

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

April 23.

1614—Battle of Clobart; Brian Borlome, king of Munster, totally routed the Danes, but was killed.

1564—Supposed birth date of William Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-Avon; he died on this date in 1616.

1625—Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, died; born 1567.

1697—George Lord Anson, famous British navigator, born; died 1772.

1813—Stephen Arnold Douglas, statesman, born in Brandon, Vt.; died 1861.

1850—William Wordsworth, poet, died at Rydal Mount, Westmorland, England; born 1770.

1852—General Solomon Van Rensselaer died; born 1774.

1872—Alexander Robinson, chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, died; born 1772.

1901—General von Ketteler, commanding a German brigade, defeated the Chinese at the great wall, on the Shanai border; the last severe fighting of the Boxer war.



Wordsworth.

JUDGE LOWELL'S DECISION.

Judge Stephen A. Lowell's decision, to vote for George E. Chamberlain, the democratic candidate for governor, was to be expected, under the circumstances. Judge Lowell will support the republican ticket except its nominee for governor. He gives his reasons for doing so and they are not without pith and point. They will influence other republican voters to do likewise. And this action will spur W. J. Furnish to greater endeavor to lead his adopted party to victory.

Judge Lowell's action is not without cause, other than he gives in his letter to Mr. Chamberlain, as published in the East Oregonian. Since his residence in Oregon, for ten or more years, and before he came to Oregon, he was prominently identified with the republican party, was an influential member of it. He labored earnestly in its interests and became a popular leader throughout this section. No one disputed his position in the party, until Mr. Furnish saw fit to change from the democratic party to the republican in 1896. From that time on, much effort was made to weaken Judge Lowell before the people to discredit him; to pull him down from his political position. It is not necessary to say who did this, but it was done, and in more ways than one. It was a well laid plan, and Judge Lowell was cognizant of it, and so high-spirited a man could not make terms, which he had a chance to do, with those whom he considered to be his political enemies. The one-sided battle went quietly on and so successfully that the machinery of the party was captured or manufactured and put in active service, and Judge Lowell was undone.

The truth of the matter is, Judge Lowell looked upon these proceedings as an assumption, if not a piece of impudence on the part of those responsible for them. He considered Mr. Furnish in the party, a half-baked republican, as it were, and felt that he should, at least, have seasoned his relations with the party before he attempted to be its leader. Judge Lowell looks upon Mr. Furnish as a usurper, as an upstart, a man carried away with his political aspirations, with a desire to shine in the political firmament. Judge Lowell, in other words, did not admire Mr. Furnish's brand of modesty, and felt that he thrust himself forward with too much selfishness, and after too short a time spent in the ranks.

So we have here, to a considerable extent influences that drive Judge Lowell to mistrust his party's candidate for the governorship and cause him to declare that he will support his democratic opponent at the polls, at the same time feeling that he is as loyal a republican as ever breathed the breath of life.

The East Oregonian has admiration for Judge Lowell's sincerity and determination in the matter, and it is no insignificant admirer of Bill Furnish's nerve and political generalship, as he possesses these qualities to no small degree, for he is destined to become the political Napoleon of Eastern Oregon, the steersman of the republican ship of state in Oregon. He is not going to be so easily beaten as some people seem to imagine. The fact is, the straws point to his election, although if the democrats could elect any man for governor this year, they can elect George

E. Chamberlain as against William J. Furnish, but can they?

We shall see what we shall see and be interested in the seeing.

POSTOFFICE SCANDAL.

There is a flurry in the office of Second Assistant Post Master General W. S. Shallenberger. The clerks, accountants and secret service agents are looking over the matter of shipments of mail over Prince Poniatowski's Sierra railroad in Southern California. Representative Woods, of the Second Congressional district is personally concerned in the inquiry, which promises to develop into an unusual scandal.

Though the post office officials are slow to give out any information in the matter, it is known that an investigation is on foot and that an effort is being made to ascertain the truth of the charges, which have been floating in the air for some days.

This is weighing season with the railroads which have contracts with the government for carrying the mails. The more the mails weigh at this time of the year the fatter the annual contract.

Now, it is charged that in order to swell the contract rates of Prince Poniatowski's Sierra railroad, Congressman Woods shipped great quantities of public documents under his frank to S. D. Freshman, one of Poniatowski's partners. As the story comes to Washington, these public documents were stacked up like cord wood at Oakland, Carters, Jintown and Sonors. It is told that the trains were held for long waits while the franked documents were transferred from the Southern Pacific cars to the cars of Prince Poniatowski's Sierra railroad. The charges are that this shipment by Congressman Woods just at the weighing season means a matter of \$30,000 a year to the Sierra railroad in its contract for carrying the mails.

Washington has had the idea that the Tuolumne country was rather sparsely populated, but Congressman Woods suddenly sent out a great amount of mail matter under his frank—quite enough to satisfy the teeming population. The records show that he suddenly forwarded over 800 pounds in one day, and practically all of this was for S. D. Freshman, the partner of Prince Poniatowski.

Hand in hand with these extraordinary shipments of public documents to the mountain constituents of Congressman Woods comes the story that Prince Poniatowski and his associates contributed handsomely to the congressman's campaign expenses when he was running against Jo. D. Sprout, of Butte county. Now Mr. Woods is presumed to be returning the compliment by sending out all these public documents just at the time the mails are being weighed. He has developed a strange affection for Poniatowski's partner, Freshman, at this particular and peculiar juncture. He is sending to Freshman "Year Books" of 1900, and sending enough of them for every man, woman and child along the line of Poniatowski's railroad.

Singularly enough when the mails were not being weighed, Woods sent his "Year Books," seeds, and other franked articles to R. I. Beardslee, his clerk at Stockton. But just when the mails are weighed for the railroad contracts out go the heavy "Year Books" and other documents to Freshman at Sonoma, and they go in numbers befitting a numerous and clamorous population. From the postoffice records it would seem that S. D. Freshman, partner of Poniatowski, and director of the Sierra railroad, has suddenly discovered an overwhelming demand for the bulky "Year Books of 1900" in the mountain mining region of Tuolumne county, California. If the Sierra railroad did not contribute to the campaign fund of Congressman Woods that fact could hardly have a very intimate relation to his sudden shipment of weighty documents over the road. If he had thought the railroad needed the books for fuel or track ballast he could probably have waited until weighing time was over before shipping them.

Still, Washington is skeptical about such matters. Some evil-minded person has spread a report that Poniatowski had put up a job to have his mail-carrying contract fattened by \$30,000 a year and that Woods had stood in to fatten it by shipping the big volumes to Freshman instead of to his clerk, Beardslee, at Stockton. Eight hundred pounds a day would help out a railway contract a great deal, and 600 volumes of the "Year Book of 1900" would weigh very handsomely. Perhaps Freshman might have some trouble in distributing the heavy tomes at the other end of the line, but they'd get there just the same—and just at the time when the weights were being taken for the annual mail contracts.

It is only fair to Congressman Woods to say that he denies that Poniatowski or the Sierra railroad helped him with money in his campaign. He admits sending the heavy volumes to Freshman instead of to Beardslee, but expresses his gratitude at being able to send so much literature to a new point for distribution. Six hundred volumes a day would undoubtedly go a great way in Tuolumne county, but the fact that so many

are needed just at the mail-weighting time is considered a splendid tribute to the unexpected energy of Poniatowski's partner, Freshman, and to the incessant demand for reading matter, however heavy, of the California miner. Of course a difference of \$30,000 a year in a mail-carrying contract would furnish several funds for congressmen.

TRAIN TOOK ITS PHOTOGRAPH.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad recently performed the rather remarkable feat of taking its own photograph. The electric current was employed to secure the picture in an ingenious manner. The camera was equipped with a very rapid shutter, estimated to move at a speed of 1-1,000 of a second in covering and exposing the lens. One of the rails over which the train was to pass was connected with the camera by an electric switch which operated the cylinder, furnishing the compressed air to move the shutter. The photographer who essayed to get the picture calculated that when the train was running at full speed it would pass over about eighty-eight feet in one second and arrangements were accordingly. The electric switch was placed in position about six feet back of the place where it was desired to catch the photograph, in order to allow for the movement of the electric current and release of the shutter, rapid as it was. With the electrical device completed, the camera was set up and focused at the portion of the track to be covered, and the shutter set for instantaneous exposure and connected with the switch. When the front wheels of the locomotive drawing the train touched the electrically connected rail, the shutter was released, and an excellent picture was taken, not even a blur showing in the negative after development. This automatic photograph was planned by M. Ayralt Green, of Chicago, and taken in the suburbs of that city.

The first national bank of Chicago has made an offer for the stock and business of the Metropolitan bank of Chicago in terms that will be undoubtedly accepted. The merging of the two banks would give the united institution about \$100,000,000 in deposits, making it the second largest bank in the United States.

Frank R. Stockton, the well-known novelist died suddenly in Washington, Sunday. The cause of death was paralysis, immediately resulting from a hemorrhage of the brain. He was a guest at the banquet, Wednesday night, of the National Academy of Sciences, when he was taken suddenly and mysteriously ill.

Mass meetings in favor of universal suffrage have been held in all the towns of Sweden. In Stockholm the meeting was attended with considerable disorder. The demonstrators tried to march to the palace of King Oscar.

In a levy of recruits from the Helsingfors district, out of 857 summoned only 56 complied. The remainder absented themselves as a demonstration against the new army edict of the Czar of Russia.

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong."



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Practicing Physician and Lecturer. "For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women."

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement. —Fraternally yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich. —\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine."

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

SSS SKIN DISEASES



The skin is provided with millions of little pores and glands invisible to the natural eye, yet through these tiny outlets the larger part of the deadly matter that daily collects in the body is carried off. But nature never intended that poisons of an irritating or acid character should be eliminated through the skin, the Liver and Kidneys being their natural outlets, and it is when these important organs fail to perform their functions that these poisons are absorbed into the blood and find their way to the surface of the body through the pores and glands of the skin, producing intense itching and burning, inflammation, swelling, and eruptions of every conceivable size, shape and character.

Skin Diseases differ greatly in their general characteristics and degrees of intensity. Red and angry looking spots break out upon some part of the body with a mass of pus, pustules or blisters, from which is discharged a clear or straw colored fluid, which dries and flakes off in bran-like particles and scales, or forms into hard and painful sores and cracks and bleeds from the effects of the fiery

It has now been nearly a year since the disease disappeared, a sign of it has ever returned, and I am satisfied the cure is permanent. F. C. NORFOLK, 1017 Hackberry Street, Ottumwa, Iowa, April 10, 1902.

In 1883 I broke out with Eczema on my head, legs and arms. Doctors treated me for about two years without giving relief. I tried various ointments, soaps and washes, but these did me no good. I finally quit taking medicine, as the physician said the disease had become chronic and incurable. Having endured this tormenting condition for about 16 years, I determined to make another effort to get rid of it. I began S. S. S. in July, 1900, and continued it until November, and discovered, to my surprise and joy, that not a spot could be found on my body, which before had been almost covered with the eruptions.

There is no hope of getting rid of a skin disease except through the purification of the depreciated blood and neutralizing and filtering out the circulation all poisonous substances and acids.

The purifying and tonic properties of S. S. S. soon manifest their influence in the affections; the debilitated system is invigorated and toned up, and the gradual disappearance of the eruptions show that the polluted blood is being brought back to its natural purity and strength. Old chronic skin disorders, which have resisted all the ordinary methods of treatment, readily yield to the curative powers of S. S. S., and there is no reason why the long time sufferer should resign to his fate under the mistaken idea that some skin diseases are incurable, for S. S. S. has cured and is curing cases perhaps far more desperate than yours. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, containing no Potash, Arsenic or any of the poisonous drugs which constitute the basis of so many so-called skin cures.

Our Medical Department has been of the greatest assistance to thousands seeking relief from blood and skin troubles. Write us fully about your case, and our physicians will send you, for which no charge whatever is made. Our illustrated Book on Skin Diseases will be sent free to all who write for it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

State Republican Ticket

Governor, W. J. FURNISH, of Umatilla. Supreme Judge, R. S. BEAN, of Lane County. Secretary of State, F. I. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County. State Treasurer, C. S. MOORE, of Klamath County. Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah. Attorney General, A. M. CRAWFORD, of Douglas. State Printer, J. R. WHITNEY, of Linn County.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congressman, J. N. WILLIAMSON, of Crook County. LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TICKET. For Joint Senator, J. W. SCRIBNER, of Union County. For Joint Representative, G. W. PHELPS, of Morrow County.

UMATILLA COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator, F. W. VINCENT, of Pendleton. Representatives, HENRY ADAMS, of Weston. C. E. MACOMBER, of Pendleton. Sheriff, M. J. CARNEY, of Pendleton. Clerk, F. O. ROGERS, of Athena. Recorder, W. H. FOLSOM, of Pilot Rock. Treasurer, E. J. SOMMERVILLE, of Pendleton. Assessor, GEORGE BUZAN, of Pendleton. Commissioner, T. P. GILLILAND, of Ukiah. Surveyor, J. W. KIMBRELL, of Pendleton. Coroner, W. G. COLE, of Pendleton. Justice of the Peace—Pendleton District, THOMAS FITZGERALD, of Pendleton. Constable, A. J. GIBSON, of Pendleton.

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No garments are worn under more severe conditions—conditions that make them like rags in a day or two—unless they are made to withstand these hardships.

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