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DRUGGISTS



THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

## BATTLE FOR GOVERNOR.

George E. Chamberlain, democratic candidate for governor, has fair chances for election. He may be the next governor. His strength has greatly increased ever since his nomination. If there are 5,000 republicans in Oregon who will vote for him, he will be elected, as this would overcome the nominal republican plurality in the state. In Oregon there are probably 1000 election precincts or voting places, and a change of 5000 voters from one party to the other would necessitate a change of an average of only five votes in a precinct. This would accomplish the overthrow of the republican candidate with his margin of 10,000 votes, for 5000 votes leaving him and going to his opponent would be the same as an addition of 10,000 votes to the democratic candidate's total.

So, if the change of republican votes to the democratic candidate is as frequent all over the state as it is in Eastern Oregon, Chamberlain's election is quite probable, almost certain to occur. Here in Pendleton and Umatilla county a large number of republicans, fully 20 per cent of them, will vote for the democratic candidate, while, on the other hand fully ten percent of the democrats will vote for the republican candidate for governor because he is a "home man," and known personally to them. This democratic change to the republican candidate only exists in Umatilla county, while the republican change to the democratic candidate is reported as occurring in all of the counties. If the latter is anywhere near as great as stated, as reliable reports seem to confirm, George E. Chamberlain will be the next governor of Oregon, taking his seat with the beginning of 1903, as strange as this may sound to some ears.

As the East Oregonian remarked when Mr. Chamberlain was nominated: "Surprising things have happened in politics and may happen again in this campaign in Oregon." The wheels of the lumbering political chariot of the democrats are making more noise than usual, a strange rumbling accompanying them, and it means something beyond the ordinary, and Mr. Chamberlain's election would occasion no surprise, to us at least.

## ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The United States senate does not favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The senators prefer to be elected by state legislatures. In this way the very rich candidates, as well as the corporation lawyers, have a more favorable chance of becoming members of that august body, the upper house of the national legislature. If senators were elected by a direct vote of the people, money would not be so effective and corporate influence would not be so powerful as at present. Therefore, the senate of the United States has placed itself on record against direct voting in the election of senators.

In the senate one day this week, Chairman Burrows, of the committee on privileges and elections, announced that he was authorized to report adversely upon the house resolution providing for amending the constitution so as to provide for the elec-

tion of United States senators by popular vote.

This is not the first time the senate has shown its contempt for the will and voice of the people. It does not hesitate to say to the people that they have no right to interfere with the privileges of the senators as at present conferred.

The American people are too patient in this matter. Their influence has been felt in legislatures to such an extent that these bodies of more than a majority of the states have passed resolutions favoring the election of senators by direct vote, and yet the senators at Washington are dumb to the appeal. They will continue in this stubbornness until the people make their wants known in more emphatic form, which needs to be done. Two thirds of the legislatures of all the states will have to take action in favor of direct voting for senators before the senate of the United States can be forced to provide for the necessary amendment to the federal constitution.

The senatorial body as it present organized does not propose to part with its snap and graft until forced to by the people and, in the meantime, if there is any way to perpetuate its existence it will be done. The combinations of capital are too well represented in the United States senate for the voice of the people to be very influential. This is a disgraceful condition of affairs, but it is before us and there it will remain for some time to come.

## U. S. MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, published by the United States Geological Survey, and now in press, David T. Day, Chief of Division of Mining and Mineral Resources, will contain the report of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, on Nickel, Cobalt, Fluorspar and Cryolite for 1901.

The two principal sources of nickeliferous pyrrhotite, the most widely spread of the nickel ores, and garnierite, especially the garnierite variety. In this country the domestic product of nickel has been as a by-product from the lead ores of Mine Lamotte in Missouri, since the shutting down of the Gap nickel mine, in Lancaster county, Pa., about fifty miles west of Philadelphia, about ten years ago. This mine was worked for about 1863 to 1880, when work was discontinued because of the abundant supply of nickel matte from Canada. Traces and small amounts of nickel minerals garnierite and garnierite have been found in North Carolina, but not in commercially sufficient quantities, though a deposit of nickel ore averaging 1.5 per cent nickel is reported near Morgantown, Burke county. Similar occurrences of nickel silicate are found in Oregon, where the percentage of nickel ore is much greater than in the North Carolina minerals. The Oregon deposits are on Piney mountain, in Douglas county, about three miles a little north of west from Riddles, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad, and a high grade cobalt ore deposit is being developed in the eastern part of the state.

Nickel ores reported to occur in some quantity at the Congress Mine in Upper Nine-Mile section, about 14 miles north of Keller, Ferry county, Washington. This section was formerly worked for copper and gold, but was abandoned. In the latter part of 1901 the claims were again taken up and are now being developed for nickel.

The Wyoming nickel ores near Sheridan, Sheridan county, do not seem to contain nickel in commercial quantity; at Pinoy creek, also, nickel ore is reported. Near the northern border of Churchill county in Cottonwood canyon, about 45 miles from Lovelock, Humboldt county, Nevada, deposits of niccolite and gersdorffite have been prospected as nickel ores; and deposits have also been reported at Bunkerville, Lin-

coln county, and near Candelaria, Esmeralda county. They have not yet been producers of nickel ores. It is reported that the Magnetic Mine, near Tucson, Arizona, contains nickel ores in quantity and that they are now being investigated by eastern capitalists.

Nickel ores are reported also as found on Spring creek in the Black Hills, South Dakota, about 11 miles northwest of Custer, and at the St. Joe mine, Blackbird, Lemhi county, Idaho.

A recent discovery of nickeliferous pyrrhotite is reported near the head of Skowl Arm, near Ketchikan, in southeastern Alaska, where the ore is reported to be in two parallel veins. Nearly all the nickel used in the United States is obtained from the mines in the Sudbury district, Canada, which produces probably one-half of the nickel used in the world. The other chief sources of nickel are the mines of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean, and of Silesia, Austria. Nickel deposits are being developed satisfactorily near Hangesund, Norway; and a supposed deposit of nickel has been discovered on the head waters of the Tulameen river, British Columbia.

The first use of nickel was in making German silver. Nickel is also used extensively for coinage by the United States and many European countries. Nickel is also used when welded upon iron and rolled into sheets for making culinary utensils and other objects. The most important use of nickel is in making nickel steel, now used in large quantities in the production of armor plates, turrets, propeller shafts, bicycles, etc.

Nickeloid, a nickel plated sheet of zinc which is non-corrosive and does not oxidize or rust, is largely used in making bath tubs, refrigerator linings, etc.

A new nickel alloy of aluminum and copper, which can be rolled into plates and bars, has recently been introduced by a Berlin manufacturer.

The only nickel and cobalt produced in the United States during 1901, were as by-products at Mine Lamotte, Missouri; and the matte containing the nickel and cobalt was refined at Constable Hook and Camden, New Jersey. There were obtained 6,700 pounds of nickel valued at \$3,551, and 13,300 pounds of cobalt oxide, as compared with 9,715 pounds of nickel, valued at \$3,886, and 6,471 pounds of cobalt oxide produced in 1900. This is a decrease of 3,015 pounds in the production of nickel and an increase of 6,889 pounds in the production of cobalt oxide. Elaborate experiments have been made by the Canadian Copper Company, to refine in Canada the nickel copper matte from the Sudbury mines, but thus far in vain, the greater part of this matte being refined in the United States.

The amount of nickel imported and entered for consumption in the United States in 1900 was 117,364,337 pounds, valued at \$1,847,166, as compared with 57,955,988 pounds of nickel matte etc., valued at \$1,323,630 in 1900. The amount of nickel produced from matte and ore imported into the United States was 10,497,097 pounds, worth between five and six million dollars. There was a decided increase in the production of nickel from New Caledonia ores in 1901. The price of nickel oxide has been five cents per pound lower than the metal, while the cobalt oxide has been sold at \$2.20 a pound. The nickel industry is in-

## HOPELESS CASES.

When the doctor leaves and says the case is hopeless, what remains to be done? Nothing, if the doctor's word is final. Much, if you will listen to the statements of men and women who were once "hopeless cases" given up by doctors, and who were perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Nothing is more sure than that thousands of men and women with diseased lungs, obstinate coughs, hemorrhage, emaciation and night-sweats, have been restored to perfect health by the use of the "Discovery." Will it cure you?

It has cured in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred where it was given a fair and faithful trial. By that record you have only two chances in a hundred of failure and ninety-eight chances of being restored to perfect health. It is worth trying.

Abram Freer, Esq., of Rockbridge, Greene Co., Ill., writes: "My wife had a severe attack of pleurisy and lung trouble; the doctors gave her up to die. She commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she began to improve from the first dose. By the time she had taken eight or ten bottles she was cured, and it was the cause of a large amount being sold here. I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine in the world for lung trouble."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser containing over a thousand large pages is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



creasing rapidly, and there has been, also, a decided increase in the amount of nickel used in the United States. The export of nickel oxide and matte from the United States in 1901 was 5,869,655 pounds, as compared with 5,869,908 pounds in 1900.

The amount of cobalt oxide imported into the United States in 1901 was 71,696 pounds, valued at \$134,208, as compared with 54,973 pounds, valued at \$85,001 in 1900. As the United States refines the greater part of the nickel matte produced at the Sudbury mines, naturally the United States exported nickel to the amount of 5,869,655 pounds in 1901, or 251 pounds less than was exported in 1900.

The production of nickel in Canada in 1900 was \$729,000 pounds, valued at \$4,364,500; in France the production was 3,746,800 pounds, valued at \$1,020,000; in Germany it was 4,383,756 pounds, valued at \$1,999,940.

For justice of the peace, Pendleton district, vote for A. W. Nye.

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Wall Paper GLASS Picture Frames

-AT-

Murphy's

110 COURT STREET

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The time is at hand when

Refrigerators are a Necessity

We can save you money on your refrigerator and also cut down your ice bill. We handle exclusively in Pendleton the MONITOR, MASCOT and LAPLAND refrigerators.

100 iron beds, all colors and designs, at money saving prices.

We have just received a shipment of Lisk's warranted never rust tinware

Joseph Basler

Complete House Furnisher

## 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. SCRIBER, 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 Umatilla. 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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JOSEPH ELL, Leading Harness and Saddlery.

The initiative and referendum amendment is No. 80 and 81. Mark an "X" between No. 80 and the word yes.

## Let Us Fight

ON YOUR BALLS

If you are going to build a fence, barn or other building or intend to make improvements where you will require

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and you will be money Our facilities for supplying with the above articles SASH, DOORS and Bl is unsurpassed.

Pendleton Planing Mill Lumber Yard. ROBERT FORSTER, Proprietor

## State Democratic Ticket

Governor, GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN. Multnomah County, Secretary of State, D. W. SEARS, of Polk. State Treasurer, HENRY BLACKMAN, of Multnomah. Attorney General, J. H. RALDY, of Umatilla. State Printer, J. D. GODFREY, of Marion. Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. A. WALZ, of Lane. Supreme Judge, B. F. BORHAM, of Marion. Member of Congress—2nd District, W. F. BUTCHER, of Baker. Senatorial District, Morrow, Umatilla and Union Counties, Senator, W. M. PIERCE, of Umatilla. Representative, Morrow and Union Counties, W. F. MATLOCK, of Umatilla.

COUNTY. State Senator, C. J. SMITH. Representative, WM. BLAKLEY. Representative, EDWIN A. RESER. Sheriff, T. D. TAYLOR. Clerk, W. D. CHAMBERLAIN. Recorder, C. H. MARSH. Treasurer, W. D. HANSFORD. Commissioner, JAMES NELEON. Assessor, CHAS. P. STRAIN. Surveyor, JAMES A. HOWARD. Coroner, T. M. HENDERSON.

## PROHIBITION TICKET.

Governor, REV. A. J. HUNSAKER, of Yamhill County. Secretary of State, N. A. DAVIS, of Umatilla County. State Treasurer, T. S. McDANIEL, of Multnomah County. Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. W. KELSEY, of Yamhill County. State Printer, W. W. BROOKS, of Multnomah County. Supreme Judge, C. J. BRIGHT, of Wasco County. Attorney General, T. H. GOYNE, of Tillamook County. Congressman, First District, HIRAM GOULD, Yamhill County. Congressman, Second District, F. R. SPAULDING, of Wasco County.

COUNTY TICKET. State Senator, G. W. RIGBY, Pend. on. Representative, I. W. BERRY, Freewater. Representative, S. S. PARIS, Athena. Sheriff, M. B. SCOTT, Pendleton. Clerk, G. W. INGLE, Milton. Recorder, W. G. HOPSON, Milton. Treasurer, THOMAS CHANDLER, Pendleton. Commissioner, H. L. FRAZIER, Milton. Surveyor, R. E. BECK, Athena. Joint Senator, R. A. COPPLE, Pendleton. Joint Representative, J. J. ADKINS, Heppner.

The Prohibition party wants the vote of every man who is opposed to the legalized saloon. This is the only way you can make your opposition effective. Remember this on election day and vote right. Look well to your own ballot.

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Worth from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per pair will be sold until they are all gone at the following prices:

Those that are \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$4.75

\$2.95

Those that are \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50

\$3.95

The run of sizes is good and those that come earliest will get the best picking

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