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For medicinal use as well as for salads and table use. This is the highest quality and purest oil made.

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Good music every evening.

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112 EAST COURT STREET.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a primary election for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic county convention of Umatilla County, to be held at the County Court House of said county on the 12th day of April, 1904, and that such primary election shall be held in the various election precincts of this county on Thursday, April 7, at the various polling places, and at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in all precincts except the precincts of Pendleton, East Pendleton, North Pendleton and South Pendleton and that in each of the said Pendleton precincts the polls shall be opened at 1 p. m. and remain open until 6 p. m., the several polling places in and for such primary election in Pendleton, as follows:

North Pendleton Precinct, corner of Water and Main streets. South Pendleton Precinct, corner Garden and Railroad streets. East Pendleton Precinct, at the court house. In Pendleton Precinct, corner Garden and Webb streets. In said several precincts and at such election there shall be elected in Pendleton Precinct 13 delegates; in East Pendleton Precinct, 17 delegates; in North Pendleton Precinct 18 delegates; and in South Pendleton 13 delegates to said convention, and at such election the following persons, who are legal voters and householders in each of said precincts hereinafter named, have been selected as judges of said primary election: For Pendleton Precinct, Henry Shockey, Lee Teutsch, T. J. Means. For East Pendleton, H. S. Garfield, Mike Keating, William Hilton. For North Pendleton, J. Barnhart, Will Moore, A. W. Nye. For South Pendleton, Theodore Howard, John Hays, W. M. Blakeley. Dated this 21st day of March, 1904. A. D. STILLMAN, Chairman Democratic Central County Committee. Attest: A. C. HALEY, Secretary Democratic Central County Committee.

THE GREATEST RAILWAY IN THE WORLD

The strength of the Russian railway is a very important factor in the struggle in the Far East. Experts who have traveled on the line declare that it will not stand the strain of a continued struggle.

Undoubtedly in certain aspects the railway appears very faulty, but the enormous mileage probably accounts for some of the laxity in construction. The track, a single one, is such that only 17.7 miles an hour can be covered by the light express train in Siberia, and in Manchuria 11.1 miles an hour is the highest rate of speed commensurate with safety.

The line has numerous sidings, but these are not sufficient to prevent congestion when great pressure is put on the system. The most interesting and vital portion of the great 4,000-mile railway is the passage of Lake Balkal.

This lake has an extent of over 1,300 square miles and in places is as deep as 4,500 feet. Parts of the area have never been plumbed. It is surrounded by some of the hardest mountains which a railroad engineer could encounter. The official plan includes a railway around the southern end of Balkal, but this is not finished.

At present connection is made by means of a steam ferry which was built in England, taken to the shore of the lake in parts, and put together on the scene of operation. The steam ferry has three lines of rail upon the main deck to carry one passenger and two freight trains across the lake.

With this load the ferry will crush its way through three feet of ice at a speed of 13 knots an hour. A screw at the bow with a separate engine sucks away the water from underneath the ice, which thus breaks by its own weight. The pro-

pellors at the stern force the vessel through the broken sheets. The actual track covered by the ferry measures 39 miles. There is a harbor and lighthouse at the western end of the lake, but there is no dock where the ferry could be repaired in case of need.

After passing the lake, the railroad winds through the Yablonoi hills, reaching an altitude of 3,311 feet, with one tunnel 270 yards in length through the hills. After passing the Manchurian frontier the line crosses the Khingan range by a zig-zag, railway pending the completion of a tunnel 1,900 yards in length now in course of construction. After descending from the hills to a high plateau, the line runs through the northern part of Manchuria to Harbin.

The line bifurcates at this point, the southern branch running 479 miles by way of Mukden to Port Arthur, with a branch to Niu Chwang. Connection with Pekin will be made in a short time by a branch line now in course of construction. The other branch, with its terminus at Vladivostok, after leaving Harbin, continues 480 miles, in a course a little north of east, to the terminus at the port.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Railway employees, Stations completed, Locomotives, Passenger coaches, Freight cars, Mail cars, Siberian mileage, Manchurian mileage, Moscow to Irkutsk (days), Irkutsk to Manchuria (hours), Across Manchuria to Port Arthur (hours), Vladivostok to London, 7,092 miles (days).

NO CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Sentiment That Would Unite Canada With the United States Said to Be Dead.

It is a physical and moral impossibility for the United States and Canada to avoid the most intimate social, political and commercial intercourse. The two countries occupy territory contiguous for 3,000 miles.

They were people from a common parentage, and for almost two centuries, during the formative period of their history, were under a common government; and their language, laws, social institutions, literature and dominant religion are practically identical. Their diplomatic dealings have been an unending source of mutual interest, and too often of irritation; and more than once they have engaged in fratricidal wars.

Today there are nearly a million and a quarter of Canadians domiciled beneath the stars and stripes. The tide has turned, however, at last, and American immigration into Canada has grown from 44 in 1850 to 47,000 in 1903. A movement accompanied and led as it is by able and far-sighted capitalists, which bids fair within a decade to add a million Americans to the permanent population of the Dominion.

The relations between the United States and Canada throughout their entire history have been marked by chronic misunderstanding. This unfortunate and fundamental condition seems to have had a two-fold cause. The first, based on ignorance which wholly underestimated the political importance of Canadian trade; the second a result of prejudice, which

persists to this day in believing that Canadians really desire annexation, and that by a properly adjusted commercial pressure political annexation can be brought about.

There have been momentary flickers of annexation sentiment in Canada, but today the idea is dead and buried beyond resurrection. And it has suffered death at the hands of the American government. It was buried on the day when the dominion under the inspiration of the new imperialism, ceased forever to be a dependency and took its place as the second greatest independency in the British empire now so swiftly reorganizing itself upon the federal area. —Toronto Globe.

Wants More Trib.

L. F. Foster, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2nd, 1903, writes: "Please find enclosed draft for \$150.00. Send me one dozen treatments of 'Trib.' The druggists here say they have orders in they can't get filled. Why is this? I took Trib myself last June and never felt better in my life than I do now. I have gone down in weight to 135 pounds and never think of liquor or tobacco any more. I know of 25 cures you could get reference from, if you care to write for them. Be sure to send me twelve Tribs at once; I want to send them to Honolulu." Tallman & Co., local agents.

S. J. Hayden, a discouraged stock broker, suicided in New York City by deliberately jumping from the roof of a 21-story building at 55 New street. He fell 325 feet and struck on asphalt pavement. Every bone in his body was broken.

KOREANS ARE BUSY DODGING DEMONS

Queerness is perhaps the most salient characteristic of the Korean, and especially when we view him from the point of our Western civilization. To the modern Occidental observer, the Korean is the acme of queerness in costume, customs, aspect and modes of thought.

The dress of the Korean gentleman is unspeakably fantastical. It is utterly unlike the dress of the Chinese or Japanese. It has neither the sensible simplicity of the one, nor the dignity of the other. It is costly, complicated, inconvenient and supremely perishable. A Korean swell caught in a heavy rainstorm would be the most pitiable spectacle imaginable, for his umbrella, a contrivance made of yellow oiled paper covers only his hat, which is the costliest and the most complex of his elaborate make-up.

His summer coat, a long, high-waisted affair made of some tulle-like fabric, is dainty as the frock of a debutante—his overcoat, made of a black or a dark green gauze, weighs scarce two ounces, and is perfectly transparent.

His hat, made of split bamboo fiber and silk, is as open and as airy as a fly-trap (one can see through it and see his braided top knot standing stiffly on his crown), but it is worth more than all the rest of his toggery combined, for a "number one" style hat costs \$40. His socks and shoes are the only things about his outfit that are not supremely ethereal, and they are of a bulk and solidity that are in amazing contrast to the fairy-like delicacy of his head-gear and habiliments.

The shoes are made of paper, as tough as the paper used in making car wheels in our country, adamant in their inflexibility. The hardest of feet would soon succumb to this brutally cruel shoe were it not for the Korean sock, which is lined with cotton padding three-quarters of an inch in thickness. This bulky, wadded sock saves the foot from laceration and gives a decidedly drop-sal dignity to the pedal extremities of the well-dressed citizen of Seoul. It has never occurred to the Korean to invent a comfortable and pliable shoe, and dispense with his comforter-like hosiery.

In fact, nothing has occurred to the Korean—he is as he was hundreds of years ago; he will continue to be what he is until Japan or Russia takes charge of him, sends him to school, whips his superstitions and traditions out of him, and spoils his queer, quaint civilization, which is today a delight to the traveler who loves the curious and the picturesque. Korean customs are as queer as Korean costumes. It is considered particularly rude for a gentleman to take off his hat. Until recent years

women never appeared on the street until after dark, and men always went home at dusk, leaving the streets for the exclusive use of the women, who had remained within doors all day long. The only male folk permitted out of doors at night, were blind men and anxious relatives of sick people provided with prescriptions which had to be filled at the drug shop nearest to their homes.

In modes of thought and beliefs the Koreans are our antipodes. They have no religion, properly so-called. In their cities there are absolutely no religious buildings (except the churches of foreign missionaries), no temples, no altars and no idols of any kind. On the outskirts of the cities may be found a few small Buddhist shrines, and in the remote mountain districts a few old Buddhist monasteries, but inside the walled cities not a single religious edifice, not even a priest or a monk.

All "holy men" of the Buddhist faith are "taboo" in town. Why? Because in the invasion of 1592 the Japanese generals disguised their soldiers as monks and holy men and thus succeeded in taking many towns by strategy. Hence the casting out of all ecclesiastics—hence the utter absence of places of worship. The Korean government fearing a repetition of the trick, drove all the holy men to the hills, permitting no priest or Buddha to enter the gates of any walled city.

Confucianism has lost its hold upon the people since the old examination, the classics conducted on the Chinese plan were abolished about 10 years ago. But in the place of religion, the people of Korea cherish the basest forms of demonology and superstition. They spend half of their time and a good share of their money in dodging demons and in propitiating evil spirits. There is a large and influential class of quacks and sorcerers who thrive upon this popular credulity. The emperor himself is as much the victim of superstition as the humblest of his subjects. He employs a numerous staff of geomancers or "earth doctors," whom he consults, on all subjects, never making a move without asking their advice. Doubtless the imperial diviners and sorcerers are now in session—invoking the spirits of Earth and Air, beseeching them to swallow up the Russians and to blow away the Japanese.

If Korea falls a prey to either the czar or the mikado it will not be the fault of the Korean emperor—it will be because his geomancers have made some error in their incantations or some mistake in their mystic formulas. This may be an unpropitious year for geomancers. Those who make grave mistakes usually lose their heads.—E. Burton Holmes.

Japanese Woman's Revenge.

A Japanese woman, when abandoned by her lover takes a peculiar and picturesque revenge. When she no longer has any doubt as to his faithlessness she gets up in the middle of the night and puts on a pleasing dress and wooden sandals. Attached to her head dress she carries three lighted candles and suspended to her neck hangs a small mirror. She takes in her left hand a small effigy of the faithless one, and in her right hand a hammer and nails. Walking gravely to the sanctuary she selects one of the sacred trees and nails the effigy securely to the trunk. She then prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her wish is granted she will take out the nails which trouble her god, since they are fastened to a sacred

tree. Night after night she comes to the tree, adding one or two nails, and repeating her prayers, persuaded that the god will not hesitate to sacrifice the man to save the tree.—London Mail.

A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had such an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of, and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills, and she got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c at Tallman & Co.'s drug store.

A company has just been organized at Ilwaco, with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of raising cranberries.

HOLD-UP HAROLD WORKS IN SPIITE OF HIMSELF.



One.



Two.



Three.



Four.

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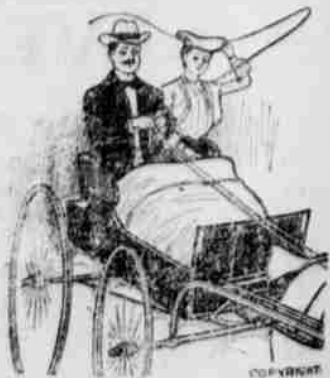
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