

RUBBER IN OUR WINDOW!

and you will see one of the best assortments of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes, Atomizers, Gloves, etc., that has ever been shown in this city. They are made by the best manufacturers of "rubber goods" in the United States, and each and every article is fully guaranteed. When you need goods in this line, remember we have the only complete stock kept in Pendleton.

Brock & McComas Co.
DRUGGISTS



SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1902.

DEMOCRATIC CHANCES.

The Washington Post, and by the way a very knowing paper politically, agrees with a democratic contemporary that this year's campaign holds out strong promise of democratic victory. Of course, the reference is to the fall congressional elections. The Post's contemporary is quoted as remarking that from the expected victory of 1902 "the country will be able to predicate the results of the greater contests for governmental supremacy in 1904."

The Post holds that "governmental supremacy" means full control of the legislative and executive departments—the position now occupied by the republican party, but which has been held by the democrats only two years since 1858. To secure that power the democrats must not only have a majority in both houses of congress, but must have one of their number in the White House. It is not very improbable that they will win the election of 1904, securing the presidency and the house of representatives, but it is extremely improbable that they will at the same time win "governmental supremacy."

So many and great have been the disasters that have befallen the democrats since 1892 that the senate is beyond any reasonable hope of a political change until after 1904. We know of no democrat who expects any such hopes for his party. Democratic statesmen at the capital, when asked for a candid opinion as to the chances of capturing the senate two years hence—the senate of the Fifty-ninth congress—gravely shake their heads. It is conceded by all well informed democrats in and out of congress and especially by correspondents of democratic newspapers, that nothing less than a phenomenal series of tidal wave democratic victories in states that are nominally republican can change the political complexion of the senate before 1906. And if that change should come about in 1906, "governmental supremacy" might not come with it, for by that time the house might have slid back to republican control, repeating the story of 1894, when fate dumped a republican house into the middle of President Cleveland's second term.

But the fact that republican control of the senate cannot be effected by a republican defeat this year, and is generally regarded as securely fortified until 1906, will help the democracy in the pending business—the capture of the house. Dissatisfied republicans are numerous. There are thousands of them in every state. Many of them will vote for democratic congressional candidates, not because they want that party in power, but as a rebuke to their own party. If it were believed that the election of a democratic house this year would give that party such prestige as to place it in control of the government in 1904, the chances of republican defeat in November would be greatly diminished. Lots of republicans who are willing to slap their party as a whole—some disciplinary proceeding have no wish to bring a democratic administration. For this, as well as for the sake of harmony in their own ranks, the shrewd policy of the democrats would be to let 1904 severely alone, pending the congressional canvass. It is not love of the democrats or respect for their party's re-

cord that is creating the republican discontent out of which the democratic party reasonably expects to make gains in the house. And, besides, the less talk there is of 1904 the faster will be the decline in the heat of the feud that has brought the democracy to its present low estate.

If we expect the good will and assistance of our republican friends we cannot afford to convince them that our purpose is to annihilate their party and drive it out of business, for such is not the case, but we do expect them to help us to put a stop to the abuses in government for which the republican party is responsible and which its leaders make no effort to check or lessen. The people should turn the party out of power when the party in power banks upon its strength to such an extent as to use it as a license for every conceivable kind of political exploitation known to those who feed upon the government and traffic in office at the expense of the people.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Old people must have many reflections in common. Doubtless one which I have now in mind is very familiar. For many years past, when watching the unfolding buds of the spring there has arisen the thought—Shall I ever again see the buds unfold? Shall I ever again be awakened at dawn by the song of the thrush? Now that the end is not likely to be long postponed, there results an increasing tendency to meditate upon ultimate questions.

It is commonly supposed that those who have renounced the creed of Christendom occupy themselves with material interests and material activities—thinking nothing of the How or Why the Whence or Whither. It may be so with some of the uncultured, but it is certainly not so with many of the cultured. In the minds of those intimately known to me, the riddle of existence fills spaces far larger than the current conception; fills in the minds of men in general.

After studying primitive beliefs and finding that there is no origin for the idea of an after-life save the conclusion which the savage draws from the notion suggested by dreams of a wandering double which comes back on awaking and which goes away for an indefinite time at death; and after contemplating the inscrutable relation between the brain and consciousness, and finding that we can get no evidence of the existence of the last without the activity of the first, we seem obliged to relinquish the thought that consciousness continues after physical organization has become inactive.

But it seems a strange and repugnant conclusion that with the cessation of consciousness at death, there ceases to be any knowledge of having existed. With his last breath it becomes to each the same thing as though he had never lived. And then he consciousness itself—what is it during the time that it continues? And what becomes of it when it ends? We can only infer that it is a specialized and individualized form of that infinite and eternal energy which transcends both our knowledge and our imagination; and that at death its elements lapse into the infinite and eternal energy whence they are derived.

Tethered by ill-health to the south of England, I have since 1889, spent the greater part of the summer of each year in a country house—mostly that of some gentleman-farmer whose family and surroundings fulfilled the needful conditions; one being the presence of young people. Taking in my daily drives, two ladies as companions, and being generally unable to bear continuous conversation, I put a check on this by asking one or other questions not to be answered without thought.

The practice thus originated became established, and it has since been my habit to set problems, partly by way of gauging the knowledge

of the young people and partly by way of exercising their reasoning powers. One of the simplest, which is sometimes answered, is—How happens it that sheep, rabbits and hares have their eyes on the side of their heads, while cats and dogs have their eyes nearly in front? Of others to which the replies are less obvious, and to most of which no answers have been forthcoming, here are a few:

How is it possible for a lark, while soaring, to sing for several minutes without cessation?

What is the reason that in hilly districts the roads are deep down below the level of the fields, whereas in flat districts they are on the level with the fields?

Throughout the country, especially in its less frequented parts, the by-roads, and sometimes even the main roads, have strips of greenward several yards wide on either side of the part used for traffic. In what manner do these strips originate?

Cows and horses drink in the same way that we do, whereas dogs and cats drink by lapping. Whence arises the difference of habit?

Why does a duck waddle in walking? And what is the need for that trait of structure which causes it to waddle?

How is it that a bulldog is able to maintain his hold for a longer period than other dogs?

Rookeries are nearly always close to human dwellings, usually of some size. Rooks seem to gain nothing from this proximity, but daily fly far away to their feeding grounds. Moreover they persist in thus breeding in the trees and around the houses, though annually many of their young are shot as soon as they can fly. What circumstances have led to the establishment of a home apparently so unfit?

In rambles or drives throughout the country we see few blackbirds or thrushes in the open fields, but we see more as we approach houses especially good houses, even in the time of year when there is no temptations from the fruit gardens. Why is this?

In attempted answers to these questions, the noteworthy fact has been the undeveloped idea of causation implied. Not so much that the answers were wrong, but that they betrayed no conception of a relevant cause, was the startling revelation.

When, for instance, I was asked whether a soaring lark's ability to sing without a break was due to the greater purity of the air high up, there was shown entire failure to conceive the physical actions necessitated by a lark's song. Then, again, there were suggested solutions which were utterly indefinite even if relevant.

When as a reason why the drinking of cows and horses differs from that of cats and dogs, there came the inquiry—is it because of the difference in the shape of their throats? It is clear that had I said yes, the answer would have been thought sufficient, no conception having been framed of the way in which the suggested difference might account for the unlikeliness of habit. Evidently minds left in the implied state are seed beds for superstition.

That it is unlucky to spill salt, and that the impending ill-luck may be excluded by throwing a pinch over the left shoulder, or that to see the new moon through glass is likely to be followed by some evil, are beliefs accepted without difficulty where



Family cares and duties do not weigh down the well woman, and the children are never in her way. But when the womanly health fails, and there is a constant struggle with weakness and pain, household duties are a burden almost past bearing, and children are a ceaseless annoyance and worry.

Weak women are made strong and sick women are made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been ailing some time, troubled with female weakness," writes Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson, of Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. "Every month I would have to lie on my back. I tried many different medicines and nothing gave me relief until I began Dr. Pierce's medicines, using two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have cured me. When I began your treatment I was not able to do very much, but now I do the work for my family of nine, and feel better to-day than I have for a year. I thank you, doctor, from the bottom of my heart, for well do I know that you are the one who cured me."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best laxative for family use.

The Home of Peruna



**The Hartman Sanitarium,
Columbus, Ohio.**

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the principal of the Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year.

THE GREATEST OF AMERICA'S SANITARIUMS.

The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Peruna, which every woman should have, who has any affection of this kind.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some kind of female disease, and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as may make application to him during the summer months without charge.

The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will prevail during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements.

All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and dropsy of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular

patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential. No testimonials of cures will be given to the public except by the express wish of the patient.

No one knows better than Dr. Hartman how much the women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than he does how many of them suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they eke out a miserable existence year after year.

A woman confined to the house several years with a chronic female derangement had finally given up all hope of being cured. She had tried physician after physician, and remedy after remedy, without any permanent improvement. Her treatment had cost her husband, who was a poor man, hundreds of dollars. They had been obliged to deny themselves many comforts of life in order to get money enough to pay the physicians.

Picking up the paper one day she happened to read an item which contained the news that Dr. Hartman would treat such cases free of charge by letter. She immediately wrote the doctor, describing her case, and giving him all her symptoms. She soon received a letter telling her exactly what to do and what medicines and appliances to get. She began the treatment (the principal remedy being Peruna) at once, and in a few weeks was well and strong again and able to do her own work.

Another woman who used Peruna without becoming one of Dr. Hartman's regular patients had the following experience. Miss Ida Green writes from Baldwinville, Ga. "Peruna is wonderful and produced certain cure for female weakness. I had been ill and have been taking medicine for several years, and that none did me any good. 'Every day it was a worry. I was always sick. I had come to the conclusion to give up, and not use more medicine. I was sick indeed the past two years. Just before I began to take Peruna I was very weak, sides I was bilious and constipated. I had pains in my back and sides, falling of the womb, with bearing down pains. One day while reading my paper, I came across an ad., read of a book for women entitled, 'Health and Beauty,' and sent for it. Then I began to use Peruna. After using several bottles I am now thoroughly cured. MISS IDA GREEN. Mrs. Theresa Keller, of Fremont, Wash., writes: 'Peruna not only cured me of all my trouble but prevents me catching cold, and as long as I have a bottle of the house my family needs no doctor.'—Mrs. Theresa Keller. Send for free book entitled, 'Health and Beauty.' Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

The Pioneers of the Pacific
A Strictly Up to Date Insurance Organization.
Affords Absolute Protection and Pays Claims Promptly.
HEAD OFFICE:
PENDLETON - OREGON
Is Well Established in Seven States.
SOLICITORS WANTED.

TRANSFER TRUCKING STORAGE
CROWNER BROS.
Telephone Main 4.

It Pays to Trade at the Peoples Warehouse

SUMMER

is with us and you want to be comfortably dressed so come to us that we may show you such an assortment of

Coats and Pants

as was never before displayed in Pendleton.

They are Made Right.
They Fit Right.
The Prices are Right.

\$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.

The Peoples Warehouse
LEADING CLOTHIERS

Do not forget the Initiative and Referendum Amendment. Make your first vote for it.