

East Oregonian

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
Copy for advertising matter to appear in the East Oregonian must be in by 4:45 p. m. of the preceding day; copy for Monday's paper must be in by 4:45 p. m. the preceding Saturday.



Thou look'st for happiness?
Tis by thy side.
Thou see'st it not, but seek'st
It far and wide,
Vain is thy search. The vision gleams
To vanish in the Land of Dreams.
O, hold it fast, whenever comes
The hour
That happiness is thine. Use
All thy power
To hold its bounty. And if firm
Thy grasp,
Forever happiness is in thy clasp.
—Crown Princess of Saxony.

KILL OR CURE THE CAYUSES.

It is useless for Umatilla county to fight the mange as long as the government runs a wide open hatchery of mange lice on the Umatilla reservation.

The Indian ponies affected with mange should either be killed or cured. Umatilla county has no jurisdiction in the matter, on the reservation, and as long as the disease is harbored there it is impossible to cleanse the outside districts, because the Indian ponies are not confined to the reservation, but can be found scratching on every fence and telephone pole in the county, at different times.

Umatilla county has the reputation of being a hotbed of the mange and several costly and troublesome cases of dipping cattle have been imposed upon the county, solely because the mange existed on the reservation and cattle had been exposed through this neglect of the government.

Let us either kill or cure the mange-cursed cayuses. After the disease has been stamped out on the reservation it will be easy to cleanse the county.

PREMIUM ON MONOPOLY.

Many papers in the United States that are strong for "protection to American labor" are just now loud in praise of the government's action against the General Paper company, as an illegal corporation in restraint of trade.

The Ohio State Journal points out that if the government makes its case it will force the dissolution of this particular company, but the chances are it will afford only temporary relief from the exactions of the paper trust. It may not do even that. The fact is that the paper trust, like many of the other great combinations, is entrenched behind the tariff.

If the present pooling arrangement is broken up a gigantic corporation, including all the paper mills, or some other means of maintaining the monopoly will probably be worked out. Print paper is made from spruce and the paper trust controls practically all the spruce timber lands in this country.

With free trade in paper and pulp the great spruce forests of Canada would be available for American needs and competition would become possible. The tariff on paper is not required to protect American labor against cheaper foreign labor.

Long before the Dingley law the United States was the greatest producer of print paper in the world. It will continue to be as long as the supply of spruce timber lasts. The tariff has simply put a premium on this monopoly as on many other monopolies.

Parents are confronted with an appalling condition in the wide open towns of Oregon, if they only realized it. The vampires and parasites in

human form, the white shirt hoboes, who follow the profession of boosting for games, "doping" and robbing drunken men and enticing boys into dives and who infest the wide open town are ever ready to lure the faltering girl astray—ever on the lookout for some weak prey. In Baker City yesterday two fellows of this stripe were placed under bonds and in default of bail were placed in jail for seducing two girls, one 14 and one 15 years of age. Parents do not know what temptations, what perils surround their daughters in these conditions. The officials and good citizens in general are directly responsible for any crimes of this kind that may be committed, for permitting this class of parasites to infest the community. Money is the modern god, it is true, but all the money that can be piled up in bank vaults cannot pay for the ruined life of one child. It is up to the community to guard itself.

Tally one for Pendleton. The streets will be macadamized. The city council has so decreed and now let every taxpayer co-operate with the officials in hurrying the matter to completion this year, before the rainy season begins in October or November. By laying this kind of a finish upon the streets, they can be made durable and clean. It is within reach of everybody and there should be not a whisper of objection to the plan. The more ready co-operation with the council, the more quickly the work will be completed. Let everybody push.

Very few men can live the double life and carry out the program to the finish, without a disastrous ending. It is said that Banker Bigelow, of Milwaukee, who has just robbed his bank of a million and a half dollars, outwardly lived an exemplary life; he was a church member, a friend of young men, a temperate, religious, sincere, charitable man, and yet since last December he has studiously falsified his books, gambled in wheat, stolen the money of the depositors, and led the most depraved life, secretly, of any man in Milwaukee.

The Standard Oil trust got another severe jolt when the supreme court of Montana decided that the \$10,000,000 Minnie Healy mine belongs to August Heine, thus putting a quietus on the claims of the Amalgamated Copper company, a branch of the Standard combine. Whatever the merits of the controversy the American people will not worry much over the defeat of the Rockefeller monopoly.

Mr. Yerkes, formerly owner and manager of the Chicago Traction company, sees only disaster to Chicago, in municipal ownership. "The outlook is dark, indeed," says Mr. Yerkes in a sorrowful interview in London. Sentiments like these from Mr. Yerkes are calculated to make the crowned heads of Europe lie down on their palace floors and roll over with laughter.

PYTHON SWALLOWS GOATS.

A traveler who spent several years in Central Africa gives the following account of his travels: "We were for the greater part of the time dependent on goats for our fresh milk supply. The goat kraal was made very strong, proof against lions, leopards and other carnivora, but a python entered between the poles—though they were spaced three inches apart—one night, killed all the goats in the compartment by strangling them, swallowed two and was found gorged, sluggish and self-trapped within the kraal in the morning.

"The swellings of his body where the two goats were prevented him from escaping between the palings, as he had come in. To look at the snake's small head and slender neck, it seemed impossible for him to swallow anything larger than a rat, but by dislocating his jaw and stretching his skin he accomplished the apparently impossible feat of gastronomy. The goats were cut out of him intact by our boys, who evidently considered that premature burial in a python did not affect the edible qualities of the meat, as within half an hour it was all roasted and eaten."

CONDEMNS CHICAGO ART.

We spent a day in the art museum, of Chicago, seeing pictures, sculpture and plaster casts. I am no judge of art, but if it were my museum I would consign about two-thirds of the stuff on exhibition to the rubbish heap, and spend their time looking for it.

A thousand young men and women are studying art, as it is called. They are drawing from life and still life, from dressed and nude subjects. We had a special permit to visit all the "class rooms, and for the life of us cannot see much good in standing up a naked man or woman before a hundred young people for them to "draw at," and call it art.

In all the hundreds of students I hardly saw one that was well-fed, or didn't have a strained, nervous and many of them a strenuous, "hunted" look on their faces. To my taste, I saw prettier oil paintings in the Auditorium hotel than in the art museum. But a man from the West don't know it all.—E. Hofer, in Salem Journal.

RUSSIAN LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

American Consul Richard T. Greener of Vladivostok, sends the following report on the Russian liquor traffic to the department of commerce and labor:

The St. Petersburg paper, Ruskia Vedomosti, in an article on the results of the government liquor monopoly, states that this monopoly, conceived and introduced by the former minister of finance, S. J. Witte, represents, together with the reforms in the monetary currency, the most important measure of the last decade.

At the introduction of the bill on liquor monopoly in the council of state, Mr. Witte's speech contained the following statement: "Only by way of monopoly can the government derive the tax on alcohol larger revenue than at present with the fewest inconveniences and troubles; and at the same time the monopoly offers the only restraint, in the interest of morality and the peoples' health, from the abuse of liquor consumption." So the bill had two objects in view—to increase the government revenues and to lessen the opportunities for drunkenness.

With reference to the decrease of drunkenness, we can not state anything reliable, for we still possess too little information on the matter, but with regard to the financial part of the reform the expectations have been fully realized. The preparatory work for the introduction of the business, from 1892 to 1901, required an outlay of over \$73,000,000; the income during this same period covered not only all these outlays, but also the running expenses, all the rebates of duty (over \$17,000,000), the sums donated to the temperance associations (about \$6,000,000), and still left surplus of \$550,000. The state control published the results of the monopoly business for 1901. The gross income was \$81,700,000; the current business expenses amounted to \$62,500,000, and the net profit was \$19,200,000. Besides, the excise on liquor yielded \$108,800,000.

The quantity of liquor sold from the government stores during 1901 was 123,600,000 gallons.

Professor Hodasky, in the Peoples' Industries, quotes the following figures concerning the monopoly during the past five years: "In 1895 the government had 10,234 open stores for retailing spirituous beverages. During the same year 9293 places were discovered where such liquors were secretly and illicitly sold. This is nearly as many as the number of open government stores. The figures are impressive, and tend to make one lose faith in the moral potency of the government's liquor monopoly."

At a conference of the agricultural committee of the district of Saratoff, the peasant members were asked to give their opinion, in detail, of the influence of the liquor monopoly on the lives of the villagers. Their unanimous declaration was as follows: (a) The decrease of drunkenness is not manifest; (b) since there are no drinking saloons, the people who will drink get drunk openly in the streets; (c) the secret and illegal sale of strong liquors is extending; (d) the rural communities have lost considerable revenue which they formerly had from the licenses to saloon keepers.—R. T. Greener, consul, Vladivostok, Siberia.

CATHOLIC POPULATION.

The Roman Catholic population of the United States and its dependencies is far larger than that of any other religious denomination. This fact is brought out by a comparison between the statistics in the Roman Catholic directory for 1905, and those relating to other church bodies, which have been compiled by the Rev. H. K. Carroll.

The whole number of Roman Catholics under the protection of the United States flag is 22,127,354. Of these, 7,958,659 are in the Philippines, 1,573,862 in Cuba, 1,999,999 in Porto Rico, and 23,000 in the Sandwich islands. It would obviously be misleading to include the Roman Catholics of the dependencies in a consideration of the comparative strength of the religious denominations in the United States.

Eliminating them altogether, the Roman Catholics of the country still number 12,482,794, while the next largest church body, the Methodists, have 6,256,738 members. The Baptists follow with 1,159,515, then come the Lutherans, with 1,789,766; the Presbyterians, with 1,637,697; the Episcopalians, with 807,932; the Congregationalists, with 667,951; the Unitarians, with 71,000; the Scientists, with 66,022.

THE CLASSIC WALK.

Don't turn out your toes, if you wish to walk or dance in the only proper and classic way, as both explained and exhibited today before the Physical Education association at Teacher's college. In a talk on "The Dancing Foot," Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, professor of orthopedic surgery at the post-graduate medical school, explained why the weight-bearing foot always should extend straight and not to the side.

"That the straight posture for the weight-bearing foot is the natural one might seem to be indicated by the fact that it is the posture always represented in Greek art. It is an interesting fact that though soldiers have been trained for centuries to stand at attention with everted toes, they immediately reverted to the straight foot posture as soon as they go into action. So athletes at the start or during exertion keep the straight foot posture."—Chicago Record-Herald.

WHO?

The beef trust says, and it is upheld by Secretary Garfield's recent report, that they have to fight sharp competition, do business on a close margin and make only an average of about 99 cents on every head of cattle slaughtered. But there are a lot of by-pro-

ducts which yield good returns and it is noticed that all the great packing firms have accumulated millions. Where did they get it if not out of the business? Evidently they have been making money hand over fist and this money came off of somebody. Who?—American Farmer.

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Not good today—
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—Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.



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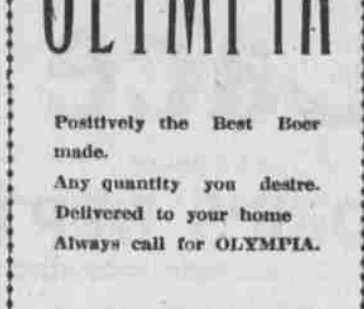
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Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Pendleton Wool Scouring & Packing Co., that a meeting will be held Tuesday, May 2nd, 1905, at the office of the company in Pendleton, Oregon, at 4 p. m.

E. Y. JUDD, President.
F. B. CLOPTON, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Pendleton Woolen Mills, that a meeting will be held Tuesday, May 2nd, 1905, at the office of the company, in Pendleton, Oregon, at 4:30 p. m.

E. Y. JUDD, President.
C. H. CARTER, Secretary.

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Alliance Assurance Co.	20,039,968
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	2,544,882
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Royal Insurance Co.	22,897,168

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