

The Advanced Laundry....

IS THE PENDLETON STEAM LAUNDRY

WE SHAPE YOUR LINK CUFFS.

If they are returned to you flat you have trouble bending them into the correct shape, and this bending soon breaks the fiber of the linen in the center of the cuff and it wears out at that point.

We return them to you shaped just right—the buttons go in easier, the cuff looks better and it lasts longer.

Pendleton Steam Laundry.
Phone Main 179.

WHICH IS BETTER PREPARED TO DO HIGHEST GRADE WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS THAN ANY LAUNDRY IN EASTERN OREGON. PROGRESS IS MADE IN LAUNDRY MACHINERY, AND WE KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES. OUR LATEST MACHINE IS A NEW NELSON & KREUTER MANGLE, WHICH WAS AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR. WE HAVE ALSO PUT IN ELECTRIC HEATED HAND IRONS AND ADD THE MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY AS SOON AS IT IS OUT. THERE IS NO WORK TOO GOOD FOR OUR TRADE, AND WE KEEP UP WITH THE PACE OF THE TIMES AND THERE IS NO MACHINERY TOO GOOD FOR US TO HAVE TO DO THE BEST WORK.

Gentlemen We Want Your Bundle

OF SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS. FOR IN THIS CLASS OF WORK WE ESPECIALLY SHINE. OUR HOBBY IS TO DO YOUR SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS BETTER THAN YOU HAVE EVER HAD THEM DONE BEFORE THEY CAME TO US. WE ARE ANXIOUS FOR A TRIAL TO DEMONSTRATE THAT YOU DON'T GET THE BEST WORK UNLESS YOUR BUNDLE COMES FROM US. ONE ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

WE ARE EQUIPPED TO DO ALL KINDS OF WASHING AND ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. YOUR FAMILY WASHING RECEIVES THE SAME CAREFUL ATTENTION AS GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' LINENS.

Our Wagon Will Stop at Your Door

GET YOUR BUNDLE AND RETURN IT DONE UP IN PENDLETON STEAM LAUNDRY STYLE, WHICH IS THE FINEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO ANYWHERE. WE SOLICIT YOUR WASHING. A POSTAL CARD OR PHONE CALL WILL BRING OUR WAGON AFTER YOUR BUNDLE.



NEGLIGEE SHIRTS ARE WORN IN SUMMER.

principally for comfort, but if worn without a coat, the well dressed men are particular to see that they are clean and fresh.

We give special attention to the laundering of men's negligee shirts, and our work will please the most exacting.

Pendleton Steam Laundry.
Phone Main 179.

The Pendleton Steam Laundry

THE PROGRESSIVE LAUNDRY

Phone Main 179

ROCKEFELLER'S FATHER A CRIMINAL HOW NEXT SENATOR WILL BE ELECTED

In the penultimate chapters of her long and exhaustive history of the Standard Oil company in McClure's Magazine for July, Miss Ida M. Tarbell makes the astonishing charge that the father of John D. Rockefeller was under indictment as a criminal and was supposed to have been leagued with the "underground horse railroad," or in other words a gang of horse thieves, operating in Western New York in the late forties.

Miss Tarbell tells her story simply and directly.

"It is with William A. Rockefeller, father of John, that we have to do here," begins Miss Tarbell in her description of the man; "there is enough which is authentic to be gleaned about him to form a picture of striking character."

"William A. Rockefeller was a tall and powerful man in whom strength and fearlessness and joy in life, unfettered by education or love of decency, ran riot. The type is familiar enough in every farming settlement, the type of the country sport who hunts, fishes, gambles, races horses and carouses in the low and mean ways which the country alone affords."

"He owned a costly rifle and was famous as a shot. He was a dare-devil with horses. He had no trade—spurred the farm. Indeed, he had all the vices save one—he never drank."

"He was a famous trickster too; thus when he first reached Richford—a deaf and dumb peddler, and for some time he actually succeeded in making his acquaintances in Richford write out their remarks to him on a slate. Why he wished to deceive them no one knows. Perhaps sheer mischief, perhaps a desire to hear things which would be hardly talked before a stranger with good ears."

"It was not long after he came to Richford that he began to go off on long trips—peddling trips some said. Later he became known as a quack doctor, and his absences were supposed to be spent selling a medicine he concocted himself. Irregular and wild as his life undoubtedly was, his strength and skill and daring, his frankness, his careful dress, made him a favorite with the young and reckless and, unhappily, with women."

"On one of his trips he met in Moravia, N. Y., the daughter of a prosperous farmer, Eliza Davison. It is said that the girl married him in the face of strong opposition of her family. However that may be, it is certain that about 1827 William A. Rockefeller brought Eliza Davison to the Rockefeller settlement as his wife, and here three children were born, the second of whom—the record of his birth is dated July 8, 1829—was named John Davison."

"In 1843 William A. Rockefeller moved his family to a farm near Moravia, Cayuga county. The reputation he had built up in Richford as a

"sporting man" was duplicated in Moravia.

"He soon became the leader in all that was reckless and wild in that community and was classed by the respectable and steady-going as a dangerous character, on whom no doubt much was fastened that did not belong. It may be for this reason, as well as because of his frequent long and unaccounted for absences, that he is still classed popularly in Moravia as one of the gang who operated the 'underground horse railroad' and ran off horses from various parts of the country."

"There is absolutely no proof of this, but the conviction and sentence to state prison in 1854 of three of his closest pals for horse stealing, coupled with his bad reputation, made many of his disapproving neighbors fix the crime equally on him, and today old men in Moravia nod their heads sagely and say, 'He was too smart to be caught.'"

"There is an indictment against William A. Rockefeller for a more serious crime than horse stealing in the records of the county for 1849, and it is quite probable that he left Moravia under compulsion."

"A. a. l. events, about 1859 he again moved his family, and this time to Owego, N. Y. The family remained in Owego but three years, and then moved to Strongsville, O., and later, the author says, to Cleveland. His acquaintances in Ohio, Miss Tarbell says, 'all remember him as a man who came home but rarely, who was supposed to sell some kind of medicine—a 'cancer doctor' is another, and there are those who declare he was a gambler. In Ohio, as in New York, he always created a profound impression on his visits home by his clothes, his good horse and his crack shooting. 'He was a rippling good one,' an old associate in Parma declares. There are many sly winks at the occupations and morals of William A. Rockefeller by his old neighbors, but there is a universal verdict that he was a 'good fellow,' jolly, generous and kindly."

Dying of Famine.
Is, in its torments, like dying of consumption. The progress of consumption, from the beginning to the very end, is a long torture, both to victim and friends. "When I had consumption in its first stage," writes William Myers, of Cearfoss, Md., "after trying different medicines and a good doctor, in vain, I at last took Dr. King's New Discovery, which quickly perfectly cured me." Prompt relief and sure cure for coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, etc. Positively prevents pneumonia. Guaranteed at Tallman & Co.'s drug store, price 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottle free.

Degrees were awarded to 669 candidates at Yale university, June 28.

The Portland Oregonian talks entertainingly of the effect of the direct primary nominating laws upon the election of the next United States senator in Oregon, the following review of the subject appearing in a recent issue:

Oregon's next senator in congress will be chosen by a new method if the purpose of the direct primary law shall be carried out, for by that law each party, republican and democratic, will name a candidate for that office at the primaries, the intent being to force the legislature by public opinion into electing the candidate of the party which is dominant in the law-making body.

This plan was tried in the legislature which met January, 1903, but failed. T. T. Geer secured the republican nomination at the polls in June, 1902, and C. E. S. Wood the democratic. However, C. W. Fulton was elected by the legislature.

By the new method nominees for senator would be chosen at the republican and the democratic primaries—one by each party—for election by the legislature in January, 1907, just as nominees would be chosen for the various state offices for election by the people in June, 1905.

The state primaries will be held next April "for the purpose," says the law, "of choosing candidates by the political parties, subject to the provision of this law, for senator in congress and all other active state, district, county, precinct, city, ward and all other officers and delegates to any constitutional convention or conventions that may hereafter be called, who are to be chosen at the ensuing election wholly by electors within this state, and also for choosing and electing the county central committees by the several parties subject to the provisions of this law."

The aim of the law is to take the choosing of United States senators away from legislatures and give it to the people. But since popular election of United States senators cannot be effected without an amendment of the national constitution to that effect, the direct primary law offers a plan for nomination of party candidates for senators by the people, intending that members of the legislature in electing a senator shall ratify the will of the people, as expressed at the primaries.

A law with this purpose in view was enacted by the legislature in 1901, providing that "the names of all candidates for the office of senator in congress" should be placed on the ballot in state elections; that each house of the legislature should canvass the votes "and announce the candidate for senator having the highest number and thereupon the house shall proceed to the election of a senator as required by the act of congress and the constitution of the state."

But when the legislature met in 1903, the two houses ignored that law, inasmuch as it had no binding

legal force and proceeded "to the election of a senator as required by the act of congress and the constitution of the state"—the usual method.

The direct primary law has no more binding force on the legislature in the election of senator than had the law of 1901, and the members may vote as they please, except that they are likely to feel obliged by promises to their constituents to vote for the primary nominees for senator. It is common gossip in political circles that candidates for legislative nominations, in order to win votes in next April's primaries, will promise to vote for the "people's nominees" for senator.

If several republicans should run for the republican nomination and only one democrat it is quite possible that the one democrat would receive more popular votes than the republican who should win the republican nomination. Would the democrat then be the "people's nominee?" Only one of them because the purpose of the direct primary law is the selection of a nominee by each party.

That Multnomah republicans should name the next senator is the ruling sentiment in this county. A Multnomah man now holds the office—John H. Mitchell. Since the men whom this county will put forward will have to make a campaign before the people, doubt has been expressed that the men of the class desired will enter the race.

Should only one Multnomah aspirant come forward the chances of his nomination would be favorable because of the large vote he would receive in this county and the probably scattered vote of his rivals in other counties. This power of big counties in controlling nominations for all state offices has made aspirants from small counties anxious and has caused politicians in big counties like Multnomah and Marion to fear that the inevitable effect of the direct primary law will be to give big counties too many nominations and to endanger the success of the ticket throughout the state.

No Secret About It.
It is no secret, that for cuts, burns, ulcers, fever sores, sore eyes, boils, etc., nothing is so effective as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "It didn't take long to cure a bad sore I had, and is all O. K. for sore eyes," writes D. L. Gregory, of Hope, Texas. 25c at Tallman & Co.'s drug store.

Lehman Springs Stage.
The Lehman Springs stage will start Saturday, June 20, and will run till October 1, and carry passengers and the mail. It starts from Lindsay's stable, on Cottonwood street.

The real patriot is not always the man who throws his hat in the air every time the flag is unfurled.

ELECTRIC POWER

IS THE CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT, MOST SATISFACTORY POWER KNOWN FOR ALL PURPOSES. IT IS READY FOR TO START THE WHEELS ROLLING AS SOON AS YOU THROW THE SWITCH, AND CAN BE SHUT OFF IN A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

NO FIRES TO BUILD, NO WATER TO CONSUME, NO ASHES TO EMPTY OUT—WE DO ALL THAT FOR YOU, AND SAVE YOU MONEY BESIDES.

Prepare for Hot Weather

FAN MOTORS WILL BE RUN AT THE FOLLOWING FLAT RATE.

12-INCH FANS \$1.50 PER MONTH
16-INCH FANS \$3.00 PER MONTH

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F. W. VINCENT, MANAGER.