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1921. The transfer involved in coin and stock
\$112,500 and was paid by a party of business-
men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Dis-
tress, likewise incurable disease.

They commenced the careful investigation of
the specific November 10, 1921. They later
viewed scores of the cured and tried it on on
his mother by putting over three doses on
the treatment and watching them. They
also got physicians to name chronic, incurable
disease, and administered it with the physicians
for judges. Up to August 2, eighty-seven per
cent of the test cases were either well or
progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failure,
the parties were satisfied and closed the trans-
action. The proceedings of the investigation
committee and the clinical reports of the test
cases were published and will be mailed free
on application. Address: John J. Francis Com-
pany, 40 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

WOMAN'S World

LADY MACKENZIE.

An All Around Athlete and Cham-
pion Swimmer of England.

Lady Constance Mackenzie has been
repeatedly referred to as a "represen-
tative English woman," whereas no
woman was ever more thoroughly
Scottish in name and sentiment than
she. She is the daughter of the second
earl of Cromartie. Her mother was
the daughter of the fourth Baron
Macdonald. Like all the Scotch, she is
fond of vigorous sports. Lady Con-
stance is the champion woman swim-



LADY CONSTANCE MACKENZIE.

mer of England. She is noted through-
out the United Kingdom for her re-
peated triumphs at the London swim-
ming bath contests. She is an all
round athlete and excels in many
sports, and she is also an expert player
on the guitar.

Lady Constance is also rich and will
probably be richer. She is the posses-
sor of one of the largest fortunes in
the United Kingdom. Her sister, the
Countess of Cromartie, who is also Vis-
countess Tarbot of Tarbot and Barones-
s Macleod of Castle Leod, is posses-
sed of estates the income from which is
estimated at \$200,000 a year. The
Countess of Cromartie married Major
E. W. Blount of the Royal artillery, a
man twenty years her senior. A boy
was born to them, but the child died,
and unless other children are born to
the countess the vast estates will re-
vert to Lady Constance.

Lady Constance was born in 1882.
She is a great traveler and has made
tours of Europe, Asia, Egypt and the
United States.

The Club For Working Girls.

The girl wage earner leads, as a rule,
a comfortless life, whether she be an
inmate of her home or a boarding
house in a strange place. After her toil-
some day she needs the change that
can best be supplied by the well ap-
pointed club.

This will doubtless appear a frivolous
view to take of the proper use to
which the girl wage earner should put
her leisure hours, for it is the custom
of those who interest themselves in
the welfare of the girl to persuade her
to study after working hours. It is not
disputed that the knowledge may be
of advantage to her, but the criticism
here made is that the almost invariable
program offered to the girl is re-
stricted to opportunity for improving
her mind and rendering skillful her
fingers, these chances not being, as is
the case with boys' organizations, one
of several features.

It is surprising that the charitable
disposed have not arrived at an under-
standing that recreation is a legitimate
need of the girl nature. When one con-
siders the prodigious amount of money
and time spent in providing the daugh-
ters of the rich with pleasure, it does
seem as though women of position
would long before this have made ade-
quate provision for this requirement
of girl nature among the less fortun-
ately placed. Is it not about time to
rest the boy club question and take up
that of the girl on a scale as large and
as ambitious as ever was planned for
the boy?—Vogue.

Object Lesson in Lying.

A mother overheard her nursegirl
talking to the little child she was put-
ting to sleep, and among other legends
of the nursery in which she indulged
was this: "If you don't go right to
sleep this very minute, a great big,
awful black bear, with eyes like coals
of fire and sharp, cruel teeth, will come
out from under the bed and eat you
up!" This poor little thing nestled
down under the clothes to dream of
horrid bears eating her up.

That night when the stolid nurse had
composed herself in her own comfort-
able bed and had put the lamp out there
came a sudden tap at the door, and the
voice of the mistress called loudly
through the panels: "Maggie, Maggie!
Get up as quick as you can. There's a
burglar under your bed!" At the word
"burglar" the girl sprang screaming
from her bed, tore open the door and
fell into hysterics in the hall. The les-
son was more instructive than the mis-
tress designed, but when the girl's
fears had calmed she said to her: "You
did not hesitate to tell my little deli-

cate child, who could not possibly
know that it was a lie, a cruel story of a
bear under her bed. Now, when I
treat you to the same kind of story you
are nearly frightened to death. To-
morrow you can go into the kitchen
and work there. You are not fit to care
for little children."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Babies Must Not Be Rocked to Sleep.

Doctors are not as a general rule
greatly influenced by purely senti-
mental considerations, and they have
issued the mandate, "Babies should
not be rocked to sleep." This would at
first seem cruel and arbitrary, but it is
not as unreasonable as would appear.
It is vastly better for the baby to be
undressed and laid down in the crib,
with a cool, fresh pillow under the
little head, to drop into a quiet sleep
than to be held in mother's warm arms
close against her breast and rocked
for half an hour or more. With most
babies a very little training will be
sufficient to induce them to sleep when
laid down if they have never become
accustomed to the rocking. If you are
not Spartan enough to leave the baby
while he is vigorously protesting
against this procedure, sit by the crib
and gently pat him to sleep. After
a while even this will not be necessary.
It is not only better for the child, but
also for the mother, as the rocking
habit, if persisted in, soon becomes a
tax rather than a pleasure.—Arthur W.
Yale, M. D., in the Woman's Home
Companion.

Lamps.

Appropos of lamps in general, it is
well to exercise some care in making
a selection from the general supply.
If intended merely for ornament, the
round globes now so popular are satis-
factory, but for a library or reading
room the lamp should have a spreading
globe. Green is recognized as the best
color for the eyes, while yellow or white
shades on reading lamps are most try-
ing, and blue globes reflect a sickly
light that is exceedingly unpleasant.
Red shades are effective if used with
moderation and in the right place, but
a preponderance of this color is apt to
prove unsatisfactory. To get the best
results from lamps they must receive
daily care and be properly filled and
trimmed.

Ice Water.

Strong ice water will cleanse the lids
of metal, self sealing cans quicker than
anything else. Every housekeeper
knows the crust that forms on the in-
side and that looks bad, though it does
not injure the usefulness of the can.
Put a tablespoonful of ice in half a
gallon of rainwater. Let it get hot
and pour over the lids. Let them
stand in it twenty minutes, but not on
the stove, as heat loosens the porcelain
lining. Remove to clear water and
wash well.

Sleeping Rooms.

"Every sleeping room," says a lec-
turer on house building, "should have
a fireplace or a ventilating flue of fifty
square inches of area. The smaller the
room the more important this becomes.
The neglect of this precaution, which
is common in apartment houses, is a
serious matter and will not be without
an injurious effect upon the health of
the community." It is on these prac-
tical points that the woman electing to
build a house this spring should inform
herself.

A Woman Police Sergeant.

If Sergeant Mary E. Owens of the
Chicago police department is not a good
officer, six mayors of the city have failed
to find it out. Mrs. Owens, who be-
gan her work in 1899, wears sergeant's
badge No. 97 and reports daily to the
chief of the detectives.—Chicago Record-
Herald.

It is the parents who are oftenest to
blame for allowing their children's
brains to be packed without any re-
gard to their capacity or peculiar pow-
ers or weaknesses.—Ladies Home Jour-
nal.

Every sectional school board should
have a woman upon it. If half were
women, the schools would all be the
better for it.—Philadelphia Press.

Ohio has 26,920 working women.
Their average weekly wages are \$4.83
and savings 14 cents.

The Cobra of India.

Among the true cobras of India the
naja is found all over India and Cey-
lon, Burma, the Andaman Islands,
southern China and the Malay penin-
sula and archipelago. It ascends the
Himalayas to an altitude of 8,000 feet.
It extends also over Afghanistan and
through Persia to the eastern shore of
the Caspian. It may attain a length
of nearly seven and a half feet, but it
is usually not more than a little over
five and a half feet long. Najas vary
much in color and markings, but have
generally the spectacle mark on the
back of the neck, which they always
display before making an attack.—
Quarterly Review.

Always water bags before feeding
and never afterward. If this is prac-
ticed and the animals are given ear
corn on a feeding floor, fourteen pounds
of corn will produce two pounds of
gain. In other words, every bushel of
corn ought to produce two pounds of
pork. If this is not being accomplished,
something is wrong, says John
Cowan.

DRESSES FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Attractive Gowns of Crepe de Chine,
Chiffon and Muslin.

Pretty dresses are being designed
for young girls. Many of them are
suitable for evening wear now and for
hot afternoon wear during the coming
summer with the addition of a gumpie.
Girlish gowns of crepe de chine in-
serted with lace are worn over satin
slips, and net gowns are lined with
chiffon and made very handsome with
many frills. Vertical stripes of lace
appear on many skirts, and each stripe
is finished with a fussy bow and may-
be a flower, which rests on the tiny
frills at the bottom of the gown.

Simple white museline de sole and
white organdie may be made most at-
tractive by the skillful arrangement
of narrow lace insertions and tucks.
Many of the more elaborate models
are all laid in alternate stripes of lace
insertions and tucks. Fine shirrings



WHITE MUSLIN

laid in lines are considered newer than
tucks, but can only be worn by a very
slender figure. Yellow insertion and
narrow black chamois stripes are
also considered very smart on white
muslin.

A gown of mull or French muslin is
here shown. It would be most suit-
able for a young girl. The waist is
made of alternate tucks and inser-
tions, with a full bolero of all over lace
and elbow sleeves of the same ter-
minating in wide ruffles. The skirt is
plain almost down to the knees, where
it is laid in narrow tucks and inser-
tions and finished at the bottom with
two ruffles of the dress material.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

SALE BARGAINS.

Odds and Ends of Lace Which Are
Useful.

At this time of the year one may
pick up very good bargains at the
sales. Good lace is never a bad invest-
ment, especially lace and sequined
robes, which may easily be made up
over a lining of pale colored chiffon by
the women with clever fingers.

Lace collars are especially useful.
For the amateur dressmaker a lace
collar covers a multitude of sins. The
cut of waist across the shoulders does
not so much matter if there is a wide
lace collar to cover it. The tendency
toward Irish crochet and Irish lace of
every description, both fine and coarse,
is one of the noticeable features of
fashion.

Perhaps the best bargains at the
sales are the hats, and it pays to buy
a silk or felt hat, as it can be worn
late in the spring.

A very dainty little dress is shown
in the illustration. It is made of red



OF RED TULL

dotted chiffon over silk of the same
shade, and it is trimmed with narrow
insertions of yellow lace banded by

narrow black velvet ribbon. The waist
is made décolleté, with three narrow
ruffles for the sleeve caps and a soft
pulling of the dotted tulle around the
décolletage. There is considerable full-
ness in the way of a blouse at the
waist line, and the lace is laid on in a
plaid design. The skirt is plain around
the hips, with a gored flounce covered
with tiny ruffles and headed by the
same plaid design of the insertion.
The girdle is of black panne.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Carpet Fasteners.

Pins and sockets for putting down
the ordinary floor carpet are not new
at all, but they are so useful that they
are worth mentioning. The great util-
ity of these is that the carpet can be
taken up with but little trouble for a
weekly shaking instead of sweeping if
one desires. The sockets are driven in-
to the floor at regular intervals around
the room. The carpet is put down, and
for each socket there is a pin or brass
headed nail which goes into it, holding
the carpet as firmly in place as the or-
dinary tack. But with the pin and
socket there is no trouble in lifting it
again. The pins are replaced in the
sockets to keep them from filling with
dust, and when the carpet is cleaned it
can be put down again with ease. The
pins are sufficiently long, two and
three-quarter inches, to hold the carpet
firmly. In some houses hall carpets are
put down without lining and taken up
frequently to be shaken.

Piano Drapery.

The prettiest drapery for the back of
an upright piano is some rich stuff,
brocade or church embroidery or a
piece of not too gaudy eastern stuff.
Throw it over the top of the piano and
let it fall straight over the back with-
out rod or rings. If something thinner
is used, it should be hung, very slightly
full, on a fine wire or rod that is
made invisible. In the case of a simple
material it is better to choose one not
too flowery, letting its purpose, that of
concealing the unfinished back, be free-
ly seen. A low backed sofa or a table
may stand in front of the piano, pre-
ferably the latter, as a sofa frame
against the back is apt to pull and dis-
arrange the drapery, while the use of
the piano itself as a seat back may in-
terfere with the sound if not actually
injure the instrument. A square piano
is better undraped unless a particularly
choice piece of rare stuff is owned.

Krupp and Essen.

"The old lady," Herr Krupp's moth-
er, managed the small business affairs
while Alfred stepped into the shop,
rolled up his sleeves, worked all day
with his arms and then until midnight
with his brain. They lived in a small
cottage which is still standing in the
factory and which he did not exchange
for a better home until long after his
marriage. I now quote Mr. Krupp's
own words uttered on the twenty-fifth
anniversary of the founding of the fac-
tory:

"From my fourteenth year I had the
care of a family father during the day,
added to hard work at the factory, and
at night had to study how to overcome
the difficulties in the way. During this
period I lived on potatoes, bread and
coffee and scant portions of meat and
tossed until late in the night. For twenty-
five years I struggled thus until con-
ditions grew a little easier. My last
remembrance of that period is the
growing danger of total ruin and my
endurance, suffering and hard labor to
avert the calamity, and I say all
this for the encouragement of young
men who have nothing, are nothing
and want to get something and be
somebody."

In 1832 the factory gave employment
to only ten men. At the time of Mr.
Krupp's death over 40,000 men were
employed in and about Essen, in the
factory and the adjoining mines.—Out-
look.

Booked For a Museum.

She was an ignorant but ambitious
woman, relates the Chicago Tribune,
and the great ambition of her life was
gratified when her husband was elected
a member of congress. Immediately
after the result of the election was
known the new congressman's wife
drove in from her country home to the
county seat to call in triumph on her
dearest enemies in a social way. She
called first on the wife of the local
banker, who had sent her three daugh-
ters through Vassar, and after receiv-
ing the congratulations of the family
she turned the conversation to her
plans for the future of her own daugh-
ter, Jennie.

"I am going to give Jennie every ed-
ucational advantage," she said. "As
soon as the congressman and I get to
Washington we are going to put Jennie
in the Smithsonian Institute."

That Was Another Question.

Pa (from upper landing to daughter
entertaining her "steady" in the parlor)
—Gladly, what time is it?
Gis — I don't know, pa. Our clock
isn't going.
Pa—How about George?—Richmond
Dispatch.

A Correction.

Neighbor—The baby suffers from
sleeplessness, does it?
Mr. Jerolimian (haggard and hollow
eyed)—I didn't say it suffered. It seems
to enjoy it. I'm the one that suffers.

HOTELS.

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Commodious Sample Rooms.

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