East Oregonian

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One copy six months, by mail	2 50
One copy per week, by carrier	15
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Single numbers	05

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WILHELM WAS WILY.

Emperor Wilhelm was, indeed, a wily statesman when he placed the United States in the position of host bound by every consideration of hospitality to extend a hearty welcome to his envoy, Prince Henry. The United States can do naught but act in the capacity of the gracious host, and make the occasion of the visit of the prince one of especially friendly extension of all the courtesies that good taste dictates, with due regard for the manners of a prince of the royal blood of Germany and his accustomed treatment at home. While the well-bred guest conforms to the usages of the home in which he is entertained, it is true also that the well-bred host has care to see that his entertainment defers to the known predilections of his guest. There is much of sycophancy about the coming of this prince, and some of the people of the east are more than amusing, almost disgusting, as they scramble to places of social distinction during the festivities. Yet, there is also much of senseless prejudice shown in the diatribes against the proper recognition of the importance of the coming prince and the great country he represents. Most Americans will indorse the government in paying marked attention to the distinguished man who comes from a country that has given us some of the best brain, heart and character that ever came to us from foreign shores. And the compliment to the daughter of the president, although be it that there was something of policy in the giving, will cause everyone in this country to desire that nothing shall be omitted to lend auspice to the occasion.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

The proposition to alter the plan of assessing the property of Umatilla county will meet with general support. It is based upon just demands that the burdens of the governmental support be more equitably distributed. The prevailing system of taxation has many vitally wrong principles, yet, under it, it is possible to approximate the correct manner of levying assessments.

The railroad companies are not paying taxes proportionately to their share of the products of labor, as secured by them in freights and passenger fares. The telephone lines are not contributing as much as they should in return for the franchise privileges granted them, and the portion of labor's production that they obtain from their patrons.

Conservative business men have secured figures relating to the earning power of the various companies, and find that the net return after the expenses of operation and payment of fixed charges, is very largely in excess of the capitalization upon which they are now assessed. The fixed charges to which reference is here made are not the ordinary fixed charges represented by the bonds and stocks, but the legitimate expenditures in addition to actual operating expenses.

The fixed charges, as the railroad financier expresses it, include the payment of dividends upon the capital stock, which is largely water, and it is claimed by those who propose the new plan of assessing Umatilla county property that the O. R. & N. Company now pays a dividend of interest upon $500,000 capitalization per mile, or at that rate.

Assessing the rail lines at $12,500 would be rating them at just one-fourth of the amount upon which they are paying a good return in annual profits.

There is a feature of the proposed reform in assessment that it would be wise to keep in mind. That is this:

Speculators who hold land for future raise in market value are leeches upon the body social and industrial, and do absolutely nothing to cause growth and development. The farmer who owns land worth not more than the land of the speculator, under present system of taxation, pays more by far than does the speculator. Should not the man who holds land that might be used—who follows a dog in the manger policy—be compelled to assist somewhat in the development of the community? And does he assist in any appreciable extent when he is permitted to sit idly by, while others who are producing something of value, pay the major portion of the public taxes?

Should not lands idle, but capable of production, be assessed more nearly, if not quite as much, as are lands worth no more but from which the owner is taking crops or something of value every year?

In short, why should the farmer—a producer—pay the taxes of the other landowner who does nothing? Why should the producer bear the burden from the carrying of which the speculator escapes? And, in the formulation of a plan for the equalizing of the burden of taxation, why cannot some relief be secured, even under prevailing systems of taxation?

It is worth thinking about.

TOM JOHNSON TO FARMERS.

[Extracts from an address delivered just prior to an Ohio election, by Hon. Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland.]

After speaking on the issues in the state and county for some half hour, the mayor, as is his custom, called for questions. A venerable old gentleman, with long white whiskers, arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have a suspicion from what I have read in the papers, that Mayor Johnson desires to place all taxes on land. Will you please tell us about that?" Some one then called out, "Tell us about the Single Tax." Replying to the elderly man, the mayor answered: "Most emphatically, No." He paused, then continuing: "But if you mean that I have a desire to place all taxes on land values, I answer, most decidedly, Yes! If you want to hear about the single tax I will stay with you a little while longer and let my tent meeting in the city wait, while I say to you, that if it were not for the idea called Single Tax, I would not be here tonight. This is the reason that I am what I am, and making the fight that we now are in. A tax on land would be an unjust and iniquitous system of taxation, but a tax on land values would be the most just and blessed system that the world has ever known. It would be of more service to humanity than any legislation ever known. Farmers are great owners of land but not of land values. We have land in our cities that sells at the rate of five million dollars an acre—any of you farmers got land as valuable as that? In New York city there is land that sells for fifteen million dollars an acre. Got any land in this neighborhood at that price? To answer my friend's question I will tell of a little talk I had one day with Congressman Pierson, of Tuscarawas county, when we were in Washington together. Pierson was a farmer and he said to me one day: "Tom, I cannot go your Single Tax, as it would be a hardship on the farmers, and they already have more than their share of the burden of taxation.' I said: 'Look here, Pierson, if I thought Single Tax would increase the farmers' burden, I would not stand for it one minute. In fact, if I did not know it would be the greatest blessing to the farmer and the workingman in the city I would never advocate it again. I can show you that the Single Tax will lighten the farmers' burden as compared with the present method. How much, Mr. Pearson, of the present taxation do you think the farmers bear?' 'Well,' he answered, the farmers constitute over one-half of the population of the United States, and I should say that they pay 60 per cent of the taxes.' 'Very well, let's call it 50 per cent to be safe.' 'No, no,' said Pearson, 'that's too low, they pay more than 60 per cent, rather than less.' 'All right, but to be safe let's call it 50 per cent. Now, Mr. Pearson, I want you to tell me how much of the value of land the farmers have in the United States.

"Please take into consideration all of the valuable coal lands, the iron, silver, gold, copper and other valuable mines—the water power privileges, the railroads and their terminals, including street railroads, telephones and telegraphs, for those are built on the most valuable lands; all the gas and electric lighting rights of way, built on land of grfeat value; all the city lots, some of which are worth more than a county of farming land. I want you to take all these into consideration and then tell me how much of these values of the United States the farmers have.' Mr. Pearson said: 'Well I should say less than 5 per cent.' I said: 'Call it 10 per cent to be safe.' 'Oh, no, no; that's entirely too high; that's double.' Well we will call it 10 per cent anyway. Now don't you see that if the farmers are paying 50 per cent that if all the taxes were raised by a Single Tax on land values, the farmer, since he has but 10 per cent, —you say five per cent—would pay less; that his taxes would be reduced five times? That instead of paying one-half, as now, he would pay one-tenth?

"'I declare, Tom, I never looked at it in that light and I guess you have got me.'

"So I say to you farmers here tonight, that this Single Tax, of which I am proud to be an advocate, would be to the overburdened farmers and workingmen the greatest boon, the greatest blessing, the greatest God-send that any country ever knew. I wish you good night."

TREATMENT OF COLDS.

This is a subject of perennial interest and one about which much has been written, but with results disproportionately small considering the consumption of ink. The truth is that a cold is due to almost an infinite variety of causes; some local, some general; some readily avoidable, some practically inevitable; and no one method will prove effective in all cases.

Very few are the fortunate individuals who never have colds, and most of those living in our northern climate must be resigned to having one or two in the course of the winter; but one who takes cold easily and often is not in a healthy condition, should seek medical advice. The cause in such a case may be local, consisting of some malformation in the interior of the nose which keeps the mucous membrane in an irritable state. This fault in anatomical formation can usually be remedied by an operation which is seldom severe. But before resorting to this the general system should be questioned in order to determine whether or not the fault lies with that. Often this is the case, even when the nasal deformity aslo exists.

* * *

One of the chief predisposing causes of a cold is a disordered digestion, especially intestinal in digestion, as a result of overeating or the use of alcohol. It has been said that an underfed man cannot catch cold, while an overfed one can scarcely avoid it. Whether this is strictly true or not, there is certainly some close relation between the digestive organs and the nose; and inaction of the bowels is frequently a forerunner of a cold.

The adage that one must "stuff a cold and starve a fever" is pernicious —a cold is a fever, and one of the surest means of cutting it short is to take a laxative, abstain almost entirely from food for twenty-four hours, and drink two or three quarts of cool water.

Another "popular remedy," which is really an aggravator, is a "hot toddy" at bedtime. A hot drink, hot lemonade, for example, is good, if the sleeper does not throw off the bed clothes the minute he drops off; but the alcoholic addition is not merely superfluous but injurious. Alcohol, in any form predisposes to a cold and retards the cure of one already present.

Cool bathing, deep breathing, daily exercise in the open air, fresh air in the house at all times, especially in the bedroom at night, abstemious living, and not letting waste materials accumulate in the body—these are the best means of removing ones tendency to catch cold.

FREE PASSES.

Governor McBride's assault upon free railroad passes has excited widespread interest. It is bringing out some remarkable instances of their insidious influence upon legislation.

McBride says he never rides on one of these bribery tickets and he will not permit any of his appointees to ride on one of them. They are used in a large degree to organize a lobby for railroad legislation. They are placed in various quarters where they are expected to warp the action of citizens of a community who are supposed to be above bribery.

Possibly many persons who are thus bribed against the public interest, do not realize that they have been thereby induced to betray a trust reposed in them by the public.

Yet Governor McBride is right. They should be eliminated from public life. At least they should not be the gift of the railroad to the public official.

Free passes are seductive favors.—Astoria News.

Where There Is Life There Is Hope.

I was afflicted with catarrh; could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it. —Marcus G. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

The Balm reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Dover, N. H.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists, at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

It is said that no less than 3,000,000 persons live habitually on the high seas—that is on the decks of ocean going vessels. Last year more than one-sixth of this great number of men, or 550,000 came to the single port of New York.

GREATEST FIRE CHIEF
IN THE WORLD.

Benefit He Received from
Paine's Celery Compound.

With Perfect Nerves and Good Blood He Has Won the Highest Position in His Calling.

On December 14, last, the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound found the following letter among their mail:

They had no correspondence on the subject; they did not know Mr. Musham, except by reputation. Like every testimonial of this great medicine that was ever printed, it came to them unsolicited and unsought. The proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound have never found it necessary to manufacture or edit any testimonial. They have never found it necessary by any trick of advertising to promote mythical men in far off places to positions in legislatures or offices that never heard of them. It is the one of all remedies the popularity of which has increased on account of what it does, instead of what it says.

It appears that Fire Chief Musham, the head of the Chicago Fire Department, which is the model of the world, has been for forty years in the service; as brave as a lion, industrious, cool-headed, with a record for fighting fires, and quite as distinguished for nerve and generalship as other heroes upon whom nations have bestowed public honors for service in no less hazardous undertakings. Chief Musham, in the spring of 1901, obtained the highest recognition that it is possible for a man in his business to have —promotion for merit to the head of the finest fire-fighting brigade on earth.

He began at the bottom.

Read what he says of the medicine that has also enabled thousands of other men and women to achieve what by intelligence and ambition they were cut out to do.

And bear in mind that what Paine's Celery Compound has done in the case of Marshal Musham, and for thousands of others who have voluntarily expressed their gratitude in similar words, it will do with unvarying certainty in the case of every person whose nervous system, from whatever cause, begins to show the effects of disease, and whose symptoms manifest themselves in the various distressing ways that are so familiar to every reader.

"Gentlemen:—

Your remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, is all that you claim for it, and is certainly a boon to humanity. I have tried it, and have secured great benefits from it when suffering from indigestion or its companion, nervousness. I am told that many of the boys in the department are using Paine's Celery Compound with very satisfactory results. I can heartily recommend Paine's Celery Compound for those who suffer from lack of energy, nervousness, indigestion and similar ailments. Yours truly,

"W. H. MUSHAM,
"Fire Marshal."

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, 1901.

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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

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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.

Farmers Custom Mill

Fred Walters, Proprietor.

Capacity, 150 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.

Popular Decision

is that the Domestic Laundry is noted for the superiority of its service. All linen laundered there is done by the best, latest and most perfect methods, and is in every way the most satisfactory. This is a question of fact that good dressers will appreciate.

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY

J. F. Robinson, Prop. Pendleton.

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.

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IS THE PENDLETON DEPOT FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS.

QUICK DELIVERY IN CITY. FAMILY TRADE SPECIALLY CARED FOR.

Schwarz & Greulich, Proprietors.

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Many's The Time

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Renters
Buyers
Servants
Houses

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What you buy
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BIG Stock of
WOOD, COAL,
SAND & BRICK.

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