

WILL BUILD TO CONDON.

Railroad From Arlington Forty-six Miles Into Interior.

Wyle C. Morris, president of the Eastern Oregon Railroad Company, is in the city for a few days on business connected with the construction of his road. At the Portland yesterday he talked entertainingly of the company's plans: "I have been working on the project of a railroad from Arlington through Gilliam county to Condon for the past year and a half, most of which time in New York, where I finally secured the capital which guarantees the building of the road. Our survey provides for a line 46 miles long, which will cost \$14,000 a mile to build and equip. For a short distance out of Arlington we have to overcome a grade of 2 per cent, but the greater portion of the line calls for a grade of only one-half of 1 per cent. We have a franchise from the city of Arlington, where our shops will be located and in spite of the opposition of the O. R. & N., which is backing the proposed Ainsworth line, will commence grading before the first of December. The farmers in the territory to be traversed are with us, as is evidenced by the fact that in the fight for right of way through the Rock creek canyon we have already secured two-thirds of it, whereas the Ainsworth people have only been able to buy two single pieces of land. The people up there are with us because they know we will build the road, and they feel that the Ainsworth project would never get farther than a survey and right of way should the O. R. & N. succeed in getting the latter. The farmers and business men want a road and are convinced of our sincerity. They will take one-third of our bonds and are aiding us in every way. The territory last year shipped 1,600,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 hogs, 48,000 sheep and 30,000 cattle, and this, with the ingoing traffic, which consists largely of wood and lumber, will make the road profitable. We will have it completed by the middle of next summer and expect to operate one mixed and one freight train each way every day.

"We have one grading camp on the ground ready to begin work and are bound by an agreement with the people in the territory to commence construction on or before December 1. We have the fight with the O. R. & N. won, and they will soon abandon all efforts to build the so-called Ainsworth line or I am much mistaken."

Mr. Morris is formerly of Spokane and has had considerable business in railroad building on the coast.—Oregonian.

Tom Horn Hanged.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 20.—Tom Horn died at 11:08 a. m., game to the last and smiling. His neck was broken by the fall of the trap. The execution passed off without a hitch or attempt on the part of Horn's friends to save him. Horn denied he had ever confessed the murder of Willie Nickell, but told his spiritual advisers he had been guilty of crimes, but not willfully so.

Tom Horn was hanged for the murder of Willie Nickell, the 14-year-old son of a cattleman. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over stock.

Tom Horn was born in Scotland County, Missouri, November 21, 1860. He was a celebrated army scout, Indian fighter and cattle detective. He was the scout in charge of the party that captured Geronimo, and was chief of scouts under General Miles in his Porto Rico campaign. In 1892 Horn participated in the raid against the cattle rustlers of Johnson county, Wyoming.

Horn was a self-educated man. He spoke German, Spanish, Apache and a number of Indian languages fluently. Last summer he wrote a 160,000-word history of his career. This book he left to his stanch friend, John C. Coble, of Bosler, Wyo. Horn was suspected of having committed several murders besides the one for which he was hanged.

The number of lunatics under control in Ireland is 22,000, an increase of 1,000 in two years.

Moody Acquitted.

Portland, Nov. 19.—Acting upon the charge of Judge Bellinger, of the United States district court, yesterday evening, the jury in the case against Malcolm A. Moody returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the jury box.

The prosecution utterly failed to sustain a single point in the case and the instructions of Judge Bellinger were that nothing but a verdict of acquittal could be returned, under the evidence presented. Two of the leading points in the prosecution were thrown out yesterday afternoon, and it became plainly evident toward night, that the jury would be instructed to find for the defendant, owing to the weak showing of the prosecution.

Eastern Oregon Teachers' Meeting.

Salem, Or., Nov. 19.—The eastern division of the Oregon State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session at Baker City next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The principal speaker will be Professor A. E. Winslip, of Boston, an educational worker of national reputation. Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman will leave for Baker City Saturday night and will be present at all the meetings of the state association. From reports that have been received here, it is evident that this meeting will be largely attended by Eastern Oregon teachers.

Oregon Loses Swamp Lands.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The state of Oregon lost its contest over swamp lands on the Klamath Indian reservation that has been allotted to Indians, the acting commissioner of the land office, in a decision rendered today, having held that the title of the Indians is prior and superior to that of the state.

The effect of the commissioner's decision is to invalidate the state's title to about 55,000 acres of swamp lands within the reservation that have heretofore been allotted.

There are 4702 lawyers in Chicago. The increase in their number during the last twelve months was 320.

Professional criminals are usually destitute of wisdom teeth. So says an Italian scientist.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Heppner Quotations on Staples Bought and Sold Here.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.
COFFEE—Mocha and Java, best 40c per pound; next grade, 35c per pound; package coffee, Lion and Arbuckle, 12½c per pound.
RICE—Best head rice 10c per pound; next grade 8c cents per pound.
SUGAR—Cane granulated, best \$6 30 per sack; do 13 pounds \$1.
SALT—Coarse \$1 10 per 100; 85c 50 pounds
FLOUR—\$4 per barrel, \$1 per sack.
BACON—16¢@18¢ per pound.
HAMS—17¢@18¢ per pound.
COAL OIL—\$1 50¢@1 65 for 5 gallons; \$3 25 per case.
VEGETABLES.
POTATOES—1c per pound.
California sweet potatoes 4c per pound.
CABBAGE—2½c per pound.
ONIONS—2c per pound.
FRUITS.
BANANAS—40c per dozen.
APPLES—2c per pound.
LEMONS—40c per dozen.
ORANGES—40c@50c per dozen.
CRANBERRIES—25c per quart.
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.
Prices paid by dealer to the producer.
CHICKENS—\$3 50 per dozen.
BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 65c per roll; ranch, 50c per roll.
BEEF CATTLE, ETC.
COWS—\$2 50 per hundred.
STEERS—\$3 per hundred.
HOGS—Live, 5c; dressed, 8c per pound.
VEAL—Dressed, 6c per pound.
SHEEP—\$1 50¢@2 50.
HAY AND FEED.
CHOPPED BARLEY—\$27 50 per ton

KING EDWARD'S HEIGHT.

From This Extract It May Be Drawn That His Majesty Is About Five-Foot-Six.

Why people should make bets on matter about which they have no information, and then ask me to decide them without ascertaining whether I know any more than they do, is one of the mysteries of editorial life, says a writer in London Truth. Here is the latest example of this singular practice:

"Sir: I should esteem it a favor if you will kindly answer in your Truth columns or privately, what the height of King Edward VII. is, as two papers have already been written to, and they decidedly disagree, one stating five feet five and one-half inches, and the other five feet four inches, and I shall, therefore, take your measurement as authentic, etc."

One might have supposed that his previous experience would have shaken this gentleman's confidence in editorial infallibility. Why did he not write to the king's tailor? I have never had occasion to take his majesty's measure. But if my guess is to decide the knotty point, I guess five feet seven inches. No doubt plenty of people will be ready to correct this off hand; but I do not believe I can be more than half an inch out either way. Certainly both the figures given above are under the mark.

HISTORY ON MAN'S SKIN.

A Piece of Artistic Tattooing Revealed by an Arrest of the Paris Police.

A remarkable life story is reported from Lyons. In consequence of a complaint lodged by a local butcher, a young man, of weak and miserable appearance, was arrested for theft. He protested that he was innocent of the charge, and that he had never before been in the hands of the police, says a Paris report to the Chicago Inter Ocean. "To prove the truth of my statement," he continued, baring his breast, "look at this, and see whether it would not be easy to establish my identity."

The young fellow having stripped to the waist, it was found that his body was entirely tattooed with historical scenes, which included the murder of Duc de Guise and the death of President Carnot.

The man's life story was as remarkable as the rest. Son of the wife of a superior officer in the French army, and born out of wedlock at Marseilles, he was placed by his mother with a woman in that town, who received 60 francs a month for some years for his keep. Afterward he served on several coasting vessels as cook's boy, where he met a former student of the Beaux-Arts school, who was also in difficulties, and who tattooed his body in a most artistic manner.

THEY TOOK NO SOUP.

In the Early Days of the Republic It Was Food for Invalids Only.

Serving dinner in courses is comparatively a modern fashion, first introduced in diplomatic circles in Washington, D. C., and imitated from France. Up to the date of President Polk's administration the course dinner among Americans had made no further progress than that of serving fish and soup separately. Soup was considered such a foreign frippery that a note written by Gen. Winfield Scott, in which he explained that he was "just sitting down to a hasty plate of soup," covered him with such ridicule as to materially contribute to his defeat as a candidate for the presidency, says Lippincott's. Soup in the early days of the republic was considered as food for invalids or poor people only; later, when the social splendors of the court of Empress Eugenie attracted rich Americans in flocks to Paris, French table manners and custom pushed the old English dinner fashions to the wall. It is doubtful, however, if soup ever found a place on the dinner table of the wealthy Maryland or Virginia planter, unless green turtle, which was really a stew, might be so called.

LUNACY ON THE INCREASE.

A Swedish Professor Says That Educated Women Are the Chief Victims.

Hermann Lundborg, of the great Swedish lunatic asylum at Upsala, says that lunacy is increasing among Swedish women and more especially among the educated classes. In the lower classes insanity is brought on chiefly by the cares of life or intemperance, but in the educated women the main cause, he contends, is their education.

Dr. Lundborg emphatically asserts that the forced training to which this class of women submit themselves is most hurtful.

"It is monstrous," he says, "to subject women to this competition, and if the competition does not cease effects upon future generations will be disastrous."



The Two Archers.

Love and Death are both depicted as archers. When Love sets his arrow in a woman's heart and she turns and follows, seeking healing of her hurt, could there be aught sadder than that she should be led by very Love into the ambush where Death, arrow on string, waits to plant his deadly shaft in her breast? Yet so it is. Time and again Love proves to be Death's decoy. And often when the grim archer fails to inflict mortal hurt, he leaves the suffering woman to creep through life like a broken-winged bird.

Why does love lead to suffering? Many a woman has asked that question piteously and passionately. She has forsaken father and mother to cleave unto her husband in the belief that so she was achieving woman's highest happiness. But instead of happiness she has found misery, struggled with it until struggle seemed useless, and at last has come to accept her misery as the "cross" laid upon women who love and marry.

There is no real reason why almost every wife and mother should not enjoy sound health. The causes of her misery lie in diseases which affect the delicate, womanly organism. Disagreeable drains are carrying away the vital force. Inflammation has lighted its fire for slow torment. Ulceration is eating into the tender tissues. Female weakness is making life a daily martyrdom. Is it any wonder that the nerves are racked, that appetite fails, and night, which should bring rest, brings only restless and troubled dreams?

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which undermine the general health. It dries the drains, puts out the fire of inflammation, heals the ulcerated tissues and cures female weakness. In a word, it makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" is a true temperance medicine. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, or other narcotic.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of charge. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. In a little more than thirty years Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured over half a million women. Write, without fear or fee, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAD GIVEN UP HOPE.

"It is with feelings of sincere gratitude that I again write to you," says Mrs. Harry A. Brown, of Orono, Penobscot County, Maine. "I wrote to you concerning my health last Spring (I think it was in June), and you advised me to take your Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, which I did according to directions, and continued taking them for five months. I took nine bottles of Favorite Prescription, six of Golden Medical Discovery, and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. My disease was displacement and ulceration of the uterus, and I was in a terrible condition with pain and weakness, and had given up all hopes of ever being well again. Had doctored with four different doctors within four months, and instead of getting better was growing weaker all the time. I decided to try your medicines, as I had heard of the many cures resulting from their use. I bought five bottles and felt so much better after using them that I kept on until I am as well as ever in my life, and to Dr. Pierce all the praise is due.

"Before I began taking your medicine I only weighed 120 pounds. I now weigh 150 pounds. I gained forty pounds in six months. I shall doctor no more with doctors, as it is only a waste of money. No matter what my trouble is, I shall write to Dr. Pierce every time. I am now in perfect health, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound book, or for cloth binding send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A COMEDY JAIL.

Town Guardhouse in Pennsylvania That Is Merely a Convenience for Prisoners.

Elizabethtown, the county seat of Essex, in the Adirondacks, possesses a comedy jail, according to the Philadelphia Ledger. It is small, having windows secured by wooden bars and a jailyard inclosed by a solid fence of three-quarter-inch boards, which a healthy male could push over with his shoulder. But the prisoners rarely, if ever, attempt to escape. Some good stories are told by Judge Kellogg, Judge Hand and other residents. It is a custom to allow the prisoners out on parole, so that they may cut the grass on neighboring lawns, do garden work, or repair roads for the village or county. Recently one prisoner, who should have returned at eight o'clock, did not apply for admission until nearly an hour later. The warden angrily demanded to know the reason, and added: "Don't let this occur again, or I will not allow you to come in. I lock the door at eight o'clock, and won't open it in the future for you." Another accused of and awaiting trial for manslaughter, overstayed his parole and pleaded as an excuse that as it was Saturday he thought he would go and spend Sunday with his wife, returning to the jail on Monday morning.

MIGRATION OF THE SNIPE.

Tons of Lead Ore Fired at the Artful Dodger as He Wings His Way Southward.

The snipe, properly Wilson's snipe, Gallinago Delicata, but commonly known as English snipe and wrongfully called half a dozen other names, is a widely distributed species. It visits every state at some season; its northward migration extends within the arctic circle, while it is known to go southward to northern South America and the West Indies. Comparatively few of the birds which move northward from February until May breed south of the international line. It is quite true there are breeding grounds at various points of the northern states, but the great breeding range extends from latitude 42 degrees north to some undetermined point much nearer the pole than most sportsmen will venture.

Some time in September the first south-bound birds pass below the Canadian grounds, and soon most of the suitable marshy bits of east and west have their share of long-billed prizes. Then begins an astonishing attack which extends from ocean to ocean and generally sweeps southward from Canada to California. Probably tons of lead, half of which is wasted, are fired at the artful dodger.

Big Postal Business.

The United States post office department in 1902 issued domestic money orders amounting to over \$313,000,000 and foreign amounting to nearly \$23,000,000. The money sent abroad was almost entirely remittances to relatives by immigrants.

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