

TO FIGHT LAWSON

HARRIMAN GATHERING INSURANCE STATISTICS

Requests to O. R. & N. Employees in Regard to Insurance Carried Made by the Chief of the Harriman System It is Alleged, in Order to Offset Lawson's Activity and Power in the Investigations.

It is said that E. H. Harriman has authorized and requested the collection of insurance statistics among the employees of the Harriman system of railroad, for the purpose of securing proxies from employees, with which to offset the proxies and allegations of Thomas W. Lawson, in the insurance investigations now being conducted, and for the purpose of preventing if possible a thorough government investigation into all insurance methods in the United States.

This is the reason for the collection of statistics on insurance carried by O. R. & N. employees, and the matter is given every attention. All the heads of departments have received pressing instructions to report the amount of insurance carried by all employees in the different departments together with names of companies and fraternal societies in which such insurance is carried.

Lawson is making a swift and telling campaign against the big insurance companies and Mr. Harriman is interested in offsetting Lawson's influence, and while the object of collecting the insurance statistics is not stated, yet dispatches from the east say that this is the real reason for the official activity in the insurance business.

Insurance carried by O. R. & N. employees is scattered among every imaginable company and form of insurance, from the New York Life, Equitable and Mutual companies down to the latest local fraternal society organized. Many of them are heartily in favor of the Lawson campaign and have already sent in proxies to Lawson, in accordance with his requests and others will send in proxies to Harriman to swell the opposition to Lawson's campaign.

Nearly every railroad man in the train, engine and telegraphic departments carry insurance in the various brotherhoods to which they belong, and these organizations are almost unanimously in favor of the insurance investigation and Mr. Harriman will get but little sympathy from them in his efforts to check Lawson in forcing the big companies into the lime light.

COSMETIC ILLUSTRATION.

Coroner's Jury Touched Off \$10,000 Worth of Powder.

For the sake of illustrating a contested point to a coroner's jury at Uniontown, Pa., a few years ago, 2000 kegs of powder, valued at about \$10,000, was exploded by a powder company.

The shock of the explosion was felt in several surrounding townships, and there was great excitement throughout this end of the county, as it was believed a disaster had occurred.

The coroner's jury, which has been sitting on the cases of 18 persons killed in the explosion at Fairchance September 9, had experienced a desire for information as to the direction in which the exploding powder exerted its greatest force. The powder company has taken the stand that the big magazines which exploded September 9 were exploded by some agency outside the magazines.

They allege that a person having a spite at the concern had placed and exploded under the magazines containing 10,000 kegs of powder some other explosive, either fulminate of mercury or nitroglycerine. In defense of this it was alleged that powder in exploding does not tear holes in the ground and the company offered to prove this by practical demonstration to the coroner's jury.

The coroner's jury retired to a distance and the battery was touched off. The explosion rocked the entire township and was heard as far as Connelville. The powder company then showed that no hole had been torn in the earth by the explosion of this great amount of powder.

PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT SOLD.

University of Washington Gets Valuable Collection for About \$5000.

The Philippine exhibit which is in the government building at the Lewis and Clark exposition has been sold today to the university of the state of Washington for a sum between \$4000 and \$5000. It cost \$15,000, according to Carl L. Hall, who collected it.

As visitors to the exposition will remember the exhibit was of absorbing interest. It consisted of 180 samples of woods, besides food products, clothing and the like, and attracted so much attention that members of the faculty of the Washington university opened negotiations for its purchase shortly after the beginning of the fair.

Mr. Hall at first set a value of \$5,000 on the exhibit although it had cost three times that sum. But it is understood that the price was somewhat less. The exhibit will occupy a conspicuous place in the museum of the institution which made the purchase.

SOME OLD HORSES.

Dr. E. J. Young, formerly Stock Inspector for Wasco County, Tells of Old Horses.

Some time ago the Statesman had an article about horses and the number of years they live and it led several men who have lived long enough to have a great deal of experience along different lines to tell what they know on this subject, says the Salem Statesman. One man who no doubt is well informed about horses, old or young, is Dr. E. J. Young, veterinary surgeon and dentist, who was formerly stock inspector for Wasco county, but who now makes his home in this city.

Talking with a Statesman reporter yesterday Mr. Young said:

"Some time ago I read an article about a horse being 33 years old and in good shape, but I think I can beat that some, as I have traveled around the country a great deal and have seen several old ones. For instance, Mr. McDaniel of Rickreall, has a mare that was 36 years old last spring and is in use yet and looks as if she might be four or five years yet. She comes to Salem and goes to Dallas once each week.

"A Mr. White of the same place has a horse that is 35 years old. There is a mare at Perrydale that was 31 last spring. Mr. Falkner of Sheridan, had her in his livery stable for a number of years, afterward traded to a blacksmith at Perrydale, who bred her to a thoroughbred and she now has a fine filly at her side.

"One mare I know of at The Dalles is 37. She is owned by French & Company, bankers, and last March when I saw her she made Mr. French a good driving horse, and was without a blemish. I dressed her mouth and found as good a pair of molars as I ever saw in a horse 3 years old."

Doesn't Know Where He Is At.

John Rea, of this city, is good-naturedly figuring himself out of a perplexing situation. A short time ago he secured a license to conduct a saloon at Kamiah, and paid \$300 into the county treasury. He purchased a stock of liquors and had the same shipped to Kamiah. Upon the shipment reaching that point the Northern Pacific learned that the consignment was liquor and refused to permit it to leave the station. The reservation liquor law denies the railroad the right to deliver liquor on the reservation, and it seems the railroad company is not resting on the decision of the circuit court of appeals, which has declared the law unconstitutional, but is awaiting the decision of the supreme court on the matter. Mr. Rea was therefore compelled to have his liquor shipped back to Lewiston and it is now stored here. Still another problem has to be solved by him. The old Kamiah townsite is located on allotted Indian land, and even if the supreme court sustains the circuit decision, liquor cannot be sold there. Mr. Rea offers the philosophy that just at present he is unable to state the exact condition of his case because he must first learn whether he is at Kamiah, Lewiston or in the county treasury.—Lewiston Tribune.

The Cost of Horses.

The New Hampshire experiment station has been keeping an account of the cost of feeding a horse that weighed 1260 pounds, for a year, he being kept at moderately hard work, and finds that it costs \$74.32. In round numbers, then, it costs \$150 a year to

feed a pair of such horses, and the cost of shoeing would be about \$15 more, while repairs to harness and keeping them cleaned and oiled would make another \$10. Then the ordinary farmer will not make such a pair of horses last more than 10 years, and many would use them up in half that time. Say that they cost \$300, which is not a fancy pair, and yet it does not mean a cheap pair that can do a fair day's work.—Pacific Homestead.

BRONCHITIS.

Brock & McComas Co., Druggists, Tell the People Quickest Means to Cure It.

Asked one day in his store the question, "What is good for bronchitis?" Mr. Brock, of the above firm, answered, "For years old-fashioned cod liver oil has been known to possess the most remarkable curative and healing properties for throat, bronchial and lung troubles of anything known to medicine, but on account of the grease which enveloped its curative principles, it has been impossible for many people to take enough of it into their systems to combat a thoroughly settled disease without clogging the system and upsetting the stomach.

"Now, however," continued Mr. Brock, "we have Vinol, which contains in a highly concentrated form all of the medicinal curative elements of cod liver oil actually taken from fresh cod's livers, without a drop of oil or grease to upset the stomach and retard its work, and physicians agree that it is the greatest cure for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles known to medicine."

Miss Anna Ray writes us that after suffering for five years with bronchitis, and trying all kinds of medicines without relief, Vinol cured her, and we have hundreds of just such letters. We wish every person suffering from chronic colds, coughs, bronchitis, and every aged, weak, or convalescent person who needs a healing, strength-giving and blood-making tonic would try Vinol on our guarantee to return the purchase money if it fails." Brock & McComas Co., druggists.

Forty Miles in Forty Minutes.

Thursday at noon, in the presence of 40 guests and visitors at the Hot Lake sanitarium, Joe Buckley, a saloon man of Baker City, released a pair of white homing pigeons, attached to the feet of both being messages to his partner and bartender in Baker.

The birds arose several hundred feet into the air above the sanitarium, wheeled several times, as if hesitating which way to start, and then flew directly to the southeast, toward Baker City.

At exactly 12:40 one of the pigeons alighted on the saloon at Baker City, a distance of 40 miles in a direct line, although it is 48 miles by rail.—La Grande Observer.

ACKERMAN DISCUSSES FREE TEXT BOOKS

State Superintendent of Instruction Ackerman has in this month's issue of the American School Board Journal a masterly article reviewing the advantages and disadvantages of the free text-book system. The importance of the paper lies in the fact that the system of free text-books may be seriously considered by the next legislature. Professor Ackerman's article follows: The free text-book question has been a mooted one for many years, and many arguments for and against the system have been advanced from time to time. Personally, I have not had the opportunity to inspect its practical workings, hence cannot speak from experience, so what I shall say on the subject has been gleaned from pedagogical literature and from the reports of state superintendents of states having the free text-book system, and from what my own judgment may dictate.

Economy Argued.

"The argument usually given in favor of the system are: First, that it is more economical in that the parents of different families need not necessarily purchase a different text-book for each child passing successively through the same grade, as the same book can be used by several children, thereby materially diminishing the per capita number of books to be purchased, consequently the aggregate expense to the district is diminished. Again, that the state or district will be able to purchase books at wholesale rates, thereby reducing the per capita expense, and that book companies will gladly furnish books at a reduction, owing to the fact that the state or district is a responsible party and that fewer losses will be incurred.

Second, the free text-book system tends greatly to make school work more efficient, as it enables the teacher to have all pupils supplied at once with the needful and necessary books, thus enabling them to begin work immediately. As it is, they are compelled to await the action of the parents, who may neglect or may not be able to supply their children at the first.

Moreover, by having books for distribution at all times many more children will attend school for more days in the year, making a decided gain in school economy. To my mind the "better efficiency" argument for free books is the strongest one that can be urged in its favor, and the one most general in the minds of its friends for its retention wherever adopted.

Uniformity Lessens Burden.

Third, that in states not having state uniformity in the adoption of text-books used in schools the burden rests upon the parents who change from one county to another and from one district to another, as the case may be, and probably are compelled to purchase one or more new books when the book already in the hands of the pupil will answer the purpose so far as the child's educational progress is concerned.

Opposition Arguments.

The principal argument in opposi-

tion to the free text-book system are in the main as follows:

First, the school district has performed its whole responsibility when it has provided each and every child within its jurisdiction school sites, school houses and good teachers and all that pertains to good schools except books, and that it is the duty of the parents to bear the burden of furnishing the text-books; that a great principle is violated when the parent is not so made to feel his responsibility in that he will lose interest and fail to fully appreciate that for which he has made no sacrifice. All are willing to concede, however, that it is the duty of the district to furnish indigent children with books, and most states have made such provisions by legislative enactment.

Second, that the system deprives the child of a sense of ownership, one of the civic virtues that should be cultivated early; that he will not feel the same necessity of caring for the property of the district as he would of his own, and that of his own book he may retain possession and prize the highest of his possessions as a remembrance of his happy school days. How many of us have a book of value in our possession, and how hard it would be for us to part with it? May we not say that the ownership, and hence the possible retention, may so exert a moral influence on the child that is as great and far reaching; that the aesthetic nature of the child is sacrificed at the time when it is the most responsive—namely, when he has just been promoted from one book to another, and every sense is alert in happy anticipation of that event which can never come to him—the possession of a new book—by giving him a book which is more or less defaced instead of one that is a delight to the eye.

Sanitary Conditions.

Third, that the sanitary conditions are not observed by the system of free text-books, as a child is forced to use a book that may have been used by one not at all cleanly or by one afflicted by a contagious disease, and in all probability transmitted by means of the book. It is true that in most schools where the system is in vogue the books are periodically subjected to a roasting process to minimize the danger of contagion, but many parents admit that there is a possibility of a germ or two which may not have been sufficiently roasted to make them harmless. Then, again, where the system is general, many schools would entirely neglect to fumigate the books, and all sanitary precautions be neglected with deadly results.

Favored in Some Cases.

Summing up the arguments for and against free text-books, I am rather disposed to be not in favor of the system in states having state uniformity in the selection of its text-books, but would strongly incline toward its adoption in all cases in which text-books are adopted in any other manner. It is only fair to say, however, that so far as I know no state or district has returned to the old method after adopting the free text-book system, which is a strong argument in its favor.

GOVERNMENT MUST BUY LAND

BOOTH-KELLY COMPANY

HOLDS NEEDED TRACTS.

Reclamation Department Will Pay the Lumber Company \$900,000 for Alternate Sections of the Military Road Land Grant Needed in the Klamath Irrigation Project—Government Appraiser Has Recommended the Purchase.

The enormous sum of \$900,000 will be obtained from the government by the Booth-Kelley Lumber company, successors of the Oregon Central Military Road company, if the recommendations of a government agent are favorably acted on by the interior department.

This great sum will be used to purchase alternate sections of the company's lands in the Klamath Indian reservation, now settled on by Indians, and which the corporation claims, by right of a prior grant from the government.

There will doubtless be a big three-cornered fight about the land before the question of ownership is settled. The state claims about 90,000 acres of it on account of its being swamp land, and therefore originally the property of the state, which the government had no right to grant either to the company or Indians.

The company claims the land by grant of the federal government, in return for the construction of a wagon road across the southern part of the state, and terminating at Eugene. The Indians, about 1900 of them, are now living on the land, in accordance with a treaty made with the government, when the Klamath reservation was set aside for their use.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that the land in dispute belongs to the wagon road company, or its successors, the Booth-Kelley Lumber company. The grounds are that the land became property of the company when it finished its road in 1869, while the treaty giving the reservation to the Indians was proclaimed in 1870, one year later.

The state now proposes to enter the contest for the land, and will most likely bring suit to secure about 90,000 acres, swamp land, which should have never been handed over by the government.

The \$900,000 will be the award the government agent who has appraised the lands of the company on which Indians are settled, will recommend that the government should make the company, in return for the relinquishment of the lands in question. Whether the award will be made depends on the view of the matter that will be taken by congress.

If it does not receive compensation for its lands the company declares it will take steps to oust the Indians. To do so will be a serious matter, as the red men have lived on the land for 35 years, and no amount of reasoning will ever convince them that they do not own it.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Second Notice.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to D. Kemler & Son call at old stand on Court street in the next few days and settle their account at once and save cost.

D. KEMLER & SON.

At Almira, Wash., a revolver was accidentally discharged. The ball struck a whetstone in J. E. Eberle's pocket, squarely over his heart, glanced and wounded his shoulder and arm.

And Still We Lead. We are beating all competition on the following lines of GOOD RELIABLE MERCHANDISE. RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES we are actually selling for less money than the WHOLESALE NET price in Portland. Bring your list, or we will show you one, and sell you nearly every kind at less than wholesale prices. CLOTHING—We are closing out this department and expect to lose money on it. WE WILL SELL YOU A SUIT OR OVERCOAT AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST. HARDWARE AND TINWARE—This department is also being closed out. Prices on everything cut to the bed rock. Watch Our Window for Bargains. The Fair Store. MAIN STREET, PENDLETON.

BYERS' BEST FLOUR. Is made from the choicest wheat that grows. Good bread is assured when Byers' Best Flour is used. Bran, shorts, steam rolled barley always on hand. PENDLETON ROLLER MILLS. W. S. BYERS, Proprietor.

Electric Lights. They are the best. They require no oil. They are the cheapest. They give plenty of light. They require no cleaning. They are always ready for use. Northwestern Gas & Electric Co. CORNER COURT AND GARDEN ST.

The Home of Bargains. That's what my store is. I realize that money saving prices are what bring the business, and will save you money on New and Second-Hand Furniture, on Chinaware, Glassware, Tinware, and Enamel Ware. Come and see the extra special bargains I have in heating and cook stoves and steel ranges. V. STROBEL. 210 EAST COURT STREET.

SO UGLY HIS FACE PAINED HIM but immaculate linen excuses him shortcomings in a man's make-up in good society. Don't let your shortcomings include ignorance of the location of the very best and most perfectly appointed laundry in town where your linen is laundered at all times to the acme of perfection in polish and color. It is ROBINSON'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY. For sale at the East Oregonian office—Large Bundles of newspapers, containing over 100 big papers, can be had for 25c a bundle.

A large assortment of good reliable Clocks just received from the Factory. This Clock \$7.25. Enamel Mantel Clocks \$5.75 to \$10.00 Gold Clocks \$2.50 to \$14.75 Wood Mantel Clocks \$3.00 to \$5.50 Bronze Clocks \$3.50 to \$22.50 Cuckoo Clocks \$4.50 to \$17.00 Nickel Alarm Clocks 75c to \$2.25. CLOCKS MAKE BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL AND LASTING GIFTS. WINSLOW BROS. JEWELERS. POSTOFFICE BLOCK.