

**TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.**

- April 19.**  
 -Philip Melancthon, coadjutor of Luther, died; born 1497.  
 -Roger Sherman, "signer" for Connecticut, born in Newton, Mass.; died 1793 in New Haven.  
 -Beginning of American Revolution; battles at Lexington and Concord.  
 -Benjamin Rush, "signer" for Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia; born 1746.  
 -Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece; born in London 1788. Lord Byron proved to be a hero in practical affairs, contrary to expectations. His death was due to exposure during the siege of Lepanto.  
 -War declared between Turkey and Greece; Milnes Levick, an old and favorite actor, died in New York city; born 1821.  
 -The Cuban intervention resolution passed congress; ultimatum sent to Spain.  
 -Jean Falguire, noted French sculptor, died in Paris; born 1821.

**OUTLOOK FOR CANAL.**

Reports from Washington concerning the outlook for the passage of the Nicaraguan canal bill at this session of congress are contradictory, and by no means reassuring to the hopes of those who expected to see the great work undertaken in earnest. According to one statement, the republican steering committee of the senate has virtually decided to postpone all consideration of the measure until the next session, but according to another, some of those influential republicans in the senate have declared that the issue will by no means be postponed.

One of the reasons given for the belief that the bill will be postponed is the known desire of at least six members of the steering committee to give the Philippine civil government bill, the Cuban reciprocity bill, the river and harbor bill and the various supply bills precedence over all other measures, and it is said that course will compel a postponement of the canal bill, unless the session should be greatly prolonged.

Against that view is the statement that Senator Morgan and other uncompromising supporters of the Hepburn bill will make a strong fight to raise the question at once. So, too, Senator Allison is reported to have stated recently that he has no doubt that the senate will adopt some definite legislation concerning the canal at this session.

The difficulty in the way of action seems to have arisen from the conflict between the supporters of the Nicaragua route and that of Panama. The struggle between the two parties may make a prolonged debate, and it is to avoid such a contingency that a considerable number of senators who are interested in other measures are willing to postpone the canal question to the next session, or possibly, to the next congress.

It would appear from these reports that about the only legislation on the subject to be expected at this session is the passage of the Spooner resolution, which directs the president to determine through the department of justice whether or not the Colombian agreement, in co-operation with the French company, can make a clear title to the Panama canal property, and if so the president is to purchase that property in accordance with the revised recommendation of the United States Isthmian canal commission and proceed with the work of completing the waterway. If, on the contrary it is discovered that a clear title to the property cannot be given, the Spooner resolution empowers the president to proceed with the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua route, as prescribed by the Hepburn bill, which has already passed the house.

That method would leave the issue in a somewhat indefinite condition, but in the hands of a president so energetic as Roosevelt, it would not remain indefinite for any great length of time. It is safe to say the determination of the route would be made by him much more quickly than it would be made by the senate; and accordingly the public would be well pleased to see the Spooner resolution adopted.

But in spite of all this zeal for the canal, the suspicion creeps in that much of it is "a delusion and a snare," carried on for the purpose of "pulling wool over the people's eyes," and lulling them to sleep, satisfying them, as it were, as to their de-

sires for the great national project, on which work would have been begun 10 years ago had not many of its pretending supporters been wolves in sheep's clothing, serving the trans-continental railroads in underhand and secret work against the canal.

There are a great many men in congress in favor of the canal, apparently more than a majority in both houses, but the trouble is, they are only in favor of it on paper, so that the people may be misled as to their attitude, while they serve the interests that are secretly opposed to it. Here we have the sole reason why congress procrastinates regarding this enterprise, and why work upon it has never begun.

Congress is simply Janus faced in this connection, and the people are so blind that they cannot see it. Even Oregon has not one representative in congress that is actually in favor of an Isthmian canal.

Smoke 'em out and see!

**WARNING FROM EUROPE.**

Under the title "A German View of the American Peril," Dr. Wendlandt, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Berlin, contributes to the North American Review what he doubtless regards as a serious warning to the people of the United States. He describes the Dingley tariff as the salient feature of American "aggression" upon the industries and commerce of Europe, and says: "The characteristic of the American peril is that it does not menace any single European country, but all European commercial states alike, and last, but not least, the United States itself. The natural consequence of this condition of affairs is that it creates the necessity for common resistance on the parts of the states affected by it against the common aggressor."

Dr. Wendlandt is an authority upon German industry and trade, and unquestionably is in close touch with the leading manufacturers of the empire and probably with those of the whole of Continental Europe. He has long held a high reputation as a writer on economic topics, and was one of the founders of the Manufacturers' association, which at the beginning of the year represented 13,000 industrial firms in Germany. His article, therefore, is significant of the trend of sentiment among a powerful body of men and is deserving of careful attention from the American people.

We do not have to take his statement of the effects of American competition in Europe. Our own Consuls bear ample testimony of the conquest we are making over the trade of almost every European market and in well high every kind of goods. In the current number of Consular Reports, for example, there is a review of our foreign commerce in 1901, which says: "It is a most significant fact that even in specialties which were once thought exclusively their own the United States is becoming more and more a competitor. Who would have imagined a few years ago that we would make such rapid progress in the manufacture of silk that we would soon cease buying silk from France, with the exception of highly finished goods, and would actually be exporting silk to that

country? Yet this is what has happened.

The Review goes on to say: "There are, indeed, surprisingly few of the articles which used to be exclusively obtained abroad that are not now produced in the United States. The woolen as well as the silk industry of France and the hosiery industry of Germany are said to have suffered severely from our competition, and the Bohemian glass industry is feeling the effects of the increase of glass manufacture in the United States. Our cottons are steadily gaining in taste and finish and are now sold in England in competition with the Manchester product. Says the Leipziger Tageblatt: 'Even in fancy articles in which the European market has set style for the entire world the American manufacturers are beginning to compete with the European.'"

Such reports from our consuls confirm all that Dr. Wendlandt has to say of the severity of American competition in Europe. They attest the excellence of the protective system, and show that the Dingley tariff is working out its results with the precision and rapidity of a machine. It is hardly likely that American people will ever consent to set aside a fiscal system which is so beneficial to American industry, and yet that is what Wendlandt and the European manufacturers would have us do. He and they expect us to throw down the protection given to our industries and not only cease to invade European markets, but to leave our own markets open for their invasion.

The sale of American products in Europe is not more an aggression on them nor a peril to them than is the sale of European products in this country. For a long time we have been a rich market for European goods. We did not look upon the coming of such goods as a peril, nor did we talk of going to war about the matter. On the contrary, we made the best of the situation, and set about building up factories of our own. If we are now turning the current of trade it is because we have fairly beaten our competitors, and they have no just cause for complaint.

Dr. Wendlandt, however, thinks otherwise. He believes there should be a European alliance against America and says: "The idea of a European customs union supported by European statesmen will not again disappear from the scene. The provocative commercial policy of the Americans is creating a world of enemies." Such statements do not show so much of reason as bad feeling, and yet there is no occasion for such feeling. The United States is doing what is best for the prosperity of her own people. European nations have a right to pursue a similar policy. If they can achieve it by the formation of a European customs union let them do so. Should such a union prove a peril to us we will meet it as best we can, but we are not going to be frightened by a mere threat of it.—San Francisco Call.

**State Republican Ticket**

- Governor, W. J. FURNISH, of Umatilla.  
 Supreme Judge, R. S. BEAN, of Lane County.  
 Secretary of State, F. I. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County.  
 State Treasurer, C. S. MOORE, of Klamath County.  
 Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah.  
 Attorney General, A. M. CRAWFORD, of Douglas.  
 State Printer, J. R. WHITNEY, of Linn County.

**SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

For Congressman, J. N. WILLIAMSON, of Crook County

**LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TICKET.**

For Joint Senator, J. W. SCRIBNER, of Union County.  
 For Joint Representative, G. W. PHELPS, of Morrow County.

**UMATILLA COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

State Senator, F. W. VINCENT, of Pendleton.  
 Representatives, HENRY ADAMS, of Weston.  
 C. E. MACOMBER, of Pendleton.  
 Sheriff, M. J. CARNEY, of Pendleton.  
 Clerk, F. O. ROGERS, of Athena.  
 Recorder, W. H. FOLSOM, of Pilot Rock.  
 Treasurer, E. J. SOMMERVILLE, of Pendleton.  
 Assessor, GEORGE BUZAN, of Pendleton.  
 Commissioner, T. P. GILLILAND, of Ukiah.  
 Surveyor, J. W. KIMBRELL, of Pendleton.  
 Coroner, W. G. COLE, of Pendleton.  
 Justice of the Peace—Pendleton District, THOMAS FITZGERALD, of Pendleton.  
 Constable, A. J. GIBSON, of Pendleton.

**SUFFERED THREE YEARS. CATARRH OF STOMACH.**



Miss Evelyn Morse writes from 651 Adams Street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for nearly three years with catarrh of the stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, until a friend advised me to try Peruna. Although skeptical, I tried it, and found it helped me within the first week. I kept taking it for three months, and am pleased to say that it cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of its return. I am only too glad to recommend it."—EVELYN MORSE.

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months, I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna. I can now get around and do my housework, and think Peruna the greatest medicine I ever used."—Adia Brittain.

Mrs. Lizzie Blevins, 102 Boliver street, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I candidly feel Peruna was the means

of saving my life, for I suffered for months from catarrh of the stomach. Two bottles of Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Lizzie Blevins.

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

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



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