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All Kinds of Seeds,

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

Orders for any kind
of Seed Solicited

TAYLOR,

THE HARDWARE MAN.

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

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-
ford & Thompson's hardware store.

LaFontaine & Garrison
Proprietors

Old Dutch Henry
Feed Yard.

Cavalry Horses for Sale.

BEST OF CARE TAKEN OF
TEAMS OVER NIGHT

GIVE US A CALL.
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Notary and
Corporation

\$3.50 to \$5 Delivered

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

EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO

TAPE WORMS

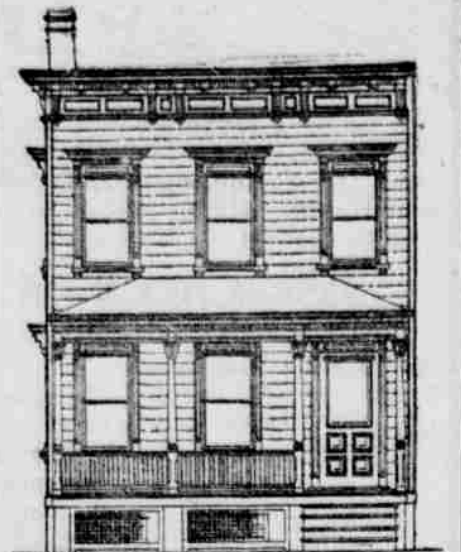
"A tape worm eighteen feet long at
least came on the scene after my taking two
CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my
bad health for the past three years. I am still
taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of
notice by sensible people."
Geo. W. Howles, Baird, Miss.



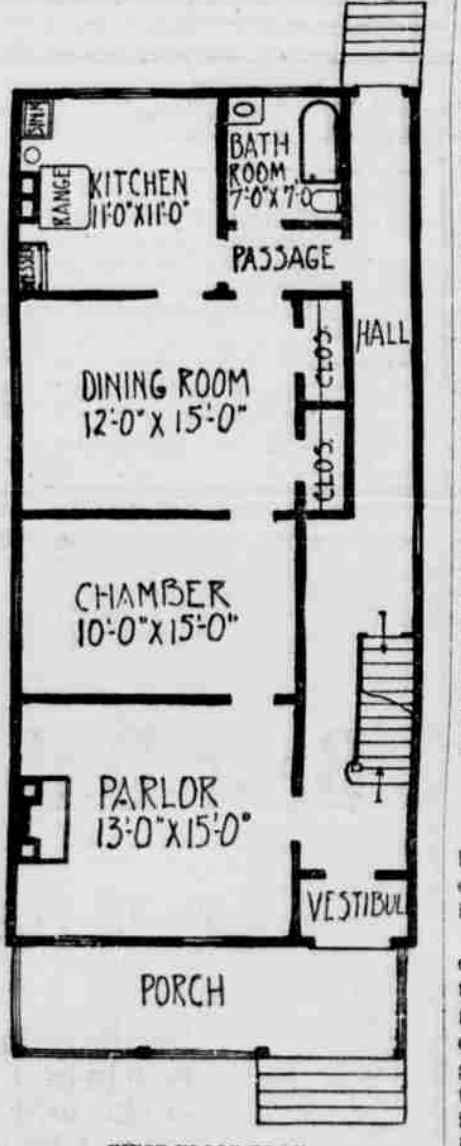
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do
Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 933

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-
gists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

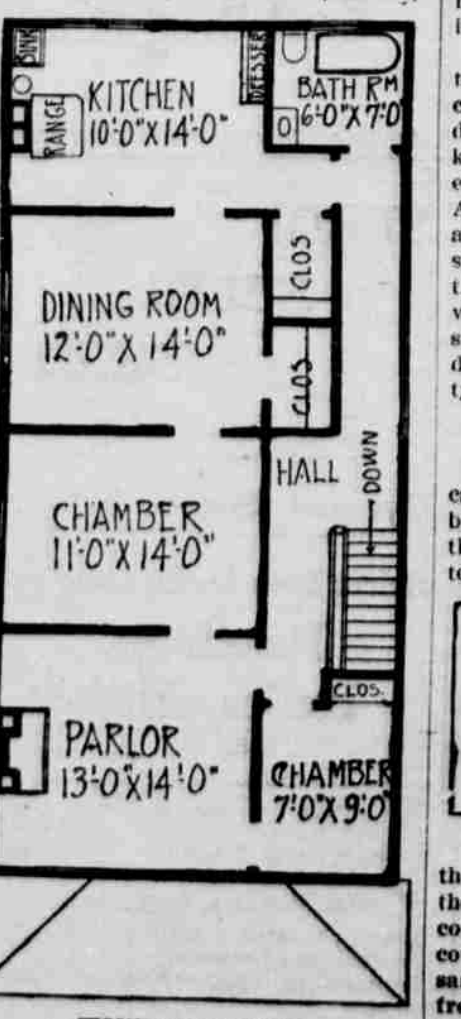
TWO FAMILY DWELLING.
[Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West
Twenty-fourth street, New York.]
As a rule, two family houses are
built for speculative purposes, and it is
always advantageous to erect them on
corner lots. The two family house for
which plans are herewith shown is de-
signed for such a lot, as light is thus
secured on three sides.
The location of the chambers on both
floors is the same, but the dimensions



vary. The parlor on the first floor is
lighted by two windows and has a fire-
place with tile mantel and mirror. The
kitchen has a double window giving
good light and ventilation. The same
holds good of the dining room, which
is further provided with two large
closets. The second floor contains one
more chamber than the first, a small
room over the hall in front. The cellar,
which should have a concrete bottom,



has two entrances, one from the yard
the other from the hall, and is provided
with coal bins and store bins for both
families.
The foundation walls are built of
hard burned brick, with footings of
concrete twelve inches thick. The
framing timbers are of well seasoned
spruce, built in balloon style. The ex-
terior is covered with surface hemlock
boards, laid diagonally, with building
paper and finally with white pine clap-



boards laid six inches to the weather.
All exterior trims are of white pine,
and the exterior walls should be painted
canary, with dark brown trimmings.
Put plenty of red roofing paint on
the roof.
Dimensions.—Front, 23 feet; side, 48
feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6
inches; first, 9 feet 6 inches; second, 9
feet. Cost to build, \$2,400.

THE SQUAB BUSINESS.

How to Make the Raising of These
Birds Profitable.

The business of squab raising is not
extensively carried on, yet there are
people who devote their time to this
occupation and derive from it satisfac-
tory returns. It brings greater propor-
tionate gains than poultry keeping.
The pigeon house should be kept as
warm in winter and as cool in summer
as possible. When squabs are raised
during the winter, the temperature
must be kept above the freezing point.
It is advisable to separate the sexes
for two months during the year. This
can be done either in very cold weather
or at molting time, which comes in
September and October.

A little hemp seed during the molting
season aids greatly in putting on new
feathers. It should always be kept on
hand and fed at intervals during the
year. It is a good tonic for the sick
ones. Cracked corn is the best diet for
breeders, as it is fat producing and pro-
motes the rapid growth of the squab.
Whole corn should not be given to
those with young, as the squabs can-
not easily digest it, and it often lodges
in their necks. Neither should rye be
fed to old or young ones, as it acts as
an emetic. Doves are very fond of
salt, but if given too much at one time
without first becoming accustomed to
it they will drink a good supply of wa-
ter and then die.

The female skips a day in laying her
eggs. Therefore a close watch should
be kept of all nests and the first egg
removed and replaced by a dummy or
nest egg. As soon as the second one is
laid replace the first. This insures
hatching both at the same time and
giving each an equal chance for life,
whereas if one hatches a day or two
before the other it gets the start and,
being stronger, secures more than its
share of food.

Squabs reach the best eating period
in from four to five weeks. At this age
the quills are soft, and they dress much
easier and are not so apt to tear. The
average weight of marketable squabs
dressed is ten ounces. The price varies
from 40 to 60 cents per pair. During
the summer a ready sale can be found
among city people at their summer cot-
tages. In the winter they may be sent
to the same customers at their city
homes or disposed of in market. Peo-
ple who demand such a delicacy as
squabs are willing to pay for them, and
the market is not overcrowded.—John
W. Vall in New England Homestead.

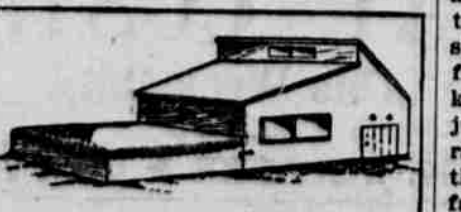
To Get Early Chickens.
The greater the improvement in the
breeds of hens, the higher the price of
eggs. Let the improvement go on, but
increase the stock and the care.

Early eggs, owing to a variety of cir-
cumstances, are apt to be not very fer-
tile. If one will feed a small flock of
fowls, kept where they can have abun-
dant exercise, liberally upon meat and
grain, with the addition of green stuff,
the fertility of the early eggs will be
increased and the number of chickens
hatched will be larger.

If possible, set two or more hens at
the same time, so that when the unfer-
tile eggs are removed the fertile eggs
may be placed under one or more of the
sitters and the remaining hens be pro-
vided with a fresh lot of eggs. Don't
put too many eggs under a hen early in
the season. From ten eggs more chick-
ens will be hatched, as a rule, than
from twelve or fifteen. As the weather
becomes warmer the number of eggs
for each hen can be increased. A small
number reduces the chances of becom-
ing chilled in the nest.

Early chickens should be kept, with
the hen, indoors until the weather be-
comes suitable for them to be put out-
doors. They will do much better if so
kept than if turned out at once. Chick-
ens hatched in March can be kept until
April 15 or May 1 indoors to advantage,
after which time they will do well out-
side. Unless one has a good place for
them he ought not to attempt to rear
very early chickens. But with proper
surroundings and good care they will
do well.—H. Babcock, Providence Coun-
ty, R. I.

A Brooder Attachment.
In early spring the brooder chicks
can be let out upon the ground and yet
be protected from the cold winds by
the attachment shown. A box without
top or bottom is hooked to the side of



the brooder, an opening being cut in
the side where the door of the brooder
comes. The top of the attachment is
covered with coarse cotton cloth, or a
sash may be used. The cloth lets in
fresh air and the sun's rays, but pro-
tects the chicks from the cold winds.

FEATHERED CURIOSITIES.

China Has a Breed of the Longest
Tailed Fowls in the World.

An interior province of China has
produced one of the most remarkable
curiosities in the shape of long tailed
fowls in the world. Two specimens,
recently brought to light and which
were kept in the imperial household
gardens, are illustrated. The cock has
feathers six feet long and the hen a
flowing tail twelve feet long. There
are four varieties—white head and
body, with feathers and tail black;
white all over, with yellow legs; red
neck and body feathers, and reddish
color mixed with white of body.

All of these except the second vari-
ety have black tail feathers. As great



A PAIR OF THE LONG TAILS.

a length as eighteen feet has been
reached. From seven to eleven feet,
however, is the usual length. The tail
grows about four inches a month and
continues to grow while the bird lives,
which is eight to ten years. When older,
the tail grows about seven inches a
month. The hens lay in the spring and
autumn, one bird producing thirty eggs
yearly, which are hatched by other
hens. The tails of the cocks are cut to
allow of their walking freely, and their
lives are a little longer than that of the
hen. The tail feathers are not kept
wound up, but are always allowed to
hang free. When they touch the ground
in the cage, a bamboo is put a little
way back, so as to form an arch.

The birds sit all day on a flat perch
three inches wide and are only taken
out once in two days and allowed to
walk for half an hour or so, a man
holding their tails to prevent them
from getting torn or soiled. Twice a
month they are washed in hot water.
They like plenty of water and are won-
derfully tame.

Cowpeas For Chickens.

The thing that is most wanted by all
who keep chickens is something to
make hens lay in winter. According to
the Southern Planter it is to be found
in cowpeas. If so, the south should be
the great egg producing region. The
editor of that paper says:

During the past week a subscriber
called on us and in the course of con-
versation said: "I had a wonderful egg
yield from my hens last winter, and I
want to tell the farmers how I secured
it. I had an acre or two of cowpeas
sowed near the buildings. In conse-
quence of scarceness of labor I was un-
able to get all the peas gathered—in
fact, a large part of them remained. I
decided to let the vines and peas die
down on the land and lie there all winter.
The hens soon found the peas, and they
literally lived on the patch until
spring and gave us eggs in quantity all
the time." This report as to the value
of cowpeas as a winter feed is con-
firmed by a report from a gentleman
from Maryland who followed the same
plan. His hens harvested the peas from
a plot of ground last winter, with the
result that he had eggs when none of
his neighbors had any. We have before
advised the feeding of cowpeas to hens,
as their richness in protein indicates
that they should make eggs.

Feeding Bran.

Bran is excellent for poultry, and one
point in favor of bran is that it con-
tains a much larger proportion of lime
than any other cheap food derived
from grain, and as the shells of eggs
are composed of lime it is essential
that food rich in lime be provided. It
may be urged that the use of oyster
shells will provide lime, but it will be
found that it is the lime in the food
that is most serviceable, because it is
in a form that can be better digested
and assimilated than carbonate of lime.

Clover is also rich in lime, and when
a mess of cut clover and bran is given
the fowls they will need no oyster
shells or other mineral matter. Do not
forget that in summer, however, all
kinds of foods should be used with
judgment. If the hens have a free
range, give no food at all as long as
they are laying, but if they begin to
fall off let bran be the leading ingredi-
ent of the foods allowed. In winter the
bran and clover are even more essen-
tial, as the fowls cannot then secure
green food on the range.—Poultry
Keeper.

Regulator For Brooder.

A brooder with heat regulator is
preferable, although your chicks should
be watched closely. If they are com-

fortable, they cuddle down contented-
ly; if too warm, their wings outstretch,
while if too cold they pile up. Hot air
is better than hot water, as the heat is
more easily regulated. With hot air on
warm days you may turn the flame of
the lamp down or even put it out,
knowing that you can heat the brooder
to 98 degrees in fifteen or twenty min-
utes, while with hot water you cannot
do this, as it takes several hours to get
up heat; consequently hot air takes less
oil and labor.

HATPIN HOLDER.

A Pretty and Useful Article That is
Easily Made.

Hatpins work dreadful havoc with
a dainty pin cushion, and here is a way
to make a pretty hatpin holder and ob-
viate the difficulty: Get a long bottle,
a wide necked one if you can. Then
make a bag of silk or satin one and a
half inches longer at both ends than
the bottle and much wider than the
width of the bottle.

Gather the end lightly together on the
right side—this makes a pretty frill—



A PRETTY BOLLER.

then slip the bottle into the bag and
gather the silk tightly round the neck
to inclose it firmly. You must have a
frill at the top as well, so allow the ex-
tra material at the top for it. You now
get china ribbon and form two smart
rosettes, which you tack top and bot-
tom, as in the sketch, and then make a
long loop, which serves to hang the
bottle over the side of the looking
glass or on a nail. The bottle forms a
receptacle for the pins and saves the
pin cushions. A few violets or small
flowers mixed with the rosettes form
a pretty finish, and should you wish
to make an elaborate present, embroider
the recipient's initials on the silk
and scent with sachet powder.

The Head in Bed.

A French scientist says that any one
who rests his head on a pillow and
bolster while he is sleeping is slowly
but surely committing suicide.

According to him, the only natural
position for a man while sleeping is the
horizontal one, and the first thing to
do in order to accustom oneself to it
is to remove the bolster. Within a few
months, he says, one will be able to
sleep much more calmly than ever be-
fore, and, moreover, the general health
will be much improved.

This statement, he insists, is not
made lightly, but is the result of long
experience.
The next step, he says, is to remove
the pillow, for not until then will the
circulation of the blood be as free as it
should be.

In further explanation, he says that
the pillow and bolster keep the head
and neck at an abnormal angle and
that consequently the sleeper's entire
body remains during the night in an
uncomfortable position and one which
impedes the free course of the blood
through the vessels and organs.

The Girl in Her Teens.

Girls at the age which Longfellow
poetically describes as "standing where
the brook and river meet" are more
difficult to dress than the tiny sisters,
for their long limbs and unexpected
outlines are disconcerting, and often
their own whims demand an approach
to grown up attire in preference to
childish looseness. But it ought to be
firmly impressed on them that at that
growing time it is even more needful
for their own healthy and beautiful de-
velopment to avoid any compression of
the figure than it is earlier and far
more important than it will be in a few
years' time. The notion of its being
necessary to help to "form the figure"
by stays firmly drawn in at the waist
is an error, as any doctor will tell us.
The waist will come naturally as the
hips grow to their full size, and in her
own interests the girl in her early
teens should be persuaded to let the
weight of her dress depend chiefly
from her shoulders and be tied in but
loosely at the waist line.

In roasting meat or frying a steak
turn with a spoon. A fork pierces the
meat, letting out the juice.

Don't serve mashed potatoes with
mutton or chicken. Reserve them for
beef.

HOTELS.

HOTEL PENDLETON
VAN DRAN BROS., Props.
The Best Hotel in Pendleton
and as good as any.

Headquarters for Traveling Men
Commodious Sample Rooms.

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Block and a half from depot
Sample Room in connection

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