

10 DOZEN SHIRTS made expressly for People Pendleton and Umatilla County.

75 dozen at 50c 65 dozen at 75c
80 dozen at \$1. 55 dozen at \$1.25
25 dozen at \$1.50.

See window display in north window of

Leaver Bros. Dry Goods Co.

East Oregonian

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Wool is Worth 46 Cents at the Pendleton Mills.

Portland, March 7.—The local wool market has scarcely moved out of the tracks during the past week.

Wool in Portland.

Portland, March 17.—Wool—Valley, 14 to 15c; Eastern Oregon, 9 to 12c; Mohair, 21 to 23c per pound.

Wheat in Liverpool.

London, March 7.—Cargoes No. 1 standard California, 30s 4d; cargoes Walla Walla, 28s 6d; English country maltings, 10 to 11c.

Sheepskins—Shearings, 15 to 20c; short wool, 25 to 35c; medium wool, 30 to 50c; long wool, 60c to \$1 each.

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THE QUESTION OF SHODDY.

WOOLGROWERS WANT PROTECTION FROM MANUFACTURERS.

Convention Considers the Question—Local Men Hear—Lobby Proposed by Douglas Belts.

T. E. Fell told the convention about the methods employed by manufacturers in mixing cotton and shoddy with wool, selling the mixture as pure woolen goods. He produced samples of certain varieties of cotton and wool, side by side, the Peruvian cotton being scarcely distinguishable from the wool. He stated that the last year saw the largest amount of shoddy used in the history of the country. His showing was calculated to create a strong suspicion that manufacturers of woolen goods in the East are not acting "on the square" with the people in general but are selling shoddy goods for all wool and a yard wide.

"Peruvian cotton," said Mr. Fell, "is the most dangerous competitor of wool, and is operating against the maintenance of a good price for the fleeces of the country. Peruvian cotton now sells for 13 cents against 60 for the second wool."

Belts Proposes a Lobby at Washington. During the morning session, the question was opened, and the first query that came out was:

"What can wool growers do to affect the selling of shoddy goods as wools?"

C. L. Smith spoke, in answer, and then Douglas Belts, of this place, made a proposition that all wool associations organize and maintain at Washington, D. C., a strong lobby to demand a law compelling the plain stamping of all goods in which shoddy is a constituent. He made a strong statement, and his remarks were to the liking of the delegates. He spoke from his experience as a legislator, and said that legislators pay no attention to resolutions and memorials, but will pay attention to the personal presentations of men who go to Washington to represent various organizations.

Dr. Withycombe commended Mr. Belts' remarks.

METHODS OF FEEDING SHEEP. Some Expert Testimony by Men of Experience.

Prof. H. F. French, of the University of Idaho, in discussing the feeding of lambs for market, before the wool convention, thus closed his remarks: "In feeding lambs for market quality of product should always be considered. Lambs should be fed on such food as will induce growth at the same time they are taking on fat."

"Bran, oats, barley and wheat are good grain foods to combine with the coarse feeds. Coarse is best to lay on fat; but is not as desirable to produce growth of frame and muscles."

"It is not necessary to grind grain for lambs. There is no animal better able to grind its food than a sheep."

"Among the rough foods there is alfalfa, clover and pea hay standing at the head, with many other coarse foods such as oat hay, vetch hay, and corn fodder of more or less value."

"To get the best results in growth and quality of product it is best to feed a little grain to ewes and lambs in pasture."

"When sheep are confined in yards or pens it is better to give them an open shed than to confine them in close barns. Lambs for winter feeding should be weaned in August or September."

"In feeding lambs on grain, great care should be exercised in not overfeeding at the outset. One-fourth of a pound of grain is sufficient to start with. This may be increased gradually until at the end of two months the lambs will be getting 1½ pounds per head. Some feeders in the East have increased this ration toward the close of the feeding period to 2½ pounds per head. This is rather heavy grain ration and could not be maintained profitably for a very long period."

"Roots, such as mangels and carrots are very useful in feeding lambs. Roots are better than corn silage, although silage is very useful. In keeping the sheep healthy and will help in supplying a portion of the ration. Potatoes are not as valuable as roots for sheep."

"In an experiment conducted at the Idaho experiment station during the winter past we have been able to produce fairly good results with the following food materials: Pea hay, roots, corn silage and grain made up of wheat and oats in about the proportion of 3 of wheat to 2 of oats. The grain was fed whole. In this experiment we fed ten each of grade Shropshire and Oxford-downs. The feeding began November 15 and closed March 4, making a feeding period of 109 days. The lambs consumed a daily ration of 2 pounds of hay, 1½ pounds of grain, 2 pounds of roots and 2 pounds of silage."

The Shropshires gained 30 pounds each and the Oxford-downs 25 pounds in the 109 days. The Shropshire grades not only made the larger gain but were a better finished sheep. The carcasses of the Shropshire are more rounded and compact, has a thicker rib and heavier quarter. One experiment does not prove the superiority of one class of sheep over another, nor does it prove that sheep can be profitably fed in a wheat growing section, but it may serve to direct us in future work along this line. It is just as important to find out what can not be done profitably as to find out the profitable lines of work. In this case we were able to pay \$2.75 per head for the lambs laid down at Moscow last November, and still get a good profit on the food consumed. These lambs are worth \$4.50 at the market price today, which is not as strong as it was a month ago."

"Fifty-nine lambs fed at our station this winter sold last week for \$3.98 per head, after deducting the usual per cent shrinkage. If lambs ten months old will bring anywhere near this figure, there certainly is a profit for the farmer in raising them."

"I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I sincerely believe the time is not far distant when we will not only be sending large numbers of fall lambs to the Eastern markets, off the alfalfa fields of the West, but we will send carloads of early lambs for summer trade."

The South St. Paul Method. H. B. Carroll, superintendent of the South St. Paul stockyard, gave some valuable information as to the methods employed there. He said, in part:

"Feeding sheep for the market, as now carried on by the more successful feeders, shows the result of much careful study and attention to details."

There are many little difficulties attending the feeding of sheep that must be met and promptly remedied, especially in feeding lambs. There are always a good many weak ones in the bunch that must be carefully separated and put in the hospital, where they can be looked after and are sure to get feed and water until they have become strong enough to line up, and, if necessary, crowd the other fellow away from the feeder and get their portion."

Lambs when first put on feed should be started on very light screenings for a few weeks and watched carefully. The change of diet from the nutritious grasses of the ranges to screenings is so different from what they have been accustomed to, that they are likely to take too kindly to the new ration with disastrous results. The same applies to sheep of other age."

"It is well established that sheep infected with scab will not fatten well. Many feeders dip before putting the sheep on feed to kill scab germs. Dipping kills the ticks and permits the sheep to feed quietly, grow fat and look pleasant."

"Many of the feeders prefer the open wool breeds of sheep for feeding purposes, claiming that they will put on more pounds of mutton than finer breeds, in the same length of time, with the same amount of feed. Sheep are two or three years old and consume three or four pounds of screenings per day."

OUR HOMES.

Some Suggestions for the People of all Classes.

C. L. Smith, of Minnesota, entertained the wool convention delegates on Wednesday evening with an address which teemed with suggestions both sentimental and practical. The burden of his discourse was—build attractive homes, and make them the brightest spots in all the world for the members of the family. And, in earnest manner, he urged upon sheepmen and cattlemen and farmers and dairymen that, not only should one's family be thus cared for, but the hired man should be made comfortable. "He will be a better hired man," said Mr. Smith, "for receiving somewhat of consideration from the man for whom he works."

The speaker grew eloquent as he drew pictures of the interior of the various kinds of homes one sees, in passing through a country.

"Here we find," said he, "a home in which is warmth enough to prevent suffering, food enough to keep hunger away, but not one thing ministering to comfort and enjoyment, and here we see a home, a real home, to which all hasten with a keen sense of anticipated enjoyment."

"In the first place, the first necessity is a good cook. My friends, I am about ready to say that more trouble is caused in the world by sour bread than by whiskey. Fill a man with sour bread and soggy potatoes, and he is bound to get into an ugly temper. So I say that, a marriage is a partnership, and the first consideration is the wife, who should be able to cook a good meal. But, on the other hand, the other partner in the marriage business should be able to provide an abundance of the proper materials from which good meals are cooked."

Humorous stories were told, each one bearing a lesson practical and valuable, until Mr. Smith had the audience thoroughly good natured, when he took soberer thoughts and impressed his hearers with many a beautiful sentiment.

"Kindness and thoughtfulness, good books, prose and poetry, and lastly religion, pure religion and unadorned, there should be in the home," said the speaker, "not the religion that amounts only to a fire insurance policy, through fear of hell, but the religion that shines from the eyes and beams from the countenance and transforms the nature."

George Haigh's Singing. During the evenings of the convention, George Haigh has kindly entertained the audience with vocal solos, and at every appearance has been accorded enthusiastic applause. The fine qualities of his voice, in spite of the poor acoustic properties of the room, were recognized by everyone in the audience. Mrs. N. Hales was the accompanist.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT. Felicitates Sheepmen on the Conditions Prevalent in the Country.

Secretary J. W. Bailey's report to the convention referred to the growth of the association during the four years of its existence, and made recommendations as follows:

"One year ago we met at Boise, Idaho, and were royally entertained by the citizens of that beautiful and prosperous city."

"The leading question before that convention was the one affecting the leasing of the public ranges, and strong resolutions were unanimously adopted opposing the leasing of the public domain. Your secretary was instructed to send copies of these resolutions to each member of congress, which was done."

"As Utah and Wyoming had sent delegates to the convention, and wished to become members of the association, article 2 of the constitution and by-laws was so amended as to admit members from those states. So that the territory covered by the association now includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, and within these borders there are more sheep than in the territory of any like association in the world."

"It would be difficult at this time to imagine conditions that could have been more favorable to the sheep and wool industry than those that have been met."

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures coughs and colds at once. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

"I have received so much benefit from it, that I always recommend Shiloh's Consumption Cure to my friends. It cures throat, bronchitis and lung trouble." CHAS. VANDERKAM, Waterford, N. Y.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by druggists at 50c, 60c, \$1.00 a bottle. A trial bottle sent with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on consumption. Sent without cost to you. C. W. Wells & Co., Chicago, N. Y. For sale by Fattinson & Co., druggists.

171st SURPRISE SALE.

Friday and Saturday March 8 and 9

This is our opening Surprise Sale for 1901 and we are going to make it unusually economical and interesting for you

EMBROIDERIES

We have the largest assortment in muslin, cambric, nainsook and swiss edgings and insertions ever shown in Pendleton. They were ordered through the biggest importing house in the United States at a lower price than we ever owned them before. We are selling them cheaper than we ever sold like values for and in order to properly introduce them to you we shall for these two days sell them at a discount of

20 per cent.

This takes in every quality and every width.

SHOES! SHOES!

For the above dates we will sell a line of children's shoes, sizes 5 to 8, regular price \$1.25, surprise price 85c. Sizes 8½ to 11, regular price \$1.50, surprise price \$1.00. Sizes 11½ to 2, regular price \$2.00, surprise price \$1.25.

A line of Women's Vesting top shoes, correct style, new goods, worth \$1.75, for these days only \$1.05.

These are all fresh goods bought of a MANUFACTURER who was HARD UP. We bought them at a low price and so can you. To look costs you nothing.

MOTHER'S FRIEND BOYS' WAISTS.

For Friday and Saturday at a uniform discount of 25 PER CENT.

The PRICES made on above goods are good for THESE DAYS and these days ONLY.

A lot of Shirt waists to close at 25c to 50c each.

THE PEOPLES WAREHOUSE

Shoe Store, 716 Main St.

Dry Goods Department 718 Main St.

Men's Goods, 720 Main St.



Family Orders

receive the attention their importance deserves. We have a very fine line of Wines and Liquors for table and medicinal use and are confident of our ability to supply them at the lowest prices. We carry a large selection of Scotch and Irish Whiskies and many popular brands of Kentucky Whiskies and Imported and Domestic Brandy.

Glen Ellen Wine Vaults

Court Street, near Johnson.

A. C. SHAW & CO.

W. J. SEWELL, Manager.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS

Yard on Webb Street

Opposite Hunt Freight Depot

We are prepared to furnish anything in the lumber line and can guarantee prices to be as cheap, if not cheaper than others. We also carry a large line of Doors, Windows and Moulding. Parties contemplating building will do well to see us before placing their orders. We also carry Cascade Red Fir wood. Phone Main 92.

Closing out at Cost at

VAUGHAN'S

RACKET STORE

Now is the time to lay in your SPRING SUPPLIES

Ladies' shoes, \$1.75 now \$1.00

Ladies' shoes, \$1.50 now .95

Men's heavy shoes, 1.10

Men's \$2.50 shoes, 1.95

Ladies' vests, spring weight, .30

Best thread down 45c spool, .04

Copper wash boilers, \$2.84 \$2.35

Men's \$2.50 underwear, suit, 2.05

1 C tin coffee pots 15c now .10

Wash basins, .05

All goods must go as soon as possible.

EGGS TAKEN IN TRADE.

Vaughan's Racket Store

807 Main Street.

Pendleton, Oregon.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Best Hotel the Pacific Northwest

\$3.00 per Day and Upwards.



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Special Rates to Eastern Oregon people visiting Portland. Headquarters for tourists and commercial travelers.

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Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a. m. Leaves Thursdays and Saturdays at 11:30 a. m.

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WOOD CUTTERS For barns and dwellings. Cheaper than tin.