

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY
CLEARANCE SALE
PYROGRAPHIC MATERIAL

Outfits, Regular	\$5 00	\$4 00
Bowls, Regular	60	40
Bowls, Regular	1 35	90
Picture Frames, Regular	25	20
Picture Frames, Regular	35	25
Picture Frames, Regular	40	30
Picture Frames, Regular	50	35
Tobacco Jars, Regular	1 65	1 10
Steins, Regular	1 65	1 10
Trays, Regular	35	25
Pipe Racks, Regular	75	50
Stein Racks, Regular	85	60

BROCK & MCOMAS CO.
DRUGGISTS



MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1903.

Let us not fear robbers or murderers. Those are dangerous from without, petty dangers. Let us fear ourselves. Prejudices are the real robbers; vices are the real murderers. The great dangers lie within ourselves. What matters it what threatens our head or our purse? Let us think only of that which threatens our soul.

—Victor Hugo.

THE PEOPLE AND THE REFERENDUM.

The politicians have suddenly discovered that the initiative and referendum now in operation in Oregon, and proposed in Missouri, is contrary to the federal constitution. Judge T. A. Sherwood, for 39 years a member of the supreme court of Missouri, has a strong article against the initiative and referendum, in the Central Law Journal for April, in which he recites the fact and emphasizes it strongly that this method of law-making takes some of the powers away from the legislative body, and hence is contrary to a republican form of government.

Judge Sherwood voices the sentiment of the common politician, whose prosperity largely depends upon his ability to deliver the priceless privileges belonging to the people, to private corporations.

He deprecates the fact that legislatures are being stripped of their unlimited powers by the people, as in Oregon and South Dakota. He trembles for the safety of popular government because of the universal tendency to give the masses a voice in selecting and rejecting laws.

Judge Sherwood cannot push back the waves of fate. Already 30 of the sovereign states of the Union have declared for the popular election of United States senators, "contrary to the federal constitution." Already the initiative and referendum sentiment is agitating the people and the legislatures of most of the leading states in the Union. The federal constitution was not made to stand untouched forever. Whenever the sovereign people of these United States find a flaw or weakness in it, they will certainly renovate it and fumigate and rebuild it, to suit the age.

What do the people care for the empty plea of the politician whose occupation has been all these years, the exploitation of the natural resources of the country and the manipulation of public privileges for private ends?

The initiative and referendum was originated for the very purpose of restoring to the people some of their cherished rights. It was brought forth, and made a part of political platforms for the very purpose of de-throning the politician. It is the strong right arm of the common people, by which they hope to hold in check the profligate legislatures, and when the people of the United States awaken to its true significance, it will be a part of the organic law of every state in the Union.

If the federal constitution is behind the age, let it be amended to become a useful and vital agency, instead of a musty barricade behind which the opulent and powerful continually hide.

OUR GERMAN VISITORS.

The tour of the German agriculturists through our state will attract attention to our resources in Germany.

Among the 46 visitors from Germany are owners of feudal estates, professors, professional men and practical farmers. They will be in Pendleton about June 3. If their visit results in advertising our resources in the "fatherland" we will gain a very desirable class of immigrants. The Germans are an industrious, intelligent and progressive people and make excellent citizens. A colony of Germans settled at Echo after the government ditch is constructed, would convert that sagebrush waste into a garden spot.

NATIONAL EXTINCTION.

The dark history of Poland is to be repeated in Finland. The people of that nation are a sober, industrious and liberty-loving people. The czar of Russia seems determined to crush out their national life, and to Russinize them.

A dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, announces that a decree has just been published which provides that the governor-general is empowered, when he deems it necessary, to close schools, shops and factories, to prohibit private meetings, dissolve private associations and expel from Finland all persons who are considered undesirable. Expulsions, however, except in cases which do not permit of delay, must receive imperial sanction. Persons expelled may be ordered to reside in certain places within the empire. The decree becomes operative in three years.

To a people who love their home as do the Finns and who also love their liberty, this leaves the hard choice of staying and enduring oppression or leaving the home of their childhood, abandoning the land of their birth, breaking home ties and casting their lot with strangers. Russia is without conscience in her territorial ambitions.

Some of the German papers take exception to the visit of our European squadron to Marseilles, after declining the semi-official invitation to be present at Kiel this summer. Secretary Mooly will arrange to have part of our European squadron put in at Kiel during the summer, if possible during the German demonstration. Both Secretary Moody and Secretary Hay entertain the most cordial feelings for Germany and wish to reciprocate the many kindly acts of Emperor William toward the United States.

Russia and Austria are endeavoring to keep the Macedonians pacified. So far a general revolution has not occurred in Macedonia, though if the porte makes no attempt to carry out the promised reforms the smoldering fires which now appear as partial outbreaks will blaze up in a general insurrection. Turkey has always been long on promises and short on performance.

CHILD LABOR.

We read in the Scriptures of King David, during a military expedition, suffering with thirst and some of his devoted followers burst through the enemy to procure their leader a drink. But when the refreshing element was offered the king he refused it, saying: "Is not this the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives?" And he poured it on the ground as the price of blood.

In these days the product of child-labor may be considered the price of blood. A writer in McClure's of the present month, tells of a child being doomed to eleven hours night work daily in a mill, who lost her mental faculties, ("sorter quit keering for things.") then her physical powers gave way and she was sent home sick, permanently disabled for the battle of life. In a recent number of the Outlook, Lillian W. Betts gives a graphic picture of child labor in New York state. As a sedative to the public conscience a law is in effect

in that state excluding persons under 14 years from employment in a factory, and those from 14 to 16 require a certificate executed by a health officer. But an affidavit from the parent or guardian, properly attested, certifying that the child is 16, puts the juvenile operative beyond the reach of the law, which regards this declaration as terminative and final.

Describing a visit to a textile factory within the limits of New York city, the writer found but two per cent of the child employes of native birth. All nationalities were represented: Poles, Russian, Italians, Germans, Finns being in predominance. A whole group of these would fail to understand English; few were able to write their names in the language they spoke. An incident given in the narrative is worth reproducing.

"Among the swarthy foreign children whose baby faces and diminutive, ill-nourished bodies were a positive contradiction to the sworn statements of the parents on file, stood out the refined head and face of an American boy, 11 or 12, apparently. There was a certain pathetic appeal in the boy's eyes that drew the visitor to him. He answered in a refined voice and with clear enunciation as to his name and age, responding to the questions, 'How old are you?' 'Fourteen.' 'When were you born?' 'October 23, 1893.' The visitors were able to control any expression of surprise, but asked where he attended school and when he left. At the noon hour one of the visitors went to the school to verify the boy's statement. The moment the boy's name was mentioned, the head of the department to whom the visitor had been sent, asked breathlessly, 'What is he doing?' 'Sweeping floors.' 'The teacher's eyes filled with tears. 'What a crime! A boy with such a mind! He has always attended this school. Every teacher he ever had loved him. You do not know how hard we tried to keep him in school. You could not tire that child's mind, it was as fresh at 3 as at 9. Yes, there is his school record. He will be 16 years old next October (1903). I refused to sign the school certificate for a week. He never was ill, never missed a day from school; we hoped much for his future. His mother declared he was 14 last October. Of course under the law, her word, not our school record, stood."

That boy's work certificate, the writer adds, issued under the authority of the law and in strict accordance with it, protects him from molestation until he has worked under its protection two years, when, that being his authoritative age record, he would be 16 years, and free to work without it.

Trafficking in certificates is a common practice. An applicant for a work certificate being refused for any cause, the expenditure of \$1 will procure one from some owner, and the laxity of the factory inspector and his subordinates leads to numerous irregularities. In one plant 10 boys and four girls were found working without authorization, and when the superintendent of the works is questioned on this matter, his answer is very apt to be, "This is a business proposition, not a philanthropy."

And this evil of child labor is extending in our midst. We boast of the prosperity which adds wealth to the country at an unexampled rate, and keeps every willing worker employed; but to our disgrace be it said this heaping up of ducats is largely at the expense of our tender offspring, whose minds and bodies are destroyed in the eager struggle to get rich. Dr. Edgar G. Murphy, chairman of the child labor commission of Alabama, says: "The development of machinery has made a new market for child labor. It does not take much of a human being to run a modern machine. The thing is so highly developed that only a tiny connecting link is required to complete the chain of the process." In a recent address given in Baltimore, Md., this official makes resort to statistics. In Maryland during the last decade, he mentions an increase of 9 per cent of adult labor in the state, while child labor showed a gain of 42 per cent. In Baltimore the figures were striking. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the gain in adult labor was 43 per cent, and child labor showed a decrease of 65 per cent. In the following decade, however, there was no increase of adult labor in the city, but a gain of 123 per cent in the labor of children.

According to a saying of Shakespeare,

The whirligig of time brings about its own revenges.

Children set to work in factories at a tender age, deprived of schooling and parental cares, grow deformed in body and perverted in mind. An instance is mentioned by the writer of a Russian Jew boy, who attended school on the East Side. According to the school record, he was just 13 at the time of his promotion. The boy displayed the brightest mind in school, led all his schoolmates and was endowed with a phenomenal memory. Shortly after his advancement the boy's father presented himself with a printed blank, requiring the teacher's signature as to school attendance. She expostulated with the man. "The boy is too young," she said, "you are not poor; he has a brilliant mind and should be given an opportunity to study."

The father left in anger, after shamefully abusing the teacher for refusing to sign the paper. The sequel to this outrage on nature is told in pathetic language. The following September the man returned with his boy, desiring to enter him as a pupil. The principal tells the story. "I looked at them," she says, "the boy

who had left me a rollicking, happy, brilliant schoolboy, stood before me broken and cowed, looking like a sneak. 'What has happened?' I gasped. The father, in a tone vindictive and cruel, responded, 'He is a thief.' The boy shrank within his clothes."

It developed that the boy had been set to work with a jeweler, having no certificate, and after a few months was arrested for stealing. He passed two days in jail and then his father purchased his release. When re-admitted to school he was classified three grades below the one from which he was promoted, and then he could not keep up with his work. Sorrowfully the principal remarks: "I think his mind is destroyed."

Surrounded by evil influences, these children naturally take to wrongdoing. "In one of these plants," the writer tells us, "a system of stealing metals has been evolved." A fence had established himself within handy reach, who paid trifling sums for the plunder brought him by these juvenile delinquents. These facts lead to the question whether our statesmanship stands approved in vitiating and corrupting the growing generation, in order that the bulk of our manufacturers may be swelled and the accumulation of wealth increased. "Righteousness exalteth a nation" the wise man reminds us, "but sin is a reproach."

A KANSAS WAIL.

"There are some shoppers in this town who think they know it all. But they never buy in Atchison—O, no! this town's too small. They shop, and shop, and shop, and on clerks here have no pity. But when they have a cent to spend, they go to Kansas City. In Atchison they're treated the most respectful way, while down in Kansas City the clerks all call them 'Sey.' And to each other, when they're gone, in most sarcastic manner remark: 'There goes a farmer—I'll bet her name is Haaner.' But human nature's much the same no matter where you go. And while our dear friends here think our stores so very slow, in Kansas City, her sister or cousin, to say the least, can't find a thing to suit her there, and goes farther East. In Chicago, that big city that is ruled by money, from Cork, her sister's sister, fails to find anything this side of New York. While in New York another sister— and there are many more than three—can't find a thing to suit her there, and she goes across the sea. In London and in Paris, where still other sisters dwell, I really don't know where they go. I hope they go to 'H—I.'—Original poem by an Atchison dry goods merchant, who was worn under the collar.—Atchison Globe.

MIGRATION TO CANADA.

A considerable number of farmers in the West are having their attention drawn to the new fields for agricultural enterprise that are being opened up to settlers in Canada. Many Americans have already gone there, and many of them will never return; nevertheless, there are many who are sorry they ever went.

Some who had sold farms in the

FIFTY CENTS

A MONTH

A small bottle of Scott's Emulsion costing fifty cents will last a baby a month—a few drops in its bottle each time it is fed. That's a small outlay for so large a return of health and comfort.

Babies that are given Scott's Emulsion quickly respond to its helpful action. It seems to contain just the elements of nourishment a baby needs most.

Ordinary food frequently lacks this nourishment; Scott's Emulsion always supplies it.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Tailor Made Suits

We have the celebrated "Ainsfield" suits and skirts, and none are better fitting, better made, or more up to date. If you want a good suit we have it. If you want a cheap or medium priced suit or skirt we have it, perfectly made and the best values to be found in Eastern Oregon.

—SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK, ending Saturday, April 18th:— With every tailor made suit or skirt and shirt waist suit, sold for \$12 or more, we will give you absolutely FREE, your choice of any sailor hat in our stock, or any street hat or trimmed hat not exceeding \$1.75 in price.

With every tailor made suit, or skirt and shirt waist suit, costing \$7.50 or more, we will give absolutely free any sailor or street hat in our stock, costing \$1 or less.

Saturday Specials

Calico 10 yds. 40c, outing flannel 10 yds. 7c grade for 50c, gingham 10 yds. for 40c, LL house lining 4 1/2 c yd. Men's shirts black striped or light colored 40c each.

THE FAIR

Agents for the Raymond Washable Kid Gloves

who had left me a rollicking, happy, brilliant schoolboy, stood before me broken and cowed, looking like a sneak. "What has happened?" I gasped. The father, in a tone vindictive and cruel, responded, "He is a thief." The boy shrank within his clothes."

Western states, where they had been comfortably situated, and who were attracted by the cheaper lands in Western Canada, are now convinced that they made a mistake when they purchased their new possessions in the colder and less congenial latitudes of the North; not that abundant crops are not raised there, and that a much larger tract of land can be bought for the same amount of money than could be bought in the United States, but because so many new conditions present themselves to which the settlers from this country are neither accustomed nor to which they may easily become accustomed. —Des Moines Register.

The average number of employees in the service of the U. S. Steel Corporation during 1902 was 168,127, receiving for salaries and wages, \$120,328,545. The total number of stockholders in March, 1903, was 38,629, an increase of 15,619. This does not include the subscription for preferred stock by the 27,379 employees who were granted the opportunity to participate in the profits of the organization through the purchase of preferred stock of the corporation.

Unhealthy Hair
See its germs that cluster around and eat at the root of the hair, making dandruff, causing falling hair, finally baldness!

A Healthy Hair.
"A" marks external layer of epidermic sheath. "B" marks the interior extremity. "C" marks the internal layer. "D" marks the root of the hair.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Destroys those parasitic germs; and it is the only hair preparation that does. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Suffered Eight Months

I can heartily recommend Acker's Tablets for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I have been suffering for eight months and tried many remedies without relief, until I got Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets, which I used only a short time and am now perfectly well. Thanking you for the speedy recovery, I am gratefully yours, Francis I. Gannon, Vancouver, Wash. Send to W. H. Hooker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a free trial package. (Nothing like them.) F. W. Schmidt & Co., druggists.

Fine Yellow Newtown Apples, only 90 cents a box.
Fresh Ranch Eggs, 15 cents a dozen.
We have the Famous and always satisfactory

MONOPOLE COFFEE

A trial will convince you of its merits.

D. KEMLER & SON

The Big Store in a Small Room.

Alta Street, Opposite Savings Bank

Daily East Oregonian by carrier, only 15 cents a week.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're fit or will be kept so. Cascarets are the best. Cascarets are the best. Cascarets are the best.



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Present, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Not Weaken, Never Gripes, or Causes Headache, or Stomach Trouble. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: **FRANKLIN KEESEY COMPANY, CHICAGO** or any druggist.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

WATER TANKS

WATER TANKS

Pendleton Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.



A Bad Wreck

But not so bad as it might be. Not so bad as what it can be thoroughly repaired by us. Our skill and experience, good workmanship, our paint and varnish can do wonders. A good vehicle is always worth repairing if it can be repaired right, and that is what we always do. And furthermore our prices are very moderate. Our Winona wagons are the easiest running wagons on the market. The outer bearings, blocks and steel clads make them most structurable in this climate. Our hubs are made by the same firm and are guaranteed to be the best made. Call and see our biggest, the Syracuse Plow handled by us in the slickest thing in earth.

NEALE BROTHERS

We sell and guarantee the Stover Gasoline engines.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

THE OLD DUTCH HENRY FEED YARD

Cor W. Alta and Lillith Sts.
L. Neff, formerly of the Hotel Alta, has charge of the Old Dutch Henry Feed Yard, and would be pleased to care for your horses. Plenty of stalls, large corrals for loose horses and cattle. Hay and grain for sale. Chop mill in connection.