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All Kinds of Seeds,

Alfalfa,
Timothy,
Broome
Grass,
Blue
Grass
and
White
Clover.

Orders for any kind
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THE HARDWARE MAN.

Who Sells Field Fence in all heights,
as well as every variety of HARD-
WARE, Barbed Wire, &c

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IS THE PENDLETON
DEPOT FOR MEATS

OF ALL KINDS IN
LARGE OR SMALL LOTS.
QUICK DELIVERY IN CITY.
FAMILY TRADE SPECIALLY
CARED FOR.

Schwarz & Greulich,
Proprietors.

Phone, Main 18. 607 Main Street.

WOOD! COAL!

WOOD! COAL!
WOOD! COAL!

W. C. MINNIS
SELLS BOTH.

Kemerer Coal. First Class Wood
Orders Promptly Filled.

Telephone, Red 401, or call on
W. C. MINNIS,
Office Main Street, just opposite Hans-
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LaFontaine & Garrison

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Old Dutch Henry
Feed Yard.

Cavalry Horses for Sale.

BEST OF CARE TAKEN OF
TEAMS OVER NIGHT

GIVE US A CALL.

SEALS!

Notary and
Corporation

\$3.50 to \$5 Delivered

Order of us and save money.
Orders for Rubber Stamps
also solicited.

EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO



In a paper read before the Pennsylv-
vania Live Stock Breeders' association
L. P. Bailey, president of the Ohio
Dairy union, said:

Discouraging as the conditions I have
portrayed seem, yet I see much in the
future to encourage the intelligent dai-
ryman. This competition has caused
those continuing in the business to put
more thought into the work. Dairy
schools now exist in many states, do-
ing a grand work, teaching better
methods in the manufacture and care
of dairy products, feeding and care of
dairy stock. The agitation of the Grout
bill last winter was a campaign of edu-
cation, enlightening the public in the
practices of the oleomargarine dealers.
Whether the bill passes this congress
or not the results will be beneficial to
the dairy interest. Those best informed
think the bill will pass. The future
dairy farmer must make his products
so wholesome, quality and conditions
so attractive, as to defy competition
with any imitation. The imitation can-
not equal the perfect genuine article.

The consumption of milk and cream
is rapidly increasing in our cities,
drawing supplies from large sections
heretofore producing butter and cheese.
Good quality means good prices. The
best means the greatest success. It is
the privilege and duty of dairymen to
demand of our legislative bodies ade-
quate laws that will protect our just
rights, but our first duty is to make
every effort that care, science and skill
can do to improve our products and
place them on the markets in an at-
tractive form. Then they will com-
mand remunerative prices, assuring
larger profits than most other agricul-
tural interests.

A Choked Cow.

Last fall one of our cows was found
to have become choked on an apple,
relates J. F. Cass in Prairie Farmer.
We at once procured a piece of rubber
hose of the right size and after pouring
down half a pint of oil inserted the
hose in the animal's mouth and at-
tempted to force the obstruction down.
But, as we expected, the hose was
worthless for the purpose, as it would
double up, not having sufficient stiff-
ness. By chance we thought of using
a common buggy whip for the purpose,
and with this well smeared with soft
grease we succeeded in a few seconds in
pushing the obstruction down, and the
cow was relieved at once. No instru-
ment, we think, could be designed that
would be as well adapted to the pur-
pose as an ordinary buggy whip with
rawhide center. It is just the right size
and shape, being pliable and with no
danger of breaking it off in the strug-
gling of the animal to relieve itself
from choking.

The Best Milking Machine.

Miss Elba R. Hallborn, a charming
young Kandiyohi girl living near Will-
mar, Minn., recently won a prize of \$10
offered to the young woman who could
prove she had milked the greatest num-
ber of cows from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1901.
Miss Hallborn milked 10,260 cows
within the period named, an average of
nineteen cows twice a day. She is but
sixteen years old. What need of milking
machines when Minnesota's daugh-
ters can make such a record as this?—
New York Produce Review.

The Dairy in South Dakota.

The growth of the dairy industry in
South Dakota for the last decade is one
of the agricultural marvels of this
country. Some idea of its extent may
be gained from the fact that in the
month of August last the creameries of
that state took 9,532,962 pounds of milk
from 5,620 farmers, for which they
paid \$110,149.41.

Value of Guernseys.

In my opinion, the best plan for the
man who wishes to raise larger butter
cows from grade Jerseys is to get a
"business" Guernsey bull, says a corre-
spondent in Rural New Yorker. He
will get more size than the pure bred
of either breed. A Guernsey male used
on high grade Jersey cows seems to
get better average results in producers
than is obtained with pure bred of
either breed. This is contrary to the
best accepted theory, I know, and does
not apply to all cross breeding, but the
facts of extended observation and ex-
perience with both breeds have changed
a strongly preconceived bias against
mixed breeding with grades. A good
Jersey-Guernsey grade is today the
best dairy cow for the ordinary farmer,
and I believe the further crossing will
be just as successful if continued in
one direction, but promiscuous mixing
is hardly desirable. With a good reg-
istered herd of either breed permit no
crossing, but with a herd of high grade
Jerseys I am sure the size and also the
dairy qualities can be improved by the
use of a Guernsey bull of high dairy
qualities. In your selection beware of
beefy tendencies.

Siberia's Dairy Industry.

Siberia has long been sending butter
to England, but the opening of the
Transsiberian railway has made it a
far more formidable competitor than
it formerly was. Last year the im-
ports of Siberian butter were valued at

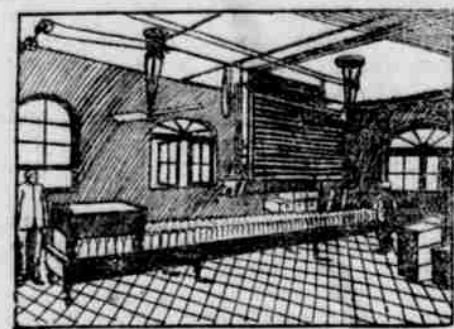
\$1,400,000, and this year it is estimated
that they will reach the value of £2-
500,000. The supply of butter which
Siberia can furnish is said to be prac-
tically unlimited, and it is possible that
the opening of Siberia may affect the
dairy industry of these countries as
disastrously as the opening up of Amer-
ica affected the wheat growing indus-
try. It is also expected that Siberia
will shortly flood the English market
with poultry, game and meat.—Cleve-
land Plain Dealer.

IN A MODEL DAIRY.

Cooling and Bottling Room of the
Fairfield Dairy Farm.

In Dairy and Creamery Nelson W.
McLain gives an interesting account of
the big Fairfield dairy farm at Mont-
clair, N. J. The article is profusely il-
lustrated. The illustration herewith
reproduces shows the room in which
the milk is cooled and bottled.

As soon as the milk is drawn it is
taken to the milkroom and strained
into large bright milk cans, and the
full cans, four in a group, are carried
by an endless overhead wire cable to
the dairy building, which is located on
slightly lower ground about fifty rods
distant from the barns. There the
milk is delivered in the second story.



where it is emptied into a three com-
partment strainer containing three felt
strainers. From the strainers the milk
runs over a huge star cooler and aera-
tor in a large tile walled and floored
sterilized milkroom on the first floor.
From the cooler the milk runs into the
bottling tank and is bottled in steril-
ized bottles, sealed and put in crates,
twelve quart bottles in each crate, and
the space between the bottles filled
with chipped ice and salt, then loaded
on large three horse trucks for deliv-
ery at the railway station or at the
distributing depots.



The cost of growing corn, cutting it
and putting it in the silo has been vari-
ously reported at almost all figures
from \$1 to \$3 per ton, says American
Cultivator. We do not doubt but that
it has been done for the smaller sum
when the land has been made rich and
well cultivated and the most modern
improvements were at hand to do the
work, but we think a fair average
would be nearer double that with the
ordinary farmer even in a favorable
season. But there are not many who
would like to grow roots for feeding to
stock at that price. Certainly we know
of none who would grow them to sell
at that price, and few would care to
grow them at \$4 per ton if they could
grow other crops and find a ready cash
market for them. As regards the value
of them, an average of the various
reports shows that the same amount of
each fed with equal rations of hay and
grain resulted a little in favor of the
roots, but this was more than offset by
the two facts that the roots cannot be
kept in as good condition for late
spring or summer feeding as can the
ensilage and that there is more apt to
be a crop failure from drought or other
causes with the roots than with the
corn. The droughts of the two past
years have led many to believe that
having ensilage to feed in the summer,
when pastures are growing poorer, is
of almost as much importance, and
some say more, than having it in the
winter.

The Three Silos.

What is the best style of silo is still
a mooted question. The round stave
silo has been very popular for several
years largely because it is the cheapest
form of silo that can be erected. When
properly built and properly taken care
of, it also seems to be fairly durable.
Next in favor is the square or rectan-
gular silo, with cut off corners. This
makes an excellent silo. The remain-
ing style is the round silo built wholly
of stone and brick or with part stone
and brick and above that a wooden
structure with studding set in the wall
and covered outside and inside with
thin boards that will bend to a circle,
with best quality of building paper be-
tween the boards. It goes without say-
ing that a silo built of stone or brick or
a combination of stone and brick will
be more durable than any structure
built of wood and in some places per-
haps not more expensive.

The Jailer Jests.

"What brought you here?" asked the
temperance advocate who was visiting
the prison.
"I'm a wife beater," replied convict
No. 41144 gruffly.
"Another case of lick'er," murmured
the jailer, who, despite his occupation,
was a man of no little humor.—Phila-
delphia Record.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Of the twenty tobacco factories in
France three are in Paris.

There are in Boston 64,228 houses in
addition to 100 hotels and 558 family
hotels.

Boston, one of the richest cities in
the country, has a municipal debt of
\$50,000,000.

New York city is to have a children's
theater patterned after one in Boston
which pays good dividends.

Nearly all the silk of Spain is pro-
duced in the province of Murcia. Last
year its value was about \$270,000.

A pearl fisher of Western Australia
named Broome has found a pearl
whose value is estimated at \$15,000.

The first theater in this country to
be lighted with gas was a theater in
Philadelphia, which put in gas pipes
in 1816.

Two of the largest Rhenish iron
workers are negotiating with the Jap-
anese government for the supply of
70,000 tons of rails.

The proposed telephonic connection
between Berlin and London is, after
all, not to be carried through, notwith-
standing the conference of a couple of
years ago.

An employee in a French tobacco
factory has invented a machine which
makes the head on cigars after they
are rolled and does the work of about
a dozen hands.

Brine springs flow under the town of
Norwich, England. They have been
there for centuries and were used for
the production of salt long before the
Christian era.

The British consul general at Meshed
reports that the Persian ladies are
adopting the English style of dress
and that all articles of ladies' clothing
are in great demand there.

An order of the Prussian minister of
commerce authorizes the establishment
from April 1 next of a chamber of
commerce, with thirty-six members,
for the city of Berlin and suburbs.

New Zealand exports frozen Stewart
Island oysters to London. It needs a
robust taste to stand these huge, tough
mollusks, but there once was an Eng-
lish king who liked his a month old.

The 1902 appropriation for the civil
service commission of New York city
is \$86,000. The state expends for the
same purpose \$40,000, of which \$2,450
is for printing and \$11,000 for postage.

The largest number of separate elec-
tric light stations in any state is in Il-
linois, while the largest capital invest-
ed is in Pennsylvania, which also pos-
sesses the second largest number of
stations.

M. Deraison, a French naval ensign,
has been dismissed from the fleet for
writing a satirical novel in which sev-
eral of the leading officers were criti-
cized and caricatured in a very sar-
castic fashion.

There are 20,000 square miles of ag-
ricultural land in Natal alone, which
carries a population of but one to the
square mile. The same paucity of
farming population prevails over the
whole of South Africa.

The Austrian minister of war has is-
sued a secret order to the officers to
report every quarrel leading to a duel
to the officer in command of the reg-
iment. The latter may in serious cases
criminally prosecute the offenders.

The Japanese government has decid-
ed to open next spring a regular steam-
ship service between Tsuruga, on Wa-
kasa bay, in Nippon, and Vladivostok.
The negotiations with Russia, which began
last summer, have now been conclud-
ed.

Eighteen peasants of the district of
Tscherdinsk bearing the family name
of Dyavol (devil) have sent a petition
to the czar asking for permission to
change the name to Bogolubow (God
beloved). This request was granted them.

Those to whom the morgue counts as
one of the attractions of Paris will be
interested to learn that at the last
meeting of the general council that
body decided to spend \$1,250 in light-
ing the dismal institution with elec-
tricity.

An ingenious head master in north
Wales has calculated that the British
boy loses on an average 273 whole
school days by the clumsiness of the
present system of weights and mea-
sures. The cure, he says, is the metric
system.

Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale finds that
because the members of the freshmen
class of that institution are unusually
light smokers they have more lung
power and can accordingly make more
vocal racket in giving the college yell
than any of their rivals.

By the breaking up of the Servia and
the Alaska there disappeared two of
the three famous Atlantic liners whose
appearance twenty years ago was re-
garded as the opening up of a new
and most important page in the his-
tory of Atlantic steaming.

The military authorities in Germany
are, according to the Berliner Tage-
blatt, becoming seriously alarmed by
the ever increasing difficulty of keep-
ing the establishment of the noncom-
missioned officers of the army up to its
required numerical strength.

It is reported from Seoul that the
Russian minister of Korea has intimat-
ed the intention of the Russian gov-
ernment to lay a Russian telegraph
line from Possiet bay (Manchuria) to

Seoul, declaring that the emperor of
Korea cannot withdraw the permis-
sion already given for the construction
of this line.

The three keepers of the lighthouse
at Cape Griznez have been fined £2
for poaching by spreading nets to catch
the birds attracted by the reflectors of
the lantern. It was stated during the
hearing of the case that no fewer than
5,914 birds were captured between Oct.
10 and 14, the majority being larks,
thrushes and corncrakes.

Why They Were Cheap.

President McKinley used to tell with
a good deal of amusement a story
which related to his early days in the
law. On the way to and from his office
he was accustomed to pass a butcher's
shop and for a long time was puzzled
by a certain notice which he saw there.

In the morning he would read, "Good
pork sausages, 20 cents." On his re-
turn in the evening he would some-
times find those sausages still 20 cents
a pound, but more often the notice
was changed, and the sign read, "Fine
pork sausages, 12"—or sometimes 10—
cents."

The matter, he said, used to worry
him. Sausages were not of so perish-
able a nature that they would not keep
till the next day, and he could not un-
derstand it. So one evening he stop-
ped at the shop, made some casual re-
mark and then inquired the price of
sausages.

"Ten cents," said the shopkeeper.

"But," replied Mr. McKinley, "they
were 20 cents this morning."

"So they were, Mr. McKinley," re-
plied the butcher, "so they were. Then
I had 'em; now I haven't." Sausages at
10 cents is simply to get me a reputa-
tion for cheapness. See?"

The future president saw and was in
the habit of saying that a great many
reputations were made in that way.

Doesn't Like Cowpeas.

A dairy farmer in Carlisle, Pa., with
200 cows does not like cowpeas for
food for his herd. He sowed two acres,
and the yield was good, but the cows
refused to eat them. He thinks they
might do for southern cows that can-
not get a square meal without taking a
mountain walk of a mile or more. He
cannot understand how well fed cows
can be induced to eat them. But there
are farmers who claim that both cows
and horses eat them greedily and seem
to prefer them to other food, says the
American Cultivator. But, as all do
not, and it seems to be an acquired
taste, and as they are as difficult to cure
as hay, we see no reason for urging a
trial of them on northern farmers or
those who can grow clover, which
seems to suit the appetite of all our
animals and which produces nearly if
not quite as much food per acre as the
cowpea and as much milk per ton of
dry or green food as any crop grown.
The Massachusetts experiment station
has spent much time and some money
in testing various fodder crops, but we
think it has not yet found any bet-
ter than the combination of corn fod-
der and clover, which seems to grow
in almost any fertile soil to furnish
food that all animals like and thrive
on, whether green or dry cured, and
that leave the land in as good if not
better condition for future crops as
any crops that have been tried.

Statistics About the Lakes.

The following figures obtained from
reliable sources show the mean level
of the lake surfaces above the mean
tide at New York and their maximum
depths respectively: Lake Ontario, 246-
61 feet, 738 feet deep; Lake Erie, 572.86
feet and 210 feet deep; Lake Michigan,
581.28 feet, 870 feet deep; Lake Huron,
581.28 feet, 750 feet deep; Lake Superi-
or, 601.78 feet, 1,008 feet deep. The
deepest water runs very fairly in mid-
lake throughout the chain.

The area of water surface in square
miles according to Crossman's delinea-
tion is as follows: Lake Superior, 31,-
200; Lake Huron, 23,800; Lake Michi-
gan, 22,450; Lake Erie, 9,900; Lake On-
tario, 7,240, or a total area of 94,650
square miles.

Mecca of Southern Negroes.

A correspondent of the Baltimore
Sun says that West Virginia is rapidly
becoming more and more the Mecca
of the negroes of the south. The climate
of that state, as a whole, is congenial
to this race, and the great coal and
coking industries in operation in al-
most every county, together with the
extensive railroad construction being
carried on, furnish ready as well as lu-
crative employment for negro labor-
ers, of whom 15,000 are employed in
the mines.

Conscientious Girl.

Clara—What's your idea of not let-
ting him propose?
Maud—Well, as soon as we are en-
gaged it will be my sacred duty to
make him economize.—Puck.

Also Requires Greater Ability.

"Do you think women should pro-
pose?"
"No; the sport of making men pro-
pose is much more exciting and enjoy-
able."—Chicago Post.

Attentive.

The Crow—Are you listening to me?
The Rabbit—Yes; I am all ears.—Chi-
cago News.

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