...UNDERWEAR...

Now that cold weather is approaching, the necessity of buying heavier underwear will soon begin to assert itself. Naturally you will want to go where you can get the best grade for the least money; and everybody knows that The Magnet is the place. An assortment unexcelled and prices cut to the bottom; sales quick and profits small.

A chance for a gold watch given with every dollar purchase.

THE MAGNET CASH STORE

Clements & Wilson. Court and Cottonwood

Will Vote for Bryan.

This dispatch is significant: "Flery Toms, manager and one of the largest stockholders of the Pennsylvania Glass company will support Mr. Bryan and the democratic ticket. He has always voted the republican ticket heretofore.

"The growth of the trust evil has caused him to come out for Bryan. The Toms factory, which employs 300 people, has always remained out of the trust.

"Mr. Toms says the trusts of the country threaten to wipe out the small manufacturers and become absolute dictators of trade. He is interested in a glass factory at Hartford City, Ind., and with others is building a plant at Terre Haute, Ind."

East Oregonian.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.

"MARK JEW, A LEARNED JUDGE!"

What qualification for Bryanism do men have who own luxurious mansions, live at swell clubs, wear fine clothes and have intimate connections with great corporations that pay them well for their fine talents and conspicuous industry? Why, they have no place in the Bryan camp. They are utterly disqualified by the standards Bryan himself sets up.—Portland Oregonian.

Here is a definition of what Bryanism is not, and, in a sense, by inverted reasoning, of what McKinleyism is. The Portland paper cannot easily escape the consequence of its printing such an astounding thing. Certainly, in the midst of a national campaign, with the issue pending as to what are the distinctive characteristics of the two great parties, it is of great assistance to the Bryan forces to read in the editorial columns of a great republican newspaper that Bryanism, is not for people who "wear fine clothes, live at swell clubs, have intimate connections with great corporations that pay them well for their fine talents and conspicuous industry," and, by inference, under a logic perfectly correct, that McKinleyism is for people who are connected with great corporations. The trend of such argument is that all persons who are not personally interested in great corporations must vote for Mr. Bryan. That is what has been the burden of the campaign by the democrats, the legitimate and law abiding corporations being, of course, excepted from inclusion in the list.

DEMOCRATS GIVE VARIETY.

Col. Roosevelt says: "The paramount issue is Bryanism; in Illinois, it is Altgeldism; in New York, it is Crokerism, in Kentucky, it is Goebelism." Col. Roosevelt speaks correctly. Every wise democrat will endorse his speech at Lexington, Kentucky, at least in so far as it refers to Crokerism and Goebelism. However, these are local matters, and the central organization of the democratic party is able to hold down these bad elements, thanks to the gallant fight and lofty attainments of a young man from Lincoln, Nebraska.

But, can one find any localization of Hannaism? Or rather, is it not diffused throughout the various states so that one finds the same brand of paramount issue everywhere he finds a republican national campaign being waged? In New York it is Hannaism; in Illinois it is Hannaism; in Kentucky it is Hannaism: everywhere it is Hannaism and nothing else; the greedy, grasping, swollen money shark seeking through a trust-controlled party to tighten his hold on a free country. Col. Roosevelt is right. Democracy has some locally bad elements with which to contend. But, in all fairness and in candor, it has no such damaging thing as a national organization absolutely owned and operated by the most conspicuous representative of the trusts in these United States.

FAIRNESS AND CANDOR.

Just now, with a national campaign raging in all its fierceness from one end of the country to the other, with partisans declaiming the merits of their policies and the weakness of their opponents, is a time to remark that somewhat more of fairness and candor would be good ingredients to mix into the political pottage. If there ever is a time when Americans take leave of common sense, bid adieu to frankness of the honest kind, and say that for the nonce we will indulge in all sorts of clap-trap so long as it helps our party, that time is in a national election. Democrats write and speak from the stump and harangue from the street corner of the 100 per cent. villainy of their opponents, and the pure goodness of their own associates and leaders; while republicans act as though they really believe all the virtue centered in republicanism and the evil in Bryanism.

Yet, everyone knows, who stops for a moment to think calmly, that he is probably subscribing to some issue someone else framed, and is shouting for a platform which came down from a coterie of leaders and was sent over the country for party endorsement.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

For the last fifty years the question of the nutritive value of alchool has been discussed again and again. As the essential principle of all spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks, many failings of the race are laid at its doors. It may be manufactured from a variety of articles by fermentation or distillation. Apples, grapes, pears and other fruits; corn, barley, molasses, beets, potatoes, even from wood or any substance containing sugar or starch. Experience has proved its injurious effects on body, mind and character, and no one denies that it is poison when taken in large quantities.

Scientists and the general public have conflicting views. Thoroughly sincere individuals join opposite sides. On one side are those who doubt its usefulness, asserting that it has no nutritive value and is always poisonous, even in small quantities. On the other side are number of physiologists and hygienists taking the middle ground; that in small quantities, alchool may serve the body for nutriment, at times may be valuable, at other times dangerous. It is argued that a substance so abundant in nature must have its good side as well as its bad one.

Professor W. O. Atwater, in Harper's Monthly for October, describes the experiments conducted in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan university for the purpose of discovering the nutritive value of alcohol. Three years of elaborate experiments furnish data. From three to nine men assisted in a single experiment, some of them for several weeks at a time.

* * *

Experiments were conducted by means of an apparatus called a respiration calorimeter. Its main feature is a copper-walled chamber 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6½ feet high. It was furnished with a folding bed, table, chair; scales on which the occupant weighed himself a number of times each day, and sometimes a stationary bicycle or other appliances for muscular work. Devices for ventilation, measuring and analyzing the air passing in and out; for regulating temperature, passing in food and removing impurities were connected with the chamber. The four men experimenting with the calorimeter found it not unpleasant, and were always ready to repeat their visit. Restricted space was the most uncomfortable feature. Air was good, temperature even; a window two feet square looked on the outer world; a telephone permitted conversation. Newspapers and the mail came daily. An opportunity for exercise was given in the "work" experiments and ease in the "rest" experiments. Food consisted of beef, eggs, milk, butter, bread, breakfast foods, cake, cookies, preserved fruit and coffee.

Careful analysis of the air before and after its passage through the chamber, weighing and analyzing food and impurities, proved just what chemical elements the body received and gave off. Heat exhaled from the body when at rest and when at work was measured. The difference between the two represent the "outgo of energy." Materials burned in the body furnish an income of energy. Results are drawn from thirty experiments with four men under different conditions of diet, work and rest during ninety-three days.

* * *

Diet was changed to show effects of different food materials and how they were utilized in the body. Alcohol was given in a number of cases, so as to bring it into comparison with fats, starch and sugar. To make it plainer, an ordinary diet was given and results noted. Under the same conditions the same diet repeated, except that a part of the fats was replaced by alcohol having the same potential energy proved by previous experiments. Two and one-half ounces of pure alcohol was mixed with water or coffee and given in six small doses, three with meals and three at regular intervals between meals, to avoid any effect upon the nerves. A bottle of claret or three glasses of whisky contains about the same quantity of alcohol. When no muscular work was connected with the experiment the alcohol furnished one-fifth of the total energy of the diet. In experiments with severe exercise it furnished one-seventh. With three men in thirteen experiments alcohol was used, results showing that 98 per cent of the alcohol was burned up in the body and transformed into energy.

"Is the energy of alcohol used for warmth and work?" Many have replied that it is wasteld and not used. Alcohol acting on the nerves controlling the blood vessels brings blood to the surface of the body, thus radiating more heat and proving that the drinker loses more heat than is gained from the alcohol. Experiments showed that this was not true, only a fraction of the heat yielded by the alcohol being radiated. While alcohol does yield heat to the body and probably imparts energy for muscular work as well, it is difficult to prove the latter. When a man takes a variety of food every day with wine, beer or brandy no one can say exactly what is done with each. If some victim in the cause of science would diet himself on lean meat and alcohol, doing hard labor day after day, the result would yield some valuable data.

* * *

Figures are attractive. In experiments with a man at rest, without alcohol, energy of material burned 2277 calories or units of heat. With alcohol 2268 calories. Energy given off as heat, without alcohol 2309 calories. With alcohol 2284 calories. In case of a man at active work, driving a stationary bicycle eight hours a day, the daily income and outgo of energy resulted in energy of material burned without alcohol 3969 calories. With alcohol 3923 calories. Energy given off by the body as heat and mechanical work, without alcohol 3952 calories. With alcohol 3928 calories.

Another theory relegated to fiction is that alcohol fattens the beer drinker. It is because beer contains so little nitrogen and so much fuel material, especially starch as dextrine, that it fattens. The same is true of other alcoholic drinks. It has been found that "alcohol resembles fats and carbohydrates in the protection of fat from consumption, but is inferior to them as a protector of protein."

Professor Atwater closes his paper by referring to the use of alcohol in illness. When bodily functions are weakened and the power of digestion is impaired alcohol often furnishes the needed fuel to carry the body thorugh time of weakness. It does not require digestion and is easily absorbed by the stomach and intestines. Why it should have less effect upon the nervous system in illness than in health is not known.

In a succeeding article he hopes to view more than the one side presented in this. It will relate to methods of rational temperance reform and the teaching of alcohol physiology to children.

Must Have Cork Helmets.

Army officers were considerably surprised at reading dispatches of the sufferings of the American troops in China, from the heat, on account of their hats. It was the belief that the regiments sent to China had been equipped with cork helmets and that their campaign hats had been discarded. The heat of the sun is dangerous, but over-heating of the digestive organs is even more so. To overcome irritation and other stomach troubles there is nothing to equal Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No matter how long you have suffered from constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, the Bitters will cure you. It also creates a hearty appetite and is an excellent tonic for the nerves. Try it.

The Dominion surveyors who have been engaged in an effort to locate the international boundary line where it passes through the Mount Baker mining district abandoned the work October 9 and left the country. The matter undoubtedly will be made the subject of negotiations between the two governments as to where the line shall be.

How Will She End?

Just budding into womanhood, so fresh, so fair and fine that we turn to watch her as she passes, she trips along the street a picture of health and beauty. Among the passing crowd of worn and wrinkled women, she looks a being from another world. Will she ever be like them? Could they once have been as fair as she? No beauty can last under the strain and drain of female weakness, from which the majority of women suffer in a greater or less degree. They might preserve their fairness of face and form if they would cure the disastrous diseases which affect the womanly organs. Women are cured of such diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops the enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures bearing-down pains, strengthens the nervous system, and restores the general health. It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. M. B. Wallace, of Muenster, Cook Co., Texas. "*I tried four doctors and none did me any good.* I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice, and took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and now feel like a new woman. I have gained eighteen pounds."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables...

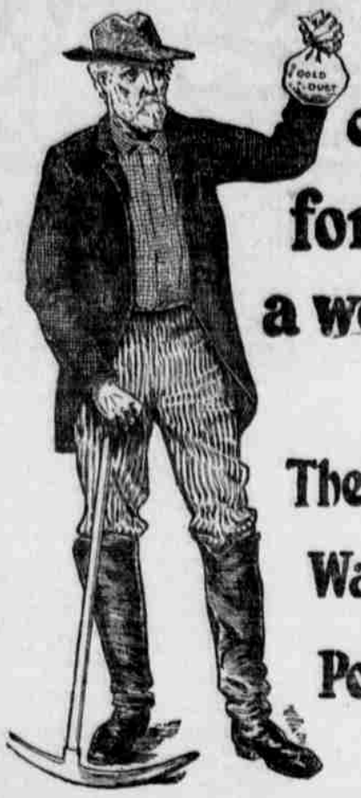
CHRIS SIMPSON - Proprietor

Everything New. New Horses; New Rigs. Best rigs and teams in the city. Boarders given the best attention.

Service any hour of the night

Telephone No. 70.

A man's life is shortened by the hardships endured in searching for Gold Dust while a woman's life is lengthened by using it



The best Washing Powder

Saves time labor and money

House work is Hard work without Gold Dust

Hardware

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We carry a full line of the best cutlery on the market. Large line of rifle and shotgun ammunition. Specials on stoves and ranges.

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Pendleton Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

Dealer in all kinds of Lumber and Building Material. Big stock of lath, shingles, tar paper, mouldings, sash and doors that are quaranteed not to warp. Estimates furnished on building material on short notice.

R. FORSTER, - Proprietor.

Oregon Lumber Yard

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Lumber,
Lath,
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Lime and Cement,
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Old Newspapers

TO PUT UNDER CARPETS, on shelves, walls, or for wrapping purposes. Old newspapers in large bundles of one hundred each at 25 cents a bundle at THE EAST OREGONIAN OFFICE, Pendleton, Oregon.

"You'd Better Hurry"

And select a good heater from the car load of stoves just received. We have Air Tight Heaters from $4.00 up, also the coal air-tight. One third saved in fuel. Stoves put up on short notice.

SEE

Taylor, the Hardware Man

721 Main Street.

1500 Bucks for Sale

They are full-blooded Rambouillets and Polled Delaine Merinos. They are large, well matured and carefully selected bucks. Sheepmen should see them before making contracts. Conveyance furnished free to inspect this band of thoroughbreds. Address

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM,

Pendleton, Ore. Pilot Rock, Ore

Byers' Best Flour...

To make good bread use Byers' Best Flour. It took first premium at the Chicago World's Fair, over all competition, and gives excellent satisfaction wherever used. Every sack is guaranteed. We have the best Steam Rolled Barley, Seed Rye and Beardless Barley.

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The Best Cooks in the Country recognize the superiority of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

For Game, Steaks, Roasts, Soups, and every variety of made dishes, is most invaluable.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

The Eastern Oregon Rabbitry

The only one of any dimensions in Eastern Oregon, is prepared to furnish pedigreed Belgian Hares from well known imported stock such as Lord Britian, Yukon, Sir Styles and others equally as good. Our aim is to raise only the very best. Any one intending to buy will do well to visit our Rabbitry before purchasing. Correspondence is solicited.

Nowlin & Faxon, Proprietors.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. G. COLE. OFFICE IN PENDLETON Savings Bank building. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. Telephone 77.

F. W. VINCENT, M. D. OFFICE REAR of First National Bank. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. C. J. SMITH. OFFICE OVER PENDLETON Savings Bank. Telephone 51, residence telephone 3.

H. S. GARFIELD, M. D., HOME PATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office in Judd Building.

DR. D. J. M'FAUL, ROOM 17, ASSOCIATION block. Telephone 91; residence telephone, black 172.

DR. W. E. PERRY. OFFICE IN JUDD building, opposite First National Bank. Office hours, day and night.

DR. LYNN K. BLAKESLEE, CHRONIC and nervous diseases and diseases of women. Opp. Hotel, cor. Water and Main Sts. Pendleton, Ore.

DENTISTS.

E. A. VAUGHAN, DENTIST, OFFICE in Judd Building.

A. L. BEATIE, D. D. S. OFFICE OVER Savings Bank. Gas administered.

E. A. MANN, DENTIST, IN ASSOCIATION Block, over F. B. Clopton's office.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

T. F. HOWARD, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, makes complete and reliable plans for buildings in the city or country. Room 17, Judd building.

BANKS AND BROKERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PENDLETON. Capital, $70,000; Transacts a general banking business. Exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on Chicago, San Francisco, New York and principal points in the Northwest. Drafts Drawn on China, Japan and Europe. Makes collections on reasonable terms. Levi Ankeny, president; M. Barnett, vice-president; C. H. Wade, cashier; H. C. Guernsey, assistant cashier.

THE PENDLETON SAVINGS BANK. Pendleton, Oregon. Organized March 1, 1889; capital, $50,000. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange bought and sold on all principal points. Special attention given to collections. W. J. Furnish, president; J. S. Taylor, vice-president; T. J. Morris, cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENS, Oregon. Capital, $50,000; surplus, $7,000. Interest on time deposits. Deals in foreign and domestic exchange. Collections promptly attended to. Henry C. Adams, president; Hugh McArthur, vice-president; E. L. Barnett, cashier; L. W. Barnett, assistant cashier.

THE FARMER'S BANK OF WESTON, Weston, Oregon.—Does a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Affairs in most excellent condition, and so reported upon by investigation committee of responsible citizens. Officers: R. Jameson, president; Geo. W. Proebstel, vice president; C. M. Pierce, cashier; J. R. Killgore, assistant cashier; directors G. A. Hartman, M. M. Johns, T. J. Price, G. J. Graw, J. F. Killgore, Robert Jameson, G. W. Proebstel.

IN POUND—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED animals have been taken up by the City Marshal and will be sold at the expiration of ten days for costs and expenses:

One sorrel mare and two colts, mare about 7 years old, weight about 800 pounds, Indian brand on left hip.

Dated October 16, 1900.

J. M. HEATHMAN, City Marshal.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT F. C. Dake's Advertising Agency, 64 and 66 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

ORDIDANCE.

An ordinance providing for the improvement of Jackson, Raley, Logan, Lincoln, Jefferson, Madison, Bush, Bluff, Railroad, Tustin, Main and Court streets.

The people of the city of Pendleton do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That that portion of Jackson street between the north end of Main street bridge and Blaine street, and that portion of Raley street between Logan street and Blaine street, and that portion of Logan street between Jackson street and Raley street, and that portion of Lincoln street between Jackson street and Raley street, and that portion of Jefferson, Madison and Bush streets between Jackson and Washington streets, and that portion of Bluff street between Thompson and Aura streets, and that portion of Railroad street between Aura street and the O. R. & N. railroad crossing west, and that portion of Tustin street between Garden and Lilliard streets, and all of Main street, and that portion of Court street between Benefit street and the Eastern boundary of the City, be and they are hereby ordered improved by being gravelled and graded in accordance with the profiles of said streets now on file in the office of the City Surveyor; provided that the surface of said portions of said streets shall be composed of gravel to the depth of six inches.

Section 2. The gravel used for surfacing said streets shall be as small as can be conveniently secured, and no gravel shall be used on said streets which, in the opinion of the Street Commissioner, will be a nuisance to travel, or that will hereafter tend or necessary its raking up and hauling off.

Section 3. That in case the improvement of said streets is not made by the owners of the property adjacent to where such improvement is ordered, by the 1st day of November, the street commissioner shall advertise and let the same by contract to the lowest bidder and collect the cost thereof, together with all expenses, from the owners of the property adjoining and abutting the street where such improvement is ordered made, and in case of non-payment the recorder shall enter the same against said property in the record of liens as provided by ordinance No. 86, and collect the same as therein provided.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed the Common Council this 8th day October, 1900.

F. W. VINCENT, Mayor.

Attest: J. E. BEAM, Recorder.