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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909.

### THERMOMETERS.

Testing Processes at the National Weather Bureau.

Each day at the weather bureau in Washington the thermometers received from various manufacturers throughout the country are put through the test of standardizing them.

The various processes through which the bulbs pass before they are labeled "accurate" are easy, inasmuch as there is practically little scientific work attached to the test. When a thermometer is first handed to the man in the testing room it is dipped into a vat filled with a compound far below the freezing point. It is thrust in at the point where it happens to be at the time and worked up and down until the degree of the compound is reached. Having then recorded the lowest temperature, the process of testing for the highest is begun. This is just as simple as testing for the low temperature. The bulb is dipped into a vat of water. arst at 60 degrees. Then it is worked gradually until 130 degrees is reached. If the mercury in the bulb will indicate 130 degrees further testing is unnecessary, because that is a tolerably warm temperature and one seldom if ever reached by natural heat.

A thermometer the bulb of which contains mercury will not register lower than 28 degrees below zero-that is, mercury will freeze at that point. In this country very little use is found for thermometers showing more than 28 degrees below zero, but in the far north they are of course necessary, Such instruments, however, contain spirits in the bulbs instead of mercury, but even this fluid becomes sluggish when 40 or 50 below zero is recorded, and it will seldom show 60 below.-Harper's Weekly.

### A LIBERAL OFFER.

Its Effect Upon the Customer to Whom It Was Made.

A business man of Dayton, O., tells this story of some commercial friends

A customer who bought in a small vay from the wholesalers and whose redit was not of the sort known as ail) edged visited the city and purbased a \$2.800 bill of goods, paying \$2,500 in each and giving his note for the remaining \$300.

After the transaction had been closed and the paper and currency had changed hands the customer said:

"Yow after a deal of that size it is ary to give a purchaser a prestoross with it."

with a pair of suspenters," taushed the salesman temporiz-

"A pair of suspenders, ch! Say, fooling. I really mean it. I expect you

to do something in acknowledgment of my patronage." The salesman went to the manager with the problem, and the manager

"Well, if he feels that way about it we might encourage him a bit. We'll do something that ought to please him greatly. Give him back his \$300 note. Make him a present of his paper. That will make him a cash customer and raise his credit and save him money

besides." The salesman went back, pleased to be the bearer of such joyful tidings of liberality in business

"Well, sir," he said, "we've arranged about that present, all right. Here." with a flourish, "is your note. We give if back to you."

The customer did not seem enthusisatio Instead, without looking at the oate he arked; "Is it indersed?"

"No." said the salesman in astonish-

"Then I guess you better gimme the

suspenders." said the disappointed customer.-Chi ago News.

### Kills Her Foe of 20 Years,

the most merciless enemy I had r 20 years, declares Mrs. James Duncan, of Haynesville, Me., "was Dyspepsia. 1 suffered intensely after eating or drinking and could scarcely sleep. After many remedles had Billed and several doctors gave me p. I tried Electric Bitters, which sured me completely. Now I can eat anything. I am 70 years old and am overloyed to get my health and strength back gain." For Indigestion, oss of Appetite, Kidney Trouble,

the Back, Female Complaints, its anequalled. Only 50c at Burnaugh & Mayfield's.

Their Own Victims.

bousewife, "that all our cooks become discontented and irritable?"

"That's easily explained." answered old Mr. Groucher. "They have to eat local exploration were satisfied we their own dinners and get dyspepsia." -Washington Star.

# County Pioneer Paper The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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E awoke off Cape Robertson and went ashore before breakfast. The coast here rises suddenly to an altitude of 2,000 feet and is crowned with an ice cap. It is picturesque enough. Large bays, blue glacial walls and prominent headlands offer a pleasing variety, but it is much like the coast of all Green-

land. It had, however, the tremendous advantages of a southern exposure and rocks, providing a resting place for the little auk in millions. These little birds darted from the cliff to the sea. Rather rich grassy verdure also offered an oasis for the arctic hare, while the blue fox found life easy here, for he could fill his winter den with fat reathered creatures.

As we approached the shore 10 men, 9 women, 31 children and 100 dogs came out to meet us. I count the children and dogs, for they are equally important in Eskimo economy. The latter are by far the most important to the average Caucasian in the arctic.

Only small game had fallen to the

Eskimos' lot, but they were eager to venture out with us after big game. At last Mr. Bradley had found a suitable retinue of native guides, and we were not long in arranging a compact. Free passage, the good graces of the ook and a knife each were to be their pay. A caribou hunt was not suffilently novel to merit a return to Olrick's Bay, where intelligent effort is always rewarded, but it was hoped

we might get a hunt at Kookaan, near the head of Robertson Bay. Setting Sail For Etah.

This venture, however, falled, though it gave us an interesting chase about dangerous waters in a violent gale. We returned to the igloo to do homing, paid off our guides, made presents to heir women and children and set sall

Clearing weather after the storm afforded delightful yachting weather. A fairly strong offshore wind filled the big wings of canvas. The cool air was bracing, while the bright sun threw glittering smiles from slant to slant. The seamen forward sang of the delights of fisher folk.

A phonograph sent music, classical and otherwise, into the arctic air from the cabins. At table there was a kind of continuous performance with a steady hand and receptive stomach.

During two days of stormy discomfort several important meals had been willingly missed. But in the arctic food accounts must be squared as quickly as possible.

On the following morning we passed Cape Alexander and entered Smith sound. Half a gale came from the sea, and we entered Foulke flord. The town of Etah was composed of four tents, which for this season had been pitched beside a small stream just inside of the first projecting point on the

Inside this point there was sheltered water to land the Eskimos' kayaks.

It also made a good harbor for the yacht. It is possible in favorable seasons to push through Smith sound,



JOHN R. BRADLEY, BACKER OF DR. COOK. over Kane basin, into Kennedy channel, but the experiment is always at

the risk of the vessel. There was no special reason for us to hazard life; therefore the yacht was here prepared for the return voyage. This was to consume several days, and we sought to occupy the time in ex-

ploration and sport. Much Game at Etah.

The vicinity of Etah is notable as the stamping ground of Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes in the middle of the last century. There were no unexplored spots in the neighborhood, but there was a good deal of game near.

Far beyond, along the inland ice, were caribou, but we preferred to confine our exploration to the senshore. The bay waters were alive with eider ducks and guillemots, while just "Why is it." said the discouraged outside walrus dared us to venture on an open contest on the wind swept

After ambitions for the chase and rere told that the people of Annootok, Ready For the Dash to the World's Farthest North-Expedition Well Planned and Equipped [SECOND ARTICLE]

++++++++++++++++++++++ twenty-five miles to the north, would be glad to see us. Here was the chance to arrange a jaunt in the motorboat. The tanks were filled, suitable food and camp equipment were loaded, and off we started on the morning of Aug. 21 for man's ultima

It was a beautiful day, with a light air from the sea. Passing inside of Littleton island, we searched for relics along Lifeboat cove. The desolate cliffs of Cape Hatherton were a blaze of color and light, but the sea was refreshingly cool, with fleets of bine towering bergs to dispel the fire of arctic midsummer.

As we rushed in comfort past the ice polished and wind swept headlands the sea was alive with birds, seal and walrus, but little shooting was done, for we were bent on enjoying the quiet sport of motorboat-

As we passed the sharp rocks of Cairn Point we located nine tents in a small bay under Cape Inglefield. "Look-there is Annootok!" said

Arrival at Annootok.

Tungan, our native guide. Looking up Smith sound, we noted that the entire channel beyond was blocked with a jam of hard blue ice. The northernmost limit of motorboating had been reached. A perpendicular cliff served as a pier to which to fasten the boat. Here it could rise and fall with the tide, and the drifting ice did not give much trouble.

A diligent exploration of the town disclosed the fact that we had reached not only the northernmost town, but the most prosperous settlement of the Greenland shore. The best hunters had gathered here for the winter bear hunt.

Their game catch had been very lucky. Immense catches of meat were strewn along the shore. More than a hundred dogs voiced the hunt force, with which Eskimo prosperity is measured, and twelve long haired wild men came out to meet us as friends.

The wealth in food and furs of this place fixed my determination on this spot as a base for the polar dash. We were standing at a point within 700 miles of the pole. The strongest force of men, the best teams of dogs and an unlimited supply of food, combined with the equipment on board the yacht, formed an ideal plant from which to work out the campaign. The seeming hopelessuess of the task bad a kind of weird fascination for me. Many years of schooling in both polar zones and in mountaineering would serve a useful purpose.

Conditions Right For Dash.

Here was my chance. Here was everything necessary conveniently placed within the polar gateway. The problem was discussed with my colleague. Mr. Bradley generously volunteered to land from the yacht the food, fuel and other supplies we had provided for local use. There was abundant trading material to serve as money.

My own equipment aboard for sledge traveling could be made to serve every purpose in the enterprise. The possible combination left absolutely nothing to be desired to insure

Only good health, endurable weather and workable ice were necessary. The expenditure of a million dollars could not have placed an expedition at a better advantage. The opportunity was too good to be lost. We therefore returned to Etah to prepare for the quest.

Strong efforts had been made to reach the pole from every available quarter. Only the angle between Alaska and Greenland had been left untried. In our prospective venture we aimed to pierce this area of the

If we falled in our main effort we would at least make a track over a blank spot. With the resources for transportation which the Eskimos offered I boped to carry ample supplies over Ellesmere Land and along the west coast of the game land.

There was reason to suppose that we would avoid the troublesome pack agitated by the Greenland currents. The Eskimos were willing to trust to the game resources of this region to feed and fire the expedition en route to the land's end.

Splendid Advantages Offered.

If their faith proved correct, it offered me a series of advantages denled to every other leader of polar expeditions, for the movement would not only be supplied at the expense of the land which it explored, but men and dogs would be taken to the battleground in superb training, with their vigorous bodies nourished by wholesome fresh ment, not the nausenting laboratory stuff which is usually crowded into the unwilling stomach.

Furthermore, it afforded me a chance to test every article of equipment in actual field work, and, above all, after a bard campaign of this kind I could select with some chance of success the most likely winners for the final race

over the circumpolar sea. A compact was made with the little men of the farthest north to push the venture into the boreal center. When

It was noised about at Etab that preparations were in progress to try for the pole most of the men on board the yacht volunteered to serve.

Captain Bartiett, skipper of the John R. Bradley, said that he also would like to stay; but, if compelled to return, he required at least a cook and an engineer to take the yacht back to Newfoundland.

The situation was eased when the captain was told that but one man was wanted. No group of white men could possibly match the Eskimo in his own element. The willing hands of a tribe of 250 people were at my disposai. More belp was not required.

But a companion and a general overseer was in demand for this post. Rudolph Francke was selected. Annootok was to be the base of opera

But there is no harbor near this village to facilitate a rapid landing of supplies, and to hasten the departure of the yacht on her bomeward run everything for the polar campaign was



AN ESKIMO BELLE.

brought on deck while the vessel was still at anchor in Etah, and below all was prepared for the expected storms of the return voyage.

Starting For Annootok.

Late in the evening of Sept. 1 the entire village of Etah was taken aboard, the anchor was tripped, and soon the Bradley's bow put out on the waters of Smith sound for Annootok The night was cold and clear, brightened by the charm of color. The sun had just begun to dip under the northern horizon, which marks the end of the summer double days of splendor and begins the period of storms leading into the long night. Early in the morning we were off Annoutok

The weather was now changed. strong wind came from the sea. With shallow water, unknown rocks and much ice drifting about no comfortable berth could be found for the yacht. If the overloaded decks were to be cleared at all it must be done quickly.

The launch and all the dories were lowered and filled. Eskimo boats were pressed into service and loaded. The boats were towed ashore. Only a few reached Annootok itself, for the wind increased and a troublesome sea made baste a matter of great importance. Things were pitched ashore anywhere on the rocks where a landing could be found for the boats.

The splendid efficiency of the launch proved equal to the emergency, and in the course of about three hours all was safely put on shore in spite of threatening winds and forbidding seas.

Supplies Taken by Dr. Cook.

Following is the complete list of the supplies provided from John R. Bradley's yacat for the polar dash of Dr. Frederick A. Cook:

Eleven cases of flour, twenty cases cornmeal, six barrels cornmeal, thirtynine cases biscuits, tweive barrels biscuits, four cases rice.

One case smoked corned beef, four cases pork and beans, eight cases ham, five cases bacon, fifteen cases pemmican, one case beef tongue, two cases codfish.

One case pens, sixteen cases beans, two cases potatoes,

Twenty-one cases sugar, six cases tea, ten cases coffee.

Four cases milk, one case eating butter, one tub butter for cooking, one tub Inrd.

One case soups, one case catchup, one case pepper, spices, horseradish, etc.; one case vinegar, pickles, mustard, etc. One case assorted jams and fruits, one case strawberry juice for drinking, one case sait, one ease raisins and

currants, one case mapio strup, one case dried peaches. Nine cases tobacco, one case washing and baking powder.

Seven cases matches, seventeen cases coal oil, 115 gallons alcohol, one case candles, 118 bags coal, four stoves, two alcohol stoves, lamps.

One canvas boat, one case rifles, 2,000 rounds ammunition, one Winchester rifle, 1,000 rounds ammunition, one thermos bottle.

Two pairs shoes, complete cooking outfit, hickory wood for fifteen sleds, fron, copper, nails and screws. Bedding, sleeping bags, one silk tent.

One box tools for ironwork, one box carpenters' tools, one pair fieldglasses, one camera, with plates, Two dories with oars, one dozen panes of glass for windows, fifty feet

stovepipe, three chairs.

Twelve fox traps, one keg black powder, one box books, 200 tin boxes with wood outside.

Wood for building house, rope, twine, sition on the surveying corps." charts, maps, instruments, compasses, Tom Ogiesby did quit drinking. Jenknives and needles for trading with natives.

(Continued next week.)

# J. D. WALCK Real Estate Dealer

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SAVED BY A PANTHER.

The Fierce Brute Proved a Good Temperance Lecturer.

Governor Jennings of Indiana used to tell a story of his early electioneering days in which he said that a panther may be a good temperance lecturer. Colonel W. M. Cockrum repeats the story in his "Pioneer History of Indiana." The incident happened when Governor Jennings was traveling over the thinly settled hills of Dearborn county, electioneering for congress.

He met a man with whom he was well acquainted, by name Tom Oglesby, who was just getting over a protracted debauch. Jennings began asking Tom about his political views. The half sober fellow looked at him and said:

"Jen, don't you think a man just out of a panther fight ought to be electioneered in a different manner from this? I am just from the grave. I was awakened a little while ago by a panther putting leaves and grass over me. It kept this up until I was entirely covered. I lay still for awhile and then raised up and found the panther gone. I knew I was in danger, so I took my gun and climbed into a tree to see what the panther intended to do.

"In a short time I heard her coming. and she had her kittens with her. Every few steps she would jump as if catching something, and the little ones would go through the same maneuvers. She kept this up until she got near to the bed of leaves she had covered over me and then made a spring on the plie. She looked just as I felt when I found that I was covered up for dead. She then started in to investigate the cause of my disappearance, and before she located me I shot

Jennings, after hearing this, sald: "Well, Tom, I believe I should treat you as one from the dead and that you should begin your life from this point. We were schoolboys together. I know you are a capable civil engineer and well educated, and if you cease drinking I will see that you have a good po-

nings was elected and kept his promise to his old friend, who became one of the well known engineers of the United States.

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