

ACROSS IDAHO DESERT BY AUTOMOBILE MORE MONEY THAN THEY CAN USE

The following interesting letter, written by Percy F. Megargel, the autoist who is now crossing the American continent by automobile from Portland to New York city, has just crossed the desert and lava fields of central Idaho, and writes the Boise Capital News from Arco, Idaho, as follows:

"With the skins of two coyotes, killed on the lava desert, tacked on the sides of the car, the Reo Mountaineer, of New York, pulled into Arco late last night, having successfully withstood the hardships of the 55-mile desert run, without taking on water or getting stuck in the sand-hills.

"The lava plains of Idaho, just covered by the Reo Mountaineer, extend from the Mormon settlement of Moreland, in Bingham county, to the village of Arco, in Blaine county, and are inhabited only by wild beasts, mountain lions, coyotes, wolves, bear, antelope, deer, wild cattle and wild Mustangs.

"Three landmarks in the center of the barren plains are visible for 100 miles. These are three huge piles of earth and lava known as Big Butte, Middle Butte and Little Butte. The trail to Arco runs between Big Butte and Middle Butte, and a trail between Middle Butte and Little Butte takes one up to the Lost river region, a section of country that abounds in mystery, chief among which is the total disappearance of a large river, which, after running several hundred miles to the southwestward to form the marvelous Thousand Springs that gush out on the Snake river canyon near Hagerman.

The Jackrabbit Pest.

"At Moreland, where the American Motor league tourists put up Monday night, the entire country is suffering from the Jackrabbit plague—a plague that any one of the plagues of Egypt would have been small beside, according to the stories of the Mormons settled there. No sooner is anything planted than the Jackrabbits eat it up. Fences are sunk into the ground to a depth of three feet, but the rabbits burrow under them. Dogs are kept in small herds to hunt them down, and the country for miles around is strewn with pieces of rabbit fur, but for every one that is killed a dozen spring up to take its place. Regu-

larly organized rabbit drives are held weekly, and thousands, yes, tens of thousands—are killed in these drives, but still they increase.

A Rabbit Drive.

"When the Reo Mountaineer came into sight there were rabbits in front of us, rabbits to the right of us, rabbits scampering in every direction at the approach of the puffing car. Even the dreaded coyote is allowed to roam free over this section, as he lives on rabbit as much as he does on sheep and, as one farmer expressed it, 'every little helps.'

"For a rabbit drive, a long wire fence is built in the shape of a letter V and the horsemen and dogs spread out over a large expanse of territory; then, with loud cries and yelps, a mad rush is made toward the big V. The rabbits, frightened at the noise behind, dash on toward the corral, where men with clubs kill them by the thousands. The dead rabbits are fed to the hogs and chickens and also used as fertilizer. A dance in the town hall usually follows the drive, all under the auspices of the settlement, of course.

Lost in a Snowstorm.

"Sunday we lost ourselves. It was not entirely our fault, for we were misdirected, and, not coming to a ranch for some 15 miles, naturally got on going wrong. When we finally came to an Indian encampment we had difficulty in making ourselves understood, for neither Fasset nor myself are very much in Bannock Indian talk. Finally we were informed that we could reach Blackfoot by striking across country, and we attempted it, first running north to avoid a rocky mountain peak. We kept turning, first one way and then another, fording stream after stream and eventually running into an Idaho snowstorm that stung our faces like needles. By this time we realized that we were lost—hopelessly lost—and there was neither ranch nor man within 15 or 20 miles of us. One thing remained, however, and that was to follow our own trail back to Pocatello. This was finally accomplished. We arrived there, guided by our searchlight, a little before midnight, having put in the hardest kind of a day and having accomplished nothing."

MOVING THE FAIR.

Visitors Continue to See the Sights at the Exposition.

A cavalcade of drays and vans moves continually through the boulevards and ways of the exposition grounds, bearing away the exhibits that helped to make the Lewis and Clark centennial the most successful world's fair ever held, says the Oregon Daily Journal.

Only the oriental and foreign exhibits buildings are open to the public. They will be closed in a day or so. They are open in order that concessionaries may dispose of their wares.

Though comparatively there are few visitors to the grounds, yesterday's receipts at the gate were a surprise to the management. There is an admission price of 25 cents, and yesterday more than \$500 was taken in at the gates. The same price of admission will prevail until the grounds are abandoned.

The postoffice substation on the grounds was discontinued yesterday. However, carriers continue their rounds of the exposition grounds and will deliver mails as long as the buildings are occupied.

It is stated by the management that a complete and detailed financial statement will not be given to the public at the present time. There are many details that must be completed.

However, a statement issued by Auditor J. R. Mackenzie today showed that the receipts for the closing day were \$15,708.39. The sum of \$1372.80 was received Sunday. The statement also showed that the Lewis and Clark exposition had \$175,516.32 to its credit yesterday.

Septic Tanks Proposed.

A new sewer system is about to be built here, and the Republic is of the opinion that septic tanks should be provided at its outlet for disinfecting and rendering harmless the matter which it discharges into the river. There is no legal requirement that such an expense be incurred, perhaps, but this town owes it to the people below, some of whom use the river water for domestic purposes, to protect them against the danger caused by turning large quantities of foul matter into the stream.

It used to be held that a rapidly running stream like the Yakima would purify itself in a few miles; but this is not now generally agreed to. Under the circumstances here, where the water is taken out and spread over the land by ditches every few miles, there probably is no doubt that such diseases as typhoid fever, if they occurred here, would soon be carried down by sewer discharges to all the country below if a system of disinfecting these discharges were not provided.—North Yakima Republic.

Sheepmen's Grief Increasing.

The examination of Ad Gilmore and A. L. Dix, sheepmen, before United States Commissioner Howlett on Monday, is another of the forest reserve cases which will help to force an interpretation of the law by the federal court. The complainant read, "having sheep on the Mt. Rainier forest reserve without a permit."

It was shown at the hearing that these sheep were on the reserve for a short time only and traversed a few miles on the southeast corner. It showed also by the admission of the men with the sheep that they were actually on the reserve, as charged, and so the case goes to Judge Whitson with the others in November. The sooner these questions in connection with the forest reserve are settled the better for all concerned. With the fenced sections, the Indian reservation

and the natural obstacles, it seems almost impossible to move about the summer ranges in the mountains without overstepping the boundary.—North Yakima Republic.

WHEAT WILL BE A LOSS.

Snow Falls on Unthreshed Grain in Palouse Country.

The first snow of the season fell throughout the Palouse country yesterday. Snow fell in the eastern half of Whitman county, Wash., and extended into the Coeur d'Alene mountains in Idaho, says a Colfax dispatch. The snow is said to have been unusually heavy in the mountains, but in the grain belt it did not reach a greater depth than four inches, although enough snow fell to make twice that depth had it not melted as rapidly as it fell. Some damage was done to fruit and shade trees by the heavy fall of wet snow coming while the foliage was still on the trees, and the combined weight broke many of them down.

This snow, coming after so much rain, effectually kills all hope of saving a vast amount of unthreshed grain, and the total loss in Whitman and adjoining counties is placed as high as 1,400,000 bushels. Much of this grain is standing in the shock and cannot be saved, even if good weather should follow, which is not likely. The grain has sprouted and is badly molded, swollen and bisected. It will be fit only for feed for livestock and much of it will not be even good feed.

TESTING TEN-HOUR LAW.

Labor Commissioner Hoff Bringing a Test Case at Portland.

The 10-hour law for women is being tested in a prosecution commenced last month in Portland by State Labor Commissioner Hoff, says the Salem Journal. E. Muller, proprietor of the Grand laundry in that city, was arrested on complaint of the labor commissioner, charged with violation of the law. Backed by other laundry interests in the metropolis, he declares that he will carry the case to the supreme court if necessary.

Day before yesterday the case was argued before Judge Sears of Portland, on a demurrer to the complaint. The court reserved its decision, which Commissioner Hoff expects will be handed down at any time. The law has never before been tested as to its constitutionality. It provides a maximum working day for women of 10 hours, with a fine of from \$10 to \$25 for each violation.

Big Idaho Snows.

A heavy snowstorm visited Grangeville this morning. The storm began about 9 o'clock this morning and lasted several hours. The snow lay on the ground about one inch deep until late in the afternoon, when a sleeting rain fell, melting all that remained. This evening about 8 o'clock, the weather suddenly turned cold and the heavy rain that has been falling all afternoon turned to a heavy snow and in less than a half hour two inches fell. It is still snowing at a late hour tonight.

Reports received from the mountain districts are to the effect that the snow in the Hump now lies two feet deep; at Adams camp five inches and at Moore's camp one foot. A dispatch received from White Bird station on the Florence road, today states that snow fell there to the depth of five feet, an unusual occurrence. The heavy rains are of great benefit to the country, both in the farming and mining districts.—Grangeville Free Press.

You can work for board or tuition and attend Pendleton Business College, the school that is so popular.

Here is the latest word on that most engrossing of all great political-economic subjects—concentration of the world's wealth, says the New York Sunday World.

One hundred men and women, pooling their riches, could buy the whole of New York City at its present assessed valuation.

Beginning with John D. Rockefeller, with his billion dollars made out of oil, and ending with Henry Payne, with his ten millions made out of financial operations, the total wealth of these one hundred individuals amounts to \$4,740,000,000.

The assessed valuation of New York City's real estate, exclusive of that represented by public parks and other public institutions is, in round numbers, \$6,000,000,000. Addition of the value of the public property of the city would make the total not more than the combined wealth of the 100 persons named in the list printed on this page, together with the most reliable estimate of the wealth of each and mention of the means whereby it was gained.

In preparing for publication a similar list the Paris Figaro newspaper, some weeks ago painstakingly interviewed financial authorities in most of the leading cities of America and Europe. Its list—lately published with comments on the economical conditions involved in such a concentration of the world's wealth—was fairly accurate in the main, but was under the mark in some notable instances. John D. Rockefeller, for example, it placed fifth from the top, quoting him at "over" \$250,000,000.

It will be seen that the four greatest producers of private fortunes in the world are oil, diamonds, gold mines, and inheritance, in the order named, as represented respectively by John D. Rockefeller, Alfred Beit and J. B. Robinson, of South Africa, and the Czar of Russia. Three of these individuals dug out of the earth virtually \$1,000,000,000, \$500,000,000 and \$400,000,000. The fourth, the czar, inherited \$307,000,000. The next largest inherited fortune is that of William Waldorf Astor—\$200,000,000.

It is interesting to note that with the exception of the czar of Russia, the Austrian emperor, with \$685,000,000, and the Shah of Persia, who inherited \$100,000,000, the crowned heads of the world today cut rather a poor figure in this company of the world's richest 100 individuals.

The German Kaiser's \$4,000,000 leaves him away beyond its outskirts. On that basis he cannot enjoy a bowing acquaintance with his charming young subject, Miss Bertha Krupp, with her \$40,000,000, inherited from the great gunmaker.

King Edward, with his paltry private fortune of \$1,500,000, is bankruptly out in the cold. It would bankrupt him to purchase a two-thirds interest in the Fifth Avenue, New York, residence which cost Andrew Carnegie \$2,270,000.

THE FAIR MADE MONEY.

Nearly All Stock Subscriptions Are Fully Paid Up.

The Lewis and Clark has a smaller list of delinquent subscriptions for stock in the corporation than any fair that has ever been held on a stock basis. Secretary Henry E. Reed declares that at the present time the delinquencies do not exceed 3-1-2 per cent of the amount subscribed and estimates that the percentage will be reduced to 2-1-4 per cent before the corporation is finally dissolved, says the Oregon Daily Journal.

The nearest approach to the record of the Lewis and Clark exposition was that of Chicago. Delinquencies to stock subscriptions to the great world's fair of the Windy City amounted to 7 per cent. At Omaha, it is said, the number who failed to pay their subscriptions was so large that the percentage of delinquencies was 18.

The Lewis and Clark fair corporation was capitalized at \$500,000. The sum of \$417,512 was subscribed, principally by citizens of Portland and railroad companies that were interested in the proposition. Of that amount the books of the company showed yesterday that \$402,000 had been paid up and certificates issued. The difference leaves a delinquency of between 3-1-4 and 3-1-2 per cent.

Financial statements of other expositions show that the record of the Portland fair is the best that has ever been made. A complete statement of the amount of surplus will not be made until the business of the corporation is completed.

It is estimated that a 20 per cent reimbursement will be paid on the stock. The estimate is made upon the calculation that the surplus will amount to \$120,000. It probably will be more than that.

The surplus is to be divided among 2475 stockholders who have fully paid up. It rests solely with them what disposition will be made of the money. Suggestions from others, it is said, will not be considered when the distribution is made.

A meeting of the superior jury of awards is in progress this afternoon for the purpose of taking action with reference to a number of appeals. When the appeal cases have been decided by the court a comparative award list will be started.

Three hundred men are employed at the government building preparing the various exhibits for shipment. The life-saving apparatus is practically ready to go and the members of the crew have departed for various posts of duty. The lifesaving station was one of the features of the fair and the crew left many friends and admirers in Portland.

Concessionaries of the Foreign Exhibits building have arranged to keep the building open for two weeks. The doors will be open at 10 o'clock.

Goes to a Law Suit.

County Attorney James E. Gyde and Stanley Fairweather, county auditor of Shoshone county, yesterday appeared before the board of commis-

sioners with a tender of the sum of \$10,000, Nez Perce county's share of the money in the Shoshone county treasury, growing out of the annexation of the southern part of Shoshone county to Nez Perce, and the appointment of the debt of Shoshone county.

As a condition of the tender the Shoshone county officers demanded that \$60,000 be paid to Shoshone county in county warrants, the amount of which the acceptants, appointed under the provisions of the act annexing the southern part of Shoshone to Nez Perce county. The commissioners, under the advice of counsel, refused to accept the tender of the sum by the officers of Shoshone county, or to order the auditor of Nez Perce county to draw warrants for the sum of \$60,000 to pay to Shoshone.

The county attorney of Nez Perce county was called in, and an order was drawn up and entered upon the minutes in which the tender was refused, and no action was taken toward paying the \$60,000 demanded.

This attitude of the commissioners is for the purpose of testing the question as to whether or not Nez Perce county is to be compelled to pay this large amount.—Lewiston Tribune.

PRODUCTION OF GAS.

Statistics Regarding One of the Greatest Products of Nature.

An interesting report on the production of natural gas in this country during 1904 will soon be published by the United States geological survey. This paper, of which E. H. Oilphant is the author, contains much valuable information about the composition, production, consumption and uses of this ideal household fuel.

The United States is especially blessed in its possession, as it produced 98 per cent of the entire known world's production of natural gas in 1904. This production amounted approximately to 256,645,000 cubic feet, or 6,159,480 tons of 2000 pounds. The value of this production was \$38,496,750, which was an increase of \$2,688,900 over the value of the 1903 production.

There was much active work in 1904 in the new fields of central Ohio and southeastern Kansas. In Kansas a number of remarkably large wells were developed. A large amount was expended in drilling wells, extending many pipe lines, and piping cities and villages in these states. In West Virginia a considerable number of new wells of large capacity were drilled and connected to the main lines.

Four states, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio, produced 92.3 per cent of the entire value of natural gas produced in the United States in 1904. The output of Pennsylvania alone represented 47 per cent of the entire value. This is interesting when it is remembered that Pennsylvania is the oldest state producing natural gas in large quantity.

Mr. Oilphant's report is published as an extract from the survey's annual volume "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1904." It may be obtained on application to the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C.

King Leopold of Belgium, in this case, does not properly come in the category of crowned heads, because much of his private fortune of \$100,000,000 was made in the shrewdest of financial and commercial operations.

Little Queen Wilhelmina's \$25,000,000 makes her no more than a "poor relation" of William Rockefeller, tenth on the list with \$100,000,000. The Sultan of Turkey inherited \$65,000,000—but it is only by the grace of England that he is not among the Paris "kings in exile" and a beggar.

The two richest women in the world are Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, and Miss Bertha Krupp. But while the latter inherited her vast fortune, Hetty Green accumulated her \$48,000,000 through her own efforts as a financier. The world does not furnish an example approaching hers.

A Regret.

He worked just seven days a week. He couldn't work much more. At night he made a bunk beneath the counter in the store. And as he saved his pennies up. He dreamed of future bliss. "When I am rich," said he, "I'll have no hardships such as this."

And when he had attained great wealth Men turned to criticize. The magazines declared that he Was neither good nor wise. They showed unpleasant pictures of His features in the press. And strove in various ways to fill His life with bitterness.

He viewed the prize which he had won With feelings of dismay. Men even rallied at his attempts To give the stuff away. And as through sleepless nights he tossed. He longed for days of yore. When he was lost in dreams beneath The counter in the store.

—Washington Star.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

O, when I am safe in my sylvan home, I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome; And when I am stretched beneath the pines, Where the evening star so holy shines— I laugh at the lore and pride of man. At the sophist schools and learned clan, For what are they all in their high conceit When man in the bush with God may meet?

—Elbert Hubbard.



"It's a bad time to swap horses when you are crossing a stream."

That was Lincoln's famous reply to those who urged him to make a change in generals at a critical period of the Civil war.

Lincoln's saying is worth remembering, especially when you are asked to "swap" Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a bootless bargain, described as "just as good," at the critical time when health is at stake.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine which has a record of ninety-eight per cent. of cures. It is an absolutely reliable family medicine, non-alcoholic and non-narcotic. It always helps; it almost always cures. Why should any one who is seeking a cure for sickness, and is persuaded that the "Discovery" will cure him, "swap" the substance for the shadow at the risk of health?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. What is popularly termed "weak" stomach is the common cause of various forms of physical weakness, such as "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, "weak" or sluggish liver, "weak" nerves, etc. The entire body and its several organs are dependent for strength upon the food prepared in the stomach. The "weak" stomach cannot provide the food-strength for the various organs, which in their turn become "weak" and unable to accomplish the work for which they were designed. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures through the stomach diseases which have their cause in a diseased condition of the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food by which the body is built up into a condition of sound health. It purifies the blood, driving out the poisons which breed and feed disease.

Preferred to Die.

"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than anything I could get," writes Mrs. Julia A. Wilcox of Cuyahoga, Ohio, Box 25. "I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good. I was so tired and discouraged I had had my choice to live or die. I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and he bought me a bottle. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well and am cooking for boarders (I have six) and am taking in washing besides. I will truly say I think your medicine will do all it is recommended to do, and more. It has been a God-send to me. I will be willing to answer any letters of inquiry that any one wishes me to. If you think this will be the means of helping any poor suffering woman to obtain relief you may print it and make any honest use of it you wish to."

Was Bedfast.

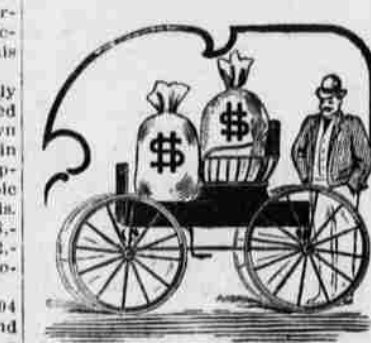
"I had been sick for more than a year with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Lucy Hayer, Jackson, Jack Co., Texas. "Several different doctors treated me, but none did me any good. One doctor said I never could be cured that I had Bright's Disease. I suffered nearly death at times. Had spells the doctor called spasms. Was bedfast most of the time for six months. My mother begged me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With little hope I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he said he could cure me. I began to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and although I had given up to die, I began to improve from the start, and by the time I had taken twenty-two bottles, I was entirely cured. I thank God for the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I weigh more than ever before in my life, and believe I am entirely well."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages, and over 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper cover, or 31 cents for the book in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Railroads in Legal Battle.

J. W. Cook, president of the Walla Walla Valley railroad, is in the city today. He is here to begin the legal battle with the O. R. & N. company to dissolve the injunction which was issued to restrain him from building down the Grand Ronde river below Elgin. The suit will be heard Thursday before Judge Eakin.—La Grande Observer.

Money put in our VEHICLES



SUCH AS BUGGIES, FINE CARRIAGES AND HACKS IS WELL INVESTED. WE CARRY NOTHING BUT THE BEST. DON'T FORGET THAT WE HAVE DRILLS, PLOWS AND HARROWS ALSO. IN FACT, WE HAVE ANYTHING YOU WILL NEED IN THE IMPLEMENT LINE.

JOHN NISSEN & SON
Opposite Hotel Pendleton

Held Up Obscene Cards.
The postoffice department has declared war on obscene or suggestive postcards, says the Boise Statesman. Postmaster Fenton has received orders from the postmaster general to rigidly enforce section 573 of the postal rules and regulations. Under this rule every postcard bearing a picture or language that is obscene, indecent or improperly suggestive should be withdrawn from the postoffice by the postmaster and sent immediately to the dead letter office. If there is a doubt as to whether the card is sufficiently objectionable to warrant its exclusion, it should be sent without delay to the correspondence division of the postoffice department. Postmaster Fenton is ordered to exercise all possible vigilance in the enforcement of this regulation. Already he has captured and withheld a number of nasty cards, upon which the pictures are very objectionable.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, on being introduced to speak before a large Boston assembly a short time since, told a story about Eugene Field and vouched for its truth, because he heard Seth Low tell it.

Field sat down at the table in a New York restaurant and presently was approached by a voluble waiter, who began to rapidly enumerate the articles upon the menu—"Coffee, tea, chocolate, ham'n'eggs-beans," etc. Field looked at him with fixed eye and solemn vision and said with marked deliberation: "I want none of these things. All I desire is one orange and a few kind words."



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Are well built and they afford the simplest, safest and most luxurious means of conveyance for town or country use. Prices all in your favor. When you buy a wagon it's just common business sense to look for the vehicle that will give you the most for your money.

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will prove an investment and not an expense. They are reasonable in price, they cost little to maintain, are honestly built, and will stand the strain of a heavy load.

We look after the interests of our customers and they are protected by a shop well equipped with up-to-date machinery.

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EXTRACTED BY THE MODERN METHOD, 50C.
We are thoroughly equipped with all modern methods and appliances, and guarantee our work to be of the highest standard, and our prices the lowest consistent with first-class work.
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The French Restaurant
Everything served first-class. Best regular meals in Pendleton for 25 cents.
SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Polydore Moens, Prop.
THE TIME WILL COME.

When the Advice of This Pendleton Resident Will Help Out. Very few people are entirely free from backache. It does not take much to derange the kidneys. A little cold, a strain, stooping positions or hard work, overtaxes those delicate organs, and many aches and pains promptly follow. A Pendleton citizen tells you how every kidney ill can be relieved and cured. Read about it.

Mrs. Fred Noble, who lives at 219 Coable street, says: "I was troubled for three or four years with my back and kidneys, and was oppressed with a tired feeling all the time. My back commenced to ache whenever I did the least amount of work around the house that compelled me to lift anything or stoop over. The kidneys were irregular and annoyed me, especially if I caught cold. I felt sleepy or drowsy all the time. I used many different medicines, some of which helped me, and some of which did not. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills so highly recommended that I went to the Brock & McComas drug store and got a box. They helped me from the first and did me more good than anything of the kind I had ever used. I am feeling better since the treatment than I had in a long, long time before, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.