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Nature's wisdom divided the
human race into two classes—
men and women. Plato, the
great Greek philosopher, tells
us that man and woman were
originally one, a creature with
four arms and four legs. The
gods living above became jealous
of men and afraid of them.
They cut the four-legged, four-
armed human being in two
pieces, thus creating two halves,
each with two legs and two
arms. They shrewdly guessed
that each half would spend its
time looking for the other half
and leave the gods alone.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AN ISSUE.

The excerpt below from the Journal
of Man of Chicago, is submitted not
at all in any spirit of controversy, or
endorsement, or non-endorsement. It
is, in short, submitted wholly and
solely in the way of information and
dispassionate discussion. Christian
Science is a factor which modern
Christianity and modern philosophies
which have no especial religious sig-
nificance at all, have to allow for
and deal with, whether or no. The
Journal of Man is entirely neutral:

Christian Science in Chicago has
drawn upon all ranks and walks of
life for its followers, and the lawyer
and corporation head rubs shoulders
with the hodcarrier and salesgirl. At
the "testimonial meetings" which are
held in the churches Wednesday
nights it is not uncommon for a bank-
er to be followed in his tale of how
Christian Science saved him by a day
workman whose experience has been
similar.

Beginning with the First church,
which was dedicated in 1837, and
ending with the Fifth church, which
saw its dedication just 10 years later,
the Christian Scientists of Chicago have
put into operation a building policy
which has resulted in the erection of
five churches which in size and ar-
chitectural value compare with any
religious edifices in the city.

In capacity they are built to hold
large congregations: The First church,
at Drexel boulevard and 41st street,
cost \$108,000 to build, and seats 1500;
the Second, at Wrightwood and Pine
Grove avenues, cost \$110,000, as did
the Third, at Washington boulevard
and Leavitt street, and each has the
same capacity as the First. The
Fourth church, at Harvard avenue
and 67th street, cost \$90,000, and
holds 1000; with the Fifth church, lo-
cated at 48th street and Madison
avenue, has the same capacity, but
leads in the cost of building, repre-
senting an expenditure of \$127,000.

In addition to its churches the sect
maintains at 5 Madison street, a cen-
tral reading room, supported by all
churches, where the church publica-
tions and literature are kept and dis-
seminated. Something of the earn-
estness with which the followers of
Mrs. Eddy pursue the study of their
religion may be estimated when it is
known that the attendance at the
reading room averages 2000 a week;
and the annual sale of books and
periodicals is \$22,000. Over 5200
copies of Mrs. Eddy's books were sold
in one year.

The beginning of Christian Science
in Chicago was small, almost micro-
scopic. One or two students of heal-
ing began it. That was in 1833. Like
all new movements the start was slow,
although in 1834 enough results had
been obtained to hold a meeting of a
dozen persons who testified that they
had been healed through Christian
Science, and owed allegiance to the
new religion. But it was two years
later before anything resembling an
organization was founded. Then the
first class of students, 28 in number,
banded together to promulgate their
belief. In the meanwhile the leader
of the church, Mrs. Eddy, had paid
two visits to the city, and each visit
gave some slight impetus to the small
movement. While the First church
really was organized in 1836, it was
11 years before it was large enough
or rich enough to contemplate the
erection of its own building. So really
it took 14 years for Christian Sci-
ence to get its firm foothold in Chi-
cago.

After this, after the dedication of

the First church, the growth has been
startling, all things considered. The
advance made in the second decade
of its history here was 700 per cent
over what the first 10 or 12 years had
to show. Practically one church per
annum has been organized since 1839,
and in the last two years the building
plans have materialized more than
one building a year. These are re-
sults that must be respected.

What is the cause of this church's advance?

Ask the question of any Christian
Scientist—they are all of one grade—
and the answer will be unsatisfactory
to the average citizen, being to the
effect that the power of God, mani-
fested, is the cause. Considered by
the impartial observer who has no axe
to grind, the answer must be: Be-
cause here is something that the peo-
ple who want this sort of thing want
it badly.

"I use my religion every day," said
one member of the church, a member
of the bar. "That's why I am a
Christian Scientist."

But by far a majority of the mem-
bers in answering the question, Why
are you a Christian Scientist? would
say, "Because it healed me."

Of the 4000 members of the church
here it is claimed that 90 per cent
were healed of some bodily affliction
through the new religion. Of this
number a large percentage assert that
they were cured after physicians had
failed to benefit them. Naturally
there could be no firmer adherents
to a cause than those who have—or
think they have—been so greatly en-
franchised through its teachings and
practices. It is easy to smile when a
harembrained fanatic tells of a modern
miracle; but when a hard-headed
business man in the most casual tone
of voice tells you how he was cured
of a fatal intestinal disorder by Chris-
tian Science it is time to sit up and
think.

FOR A PERMANENT COURT.

The American proposition regard-
ing the establishment of a permanent
court of arbitration at The Hague
was adopted by the committee before
which the proposal has been argued.
There were 25 affirmative votes, and
12 delegates were absent.

The vote was taken after an explan-
atory speech by James Brown Scott
of the American delegation and a
stirring appeal from M. Bourgeois
of France, who, after summarizing the
discussion, warmly supported the
American proposal. The French states-
man declared that the United States
deserved the gratitude of the civil-
ized world for having brought for-
ward a proposal to constitute an in-
stitution which might prove to be the
glory of the present century.

Is the character, or intrinsic right
or wrong of a deed, determined by
the motive behind it? The Annapolis
trial for murder has ended in a ver-
dict of "Not guilty," recorded with
reference to a case in which, appar-
ently, the seduction of a young girl
was avenged by her mother and by
her brother. This is the third result
of its kind which has attended an
American murder trial within a
month.

A robust morality in matters of
sexual behavior is supposed to justify
it, and to be vastly to the credit of
national feeling; but the substitution
of revenge for justice has found, in
fact, no apology but that of the phil-
osophic critics who say that, in the
case of lynch law, it confesses a total
want of public confidence in the
probity of American judges and
juries.

SARATOGA'S "SPORTY SET."

It's not the medicinal waters—only
tourists drink them—that makes Sar-
atoga: it's the races. After the lunch-
eon, the great hotels are emptied. All
the world makes a rush for the race-
track—Mrs. Modiste like a princess
royal in her perfect victoria. The so-
ciety women sit at the right hand of
the enormous stand, facing the track
—at the end near the club-house.
Clarence Mackay, always immacu-
lately dainty, with white trousers and
blue coat, watches the start from the
judge's stand.
August Belmont, too, is often up
there. Mrs. Joseph Widener, the lit-
tle beauty from Philadelphia, who
loves to plunge; Mrs. Clarence Mack-
ay, who looks amiably tolerant of it
all; "tailor-made" Mrs. Thomas
Hitchcock, jr., who never placed a bet
in her life, though her husband's
horses, with their tails all tied with
green ribbon, are famous; and gentle,
auburn-haired Mrs. Herman B. Dur-
yea—these are some of the well
known matrons you will meet, says
the August Delineator.

There is a wild cry, "They're off!"
and the great stand creaks and throbs
with the madness of it all. There is
a rush of men like black ants surging
toward the fence close to the track.
The bands play with a crash that sends
notes like brass cannon balls into the
air. After the races, there is the
drive to the polo grounds, or to the
restaurant at the lake—seven miles
from the grand stand.

LABOR DAY 25 YEARS OLD.

In the United States the first Mon-
day in September of each year is La-
bor day. It is a legal holiday in all
the states and territories except Ne-
vada and North Dakota. In Louisiana
it applies to Orleans parish and in

Wyoming upon the governor's procla-
mation. This holiday was inaugurated
in 1882 by the Knights of Labor, who
held a parade in New York.

In 1887 the first law in favor of
Labor day was passed in Colorado,
and other states, including the District
of Columbia, have since fallen into
line. In Europe the celebration of
May 1 as Labor day was begun in
1890 with eight-hour demonstrations.
In the United States May day is cele-
brated by the Socialist Labor party,
which borrows its sentiments and in-
centive from beyond the seas.—Den-
ver News.

SAIL ON JOAQUIN.

If the people of Oregon will take
Joaquin Miller's suggestion seriously,
the poet of the Sierra may find a
place in the United States senate. It
is quite the thing to smile at Mr. Mil-
ler's ambitions, but surely Oregon
could not suffer by such a choice.

A man with a breadth of vision
great enough to write "Columbus,"
who has taught school and fought In-
dians, campaigned with Walker in
Nicaragua, toiled over the White Pass
to the Klondike, whose genuine hon-
ors in the world of letters are equalled
by few living writers, could not be a
small man wherever placed.

Sentimental, yet business-like and
well-to-do in worldly goods, altruistic
yet every inch a fighter, honest as the
sun, yet shrewd as a Yankee peddler,
Mr. Miller would be anything but a
figurehead, even among the great men
of Washington.—Sunset Magazine.

WHY THE SOUTH IS GOING "DRY."

Ray Stannard Baker's articles on
the negro, entitled "Following the
Color Line," now running in the
American Magazine, are really a great
indictment of the saloon. Mr. Baker
investigated the police court at At-
lanta. "Most of the cases traveled
out," he says, "lead back to the sa-
loon." He also reports:

"Five days before the riot of last
September, a committee of the city
council visited some 40 saloons one
afternoon, and by actual count found
2455 negroes (and 152 white men)
drinking at the bars or lounging
around the doorways. In some of
these saloons—conducted by white
men and permitted to exist by the
city authorities—pictures of nude
white women were displayed as an
added attraction."

FATE.

James A. Banta, the oldest engineer
on the Illinois Central railroad, was
struck by an engine and instantly
killed while crossing the tracks yester-
day, says a Chicago dispatch. For
44 years Banta had driven or stoked
engines over the tracks on which he
met his death and had survived four
wrecks without injury.

Banta, who was 62 years of age,
was struck by a train which he had
himself driven for 10 years. He was
soon to retire on a pension.

Among dangers that Banta survived
before he met his ordinary sort of
death were the explosion of his loco-
motive boiler, twice running into an
open switch and once falling through
the cab window while the locomotive
was running full speed.

THINGS NOT TO DO AT TABLE.

Erasmus, the old Dutch philosopher
and theologian, in his curious essay
"On Behavior at Meals," remarks that
it is "very rude to blow one's nose on
the tablecloth" or to "wipe one's fin-
gers or one's neighbor's coat." He
also advises the guest "not to give
dogs your bones to crack under the
table or feed the cat or encourage
animals to jump on the table. This
may offend your host or lead to the
soiling of his carpet." An admonition
that might well be observed in the
present day. "Above all," he says,
"do not lick your plate. It is an act
that ill becomes a cat, let alone a
gentleman."

"When you have 1,000,000 \$1 bills,"
says a Missouri editor, "and pile
them on top on one another and you
want to take off the top one, you will
have to reach 276 feet. If you had
the amount in silver dollars the pile
would be one-half mile high and so
on. We know because we tried it one
night, but the bed broke down and
we woke up."—Ex.

"Every knock is a boost"—that
puts some people up into the air.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your
water and let it stand twenty-four hours;
a sediment or settling
indicates an
unhealthy con-
dition of the kid-
neys; if it stains
your linen it is
evidence of kid-
ney trouble; too
frequent desire
to pass it or pain
in the back is
also convincing proof that the kidneys
and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.
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often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's
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fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism,
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You may have a sample bottle and a
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about it, both sent free
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writing mention this paper and don't
make any mistake, but remember the
name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and
the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Marion Butler, former United
States senator from North Carolina,
has come out for President Roosevelt
for a third term.

Major John C. Hemphill is out for
the seat of United States Senator
Latimer of South Carolina. Major
Hemphill belongs to an old South
Carolina family and is known as a
scholar and an orator of rare attain-
ments.

The Brooklyn Democratic club has
called a conference of democratic
governors to meet at Brighton Beach
the latter part of this month to con-
sider "Encroachments of the federal
government on the powers of the
states."

Ex-Senator Carmack of Tennessee,
does not take kindly to the sugges-
tion of some of his friends that he
should become a candidate for the
democratic nomination for vice pres-
ident. He says he doesn't want the
job.

United States District Judge Landis,
who imposed the fine of \$29,000,000
upon the Standard Oil company, is
now mentioned as a possible candi-
date for the republican nomination
for governor of Illinois.

Carl F. Kuehls, former law partner
of Leslie M. Shaw, is one of the
latest gubernatorial candidates to ap-
pear in the Iowa campaign. While
he is not formally announced his
candidacy his political friends declare
he will be in the race.

Of the seven men whose names are
now most prominently mentioned
with the republican nomination for
the presidency six are identified with
federal official life at the present
time. And the seventh, Leslie M.
Shaw, only recently retired from the
president's official family.

Winston Churchill, the novelist,
who has entered politics and who was
a candidate for governor of New
Hampshire last year, has developed
strong political convictions, and his
friends expect him to figure promi-
nently in national affairs before
many years go by.

It is interesting to note that only
one member of the house of represen-
tatives has reached the presidency at
the time of his incumbency in the
house. That was James A. Garfield
of Ohio, who was one of the best ex-
amples of the "dark horse" candidate
which the history of the country af-
fords.

New Jersey republicans are quite
as much at sea as to the platform for
the coming gubernatorial campaign
as on the selection of their candi-
date. They are particularly afraid
of the excise question. The bishop's
law, with its no-screen clause as a

guard against Sunday opening, may,
they say, cost them the support of
some of the strongest republican
counties.

In view of the Fairbanks candidacy
it is interesting to note that only
three vice presidents have been elec-
ted to the presidency when they held
the lower office and none of these
since 1836, when Martin Van Buren
was the successful standard bearer of
the democratic party. To find the
other examples of successful vice
presidential candidates for the presi-
dency it is necessary to go back to
the foundation of the republic, when
John Adams was elected as the suc-
cessor of George Washington, and
when Adams was in turn succeeded by
Vice President Jefferson. So that
if Vice President Fairbanks succeeds
in winning the presidential nomi-
nation and election it would be almost
without precedent.

SKETCH OF GOLDWIN SMITH.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, the celebrated
historian and publicist, was born Au-
gust 13, 1823. He is an Englishman
by birth, but has lived in Canada for
nearly 40 years. His education was
received at Eton and Oxford. In
1864 he first visited the United States
on a lecturing tour. Prior to that
time he had been noted in England
as a writer and educator. He met
with an enthusiastic reception in
America, and Brown University con-
ferred upon him the honorary degree
of LL. D. On his return home he
published works dealing with the re-
lations between England and Ameri-
can civil war.

In 1868, having resigned his chair
at Oxford, he settled in the United
States as a professor at Cornell Uni-
versity. This post he occupied till
1871, when he removed to Canada,
where he was for a time a member
of the senate of the University of
Toronto. For nearly 40 years he has
lived at "The Grange," near the city
of Toronto. During that period his
life has been devoted to literature,
journalism, philanthropy and all the
higher duties of citizenship. He has
been and is still a prolific writer and
his writings have covered a wide var-
iety of subjects.

We are always in these days endeavor-
ing to separate intellect and man-
ual labor; we want one man to be
always thinking, and another to be
always working, and we call one a
gentleman and the other an operative;
whereas the workman ought
often to be thinking, and both should
be gentlemen in the best sense. As
it is, we make both ungentle, the one
envying the other despising his
brother; and the mass of society is
made up of morbid thinkers and mis-
erable workers.—John Ruskin.

Every boy who plays around rail-
road yards and makes a practice of
jumping on trains imagines he is a
great deal more clever than the one-
legged men of his acquaintance ever
were.—Atholton Globe.

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men. The management will be pleas-
ed at all times to show rooms and
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