

ACCUSER IS ACCUSED.

Pendleton Boy Said to Be Horsethief; He First Accuses.

It now transpires that Charles Comer, alias Charles Potter, the 16-year-old boy who started proceedings against E. M. Cook and Josephine Cook by complaining that they sold him liquor and then defrauded him of his horse is an alleged horsethief himself and will have to face that charge in Washington, says the Pendleton East Oregonian.

About the time young Comer made his charges against the two Cooks, Sheriff Taylor received a description of a horse which had been stolen at Precott, Wash., a week ago yesterday. When the Cooks were bound over to await the action of the grand jury, the boy was also bound over in lieu of \$100 bonds so that he might be held as a witness.

Sheriff Taylor is a pretty good judge of faces and when he saw the boy, he immediately connected him with the Precott affair. An investigation proved his surmises to be correct but the boy refused to admit his guilt. However, when Sheriff Toner arrived yesterday morning and confronted the boy with a long string of evidence, he admitted the theft.

He will be held here until the case

in which he is a witness is disposed of when he will be turned over to sheriff Toner.

JAILBREAKER EATS SNAKE

Man Wanted at Canyon City Is Held at The Dalles.

(The Dalles Chronicle.)

Harry McDonald who was captured last week by local police officers on advice from Canyon City, where he is wanted for horse stealing and jail breaking will be sent back to that city as soon as the officials arrive for him. He has been positively identified as the man wanted.

McDonald, in telling his story as to how he became mixed up in a horse stealing scrape, tells a picturesque yarn. He says that he is a prospector and while out in the mountains he fell in with a man named Creighton, who also claimed to be a prospector. McDonald states that Creighton told him there was no need of their walking as he had an uncle and brother-in-law living on ranches near the place where they met, saying that he could get all the horses they wanted from them. The men visited the ranches and at one place Creighton took three horses, leaving a note informing his alleged uncle of the fact, and at the "brother-in-law's" place procured two saddles, again leaving a note. According to McDonald they went on their way, he supposing that all the transaction, was straight until about half a day later when they were overtaken by the officers and placed under arrest. Two weeks afterward the men broke jail. The local officers were notified today that Creighton had been captured at Redding, Cal.

"I was out of jail just eight days when you fellows got me," said the prisoner today. "After breaking away the first thing I got to eat was a rattlesnake, and next came a popcune. They did not make the finest meals in the world, but kept me going for the first two days, and I was glad to get them.

"If I had reached the coast it would have been good bye to all jails for me. I'd have soon been in Australia and then I would have been safe."

The laborers organized in Massillon, Ohio, have been granted an increase of 1 1/2 cents per hour.

WASHINGTON POLITICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP IN CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 19.—Expert witnesses do not stand very high with Representative Alexander, democrat, from Missouri, who voiced his opinion recently when reviewing the testimony of physicians, some of whom maintained there was no cure for cancer, while others asserted there might be.

"Why talk about expert witnesses," said Representative Alexander, "you can prove anything by them. I was trying a personal injury case out in Missouri and I had eight physicians testify that brown spots on a man's back were liver spots, and the other side had eight doctors swear that those same spots were freckles."

Washington, Aug. 16.—Once more the navy department is calling attention to the record breaking performance of the battleship Delaware, the finest vessel in the United States navy. In the opinion of naval officers, she has demonstrated anew remarkable efficiency, endurance and sea-keeping qualities, superior to anything ever accomplished in any navy of the world.

The Delaware on its visit to the coronation naval review, left New York on June 4 with 2,479 tons of coal, and 282 tons of fuel oil. She arrived at Tor Bay, England, June 16, and at Spithead, the scene of the review, June 19. She left Spithead on June 23, and arrived at Boston July 9.

While abroad, she took on no fuel, engineering supplies, or stores of any kind with the exception of fresh water, and on reaching Boston she had in her bunkers 607 tons of coal and 18 tons of fuel oil. Her average speed average for the whole trip was 11.85 knots.

That is, after crossing the Atlantic twice, in a period of one month and five days, the Delaware still had sufficient fuel to steam 1500 miles.

Just previous to her departure from Boston, the Delaware returned from a cruise of 17,500 miles, the last leg of which was 4,800 miles. On her arrival in port, with only a few hours notice, she was sent out on a full-power speed and endurance test, without opportunity to examine her machinery. On this test she averaged higher than her contract speed of 21 knots.

Navy officers also believe the performance of the Delaware also demonstrates the superiority of the reciprocating engine over the turbine, for general service on battleships. It is probable that for the next few years at least, no turbines will be installed in the new warships to be built.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Postoffice Department has just discovered what it claims to be one of the neatest schemes for obtaining other people's hard earned cash, formulated in years. The department has been watching the development of the plan for some time and the recent numerous complaints from alleged victims of the originator of the scheme has had the effect of forcing the issuance of a fraud order against the companies concerned and the indictment of the proprietor of the two offending organizations.

According to the statements of the Postoffice detectives in charge of the investigation, the ingenious originator of the scheme had the following advertisement inserted in daily papers throughout the country:

"Young men wanted to copy letters at home; \$15 weekly made by easy, congenial work. Send 10 cents as evidence of good faith to....."

Those who were desirous of increasing their weekly stipend by the addition of \$15 or more—for the sum specified varied in the different advertisements—sent the amounts required. In return they received a letter saying that the company was anxious to get letters, to be used as testimonials, written on a special type writer which he was placing on the market. On the receipt of \$3, the proprietor of the firm said game would send a little "novelty" typewriter which the Postoffice detectives claim can be bought at retail for 98 cents, and upon which it is impossible to write 100 letters, much less the 1000 for which the "company" was willing to pay \$20.

The originator of the plan is al-

leged to have admitted that he bought the machines for less than a dollar and that he sold over a hundred of them in three months through this advertisement.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Representative Reilly, of Meriden, Conn., has introduced in the house a bill making eight hours the maximum limit of time which any watchman in a government building shall work continuously.

At present the watchmen, of whom there are hundreds in Washington alone, go to work early in the evening and stay on duty until the offices are opened the next morning. From 12 to 14 hours is the average working time of many, Rep. Reilly declares.

Rep. Reilly holds that the government has applied the eight hour working day principle to all work done for the government, and that it is inconsistent with this policy to require night watchmen in government buildings to work more than this time.

His bill will not receive consideration at this session.

Washington, Aug. 17.—When it comes to painting the lily or carrying coals to Newcastle there are very few concerns which have anything on the Reclamation Service. Improving nature is one of the easiest things they do and the creation of scenic beauties, "natural, not artificial,"—as the guides so proudly say—is a weekly occurrence in the annals of this branch of the Department of the Interior.

The addition of a beautiful lake in Wyoming's other scenic attractions is the latest stunt completed by the engineers of the service. By closing the entrance to a narrow canon on the Shoshone river with the highest dam in the world, a broad mountain meadow has been transformed into a lake which covers an area of over 10 square miles and is more than 100 feet deep. As the lake is located in the region of the Yellowstone Park, the same wonderful colorings which make the park one of the show-places of the country are to be found in the vicinity of the lake.

In addition to being a thing of beauty the lake serves an economic and is guaranteeing bountiful crops to the hundreds of farmers who live further down the Shoshone river. From a sheep pasture of but little value this land has become a valuable agricultural region.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Experiments are now under way along the Panama Canal with a "gun" with which cement is being blown upon rock surfaces. The rock sides of Celebra cut are crumbling, it is found, and to save them from further deterioration a coating of cement is being applied. This coating, which is about an inch thick, is expected to prevent further crumbling. The cement is blown with such force by the cement gun that it is believed that it will become practically as hard as rock itself.

The "gun" mounted on a flat car, has a capacity of coating 300 square yards of surface in one day. Five men operate the apparatus.

It is operated by compressed air. Sand and cement are blown from a nozzle with great force. At the nozzle, water is mixed with the sand and cement, so that by the time the ingredients reach the rock against which they are directed, they form a well-mixed concrete mixture.

FADS AND FASHIONS.

New York, Aug. 19.—(Special)—It is rather uncertain whether changes in fashion the near future may bring but there is accumulative evidence that some changes, though only slight and gradual, may be expected. Radical and revolutionary changes of fashion are no longer feasible. Women are led up to these changes gently and by degrees, so that they may not shy when confronted by them. The extensive use of laces and flounce trimmings is to a great extent responsible for the slight deviation from the straight line silhouette, clearly

noticeable in the latest models imported from Paris.

Some of the French makers of fashion seem to be determined to introduce perceptibly wider skirts. Models indicating an increasing sweep, usually limp and of bell-like lines, have already appeared; but on the whole the late summer models go little further than the development of scant bouffes, little frills and flat, triple or double skirt arrangements.

The very sheer summer stuffs are undeniably prettier and more piquant with some suggestion of frilliness, particularly around the feet, and a skirt of fine linen, weighted down into group of four little overlapping lace frills on the bottom of a softly frilled straight, narrow lines, is a prettier finish than the flat foot band of silk-satin or heavy lace to which, nevertheless, women are so accustomed that even the limp little frills have a certain effect of novelty.

In many of the new models the waist line is a trifle high and it seems likely that many of the fall models will retain this very slight waist elevation though the general opinion among the knowing is that the normal waist line will assert itself with emphasis this fall and that more of the curves of the feminine torso will be seen than have been visible in the toilettes of the past year.

Slashed skirts are said to be the greatest and most chic novelty of fashion in Paris. Skirts are cut away to show the ankle and instep, or, if not actually slashed there is an arrangement of buttons and buttonholes or a pleat that suggests the presence of a slash for the moment not definitely evident. With these slashed skirts are worn soft silk or pleated chiffon petticoats of contrasting color, and a few daring women have appeared without petticoats, the silk-stocking ankle being revealed as the skirt is moved in walking. It is not expected, however, that American women will take kindly to these slashed skirts.

There is more and more tendency to get away from the severe, mannish affects in women's tailored garb, and this season many snappy touches in the way of big, graceful collars, dashing cuffs, fancy buttons and swinging pails or sashes give a sprightly and feminine suggestion to the indispensable coat and skirt suit.

Navy blue and scarlet are appearing prominently in the autumn models. They are the old army colors, deep navy blue and bright red, and are striking as well as youthful. Blue serge or rough tweed traveling and motor coats have hood collars of scarlet broadcloth, and blue serge suits show dashes of the scarlet in the trimming. With these semi-military suits, many of which have smart touches of black braid, are worn the broad sombrero hats heralding the approach of autumn. White is extremely good in a hat of this kind, bent into a becoming shape and trimmed simply with a soft scarf, a band or a military ornament.

A wide band of black velvet on the underdress and a belt to correspond introduce a pleasing note of contrast on an embroidered white voile frock fashioned in the popular straight tunic style. On a lingerie dress for a young girl black satin forms a small sailor collar, and is used also for belt and skirt border. A big black silk bow and pipings of black lend a touch of distinction to a sailor suit of cream serge for a girl of 15. The model is fashioned in one piece, opening in the front, a simulated opening in the back being fastened with white silk lacing.

Low neckwear will by no means be abandoned with the coming of autumn though there is always a tendency toward high and formal neckwear as cooler weather approaches. For little fall street frocks of serge and mohair pretty collars and cuffs of linen and lace are ready and, of course, a handsome set of this sort will add greatly to the dressiness of even the simplest frock. The Corday style of collars is used a great deal and is seen on many of the handsomest models.

Chenille dotted veils are again fashionable, and cobweb effects hold their

own with women who find them becoming, but the limp, silk mesh veils are the favorites of fashion at the present time, and these veils in both white and black will be worn all during the early fall. When the veil has a handsome border it is draped gracefully from the hat brim and allowed to fall on the shoulders, the ends in the back reaching almost to the waistline. Ordinary face veils are drawn trimly and neatly back and pinned against the hair. Many folds of the veil are crushed under the chin and are sometimes tucked beneath the tall stock, making a very chic and neat appearance.

Tremendously high stocks will, it is predicted, take the place of the V-shaped neckwear of the summer, and these tall stocks are made of the sheers; laces, well boned and finished at the top with a satin hem or cording which keeps the thin material from getting shapeless and slumpy. Such stocks should be fitted well to the neck, and at the back there should be tiny loops and buttons, the only ple allowable being a handsome brooch, which may be thrust in at the top more as an ornament than a fastening.

Black and white as a combination is more in evidence than ever. Black and white stripes, black hats with white crowns and the other way around, white lingerie frocks trimmed with white and black and entirely black velvet bands and white stockings with black shoes are some of the many ways in which the vogue is expressed.

Lingerie gowns are elaborately trimmed with all-over eyelet embroidery and wide lace banding and insertion. In fact, many resemble monster cobwebs, so open are the meshes. For cool days at the shore stunning white serge and camel's hair suits are trimmed with many rows and arrowheads of colored silk. Blue, green, tan and black are principally featured.

A notable feature in hat trimming now is that the ribbon bows and flowers are gradually working around toward the front of the hat.

Lingerie waists made of dimity are seen in the newest models in some of the exclusive shops.

There is little doubt that the coming autumn will bring along the little bolero jacket in numbers and variety.

Many prominent churchmen from out of town will take part in the celebration.

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