East Oregonian

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Earth will go back to her lost youth,
And life grow deep and powerful as truth,
When the wise King out of the nearing Heaven comes
To break the spell of long millenniums—
To build with song again
The broken hope of men—
To hush and heroize the world,
Under the flag of Brotherhood unfurled.
—Edwin Markham.

MAKING NEWSPAPER MEN.

Most of the newspaper men doing duty in the ordinary country and small city daily and weekly offices "just dropped into the business."

Nine out of ten of them accepted a newspaper position as a last resort They have tried other occupations with varying success. They caught the fascination, and are now trying to catch the salary. They entered the business in a large number of cases without special training for the duties They looked upon editing a paper as a sort of diversion, with no great responsibility and many pleasant licenses.

This being the case, as it undoubtedly is, it is no wonder so many failed, and flooded the country with professional centaurs—men who have the semblance of a journalist without the natural ability or the proper training

There is no object in society more pitiable, than this class of "newspaper men," who are not able to keep up with the progress of an occupation they have half followed, and are yet too old to enter a new vocation. They are as helpless as children. They are drifting from place to place, finding at every turn that younger men with more training, later and more progressive views and changed accomplishments, are in the positions so long held by the unprofessional veterans.

The newspaper business is an unfolding process. In no other profession is the developing tendency of society so quickly felt. It responds to the hunger of the masses for changed ideals and new facts. It yields more readily to the pressure of progress than any other calling, for it is the mirror of public sentiment.

In endowing a department of journalism in Columbia University, for the education of newspaper men, in the practical and technical details of the profession, Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, says:

"In every other pursuit, where men are under an equal moral responsibility to the public for the proper discharge of their duties, they are prepared for those duties by years of careful and conscientious study, but the newspaper men, who are in many directions the informers and teachers of the people, the exponents, and to a degree, the makers of the public opinion which rules communities and governs states and the nation, have hitherto received no special preparation for their delicate and important duties.

"At the time of the last census there were in the United States 141,500 lawyers and 30,988 persons classed as journalists. The legal profession was provided with trained recruits by 100 law schools with 1,100 professors. For a fair proportion there should have been at least 20 colleges of journalists, with faculties 291 strong. There is not one Not a single one of the 30,988 newspaper men and women in the country had enjoyed what a lawyer would call a systematic professional training."

MONEY HAS SPOKEN.

The Colombian government has refiused to adopt the Panama canal treaty. It would be interesting to know just how much this cost the railroads of the United States.

This short-sighted country, which might have become the very gateway for the commerce of the Western hemisphere, has rejected an opportunity which comes only once in a lifetime The people of Colombia have invested vast amounts on capital in anticipation of the canal. They have invited foreign money to assist in meeting the demands to be made upon the resources of the little republic, during the construction of the canal, and have laid the foundations for an enormous trade, after it was completed.

The people of Colombia favor the treaty. They recognize the vast possibilities which it lays before a small, obscure country, with no political nor commercial prestige, in its present condition. They recognize the importance which would at once attach to the government, as the seat of the greatest strategical gateway in the world, in view of the westward march of civilization, toward the Philippines.

But the people of Colombia, like the people of larger and richer countries, have little to say in government affairs, where there is an army of politicians to be cared for and enriched.

The treaty by which the United States was to acquire a lease of the canal for 100 years, at a rental of $10,000,000, met with the approval of the people of the Colombian republic. The United States came to the terms of the government officials, delegated with power to make the treaty. All the concessions asked for, were granted, and it was not a good bargain for this country, but in view of the need for a canal, over which this government should have control, it was accepted.

The enemies of the country have been busily engaged, with the members of the Colombian congress, since it became apparent that the canal would be built and operated by the United States, unless some unforseen event transpired. The American railroads, which are opposed to any opposition in the carrying trade of the Pacific coast, and the representatives of the foreign powers, which are opposed to the United States gaining exclusive control of such a pivotal point in the commerce of the world, have joined hands for the defeat of the treaty in the Colombian congress.

Once more, in the history of progress, money has spoken.

The best interests of two governments have been prostituted to the base purposes of a few railroad magnates, who are willing to hold the world back, defeat the aims of the government and strike dumb the unfolding process of civilization, in order to maintain a monopoly on the traffic of a continent.

It would be interesting to know just what the defeat of the canal treaty cost the railroads.

The Employers' Association of Chicago, has been making investigations in the labor conditions of that city in view to finding the real cause of so many and such disastrous strikes The committee having this work in charge, were experts in the science of social economics, and their findings are interestnig. The first report made is that the cost of living in the city of Chicago has increased 15 per cent in the past five years, and that the wages are not as high as five years ago, hence the discontent of the working class. The committee recommends that wages be immediately increased to correspond with the increased cost of living. It further recommends that the cost of living in future, be accepted as a basis for wages. The committee declared that there is no other cause for the numerous strikes, and that a just and equable increase of wages, to correspond to the advancing expenses of keeping families, will forever settle the labor question. This is a startling statement to come from an Employers' Association, but they went after the truth, and have evidently found it

The millers of North Dakota and Minnesota have just held a rousing meeting and adopted strong resolutions favoring reciprocity with every country importing American flour. If these same millers were asked about the tariff on articles in which they were not interested in, it is safe to say they would favor a high rate But when you reverse the order, and touch the pocket of the American manufacturer, the high tariff becomes a source of grief to him. A high tariff is the acme of selfishness, as is proved by this very instance. The American manufacturer wants all the advantage, both ways. He wants protection if he sells abroad, and yet wants a prohibitive tariff against all foreign goods which are sold in this country. It is a case of "heads you lose, tails I win."

Since the first dawn of European history, the brigand races of the Balkans have been as a nest of scorpions to the civilized people surrounding them. No nation, or class of people within reach of them, has been safe from their fiendish, fanatical attacks. They have opposed every civilizing influence and have murdered every civilized person left unprotected in their midst. The thing for Europe to do, it seems, is to unite on the total extermination of the little pest of vermin, composing the Balkan tribes—they should not be called governments—and until this is done, murder, war, rapine, butchery, atrocity and outrage will be the record of each succeeding season.

That there is truth in the old saying that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," has been proved conclusively again, by a Butter Creek man. The swarms of grasshoppers which devastated his garden and fields, have been converted into chicken feed, with astonishing results. This way of utilizing a curse is only applicable in a versatile country like Oregon, however, for usually where grasshoppers flourish, chickens are not to be found.

Roosevelt turns off the accident to the war vessels in the naval maneuvers with characteristic spirit. He says if the navy department is afraid to scratch the paint off the old boats, it was time the people were finding it out. The boats and battleships were made for service, and if a slight jar, in a mimic war is going to put them out of commission, they have no business lining up in front of an enemy.

Pope Leo's pretended poverty has proved to be a sham. Instead of being a pauper, his private funds just itemized by his administrators, have been found to amount to over 20,000,000 francs, or $4,000,000. With this amount he could have equipped an army, if the defense of the vatican demanded it. Besides this fund he was the owner of some of the rarest jewels in the world.

Oregon will furnish the longest flag pole in the world, for the St. Louis Exposition. It will be 450 feet in height, and will be sawed in four pieces to enable the railroads to haul it to the fair. Oregon should knock the persimmon, with this one.

THE SEATTLE CONGRESS.

Over 800 delegates from the Western States are now assembled in the city of Seattle, for the purpose of discussing Western subjects.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress, now in session there, is thought by many people to be just a pleasure junket for a few prominent men, and a sightseeing excursion to the Pacific Coast.

But it is far from being an idle excursion. Some of the most vital commercial and industrial subjects now before the people are being discussed, and from this congress will go numerous committees to the national congress and to state legislatures on missions of greatest import to the West.

Among the great topics now being discussed are the opening of the Columbia river, the most feasible method of reclaiming the arid land of the West, the admission of the territories to statehood, the means of attracting foreign trade for Pacific Coast products, and the settlement of the 17 strictly arid states and territories, with a thrifty, homeloving, contented class of people, which will convert the deserts into busy communities, and lay the foundations for a Western civilization equal in all the essentials to that found on the Atlantic coast.

The mission of the congress cannot be better expressed than by quoting a portion of the opening address of the president:

"The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was conceived in the fact that the states on the Atlantic seaboard were receiving a greater share of benefactions from the general government than those contributory to the Gulf and the Pacific, and that an unofficial body, representing in concrete form the hopes and ambitions of a mighty people, populating an area that embraced two-thirds of the then territory of the United States and producing approximately 70 per cent of its exports, could be made a potential factor in directing the American congress to an impartial distribution of the favors of government.

"Then the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was sectional. It was so in obedience to the law of economic necessity. But it is not so now, for whosoever participates in the life of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is an evangel of American industry called to preach the doctrine of American pre-eminence. The congress was organized to bring transportation facilities to the producers of the larger part of the nation's domestic and export wealth, who toil in the cotton and grain fields, in the lumber, the iron, the coal, and the oil regions, and in the silver and lead and copper and gold mines of the West; to command the aid of the government in fostering the agricultural possibilities of vast areas that with irrigation will give richer reward to the husbandman's patient labor than any other upon the earth's surface; to effect the development of harbors on the Gulf and Pacific coasts and to conserve the tremendous energies of the Mississippi River.

"These problems are all in process of solution, and the duty of the government is become so obvious that no one can shirk it."

One of the most remarkable facts connected with American civilization is that every important record of the nation and every scrap of history, is preserved on paper. A great fire or inundation, extensive enough in scope, would completely obliterate all written records of the nation. In the sands of Egypt, the professors of Stanford University are unearthing tablets containing written history over 4,000 years old. There is not a record written on any substance in this country, which would stand such a test. It would be possible to wipe the record of the American people off the face of the earth, but there is no immediate probability of such an occurrence.

If General Miles could become governor of Massachusetts, it is thought he would then stand a show for the presidency. It is a long step down, from General Miles, the soldier, to Governor Miles, the politician, and his friends may not stand for the humiliation, although a sip of the presidential nectar be the prize.

It is to be hoped that Joseph Pulitzer finds a way to control the thirst for liquor, the inclination to write poetry, and the propensity to borrow, in preparing the course for his department of journalism in Columbia University. These are the three besetting sins of the profession, as practised today.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, says that the merging of the railroads will continue, in spite of the opposition of agitators. The courts are with the railroads, hence the bluff.

The Telegram says it is never hot in Portland. No, not outside of a council meeting.

INTERVIEWING PRESIDENTS.

William McKinley was the most easily approached of presidents. The writer never heard of a declination by him of a single request by a newspaper man for a personal meeting. Indeed, it seemed to distress him to be obliged to postpone the call of a visiting newspaper man, although the change may have been made for the best reasons. He was always eager to meet either individual newspaper men or the entire body of correspondents, and he had so good a memory for faces and names that he seemed to be on familiar speaking terms with nearly every one of the 175 correspondents on service in the capital for the most prominent newspapers.

He made a point of remembering something of interest to every newspaper visitor. His caller always found him affable. If he appeared to hold the questioner off by deftly turning questioner himself, he often reversed the positions skilfully, and let the caller go away without finding it out. Sometimes it seemed as if a long talk with President McKinley left nothing for the visitor except the recollection of a conversation with a most amiable gentleman, all smiles, who had got all the opinions held by the caller and given none of his own.

To the writer, whom President Roosevelt has tried and found a safe custodian of state secrets, he is perhaps ather too communicative, burdening his hearer with details that he must carefully guard himself against involuntarily sending to his paper. But it may turn out with Mr. Roosevelt as it did with the late Mr. Bayard. That gentleman, after a very long experience with newspaper men as senator, secretary of state, and ambassador, said one day that he had never been betrayed by any newspaper man except once, and that instance of abuse of confidence was so lonely that he regarded it as the exception that proved the rule.—E. G. Dunnel in Leslie's Weekly.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY FACTORIES

The government runs a great printing office, seven assay offices, and five mints in supplying the country with money. In Washington 3,000 people are employed making paper money, postage stamps, and internal revenue stamps. The bureau of engraving and printing turns out daily 136,000 sheets of silver and gold certificates and United States notes, 25,000 to 50,000 sheets of national bank currency, 215,000 to 250,000 sheets of internal revenue stamps, and 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 postage stamps.

In 1902 there were 106,700,000 pieces of new paper money issued, of a total value of $466,800,000, or one-fifth of the entire national circulation. The demand is for notes of small denominations. In 1890 there were 37,000,000 pieces of government paper issued, of the average value of $6.61. Last year the quantity had been trebled, and the average value has fallen to $4.

Last year the actual increase in the paper currency was $76,000,000. The number of coins struck at the mint was 191,000,000, of the value of $95,000,000, of which $62,000,000 were gold.—Boyce's Weekly.

TANNING DONE BY X-RAYS.

By a new process it is claimed that leather can be tanned by X-rays. The hides will be soaked about four days in lime to separate the fibres and remove the hair, as is now done. Then they will be soaked for about two hours in a solution of certain chemicals, a part of the invention. Then they will be placed on a highly polished steel plate. There for 20 minutes their entire surface will be exposed to the X-rays diffused from three tubes. Then the hides will be ready for the finishing into enamel patent leather or other desired article. What has always been accomplished in not less than four months by soaking the hides in chemical solutions can, it is claimed, be accomplished in 20 minutes by exposure to the X-rays. The cost of tanning will be thereby greatly reduced.

NO WAY TO FREEDOM.

This is no way to freedom: to smite down
Some unoffending head that wears a crown—
Only to set it on a sterner brow.
Not I of those who dream the world's release
Will come by the soft processes of peace,
Or the pacific compromise of power;
And when at last dawns the stern bloody hour,
When the slave stands with rifle in hand,
And sweeps the master from the stolen land,
I too would hold a rifle in my hand.
But when that day dawns we shall fight like men,
Glad men that laugh because at last they see
So close the blazing eyes of those they hate—
In honesty of hate his life is ours,
His death or ours in honesty of hate.
We shall not sting an unsuspecting heel,
Or fire into an unprotected breast;
This is no way to freedom—It were best
Another hundred years to wait and wait,
Then flash into the sun the fearless steel.
—Richard Le Gallienne.

BY LOTUS LAKE.

Behind the slopes of Windham wood
The Autumn sun sinks low;
Its disk of fire as red as blood
Flames up like blazing tow.

The hilltop's shadow steals across
The gleam of Lotus Lake;
A deep mysterious, mirrored gloss
The evening waters take.

From smooth, reflecting depths shines back
The sun's red ball of fire,
A golden path its dazzling track
To home of dear desire.

The woodland's gay kaleidoscope
Of changing foliage,
From crimson hardwoods on the slope
To birch at water's edge.

Betokens one more passing year
With all its golden chain
Of links of hope and links of fear,
Of links of joy or pain.

Come rain or snow, come foul or fair
O'er Windham's wooded way;
Come breeze caress or wintry air
Lash Lotus Lake to spray;
It's one to us, the dark or bright;
Year follows year; day turns to night,
Life passes, grave or gay.
—Frank Farrington, in Field and Stream.

A CASCADE JINGLE.

I know a little mountain nook,
A pictured page in Nature's book;
Within a canyon purply deep
Where romping waters dance and leap,
And sunshine glinting through the leaves
Its lace-like shadowy pattern weaves,
Or in the cascade fades away.
Faint rainbow spirit of the spray
There, darkling pools by zephyrs kissed
Show dimples edged with amethyst,
And riffles gleaming in the sun,
Where limped waters murmuring run,
And laughing softly, show beneath
The milk-white pebbles of their teeth.
There bluebells ring, and there, perchance,
On moonlight nights the fairies dance
To perfumed music, and some sprite
May wear yon lady-slipper, white;
Quaint, dainty sabot, made to suit
Some fairy Cinderella's foot.
Yon crimson columbine—who knows
What call its gold-lined trumpet blows
In tones too faint for human ken,
But heard by each wee denizen?
An emerald bank, moss grown and cool,
Doubles itself within the pool;
And in its shadow darkly deep,
The lazy trout lies fast asleep,
'Till wakened by the dropping flies
He ventures on a sudden rise.
A gleam of pink, and nothing more
But wave rings widening to the shore;
But yet, enough to break the spell
The fairies weave around the dell.
From dreamland countries—far away.
—J. H. Cradlebaugh, Salem Journal.

CRUELTY IN FRENCH CONVENT.

It is amazing what horrors can be perpetrated, even in this twentieth century and in the center of civilization, in the name of religion or reform. Vast indignation was created in France some time ago by the exposure of the shocking and abominable cruelties practiced in the House of the Good Shepherd, an industrial convent at Nancy. Now investigation has brought to light an even more terrible and disgusting condition of affairs in a branch establishment of the same institution at Tours. Some of the details contained in the court proceedings cannot be hinted at, let alone printed.

It appears that the wretched inmates had to work for 16 hours out of 24 except in busy times, when work was continued indefinitely. If the girls exhibited symptoms of collapse they were put in straight jackets and doused. On becoming rebellious, as not a few of them did, they were shut up in a damp cellar until they were tamed. Two stout lay sisters administered castigation with knotted whipcord, when stronger measures were deemed advisable.

One form of punishment compelled the offender to crawl on her knees around the main hall and make the sign of the cross with her tongue on the dirty floor at the feet of each of her assembled companions. Other penalties are quite indescribable. The particular case under investigation was that of a wretched girl who was so misused that she contracted hip disease, which was neglected until it became incurable. The sister who presided over the inferno was known as Mother Sainte Rose. An association law of some sort is evidently needed.—New York Evening Post.

NO COLIC IN FOLK'S FACE.

There is no cramp colic in Joseph W. Folk's face. There is no pseudo solemnity in his countenance. There is no need of a theatrical severity in his manner to atone for a lack of honest purpose and sincerity. He does not find it expedient to resort to the cheap tricks of a third-rate elocutionist to make himself impressive There is about him none of the airs of a peanut tragedian.

The Jefferson Brick style of oratory is quite lacking in the famous St Louis prosecutor. He doesn't carry his sentences and his apostrophes up to a nasal quaver and then cut them short with a strident snarl. None of these execrable though fashionable affectations are practiced by Mr Folk and none of them would suit him, since they are all thoroughly sophistical and meretricious. There is enough good, manly fibre in Prosecutor Folk to enable him to prevail with the public without any of the detestable veneer with which certain so called orators in Missouri plaster themselves, and with which—more's the pity—they have succeeded in fooling the people.

Let Joseph Folk be thanked not less for the introduction of a natural convincing and straightforward style of public speaking, in contrast to the miserable imitations of eloquence which he has made odious, than for his work in clearing out the boodlers in Missouri.—Kansas City Star.

BALLAD OF CREEDS.

Chinese worship a wooden Joss,
Persians kneel to the rising sun,
Christians turn to the book and cross
And Christ by Judas there undone.
I of their creeds will have me none
Scrip nor psaltery, prayer nor scroll,
Nor glittering web by the sophist spun
I am a Pagan heart and soul.

All to me is a sense of loss
Ceremony to flee and shun,
Temples wide where the censers toss
Perfume telling of rites begun,
Organ peals that the senses stun
Bells that high in the towers toll,
Seasons follow and sands may run
I am a Pagan, heart and soul.

Naught, indeed, is the Bhuddist dross
Stripes or dearth by the pilgrims won,
Pillared fanes that the proud emboss
Saint or prophet, or priest or nun,
Greek or Roman, or Goth or Hun,
Angel, Devil or aureole
Nor miracles by the faithful done,
I am a Pagan, heart and soul.

Envoy.

And never as days go, one by one
I drain the glass and a song I troll,
Death, a health to thy benison
I am a Pagan, heart and soul.
—Ernest McGaffey.

SUCCESS.

"O, clear-eyed daughter of the gods, thy name?"
Gravely she answered: "I am called Success."
"The house, the lineage whence thy beauty came?"
"Failure my sire; my mother, Weariness."

GENERAL NEWS.

Two persons were drowned at Greenville, Tenn., by a cloudburst, yesterday.

A combination of Eastern brewers into a trust is forming. There are 40 breweries in Brooklyn.

Of 292,636 female employes in Massachusetts, 142,951 are factory operatives and 96,047 are domestics.

The new Herris island stock yards at Pittsburg, Pa., are now ready for business, at a cost of $3,000,000.

Kaiser Wilhelm recommends to the reichstag increasing the standing army by 29,000, or to 647,000 men.

Kaiser Wilhelm has appointed a college classmate, Baron von Windheim, governor of Upper Silesia.

The fifth annual convention of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association is in session at Cincinnati.

A silver dollar of the mintage of 1794, is worth $500 on account of its rarity and peculiarities of the design

Sixteen more bodies have been taken from the Hanna coal mine, all in an advanced stage of decomposition.

The national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, will be held at New York September 1 to 5, inclusive.

The famous Mason & Hamlin organ and piano manufactory at Boston, Mass., has assigned for the benefit of its creditors.

Fourteen men employed upon the battleship Connecticut at the New York navy yard, were injured by falling bolts and rivets.

There are 300 delegates at Nashville, Tenn., attending the fourth annual convention of the National Negro Business Men's League.

The students at Stanford University must board at houses having a certificate of sanitary conditions, or else leave the institution.

The contract for the erection of the Pennsylvania building at the St. Louis World's Fair has been let. The structure will cost about $70,000.

Rev. E. I. Davies, of Tecumseh, Neb., died of heart failure while conducting a religious service at the Winona Bible Conference, at Warsaw, Ind.

Fort McHenry, Md., is to be abandoned as a post by the government. It will probably be maintained as a park on account of its great historic interest.

The gross earnings of the Lake Erie & Western railroad during the month of June, were $466,626.39, the largest earnings for one month in the history of the road.

In Massachusetts are 3,021 female stenographers and 533 male stenographers; 18,148 women employed as operatives in the boot and shoe factories alone.

Six hundred piece dyers of Philadelphia, voted last Monday to join the textile workers' strike, and all returned to work Tuesday, some at reduced wages.

C. Endicott Allen, a Harvard student, fell into a condition of coma and slept 42 days. He came out of the stupor a month ago, but has since become insane.

Charles M. Schwab, the deposed president of the United States Steel Corporation, flatly denies that he contemplates organizing into a trust the tailors of the United States.

The vessels belonging to all the oceanic steamship lines are invariably painted on the American side of the water because there are on this side so many more clear days.

Rev. Hole, the aged dean of Rochester, England, sells $5,000 worth of roses per year. He is acknowledged to be one of the best authorities on roses in all England, and he raises more varieties than any florist living.

The 10th annual meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association will meet at Saratoga, September. It is expected to inaugurate a movement in favor of taking the money-order business entirely out of the hands of the government and the express companies and turn it over to the banks.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Joseph Strawers, of Chehalis, Wash., is under arrest for raising a $5.50 check to $50.50.

A warehouse and fanning mill factory was burned at Salem, Wednesday, loss about $3,000.

Dr. James S. Lackey, one of the pioneer physicians of Astoria, died from a stroke of paralysis Tuesday.

The Lincoln school building in Spokane, one of the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire Wednesday.

J. O. Pierce, a traveling tinker, committed suicide at Chehalis, Tuesday by throwing himself under the wheels of a moving train.

Portland journeymen painters are now taking contracts and are taking much of the business of the contractors away from them.

Willamette Valley prunegrowers have organized a mutual fire insurance company and will quit patronizing the old line companies.

The large concentrator plant of the Kentucky-Vermillion mine, at Vermillion, Mont., was destroyed by fire Wednesday, loss about $125,000.

A negro named Johnson, committed suicide at Great Falls, Mont., Tuesday, by laying his head on the rail in front of an approaching train.

J. H. Armpriest, a Southern Oregon pioneer, was found dead in his cabin, at Grant's Pass, Tuesday, having died from neglect and old age.

Notwithstanding the diligent efforts of all the people to prevent them tremendous forest fires are now raging in Jackson and Josephine counties.

Blind Joe, a well-known British Columbia Indian, was drowned in the Cardeau river, Tuesday, while trolling for salmon in the rapids near Nanaimo.

Andrew Adams, a hotel waiter of Salt Lake, cut his wife horribly with a razor, Monday, and thinking he had killed her, cut his own throat. Both will probably die.

As a result of the destruction of the ranges by grasshoppers in the Big Timber district of Montana, stock are eating the poisonous loco weed and are dying in great numbers.

Judge Henry L. Bidwell, of Hope Idaho, was killed in a runaway accident Tuesday, while on his way to hold an inquest over the body of a man killed in a railway wreck.

Mrs. Elliott Parkhurst, who eloped with Riley, an ex-convict, at Portland about two weeks ago, has been located at the home of her father in Eugene. Riley has not yet been found.

Al Vogel, an Englishman, who had three times made his escape from New Westminster asylum, was drowned Monday, while getting away from his pursuers, who were close upon him.

B. F. Hill, an escaping criminal, was ground to pulp under the wheels of a freight train at Seattle, Monday. He had tried to pass a bogus check and the police were after him at the time.

A feature of Iowa's dairy exhibit at the World's Fair will be a statue in butter of John Stewart, the pioneer creamery man of that state. It will be life-size and will be kept frozen in a glass case through the exposition.

George F. Littlewood, of Thurston county, Washington, has the most unique record of any man on the Pacific Coast. He has been married six times, each wife being over 60 years of age. He is but 32 and has a weakness for old women.

Two Japanese woodchoppers were killed by a fellow countryman at Nanaimo, B. C., Monday. The murderer used an axe, chopping the bodies to pieces, afterward successfully making his escape.

James Wilson, serving time for grand larceny, in the Rawlins jail, grabbed a turnkey as he passed his cell and took his keys away from him. The turnkey shot him dead while the prisoner was reaching for the pistol in his pocket.

AS A LAXATIVE

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is without an equal. It will not gripe nor shock the system, and make you feel sick all over like most cathartics do, but has a firm and gentle effect on the constipated bowels, stimulating and assisting them in the proper performance of their functions. Then an occasional dose is all that is needed to keep the bowels regular and the stomach strong. A trial will convince you of its value.

HOSTETTERS STOMACH BITTERS

THE SURE WAY

to Prevent Pneumonia and Consumption is to cure your cold when it first appears. Acker's English Remedy will stop the cough in a night, and drive the cold out of your system. Always a quick and sure cure for Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. If it does not satisfy you the druggist will refund your money. Write to us for free sample. W. H. Hooker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. F. W. Schmidt & Co., druggists.

Woman's Nature

Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. **Mother's Friend,** by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." $1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free.

Mother's Friend

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as **Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele, and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. Prematurity, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores. The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because ninety per cent. are troubled with **Prostatitis. CUPIDENE** is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5,000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes do not effect a permanent cure. **$1.00** a box; **six for $5.00** by mail. Send for **free** circular and testimonials. Address **DA VOL MEDICINE CO., San Francisco, Cal.**

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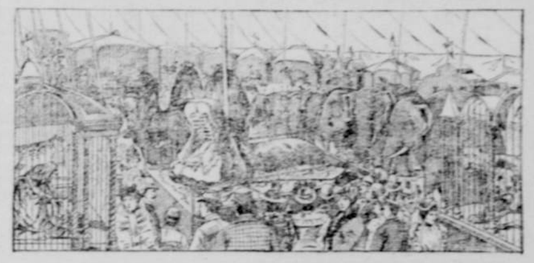
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

CAMPBELL BROTHERS | GREAT CONSOLIDATED SHOWS



A GIGANTIC COLLECTION

Remote, barbaric and unpeopled lands, from the frigid zones of the poles to the hot climes of the Equator, forest fastness, impenetrable jungles, burning deserts, mountain crags and the broad plains have contributed profusely and have yielded their Strange Members of the Animal World in a COMPLETE GIGANTIC COLLECTION that has never before been seen since the historic deluge, when the Patriarch Noah assemble his grand collection in the Ark, to preserve from the pluvian downpour, the Birds, Beasts and Reptiles of the earth. Object lessons in animated nature brought to your very doors. All earth's treasures, embracing Animals famed for their ferocity, rarity or beauty, which includes the finest specimens alive of the huge blood-sweating Hippopotami, Stately Giraffe, Monster Elephants, Ferocious Carnivorous Lions, Treacherous Tigers from India, Beautiful Striped Zebras, and all of the strange monsters of the sea, jungle and forest. Strange forms of life from remote lands. Birds of bright, brilliant plumage from the Islands of the South, and thousands of other strange and curious animals.

100 CAGES-DENS-LAIRS

ARE NECESSARY TO HOUSE THE

$1,000,000 WORTH OF RARE WILD ANIMALS

THIS SEASON FIVE TIMES LARGER THAN EVER.

NO OTHER SHOW EVER ADDED SO MANY ATTRACTIONS IN ONE SEASON, AS THE CAMPBELL BROTHERS HAVE FOR THIS YEAR; MAKING OUR SHOW

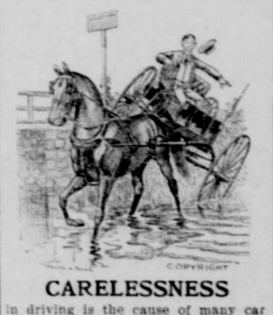
NOW THE LARGEST IN THE ENTIRE WORLD

YOU CAN NEVER AFFORD TO MISS THE

GRAND STREET PAGEANT

In the Forenoon. Well worth a Journey of 100 Miles to Inspect.

TWO SHOWS DAILY at 1 and 7 p. m. An Hour given to witness the Animal and Museum Curios before the Commencement of the Circus and Hippodrome Performances.



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in driving is the cause of many carriage accidents, but carelessness can never be charged against us in making repairs. All work entrusted to us is finished in the best manner possible, by skillful workmen, and a repaired vehicle often leaves our hands better than new.

Get your tires set on our hydraulic machine. Does not burn the wood, no heating up the felloes or removing bolts. Lasts longer than the old way. Set them while you wait This machine is used by foreign governments on artillery wheels on account of its superiority over other methods. We have not raised the price; we set big or small for $3.50 a set.

Winona wagons, hacks and buggies are the best. We keep them.

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Prices as low as the lowest

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A portable steam engine, in good condition, ready to run, fixed to burn coal. Apply at once to

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Notice of Final Account.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Umatilla County.

In the matter of the Estate of Sarah E Caplinger, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, has filed his final account as administrator of above entitled estate with the clerk of above entitled court, and that the judge thereof has appointed Thursday, October 1, 1903 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the county court room in the Court House of Pendleton, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing them and all persons having objections to the allowance thereof will then and there appear.

Dated August 21, 1903.

JOHN CAPLINGER
Administrator.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—TO PUT UNDER carpets, on shelves, walls, or for wrapping purposes. Old newspapers in large bundles of 100 each at 25 cents a bundle at the EAST OREGONIAN office, Pendleton, Oregon.