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SHEEP HUSBANDRY

The following from the Fort Collins Express shows something of the conditions affecting the lamb feeding industry in Colorado: "It is beginning to be quite a serious problem for the lamb feeders how to provide grain for the feeding. Corn is selling at \$1.32 per hundredweight, and its importation has practically ceased. Oats and barley are quoted at \$1.25 and wheat at \$1.10. The feeders are quietly scouring the country picking up wheat, and the competition between them and the flour mills is likely to be quite active. Some remember a winter five or six years ago when some Nebraskans came in here with lambs and quietly bought all the wheat in sight, compelling the millers to import grain to keep their mills going. The wheat is cracked for use and is said to be an excellent substitute for the corn, but if even it cannot be obtained the buying of lambs must perforce cease. It would seem as if those who raised speltz are in luck. The experience of those who have tried it indicates that it is about, if not quite, as good as corn, and yields of sixty bushels per acre are not uncommon."

Very Serious.

An exchange tells us that the Augusta goats at the Pan-American had wool not unlike a small Leicester sheep, but for some unaccountable reason it is called hair. Speaking of the Merinos, it says:

"Comment is liberally bestowed by visitors when viewing this odd looking breed of sheep. The conservative breeders are showing the old fashioned Merinos as nature and the American climate intended them to look. They have had the wool pulled, or rather grown, over their eyes until they can hardly see; their horns have been rolled in curl papers during the successive generations, thus giving them the exact twist necessary to properly emphasize their beauty. These sheep were evidently intended to grow much larger, as their skin is rolled and folded over in various places with unnecessary extravagance. This feature figures both ways, however, as it enables them to turn off a large proportion of leather besides furnishing a good deal more surface to grow wool on."

The Perfect Sheep.

An animal compact in form and low of limb, broad before, behind and all along the back. The body should be round, smooth and deep, the forearm strong, the thigh full and the twist full.—Professor Thomas Shaw, University of Minnesota.

Sheep in Alaska.

Professor C. C. Georgeson, the special agent of the agricultural department who for the past three years has been in charge of the agricultural experiments in the northern territory, believes that the time is not far distant when Alaska will be made to support a vast agricultural population. He states that the Alaska Commercial company has for years raised cattle and sheep near Kadiak and near Unalaska without feeding them a thing in the winter. The sheep have increased at the rate of about 60 per cent annually, and the flock shears about five pounds of wool annually per head. This has been done for the past sixteen years. There can be no question but what it can be repeated on scores of the islands in that region. There is but little timber or undergrowth there, and practically the entire country is covered with a heavy growth of nutritious grasses.

Phenomenal Oxford Ram.

This Oxford yearling ram was the champion in his class at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. He was



CHAMPION AT PAN-AMERICAN.

also first at Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and St. Louis fairs. This ram is owned by George McKerron & Son, Sussex, Wis. The picture is reproduced from Wool Market and Sheep.

Forming a Sheep Trust.

Prominent shepherds of Rawlins, Wyo., say that a movement is on foot to form a sheep trust to control every sheep ranging in Caribou county—over 1,000,000 head. The consolidation is desired by a number of shepherds on account of the range difficulties which are constantly arising. There are enough sheep in the country to occupy every acre of good range, and the small owners are constantly clashing with their flocks. If the trust is formed, all flocks will be controlled by an executive board, and interests will be pooled.

each man receiving an average profit for each head of sheep that he owns. The idea is meeting with favor.—Denver Stockman.

Did Better at Home.

The sheep sent to the Pan-American exposition by the territorial government were an excellent lot, but the best price offered for them at Buffalo was 3 cents a pound live weight. They were brought back to Winnipeg and sold for 4½ cents. The cattle sent down were sold to go to Montreal.—Northwest Farmer (Canada).

What's Your Name?

When a boy, the great French author Alphonse Daudet was very poor, but he was allowed to attend, without paying any fees, a school in which the majority of the pupils were the sons of rich men. His appearance at the school, dressed in a blouse, which only the very poor wore, was the occasion of many taunts and jeers from his schoolfellows, and even the master never called him by his name, but addressed him as "What's your name." But the boy never heeded the ill will of the sneers. He determined that he would make something of himself, saying, "If I am to take any position in this school, I must work twice as hard as the others." By steadfast persistence and courageous determination he did succeed, and when his name had become famous he wrote a story in memory of those days of hardship and poverty and called it "Little What's-His-Name."

Wheat as a Hog Food.

Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 499 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

The Curious Bezoar Stone.

There is now no sale for bezoar stones. The time was when this concretion was deemed very valuable, and many living men will remember having seen perfectly formed specimens sell for \$5 or \$10, to be carried in the pocket as lucky stones. The bezoar stone is formed in the stomachs of cattle. It is calcareous and as hard as a bit of limestone, but the core is generally a mass of hair licked from the hide of the animal and carried into the stomach with the saliva. These concretions are as plentiful now as they ever were.

A Lunatic's Advice.

Mr. Lionel Brough once played a game of billiards in an asylum with one of the patients. He conceded his adversary twenty-five points, with the result that he was hopelessly beaten. Then the patient took him quietly on one side and said: "Look here! If you go on giving points so recklessly as that you'll be in this asylum instead of me!"—London Tit-Bits.

A Malignant Exposure.

Emeline—How I should love to overhear the conversation of several highly intellectual men!
Edgar—Pooh! I've been with them. They always begin on books, but soon get to talking about something good to eat.—Detroit Free Press.

TWO FAMILY HOUSE.

Twelve Room Dwelling That Should Prove a Good Investment.

(Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.)

The two family house herewith described should prove a good investment. It is intended to be built on the outskirts of a town and is arranged so that each family will occupy a separate floor.

The cellar has two entrances, one from the yard and the other from the



FRONT ELEVATION.

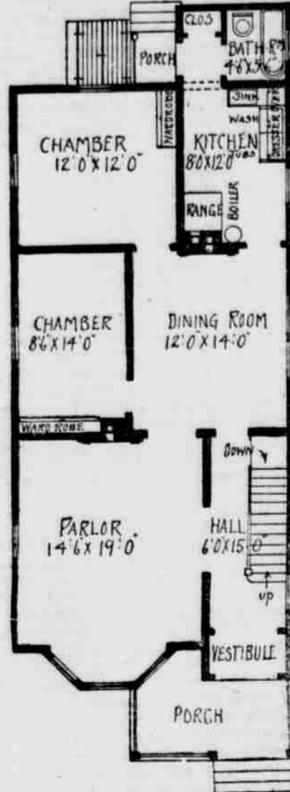
hall on the ground floor, and is provided with coal and store bins for both families.

The house is entered by a covered porch and through a vestibule to the hall. To the right of the hall is the parlor, with a bay window, and in the rear of the parlor is a chamber, with a built in wardrobe. To the right of this chamber is the dining room, with a double window. In back is another

chamber, with wardrobe, and to the right of this is the kitchen, provided with sink, washtubs, dresser and range, with boiler. Back of the kitchen are the bathroom and porch, with stair to the yard.

The second floor is very similar to the first.

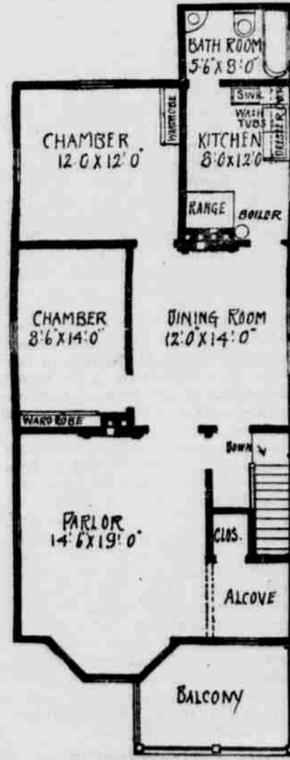
The foundation walls are of hard burned brick. The framing timbers



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

are of well seasoned spruce, built in balloon style. Paint the walls yellow, with white trimmings and red sash, and put red paint on the roof.

The interior of house is of white pine, with molded base and trim, and



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

wainscoting in the kitchen. The interior woodwork should be given two coats of white paint, and the walls should be papered.

Dimensions.—Front, 22 feet; side, 50 feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet 6 inches; first, 9 feet 6 inches; second, 9 feet. Cost to build, \$3,500.

Ancient Sacrifices to the Sea.

The navigators of antiquity, to whose imaginative ignorance the ocean seemed peopled and beset with chimeras dire and supernatural agencies of all sorts, used often to sacrifice human lives to the mysterious water gods. It is regarded by tradition that Idomeneus, king of Crete, vowed to sacrifice to Neptune the first living thing he met after escaping from a storm, and this happening to be his son he fulfilled his vow religiously. Medea nearly became a sacrifice during the return voyage of the Argonauts.

Poor, Tired Papa.

"Johnnie," said his mother threateningly to the incorrigible, "I am going to have your father whip you when he comes home tonight."
"Please don't, mamma," replied Johnnie penitently. "Paw is allus so tired when he comes home."—Boston Post.

Official Ignorance.

The London Chronicle quotes a naval officer as saying that during the war of 1812 the British admiral sent out to Kingston, Canada, where the British fleet was then stationed, a large number of water casks in the belief that Lake Ontario was a salt water lake.

BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

A Pleasant Little Cottage That Can Be Built For \$400.

(Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.)

It is not such a far cry to summer, and there is no better time than the present for the man who plans to spend the autumn season at the seashore or on the margin of some cool lake to consider the question of building a summer home for himself. There are many who would build instead of



FRONT ELEVATION.

rent were they aware of the possibilities contained in a house that can be erected for a remarkably small sum.

What is demanded in a house of this character is muchly that it shall be cool. When it combines this quality with that of neatness and roominess, it is doubly attractive. Both features are to be found in the four room cottage for which plans are herewith shown, and it has the further redeeming quality of costing not more than \$400.

The exterior, with its porch, has a very attractive appearance. The walls are painted a dark yellow, with stenna trimmings. The house rests on 12 by 12 inch brick piers. All framing timbers are of spruce covered with seven-eighths inch square edged surface hemlock boards and one layer of building

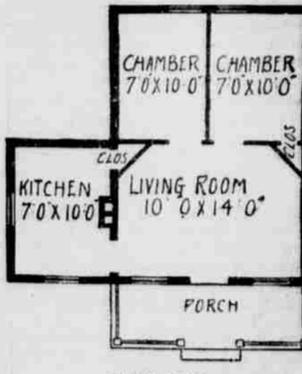


SIDE ELEVATION.

paper well lapped and tacked on. The siding boards are of the white pine novelty type securely nailed, with all joints made tight. Great care should be taken with the exterior construction, for even in summer time unpleasantly cold winds are apt to be experienced at the water side.

The main room of the house is a large living room, which answers the purpose of a dining room and sitting room combined. The house should be so placed that this room will face the east, having the sun in the early morning and the shade in the afternoon. By the aid of appropriate decorations and ornaments this room can be given a very cheerful appearance.

The kitchen is situated to the left, having good light and a closet. In the rear of the living room are two bed-



FLOOR PLAN.

chambers, one of which has a good sized closet. In case of stormy weather the house can be heated by stoves.

The floors, inside walls, partitions, etc., are to be covered with seven-eighths inch matched boards. The doors are of white pine. All interior work should have hard oil finish.

Special attention should be paid to the roof. It will be found best to have it tinued. To match the other exterior finish it should be painted red.

Dimensions.—Front, 23 feet; side, 21 feet. Height of story, 8 feet 6 inches. Cost to build, \$400.

A Correct Cellar.

A cellar can be kept as pure and dry as any other part of the house if it but have a reasonable amount of attention. Unless the ground be low, so as to make water collect in the cellar, it is not necessary, although desirable, to cement the walls and floor. Bricks set on edge and laid with tight joints form a clean and satisfactory floor. Slope the floor so that a drain will carry off any water that may collect. This gives opportunity to fully wash the cellar, for cleanliness is as necessary here as in the other rooms. Light, cleanliness and pure air make the perfect cellar, as they do the perfect living room.

Some Brick Statistics.

Single brick walls—that is, one brick wide, such as are used merely to brick up the space between the lathing or leaving it open—will require seven bricks to the superficial foot. Eight inch walls will take fifteen bricks, and the columns upon which the weight of the sills is to rest should not be less than twelve inches, and these require twenty-two bricks to the foot.

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