

HORSES CAUSE HIGH DEATH RATE

APPLETON'S MAGAZINE
CONDEMNED THE ANIMAL

In the Cities Untold Deaths Are Caused by the Presence of Horses—More Than 200,000 Deaths in New York Alone Are Laid at His Door.

New York, April 16.—Within the cities comprising the metropolitan population of 30,000,000 persons in the United States, there are according to the latest equine census 2,936,881 horses and 172,988 mules; a total of 3,110,789 or one quadrupled for each 10 persons in the districts described.

While the horse has been called the noblest and most intelligent friend of man, this vast number of his species, according to Appleton's magazine, constitutes a menace to human health which should be abolished without delay. "The greatest enemy of municipal civilization," is the charge that is brought against the horse in this indictment, and the and the claim is backed up by a surprising array of figures.

"If any species of wild animals at large in the American metropolis annually caused the death of thousands of people," says the Appleton article, "the beasts would be exterminated no matter how valuable to the towners they might be." The assertion is made, based on scientific research, that the horse in the city is one of the chief causes of disease and should be eliminated.

In New York alone more than \$6,000,000, according to the figures of the health department, is spent annually to offset the presence of the horse. More than 20,000 deaths a year are laid at his door. In New York alone, it being pointed out that a cause of dust and an attraction to flies both great causes of disease, the horse is an unequalled menace to health.

New York city leads all others in its horse population with 120,000, with a total resultant expense of \$18,000,000. Chicago with its 76,629 horses and Boston with 26,941 follow close behind, and at the door of the horses in these cities, science lays thousands of deaths each year. Moreover, it is claimed that American cities would be comparatively free from disease were it not for flies for which the horse is the chief attraction.

"The significant conclusion of scientific men," says the Appleton article, "is that the horse, being the principal source of dust, disease, germs and flies in the cities, is therefore, one of the chief causes of the abnormal death rate in modern municipalities."

In addition to this sanitary arraignment of the horse a heavy economic bill is charged against him. Based on the figures collected, it is estimated that his board bill in New York alone is nearly \$1,500,000 annually. Far more important is the estimate which adds 25 per cent to the cost of vegetables, fruit, meat and other supplies in the city which he hauls.

Altogether the horses in New York city if hitched one in front of the other would form a line more than 190 miles in length, while the horses in all the cities of the country if stretched in one line head to tail, would extend more than 4700 miles, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific and half way back again.

Hotel St. George.

Jos. Charet, Walla Walla; J. B. McGillivray, San Francisco; W. W. Kins, U. S. R. S.; Wm. H. Barry, Portland; Chas. T. Stewart, Chicago; Joe Bailey Echo; N. Brownell, Portland; T. W. Kent, Portland; F. J. Winter, Portland; S. F. Wilson, Athena.

Two thousand persons have been drowned and 700 Chinese junks sunk in high water in the Hu Peh river, China.

C&H BERRY PURE CANE SUGAR

For cooking you want sugar that is, above all things, clean.

C&H BERRY PURE SUGAR

Is refined in the cleanest, most sanitary refinery in the world. A every step of the way our process would de-light the daintiest housewife.

MADE ONLY BY
C. A. H. SUGAR REFINING CO.
Always ask your Grocer for
BERRY SUGAR

SUGAR

The Club Saloon

T. W. MURRELL, Proprietor.
Cor. Court and Cottonwood,
PENDLETON, OREGON.

Phone Main 515.

THORNTON MUSIC CO
813 Main Street.

HIGH GRADE PIANOS AND ORGANS
Columbia, Edison and Victor Talking Machines, Records, Cabinets and Musical Merchandise.

Dog Pets in Hotels.

"The one thing we have more trouble with than anything else," said the manager of one of the large hotels in upper Broadway, "is the fact that women insist on smuggling their pet dogs to their rooms. We have no objections to dogs as dogs. If the animal is not too large or too fierce our guests may take them to their rooms during the day and may even feed them there. But we draw the line at having dogs in the bedrooms at night. Any woman with a pet dog can have the beast cared for by the porter at night, and we have specially constructed kennels for all kinds of dogs, and we give them the best of care. But owners of pets seem to think that no one save themselves understands Fido or Gyp. The women seem to think that if doggie has not the comforting assurance of the owner's nearness then doggie will not sleep well. So women try to smuggle their pets to their rooms under their cloaks or by back ways or even bribe one of the porters to take it to their room, believing that we will not hear anything about it."

"As a matter of fact, the first thing the porter does after getting his tip is to tip me, and a couple of hours later the woman is called upon by a clerk, who tells her dogs cannot stay in the bedrooms all night.—New York Press.

His Neighbor's Cat.

A Cleveland lawyer tells of a man living in a suburb of that city whose sleep had been disturbed nightly by the howling on his own back fence of his neighbor's cat. At last, in despair, he consulted his lawyer.

"There sits the cat every night on our fence," explained the unhappy man, "and he yowls and yowls and yowls. Now, I don't want to have any trouble with this neighbor, but the thing has gone far enough, and I want you to suggest a remedy."

The lawyer looked solemn and said not a word.

"I am well within my rights if I shoot the cat, am I not?" asked the sufferer.

"I would hardly say that," replied the legal light. "The cat does not belong to you, as I understand it."

"No."

"And the fence does?"

"Yes."

"Then," concluded the lawyer, "I think it safe to say that you have a perfect right to tear down the fence."—Lippincott's.

Weeds Worth Millions.

New Zealand flax is one of a number of wild weeds that yield their gatherers great wealth. The flax, the strongest known, grows wild in marshes. When it is cultivated it dwindles and its fibers become brittle and valueless.

Indian hemp grows wild, and out of it hashish, or keef, is made. Keef looks like flakes of chopped straw. It is smoked in a pipe; it is eaten on liver; it is drunk in water; it produces an intense, a delirious happiness, and among orientals it takes the place of beer and whisky.

The most valuable weed of all the wild growths is the seaweed. The nitrate beds of South America, which yield something like \$65,000,000 a year, are nothing but beds of seaweed decomposed.—Columbus Dispatch.

One Kind of Fame.

Authorities who have in charge some of England's ancient treasures try to discourage the habit of carving initials on these relics. A fine of \$15 was recently imposed on a man who had chipped his name in letters six inches high on one of the stones in the "Druid's Circle" near Keswick. Close to the giant stone globe at Swanage a special slab is provided for the harmless reception of the names of all who are addicted to this self advertisement. On popular Alpine summits it is customary for names to be left on cards in emptied wine bottles.—Chicago News.

A Story of Beau Nash.

Beau Nash was not entirely a butterfly, as is proved by the following anecdote: His father was a partner in a glass business at Swansea. This was little known, and the Duchess of Marlborough once twitted him with the obscurity of his birth. "Madam," replied Nash, "I seldom mention my father in company, not because I have any reason to be ashamed of him, but because he has some reason to be ashamed of me."

Gravity.

The most distant planet in our solar system, Neptune, is 2,750,000,000 miles from the sun, and yet the arm of the sun reaches out and controls the remote planet without the least difficulty. In a word, gravity is universal, every atom in the universe exerting its influence upon every other atom.—New York American.

One Was Assumed.

A fool tricked out in motley smiled on his lord and said to him, "Sir, what is the difference between my foolishness and thine?"

"Say on," quoth the lord.

"Well, of mine," quoth the fool, "I make a profession."

The Orphan.

"Please, sir, will you give a penny to a poor orphan?"

"Certainly, my boy! Has your father been dead long?"

"No, sir. He's the orphan. This money's for him."

To Talk About.

"He hasn't any friends to speak of?"

"No? Then what are they for?"—Puck.

An indolent man draws his breath, but does not live.—Cicero.

If you see it in the East Oregonian, it's so.

GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES

SWITZERLAND OWNS
HER TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Prices of Service Very Low and Profits to the Government Are Large—Total Net Profit for the Past Year Was \$863,881—Switzerland Owns and Operates 10,548 Miles.

In stating that the Swiss government owns and operates all the telegraph and telephone lines in the confederation, Consul R. E. Mansfield, of Lucerne, furnishes the following details as to their management:

The telegraph and telephone service extends to nearly every town and village in the country, and every railway station is supplied with both systems. The service is good and the rates low. They are operated in connection with the postal service, every postoffice being provided with telegraphic facilities, and practically all of them public telephones.

Distances in Switzerland being short, the service prompt, and the rates low, the telegraph and telephones are liberally patronized. Long distance connections are made with all the local or urban telephone lines enabling patrons to communicate with all cities and towns in the country. There are also international connections with all the countries bordering on Swiss territory.

A feature of the Swiss telephone service is that in addition to owning and operating all the lines, the government manufactures all the instruments used, makes the insulations, and controls the business absolutely.

Length of Lines, Revenue and Profit.

The total length of telephone lines in Switzerland is 10,548 miles. The annual rental charge for offices, business houses and residences is \$12.45 per year. An additional charge of one cent is made for each call in the town. For interurban or long distance calls the rate is 2 to 14 cents for three minutes, according to distance, 14 cents being the maximum rate for any distance in the country.

The number of telephone subscribers in 1906 was 53,711. During the year there were 32,071,177 local, 7,251,193 interurban, and 299,209 international calls over the government telephones. The revenue from all classes of calls for 1906 was \$829,732; income from rent on 53,711 telephones, \$668,702. Total, \$1,498,434.

The total length of telegraph lines in Switzerland is 66,683 miles. The total number of telegrams transmitted in 1906 was 4,918,679, of which 2,339,956 were international and 1,698,823 local. The total revenue from telegrams for the year was \$1,596,664.

There is a government tax of 30 centimes, equal to a fraction under 6 cents American money, on each telegram sent. In addition to this charge there is a universal rate of one-half cent a word throughout the country, distance not being taken into consideration. A telegram of 10 words costs only 11 cents. The international rate is 30 cents per word to New York, 2 cents to France, Germany, Italy and Austria, 5 cents to Spain, 6 cents to England, and 9 cents to Russia. "In addition to the foregoing there is a government tax of 10 cents on each international telegram or cable."

The total income from telephone and telegraph service for 1906 was \$3,095,098; expense, \$2,231,217; profit to the government, \$863,881. The telegraph and telephone service, like the government railways and parcels post, are economically administered, the object being to render the best service possible at the lowest possible cost to the people.

COLORADO FARMERS MEET.

Five Thousand Members of Union Represented at Pueblo.

Pueblo, Colo., April 16.—Representatives of the 5000 Colorado members of the National Farmers Union assembled in Pueblo today for a state conference. The Colorado branch was organized but a few months ago, but has already been highly successful in its efforts to control the price of agricultural products. A general purchasing agency will be established as a result of today's conference.

The union already owns a coal mine in Colorado. It is the famous Peerless, located at Augular, Colo., and it has been turning out 100 tons a day. This coal is supplied the members at a saving of \$2 per ton, and in addition the mine paid a profit of 100 per cent on the investment.

Preparations are now being made to add improved equipment and increase the output to 400 tons a day.

It also owns a woolen mill at Albuquerque, N. M., in which 6000 members are stockholders, and many of them are wearing clothing made from goods turned out by the mill.

The organization is behind the movement to establish a beet sugar factory at Manzanola, contracts for which have already been signed, and which will handle the beets of the farmers of the Arkansas valley, who decline to accept the reduction declared by the trust concerns.

Were Married in Pendleton.

A suit has been filed in which Jennie McFarland seeks to have the bonds of matrimony existing between herself and William McFarland dissolved on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, says the Baker City Herald. She complains that they were married in Pendleton April 20, 1902, and since that time her life has been made miserable by threats of great bodily injury. J. L. Rand is attorney for the plaintiff.

Oregon lumbermen are preparing to bid on a shipload of fir timbers and piling advertised for by the government for use on the Panama canal.



EASTER Creations

Shown at
the

Vogue Millinery

surpass anything
ever displayed
in the city be-
fore in style and
individuality.

Be sure and visit
our store before
purchasing
elsewhere.

822 Main St.

WOODEN PAVING FOR LEWISTON

WOOD BLOCKS ADOPTED
AFTER LONG STRUGGLE

Cost Will Be \$9.25 Per Running Foot for 48-Foot Street Blocks 4x18 Inches Will Cost \$13 Per 1000 at the Mill—Total Cost of Treating and Laying Blocks Will Be \$20 Per 1000.

The Lewiston Tribune says of the adoption of the wood block paving by the council of that city:

The city council last night adopted wood block as the class of pavement for Lewiston and directed City Engineer Gulland to prepare specifications for the work and make his report at the next meeting of the council.

The council has been investigating for a year the paving subject as to the best class of material to be used in Lewiston, its cost and incidental subjects. Surveys for the work have been made and preliminary estimates secured through the engineering department as to many classes of materials. The council then solicited the cooperation of the Commercial club toward the end that an expression of the property owners in the paving district and also the views of the taxpayers might be secured.

The club held a mass meeting to discuss the subject, a committee on investigation was appointed, and this committee a few days ago reported in favor of the wood block with brick in second place. The club endorsed the report of the committee and a few minutes later this report was submitted to the council when the report was approved there and instructions given to the city engineer.

The cost of the wood block pavement will reach \$9.25 per running foot for a 48 foot street this cost to include curbing and a storm sewer. Estimates received show the cost of Craig Mountain tamarack blocks will reach \$13 a thousand at the mills.

Further inquiry made of City Engineer Gulland showed that he had already, in connection with his investigations of the paving question, taken up correspondence with the concerns that handle the carbolineum treatment for the wood block and that the price they charge for treating and installing 1000 blocks is \$20. The blocks favored as making the best pavement has a dimension of 4 by 4 by 8 inches.

After this data had been given, the motion by Commissioner Salesberg prevailed by a unanimous vote, thus launching the long discussed paving subject on its last step prior to the awarding of the contract.

"THE SHOW THAT'S HERE TO STAY"

THE DIME

The Ladies' and Children's

THEATER

MOVING PICTURES

That Are Funny and Fascinating

NEW ILLUSTRATED SONGS

Program changes Sunday, Tuesday and Friday
Shows 2 to 5 p. m., and 6:30 to 10 p. m.

Admission 10c Children under 10 yrs. 5c.

MAIN STREET, NEXT TO RADER'S.

OREGON'S OPPORTUNITY

Colonist Rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to all parts of Oregon and the Northwest will be again put into effect by

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY and the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Lines in Oregon.)

March 1, 1908

and will continue daily throughout March and April. From the principal cities of the Middle West the rates will be as follows

FROM	TO	FROM	TO
KANSAS CITY	\$30.00	COUNCIL BLUFFS	\$30.00
ST. LOUIS	\$35.00	OMAHA	\$30.00
CHICAGO	\$38.00	ST. PAUL	\$30.00

Corresponding rates from all other Eastern points. Stopovers at pleasure at all points in Oregon.

The Colonist Rate is the greatest of all homebuilders. Oregon has unlimited resources and needs more people who desire homes and larger opportunities.

Oregon people can accomplish splendid results by heralding this opportunity to all the world. Send Oregon literature giving good, reliable information about the state, far and wide. Call on the on the above railroads for it if necessary.

FARES CAN BE PREPAID.

Here at home if desired. Any agent is authorized to accept the required deposit and telegraph ticket to any point. Call on F. J. Quinlan, local agent, or address

WM. M'CURRAY,
General Passenger Agent, Portland.