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Timothy,
Broome
Grass,
Blue
Grass
and
White
Clover.

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INSOMNIA

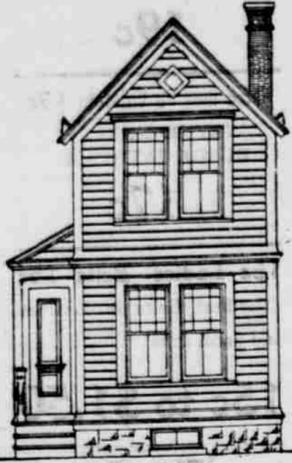
"I have been using CASCARETS for
Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for
over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets
have given me more relief than any other remedy
I have ever tried. I shall certainly recom-
mend them to my friends as being all they are
represented." — THOMAS GILLARD, Esq., Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

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Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip, 10c, 25c, 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Solely Preparing Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 215
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug
stores to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

COUNTRY COTTAGE.

Five Room Dwelling to Be Built on
a Narrow Lot.
[Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West
Twenty-fourth street, New York.]
The five room cottage herewith de-
scribed will appeal to people who de-
sire to build on a narrow plot of
ground.
The hall is entered at the side of the
house and is well lighted. The parlor
is of good size, with a double window.



FRONT ELEVATION.

Back of it is the dining room, and back of
this again the kitchen, with range,
dresser and sink. A porch leads from
the kitchen to the yard. In the rear of
the hall is a well ventilated and well
lighted lavatory.

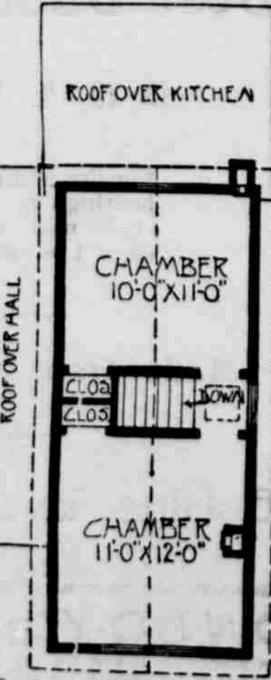
There are two large chambers with
closets on the second floor. A skylight
gives good light to the staircase.
The foundation is built of stone,
with stone footings. The chimneys are
of hard burned brick, with 8 by 8 inch
tile lined flues and bluestone caps.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

The framing is in what is known as the
balloon style, with sills 6 by 6
inches; first and second story joist 2 by
10 feet; studding and rafters, 2 by 4
inches; plates, 4 by 4 inches; double
studding at corners and openings;
joists, studding and rafters sixteen
inches from centers.

The exterior finish is as follows:
Framing timbers, spruce, sized to
equal widths; covering, white pine
novelty boards; porch newels and bal-
usters, poplar; porch floor, yellow pine



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

laid in white lead; roofs covered with
bright I. C. charcoal brand tin sheets,
10 by 14 inches.

The parlor, hall and dining room are
to be finished in yellow pine, with
molded casings and base. All other in-
terior finish is to be plain. The in-
terior walls should be plastered.

Dimensions—Front, 15 feet; side, 36
feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 8
inches; first story, 8 feet; second story,
8 feet. Cost to build, \$1,600.

FOR THE CITY LOT.

A Slightly Poultry House That Can
Be Built at a Low Cost.

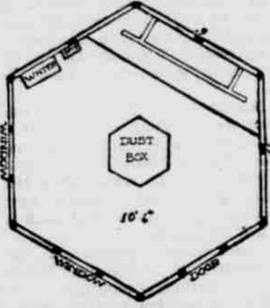
Hundreds of our readers are con-
stantly looking for plans for poultry
houses that are best adapted for keep-
ing their fowls comfortable and healthy
and that can be built at a low cost. A
house that will be found satisfactory in
most cases is illustrated herewith.

This house is in the shape of a hexa-
gon and makes a very handsome and



EXTERIOR OF THE HOUSE.

convenient one and is just the thing
for the city lot where space is limited.
The ground or floor plan will show you
the interior arrangement. The size of



FLOOR PLAN.

this house is 10 feet 6 inches, the cor-
ner posts are 6 feet long and the cen-
ter of the house 9 feet from floor to
peak of roof.—National Poultry Jour-
nal.

High Priced Grain.

The high prices of grain this winter
are not without their good results.
Many a poultryman is feeding an in-
creased ration of ground meat and
bone or cut green bone and cut clover
hay. Cooked vegetables are being added
to the mash more frequently than
when grain was cheap. High prices
are making the average "henman"
think more than he has done about
balanced rations and new articles of
food for his birds.

The man who has in his cellar a
large bin of mangels, carrots, turnips
and small potatoes, stowed away in the
barn a lot of nice clover hay and well
covered with straw a long row of soft
headed cabbages faces high grain and
a long winter with little fear. If he is
situated so he can get green bone
whenever he wants it he need not worry
about profits.

If grain is high, do not go to using
damaged food because it can be bought
at a less price. Better feed a smaller
quantity of good grain than a full feed
of spoiled grain. Do not keep on with
the old articles of food at high prices
unless you have found you cannot do
better. Corn and oats have advanced
much more than wheat. Wheat is the
cheapest food to us for eggs at present
prices. Gluten meal, linseed meal,
bran and all the waste products in the
making of flour and starch are usually
sold at a less price than their food
value and go a long way in the feeding
of hens.—Dr. N. W. Sanborn in Poultry
Keeper.

Feeding Green Cut Bone.

I think the most satisfactory way to
feed green cut bone is to give it two
or three times a week, giving the hens
all they will eat when not very hungry.
Feed it at noon after a light feed of
grain or about the middle of the after-
noon. Many manufacturers advise
feeding an ounce per hen per day, but
I never had hens fed a good strong
grain ration that would eat that much
cut bone. In regular good feeding
green bone or meat in some form
should be a part of the ration at least
every other day. Whether more or
less other food is required will depend
on the remainder of the ration and the
condition of the flock. A flock which
gets bone or meat regularly every two
or three days will eat less grain as a
rule on the days when it gets animal
food, but will probably eat more grain,
on the whole, than if it had no animal
food. This is because a ration deficient
in animal food, or deficient in any
respect, is less appetizing and be-
cause the appetite in general falls
when the system lacks something it
needs and the lack is long continued.—
Farm Poultry.

THE BREEDERS

Notwithstanding the fact that the
exports of high class horses from the
United States have been comparatively
small, the fact remains that more of
all equine sorts have left our shores
during the season just closed than dur-
ing any previous twelvemonth period,
says Breeder's Gazette. The reason
for this is, of course, the enormous
purchases of cavalry, artillery and
mounted infantry horses by various
European governments. The British
empire has been naturally our best
customer, taking as many as 8,000 head
out of the country at one shipment.
Germany purchased large numbers on
the Pacific slope early in the year, and
the latest candidate for the favor of
American auctioneers was the Italian
government, which first had a small
contract executed for plain artillery
animals and later sent an enlarged or-
der for both cavalry and gun horses.
In addition to the horses taken for the
use of John Bull in South Africa tens
of thousands of mules were also pur-
chased with good British gold so that
not only should the export of horses
prove the largest in numbers, but also
that of mules.

A Percheron Stallion.

This handsome stallion is the prop-
erty of the Messrs. McPherson of South



PERCHERON STALLION.

Dakota and was photographed at the
Minnesota state fair.

Sugar For Horses.

In that excellent medical publication,
The Sanitarian, we find that good re-
sults have been obtained by military
surgeons from the use of large doses
of sugar in relieving the great fatigue
of army horses on forced marches,
many of them in miserable condition
having recovered their normal strength
by the regular use of sugar mixed with
their food.—Dumb Animals.

Frosty Bits.

"Take that bit and put it into cold
water for a moment," was the com-
mand of a friend to his stable boy.
"Why do you say cold water?" I asked
in surprise. "Would not warm water be
better?"
"Not a bit better, and I want to drill
into these boys that any sort of water
will take the frost out of a bit. Were
I to say warm or hot water they would
continue to put frosty bits into colts'
mouths, and there would be sore
mouths and a growing dislike to be
bridled, and who can blame the colts?"

Good Old Horses.

Those who consider a carriage horse
too old to buy at the age of ten may be
shocked to learn that the combined age
of three of the winners of champion-
ship ribbons at the national horse show
this year is something like fifty years.
Red Cloud, the heavyweight champion,
is known to be nearly twenty years old.
Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, win-
ners of the championships for pairs,
are both old horses, having been kept
in the stud several years before they
were fitted for the show ring. Lord
Brilliant is believed to be about seven-
teen, while Lord Golden is fourteen
years old.

The Horse For the Farmer.

Speaking on the most useful horse
for the farmer before the West Vir-
ginia Live Stock Breeders' associa-
tion, Mr. C. E. Lewis said in part:
The heavy horse has a signal advan-
tage in some farm operations. In
plowing or operating a manure spread-
er or hauling the crops to the barn or
to market the heavy horse is just
what is wanted, but in harrowing he
does not have an advantage propor-
tionate to his size. For drawing a
mowing machine the lighter horse is
better. Hitch a heavy horse to the
shovel plow or cultivator and start
him up and down the cornfield, with
scarcely room between the three foot
rows for him to put his ponderous
feet, walking on two rows at once and
breaking down more corn in each than
a little horse could in one, and you
will quickly decide that he was not
made for that kind of work. Besides,
to carry 1,000 pounds of surplus, use-
less horseflesh over the soft ground
of the cornfield takes a great deal of
energy, and that energy has to be sup-
plied by an extra amount of feed.
Then through the long winter months

of idleness it requires a great deal of
grain to keep the heavy horse's huge
body in repair.

Tuberculin in Herefords.

Dr. Geddes, representative of the
United States department of agricul-
ture, resident in England, tested dur-
ing the past year 249 Herefords with
tuberculin prior to export. Of this
large number only seven reacted, and
it is stated that of these seven he con-
sidered three only "suspicious cases."

THE TEXAS FEVER.

Conditions That Produce It and How
to Make Cattle Immune.

Dr. Cary of the Alabama station, in
the summary of bulletin No. 116 upon
Texas fever, says:

An animal sick with Texas fever can-
not infest or transmit the disease to
healthy cattle. The only known means
by which the micro parasite that caus-
es Texas fever can be transmitted from
diseased cattle to healthy ones is
through two generations of the south-
ern cattle tick.

Tick free cattle never have Texas
fever as long as they are tick free.
Cattle with Texas fever have or have
had ticks upon them. All cattle must
acquire immunity after birth by having
one or more attacks of Texas fever.
Immunity to Texas fever is not inher-
ited. Southern bred cattle have Texas
fever when very young (suckling calves)
and are usually but slightly affected by
it. The older the animal the more se-
vere the fever; the older the animal the
greater the mortality.

All cattle north of the government
quarantine line are susceptible to Tex-
as fever, as are all southern bred cattle
raised on tick free farms and tick free
town lots. Immune cattle will lose
their immunity if kept free of ticks for
two or more years. In hot weather
Texas fever is usually more acute and
fatal than in cool seasons. The best
time to bring northern bred or foreign
bred cattle into Alabama is between
Nov. 1 and March 1. It is safer to
bring young sucking calves into Ala-
bama for acclimation than cattle over
a year old.

Suckling calves (two to four months
old) can be shipped into the south by
express, fed milk from a southern bred
and immune cow and be made immune
by natural tick inoculations, with little
danger of loss.

One or two inoculations with de-
fibrinated blood from an immune ani-
mal will produce a relatively safe im-
munity to Texas fever. The best age
for inoculating with defibrinated blood
is a year or less. The best time is be-
tween Oct. 30 and March 1.

From 50 to 90 per cent of northern
bred or susceptible cattle die with Tex-
as fever when turned into tick infested
pastures. Less than 10 per cent are
lost when made immune by the de-
fibrinated blood inoculation method.

Kettle and Pot.

The American Fancier goes after
some specimens of "modern poultry
journalism" for putting the stock of
their big advertisers regardless of qual-
ity and says, "It is even worse than
the miserable system that enables
breeders to sell birds on the fictitious
and inflated value of a score card."
When a disqualified Cochon can win a
premium under the comparison system,
it seems to the writer that "the pot
should not call the kettle black." In-
flated and fictitious score cards, if there
are any such, are due to dishonest or
incompetent judges and not to the sys-
tem, as the American Fancier very
well knows, but for reasons known
only to itself it prefers to charge it up
to "the system." The score card sys-
tem cannot be thrown down by misrep-
resentation and abuse, and that is
about all that has been urged against
it.—H. F. Ballard in Fanciers' Gazette.

Female Jesters.

Nothing better illustrates the dull-
ness of society in the middle ages than
the custom used by all high placed
and wealthy persons of keeping a profes-
sional jester, nor was it confined to
Christendom, for we read that Cortes
found an individual of this profession
at the court of Montezuma. Our mod-
ern clowns, though very different from
the licensed jesters of old, owe to them,
of course, their origin; but, so far as I
know, the female jester, who was in
vogue before the male, has no present
representative.

We are told by Erasmus that in all
the great times on the continent there
was in his time a female official of
this description who enlivened the com-
pany as she waited at table by wittic-
isms and repartee. It should be added,
however, that she was generally young
and pretty. So late as 1858 we read in
Mrs. Hornby's "Travels" that she
found a female jester at Constantino-
ple who was exceedingly amusing.

An Elephantine Nurse.

Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming in her
book on Ceylon gives a few lines to a
pet elephant, who seems to have been
a creature of much amiability and in-
telligence. He had been captured
young and was known as Kurunegalla
Jack. He used to go the hospital rounds
with his master, a medical officer, who
had taught him to be generally useful
and even to administer pills. A Malay
soldier one day dropped his pill, where-
upon Jack picked it up and dropped it
into the man's open mouth with a puff
that blew it safely down.

HOTELS

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Fine Sample Rooms

Special attention given Country Trade

Hotel St. George

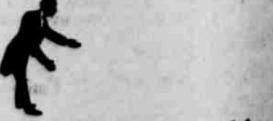


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