend that five million a month in procuring, even with lavish generosity, a definite peace in South Africa and in appeasing the remains of civil rancor. And as to what is called the Kitchener proclamation—a proclamation which so far as I know has done unmixed harm in prolonging the war and driving the Boers to desperation—I would certainly annul it. Then, as regards the other matters in dispute between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, I venture to say that half a dozen sound business men repregenting the Boers on one side and Great Britain on the other could settle them in a week.—Lord Rosebery, on the Boer war.

THE HOME RULE IDEA.

The democrats of Johnstown declare for local option in taxation. They thus put themselves in line with the most enlightened thought of the day on this important question. They believe that the people of Johnstown are fully competent to regulate their own affairs and they believe this city should be left free to adopt new and advanced ideas in taxation as it is to adopt new ideas in paving or sewerage or lighting.

Johnston would instantly resent dictation from Harrisburg on the subject of adopting a new idea in paving. Our people believe themselves capable of deciding for themselves in such matters. And if they are capable of deciding questions relating to paving and the like, why are they not equally capable of dealing with the question of raising revenues? If they prefer to tax themselves in a certain way rather than in some other way which happens to suit Altona or Reading or Scranton, whose business is it but their own?

There are plenty of arguments in favor of home rule in taxation. It accords with the general principles of self government. It opens the way for experiments along fiscal lines which are impossible under the existing Procustean system. There is no better reason why the state at large should interfere in matters of local taxation than that it should interfere in saying whether we should use gas or electricity or tallow dips in lighting our streets. The state is concerned only in getting the revenue belonging to it from the city. It should make no difference to the state how the city raises the revenue—whether by taxing all forms of property, as now, or by taxing only certain forms, as many believe desirable.

* * *

The people of Johnstown would be glad to promote a diversification of industry. We now have all our eggs in one basket. If we could exempt manufactories from taxation, as is done in certain states, this would become a most inviting field for enterprise. But we are denied home rule in such matters. We can make no exemptions, except such as the assessor illegally grants in pure favoritism to the vacant lot industry.

At the state commerce convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., where there gathered a distinguished body of representative men from the various commercial organizations of the state, it was

Resolved, That the best way to reform the system of local taxation is to grant local option to the cities and counties of the state.

This resolution has been formally indorsed by the New York chamber of commerce, the most powerful body of its kind in the United States. It is composed of the leading men of the American metropolis and it has issued a formal appeal to the people of the Empire state for legislation conferring home rule in taxation upon the local taxing authorities. It urges this reform with strenuous arguments and the legislature of New York is practically certain at no distant day to give a favorable response.

That the home rule idea is not visionary, and that it has the approval of accredited authority is shown by the following from the late Professor David A. Wells, the noted specialist in taxation. He says:

* * *

I am greatly in favor of the local option principle. It is, in fact, a novel method, practically educating the people in respect to the good and bad methods of taxation, and not merely the local taxpayers of New York, but of the whole country. As it is, the tax-payer is bound down to a system to which no elasticity can be given except by knavery and perjury, which is contrary to the world's experience and the best judgment of those who have carefully studied the subject, and he has no incentive to reason for himself with a view of obtaining anything better, because he feels he cannot get the legislature to pay any attention to his conclusions. With permission to experiment in a small sphere, as granted by the proposed bill, the tax-payer will take an interest in the subject, and results will certainly be achieved to which a legislature will give attention because the argument of mere theory can no longer be urged in opposition.

It is worth noting that this home rule idea prevails in New Zealand and in several of the Australian states and that in those countries great and most happy progress toward economic freedom is being made.—Johnstown Democrat.

Many a coffin is covered with roses by hands that never before gave its occupant anything but thorns.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Scrofula

Scrofula is an unwelcome legacy, but one which the children of blood poisoned parentage must accept, with all its humiliating consequences. It is an inheritance that makes one poorer; that brings wretchedness and disease instead of health and riches, for the child whose ancestral blood is tainted with Scrofula or the loathsome virus of Contagious Blood Poison is unfitted for the arduous duties of life so long as any of the transmitted poison remains in its veins. Scrofula manifests itself in various forms; swollen glands about the neck and throat, catarrh of the head, weak eyes, hip bone disease, white swelling and offensive sores and abscesses are familiar symptoms, attended usually with loss of strength, poor digestion and pale or bloodless complexion. The skin is sometimes most dreadfully affected, eruptions breaking out on all parts of the body. Scrofula destroys bone, tissue and flesh; no part of the human system escapes its withering, benumbing touch. Parents whose blood is poisoned by their own misdeeds, or who themselves may be suffering for the sins of a remote ancestor, must restore their own blood to its normal purity and strength, or they cannot expect healthy, robust children. S. S. S. cures Scrofula, like other diseases of a deep-seated, constitutional character, by restoring life and purity to the profoundly poisoned blood, and the rich, strong blood that is carried to the swollen and diseased glands absorbs and destroys the tuberculous deposits, and the painful, disfiguring sores and other evidences of Scrofula disappear.

When nineteen years old, and about one year after the birth of my first child, the glands on the left side of my neck began to swell. Four of the places were lanced and became open running sores; risings came under my left arm, and the discharge was simply awful. The doctors said I had the worst case of Scrofula they had ever seen. I took iodide of potassium, but this nor the other drugs given for this disease brought relief. When the physicians advised me to have the glands removed, I decided to try S. S. S. A few bottles cured me completely; no signs of the terrible disease are left.
MRS. RICHARD WASSON,
Golden Corners, Ohio.

S. S. S. should be begun immediately upon the appearance of the first symptoms, or where there is a known predisposition to Scrofula. Our medical department will be found of great help to those who are struggling with this wasting disease of heredity or any other blood trouble, and we invite you to write us. Should you or any member of your family need advice, our physicians will cheerfully give the information you desire, for which we make no charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

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.

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.

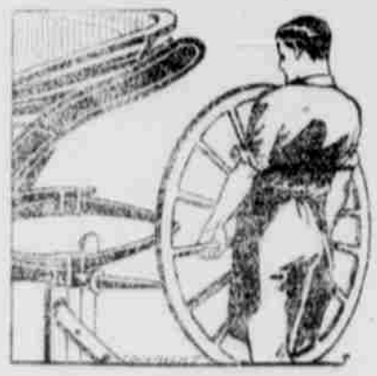
N. Berkeley
THE REAL ESTATE MAN.
Savings Bank Building, Pendleton, Or.

Farmers Custom Mill
Fred Walters, Proprietor.
Capacity, 150 barrels a day.
Flour exchanged for wheat
Flour, Mill Feed, Chopped Feed, etc. always on hand.

LUMBER
and other building material including
Lime,
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



SKILLED WORKMANSHIP.

has made our repair department the best for all around repairing in the county. When your carriage, wagon or buggy needs mending, bring it to our shop and have it done properly. When your vehicle needs a thorough overhauling, bring it here and we will return it looking like new. We do work well; we never overcharge.

NEAGLE BROS.
Water St., near Main, 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.

Sold by JOHN SCHMIDT
The Louvre Saloon
PENDLETON . . . OREGON

The Place to Buy...
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.
Pendleton Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.
R. FORSTER, - Proprietor

Many's The Times
Sellers
Renters
Buyers
Servants
Houses
HAVE BEEN FOUND THROUGH AN ADLET IN THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS OF THE EAST OREGONIAN WHEN ALL OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED. THESE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS AND DO NOT COST BUT A TRIFLE.
TRY ONE.

I. L. Ray & Co
Buy and sell
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
for cash or on margins.
New York Stock Exchange.
Chicago Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
Court Street, Pendleton, O.

You get Good Beer..
When you drink
PILSNER BEER.
Guaranteed not to cause headache or dizziness.....
Ask for it.
Schultz Brewing Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., January 16, 1902. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Pendleton, in the city of Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and state of Oregon, has complied with all of the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882,

Now, therefore, I, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Pendleton," in the City of Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and state of Oregon, is authorized to transact succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on January 16, 1922.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office this sixteenth day of January, 1902.
WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.