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## Al. Andrews - - - THE TOGGERY

### PARDON FOR JOE CASSADY

#### FRIENDS IN GRANT COUNTY ARE SIGNING PRAYERS.

#### Proposition on Foot to Gain Liberty for Condemned Man.

(Baker Democrat.)

That Joseph Cassaday, formerly deputy sheriff of Grant county, now under sentence of death for the murder of Ollie Snyder near Canyon City may be pardoned, is the hope of his many friends in Grant county, who have started the circulation of a petition to be presented to Governor West, asking executive clemency for the condemned man.

Cassaday was sentenced to death for the murder of Snyder on December 26, 1910. His case was appealed to the supreme court and the sentence was confirmed. Under the law he was brought back to Grant county and was re-sentenced yesterday by Judge Dalton Briggs. The first sentence of death was imposed by Judge Davis.

Cassaday was convicted of the crime for delivering Snyder over to Emmett Shields, Earl Shields, Ben Hinton and Albert Green, who made away with him. The reason for the crime was his alleged interference in their scheme of making away with some stock belonging to other parties.

The feeling was very strong in Grant county at the time, but there is a change in the sentiment of the people, and already letters have been written to the governor by prominent people asking him for leniency toward the condemned man.

Sheriff Charles Collier of Grant county and two deputies, arrived here with the prisoner last night, and left on the late train for Salem.

Cassaday was lodged in the Baker county jail during their stay here. According to Sheriff Collier, the return of Cassaday to his home was very touching, and the sentiment in his favor is growing to such an extent that every possible effort will be put forth by the entire population to induce Governor West to clemency.

### CORONATION CEREMONIES

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same time the queen offered her oblation of an altar cloth and "a mark's weight" of gold.

After prayers, the Archbishop of Canterbury administered the bread and the Dean of Westminster the wine and the king and queen, resuming their crowns and scepters, returned to their thrones, to the triumphant strains of Sir Charles Stanford's "Te Deum" and the "Gloria in Excelsis."

A few moments later their majesties prepared to take their departure, and passing on either side of the altar, retired to St. Edward's chapel, where they divested themselves of such robes and insignia as they did not

need for the return to Buckingham palace. They retained their crowns and scepters, however, and the full state procession having been re-formed, made their way from the abbey to commence their triumphal journey back to the palace.

#### Great Procession Starts.

At 10:30 the activity of the army signallers on the palace roof and the roof of the neighboring Queen Anne's Mansions, proclaimed that the procession was starting.

The procession was really divided into three parts—the state procession, consisting of the carriages and escorts of the British and foreign royalties, the Duke of Connaught's procession and the king's procession.

The first started from Buckingham palace, the second from Clarence house in St. James street, joining the first at Marlborough gate in the Mall and the third, which except for his majesty's personal attendants, was drawn up in the Mall and Constitution Hill, awaited the actual departure of the king and queen, before following the Duke of Connaught.

The state procession was led by the state trumpeters, the Life Guards band and the advance guard of the escort of Royal Horse Guards. Then followed the state carriages containing the Prince of Wales and the other royal children, relatives, and foreign royalties closely related to the British royal family.

The rear guard of the escort was followed, from Marlborough gate, by the Duke of Connaught and his family and staff, also escorted by Life Guards. Just as the Duke's procession turned into the Mall, the thunder of guns from Hyde park announced that their majesties were leaving the palace and the third procession moved forward.

An officer of the headquarters staff of the army led the way and behind came trumpeters and the advance guard of the sovereign's escort of Royal Horse Guards, nodding with plumes and gleaming in steel. Then came a dozen of the king's watermen, headed by royal Bargemaster W. G. East, a quaint group of sturdy boatmen in mediaeval uniforms of scarlet and purple and with broad gold bogges.

Next appeared a dozen carriages conveying great officers of state, pages of honor and the ladies of the queen's retinue. Following these carriages rode the king's aides-de-camp, a brilliant group of regular army and navy, territorial, colonial and Indian officers, the latter including the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Kuch-Behar, Bikanar and Idar and the Nawabs of Rampur and Sir Muhammed Aslam Khan, each a ruler of a practically independent state with from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 subjects.

#### Weird Uniforms in Line.

The headquarters staff of the army came next, headed by Gen. Sir William G. Nicholson, chief of the imperial general staff, and behind him rode the great soldiers of the realm, prominent among them Field Marshal Earl Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood. The knight marshal's men, another weird medieval body, followed and after them marched a detachment of yeomen of the guard in scarlet Tudor uniforms, blazoned back and front with the royal monogram.

The king's equeuries, riding four abreast, were next followed by the first of the colonial troops, a sturdy body of Canadian cavalry, and in their rear, in turn, came escorts of Australian and South African horse. Not a few members of the latter troop used their rifles against the British 'en years ago and it was characteristic of the changed condition of things to see the identical weapons for the protection of a British king.

The dusky, turbaned troopers of the Indian cavalry came next and then, preceded by a gorgeous trumpeter in crimson and gold, came the body-guard proper—the first division of the sovereign's escort of Royal Horse Guards.

As the leading sections appeared in view gruff commands sounded in which the words, "royal salute" could be distinguished, and as the bayoneted rifles of the soldiers who lined the roadway came down to the "present," the regimental colors were lowered to the gravel strewn pavement, bands struck up the national anthem and the crowd, which already had been cheering well known personages and the colonials, gave vent to one long-sustained roar of enthusiasm.

Royal Coach Appears. Behind the gleaming cuirasses and waving plumes of the "blues" there rumbled an enormous, elaborately decorated, picturesque old state coach through the windows of which the spectators in the foreground could occasionally catch just a glimpse of the prome of the king or of the queen. Eight white horses drew the vehicle, their gold-spangled harnesses glittering in the light. A liveried and bewigged coachman sat proudly on the box, a liveried and bewigged postillion bestraddled the back of each horse, a scarlet coated groom walked at the head of each horse and from the rear of the coach there clung a half dozen footmen, also magnificently liveried and bewigged.

Their majesties seemed in excellent health and spirits and bowed constantly, to right, to left, in acknowledgement of their subjects' cheers. They wore full state robes but were without their crowns until the return journey from Westminster abbey.

A few yeomen of the guard and gentlemen-at-arms marched on either side of the coach, and on the right, close to and only slightly behind the door, rode Lord Kitchener. The commander of the coach's escort was at the left.

Whatever today's pageant may have meant to the others who participated in it, it was clear that to the famous field marshal and to the colonel of the "blues," it was strictly a matter of business. They were responsible for their sovereign's lives and neither took any chances. Lord Kitchener held his marshal's baton in his right hand but the drawn sword of the second in command of the escort was close behind, and the colonel's sword guarded the queen.

Behind the coach was the royal standard, flanked by trumpeters and the guardsmen. Lord Kitchener's staff followed in the rear.

A gaily clad company of high officials came next, including the Duke of Buccleugh in the quaint Glengarry cap and uniform of captain-general of the royal archer kuarde of Scotland, Capt. Lord Denman of the com-

pany of gentlemen-at-arms, Capt. Lord Allendale of the yeomen of the guard, Crown Equerry the Hon. H. W. C. Fitzwilliam, the immediate person equerries to his majesty and many field officers and A. D. C.'s.

#### Wait at the Abbey.

Thus the procession proceeded along the Mall, through the Admiralty Arch, around to the right and down Whitehall, into Parliament street and across Parliament square to the cleverly built annex which formed the western entrance to the ancient abbey.

Everywhere their majesties were received with tremendous enthusiasm and when they had entered the abbey, the crowd settled down patiently to wait for the return journey. Those in the procession who were to take no part in the abbey ceremony piled arms and amused themselves as best they could until the signallers on the abbey roof warned them that the crown was about to be placed upon the king's head.

Then ranks were re-formed and the troops participated in the royal salute that accompanied the roar of guns from Hyde park and the tower. After this there was another wait until the busy signallers announced the end of the ceremony, upon which the procession was re-marched for the return to Buckingham palace.

Trumpets and the playing of the national anthem announced the departure from the abbey, and wearing their crowns and clasping their scepters, the king and queen proceeded, by way of Whitehall, Cockspur street, Pall Mall, St. James street, Piccadilly and Constitution Hill back to the palace, amidst renewed demonstrations of popular enthusiasm and loyalty.

The decorations along the route were many and elaborate. The Mall is too wide to lend itself to much adornment but big Venetian masts, gaily festooned and decorated with armorial shields, the royal cipher and the imperial crown, showed among the trees in the park and formed the supports for arches of greenstuff, flowers and bunting.

St. James palace and Marlborough house were hung with scarlet and gold drapery and window cloths and all the aristocratic residents of Carlton house terrace hung out their banners on the wall facing the park.

The great arch of empire, designed by Prof. Lanteri, was, however, the principal feature of the Mall decorations.

The Admiralty Arch, which marks the end of the Mall, was one mass of bunting and evergreen and along Whitehall, the Westminster borough council was entitled to credit for a most elaborate color scheme.

There were also handsome arches erected by the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand governments.

Trafalgar square was much too large for anything like an effective single decorative scheme but the Nelson column was the center of a fine May-pole-like display of flowers, evergreens and bunting, and the national gallery and other big buildings enclosing the square were also artistically decorated.

Along Pall Mall and St. James street the fashionable clubs joined with the Westminster authorities in turning the thoroughfares into canopied ave-

nues of flowers, draperies, and flags.

London, June 22.—America was well represented among the peeresses present at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. Those entitled to seats in Westminster abbey were: Consuelo, Duches of Marlborough,

daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt of New York.

May, Duchess of Roxburghe, daughter of Ogden Goelet of New York. Helena, Duchess of Manchester, the daughter of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, and wife of an Anglo-Am-

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### WHAT ABOUT THE WOMAN

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