

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

April 27.

1758—Mary Wolstonecraft born; died 1794.
 1791—Samuel Finley Breese Morse, of electrical telegraph fame, born in Charlestown, Mass.; died 1872.
 1802—Lajos (Louis) Kosuth, Hungarian patriot, born in Monok; died in Italy March 20, 1854.
 1813—General Zebulon Montgomery Pike killed by explosion of magazine at the battle of York, Canada; born 1773.
 1870—Revolution successful in Venezuela, and General Guzman Blanco made provisional president.
 1883—Ralph Waldo Emerson, transcendentalist, died in Concord, Mass.; born 1803.
 1890—General John Murray Corse, hero of Alcatraz, died; born 1838.
 1897—The Grant mausoleum on Riverside drive, New York, dedicated and formally turned over to the city of New York.

April 28.

1710—Thomas Betterton, famous actor, died.
 1726—James Monroe, fifth president, born in Westmoreland county, Va.; died 1831. President Monroe in his message of 1823 declared that the American continents must thenceforth not be considered subjects for colonization by European powers, and that European interference with governments in America which declared their independence of European control would be regarded as unfriendly to the United States. This is the original "Monroe doctrine." Not only the then existing republics, but republics which might spring up from European colonies, were to be included in the policy.
 1875—Great fire at Oshkosh, Wis.; a square mile burned over; loss, \$2,000,000.
 1894—The famous old St. Charles hotel burned in New Orleans.
 1901—James Douglas Reid, a pioneer in establishing the American electric telegraph system, died in New York city.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

The speech of George E. Chamberlain, democratic candidate for governor, at Baker City, opens the campaign and sets the political ball rolling in all parts of the state. The contest will now rage until election day. It is to be hoped that it will be carried on with fair play to both sides and that the fittest and best men will be elected to office. The voters will decide the question, but in deciding there is a responsibility on their shoulders which should not be carried lightly. The fact of the matter seems to be that the privilege of suffrage are too little prized by those who possess them, particularly by those who stand in most need of them and whose rights are involved in the proper exercise of them.

The democratic candidate's speech at Baker City is a plain, frank, forceful declaration. It is like the man who made it. It will gain force as it is repeated throughout the campaign. It gives the people to understand that if he is elected governor he will accomplish something; that he will bend his efforts toward more economical government, which is needed and which the people will be quick to appreciate. Mr. Chamberlain turns the light on the taxpayers at Salem, shows where a large amount of the taxpayers' money goes without result to the people; shows where "snaps" exist and how and by whom they were created.

Like an honest individual should, he comes forward with a pledge, clear and direct as words can make it, which binds him to a correction of these evils if he is elected. The work of supporting Mr. Chamberlain, as the head of the democratic ticket, is now up to the voters. If they desire a man in the office who will work to abate the abuses of official life they will vote the democratic ticket and they will elect it. If they wish no abatement of the state government burden upon them, they will not vote for the democrats or they will stay at home, and allow the same old political machine to do business at the same old stand for four years more. As the matter is to be decided by the people, we should be satisfied with their verdict, whatever it may be, for or against us. The East Oregonian believes in the democracy—the voice of the people—believes in making that voice as free and clear as it is possible to make it.

WANTED: A DAILY PAPER.

It is frequently remarked that there should be another daily paper in Pendleton. If there should be one, why is not one established? The field is open and Barkis is willing. The East Oregonian has been published as a daily for fifteen years; and it has gathered so much wealth

from the publication, that it is willing to share the field with anybody who wants to cultivate it.

And the East Oregonian will make even a better proposition: it offers itself for sale to anybody who wants to establish a daily paper in Pendleton, at a less price than a daily paper can be established against it.

Now, another word, so that no one may be led astray in a matter of this kind: The East Oregonian has had rivals, daily papers that were published in opposition to it. In spite of it, the East Oregonian pursued the even tenor of its way and so did its rivals. In 1891-2, when the daily East Oregonian had only about one-half the circulation it has at present, and was nothing like so good a newspaper, its advertising rates, with a rival in the field, were higher by twenty per cent than at present, with no rival. And strange as this may seem its subscription rates are lower at the present time than they were then.

Of course, its volume of business is larger but its rates for an inch of space and a single subscription are less. In other words, the East Oregonian has never "hogged the pot" or played a "cinch game." For this reason, if no other, its character is good and its business on a par with its character.

The East Oregonian has friends, lots of them, good ones, and it may have enemies, but it has so few of the latter that it really does not feel they exist, and, if they do, the greatest punishment this paper wishes them is that they may go into a nonpareil town and run a pica newspaper. They will then discover how good a newspaper the East Oregonian is for a town of 5500 people or less.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S BOOK.

Andrew Carnegie, father of libraries, has just added one to the number of books in the world. He calls it "The Empire of Business." It is published by Doubleday, Page & Co. It will not teach any man how to accumulate \$250,000,000. But it is an intensely interesting human document. Mr. Carnegie has tried to account for his own success and to tell young men how to succeed as he has done. The secret of Mr. Carnegie's success is well told in the handsome volume just issued. But it is not told in the WORDS of Mr. Carnegie. It is told in the portrait which fills the first page of the book.

In that portrait the story of success is told; in that face the men of ten thousand years from now will study with intense scientific interest a great phase of human industrial development.

The face is like a steel bullet. In it are written all the qualities that Carnegie so earnestly recommends to young men, and many others. If you give this Carnegie book to your son tell him to read it carefully; tell him first of all to study for an hour the picture of the man who wrote the book and made the millions. In that picture you will find concentration, self-control, hard work, sobriety, determination, absolute and eternal TENACITY.

Davenport's cartoon shows Carnegie passing unharmed through the chilled steel armor of competition.

Mr. Carnegie can teach nobody how to fight and win the battles in which he has been victorious. But he has good advice to give and he gives it. Against three things he warns young men especially.

First and foremost comes drink. "You are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking than from any or all the other temptations likely to assail you. You may lead to almost any other temptation and reform. But from the insane thirst for liquor escape is almost impossible."

The next danger is speculation. "Gamblers die poor, and there is certainly not an instance of a speculator who has lived a life creditable to himself or advantageous to the community."

The third great danger to the young business man is the "peril of indorsing—all the more dangerous, inasmuch as it assails one generally in the garb of friendship."

Mr. Carnegie says to the young man who wants to succeed, don't drink, don't gamble, don't indorse notes for your friend.

The advice is good and sound especially as regards drinking and gambling.

It is true that men who never drink, gamble or indorse a note can be hired in considerable numbers for \$5 or \$6 a week, and even for less when they are past middle age.

It is also true that many millionaires in the United States do drink and gamble and occasionally indorse notes. That is another and a long story. Mr. Carnegie's advice is good for every young man, and whoever considers the accumulation of money the realization of success will learn much from the book.

Mr. Carnegie says that he does not despair of the republic.

He thinks that businesses managed by corporations are apt to diminish in value—news quite interesting to holders of Steel Trust stock.

He thinks that "steady, pure unchangeable gold has ever been, and never was so much as now, the best instrument for the protection of the masses of the people." Mr. Carnegie evidently does not mean that pure gold is better for the masses of the people than education, since he trades his pure gold so freely for libraries. It is therefore not necessary to take literally his appreciation of gold.

He thinks that a college education usually hurts a young business man. The men who win prizes in the races have got their start and practically achieve their success before the college man begins working.

This book of almost four hundred pages records throughout the thoughts and impressions of a practical man, dealing practically with present conditions.

The most valuable thing about the book is its common sense.

The most interesting thing about it is its absolute absence of speculative thought.

If it has ever occurred to Mr. Carnegie that the day will come when success and money will not be synonymous, he conceals the fact.

It is his belief, apparently, that as the world is organized today, so it is destined to go on forever.

This simple line of thought makes the book valuable. It will make the book intensely interesting to the perfected human beings who may read it ten thousand years from now as we read today the story told on bones in the rude drawings of the cave dwellers.

It will be observed with intense interest long years from now that the mind which accumulated money as easy as the perfected mind will accumulate knowledge was blessed with a dim ray of imagination which caused it to transform the gold into knowledge, into libraries of good books and give them away to others.

Ten thousand years from now the face which you see in this page will be thrown upon large canvases and studied eagerly by human beings with wonderfully developed heads. It will perhaps be shown in children's primers, along with pictures of the mastodon preserved in the ice of the Arctic zone.

It is the face of a man who feels the responsibility of wealth.

It is the face of one whose ambition is to deserve the approval of his fellows. It is the face of a man whose money will do good centuries after his death.

Honor Carnegie, for he is obeying literally the injunction to give what he has to others. He is doing his best.—New York Journal.

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CATARRH

The treatment of Catarrh with antiseptic and astringent washes, lotions, salves, medicated tobacco and cigarettes or any external or local application, is just as senseless as would be kindling a fire on top of the pot to make it boil. True, these give temporary relief, but the cavities and passages of the head and the bronchial tubes soon fill up again with mucus.

Taking cold is the first step towards Catarrh, for it checks perspiration, and the poisonous acids and vapors which should pass off through the skin, are thrown back upon the mucous membrane or inner skin, producing inflammation and excessive flow of mucus, much of which is absorbed into the blood, and through the circulation reaches every part of the system, involving the Stomach, Kidneys and other parts of the body. When the disease assumes the dry form, the breath becomes exceedingly foul, blinding headaches are frequent, the eyes red, hearing affected and a constant ringing in the ears. No remedy that does not reach the polluted blood can cure Catarrh. S. S. S. expels from the circulation all offensive matter, and when rich, pure blood is again coursing through the body the mucous membranes become healthy and the skin active, all the disagreeable, painful symptoms disappear, and a permanent, thorough cure is effected. S. S. S. being a strictly vegetable blood purifier does not derange the Stomach and digestion, but the appetite and general health rapidly improve under its tonic effects. Write us about your case and get the best medical advice free. Book on blood and skin diseases sent on application.

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