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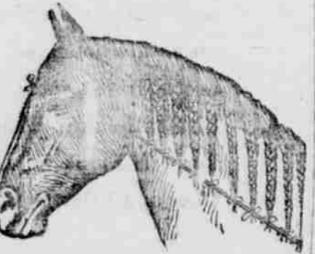
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your needs as
through the columns
of this paper.

Everybody hereabouts
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THE BREEDERS

The story of the exportation of horses and mules from the port of New Orleans is told officially in the following figures. The showing is the largest ever made by any single seaport in the history of the world. This is the statement: "From Oct. 1, 1896, to Nov. 30, 1901, the total valuation of horse and mule cargoes was \$18,483,052, exclusive of feed, which amounted to \$902,619, making a grand total of \$14,476,270. The total number of horses and mules was 140,050, about equally divided." From this it would seem that the average value of the horses and mules shipped to South Africa and elsewhere by the British government is, to be exact, \$96.27, and we all know that so small a sum of money has not since Oct. 1, 1896, been paid for any very good horse. As has been said before, remarks The Breeder's Gazette, we can very well afford to lose all of the small, inferior horses of the "warrior" type that the foreigners will buy from us provided they will ship them away out of this country so that the mares among them may not in time return to plague the breeders again. No doubt many of the mares taken to South Africa and used up in hard marches and other work incidental to warfare will do yeoman service in restocking the high veldt with the sort of pony that thrives best on it, for any kind of a large, full sized horse will not do well on the thin land and bare feed and peculiar climate, with its constant changes of temperature, but we have no use for such now. Once upon a time perhaps we had; but, at any rate, that time has passed, and it is splendid to be able to relate that we have got rid of so many of these horses for so much money and in such an admirable way. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

A Stubborn Mane.
I see in a late issue a letter from an Ohio man about training manes of horses, writes Pierre De Sancy in Rural New Yorker. His way may be very good, but I know of another way which I am sure never fails. Make the mane into braids as big round as the little finger, tie up the end with a piece



ONE METHOD OF TREATMENT.
of string a little longer than necessary, take a stick and tie all the strings to it, wet and brush at the root of the mane as shown. After two or three days take off. It may be necessary to begin once more, but few manes can resist two trials. I have served three years in the French cavalry and eighteen months in the United States cavalry and have seen it done very often.

Criticism of Horse Companies.
At the recent meeting of the Kansas Stock Breeders' association Mr. H. W. Avery said: "The horse selling firms employ from fifteen to twenty-five salesmen each and are at a big expense all along the line. This extravagance must be met by some one, and the one to bear the burden of the expense is the purchaser." Mr. Avery urged that the members of the association should lend all their assistance in discouraging the corrupt practice of the horse companies. Mr. Avery cited

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several specific instances which proved his statements in regard to the injustice that is being perpetrated upon the horse feeders of the country by the salesmen of these companies, whom he referred to as "ex-sewing machine and ex-lightning rod agents."

Runaways.
The man who wants to be sure of having a safe driving horse will do all in his power to prevent that horse from ever getting beyond control. If the horse gets to run away once, he is liable to be an unsafe animal ever afterward. It is a tribute to the good disposition and good sense of horses that more of them are not ruined by carelessness. Unsafe harness, neglect to fasten properly, careless or reckless driving, constant nagging until the horse is nervous and the infliction of pain in biting or reining are common with young horses being broken to drive. It is a wonder that there are not more runaways than now recorded.

The Horse Market.
The horse market is in good shape. It was put to a severe test a short time ago in New York when the Fasig-Tipton company offered at auction nearly 600 horses of all sorts and conditions. The prices paid varied from \$30 to upward of \$15,000, and for everything of form and quality there was a ready bidder at more money than has been paid for similar stock since 1893. General B. F. Tracy exposed most of his stud for sale. Three years ago his stallion Advertiser was sold in the same ring for less than \$2,500. At this last vendue he brought \$5,300.

John Bull Criticisms.
Statistics are not very useful if they are not approximately accurate, and it is clear that the American department of agriculture has been out of all range in its returns of live stock. In 1900, according to the census, there were 69,522,734 cattle in the United States, whereas the department put the total at 43,902,414.—London Live Stock Journal.

BALANCED RATIONS

Those who have to buy their feeds are at a loss as to the most economical ones to purchase. Many farmers feel that the cheapest feed is the one they can raise on their own farms. Excellent results have come from feeding clover hay, corn fodder, silage, oats and in some cases wheat, says American Agriculturist. This season the very high prices paid for farm products have caused some careful thinking, and a great many are this year selling farm grains and buying byproducts of starch mills, glucose factories, flour mills and the like.

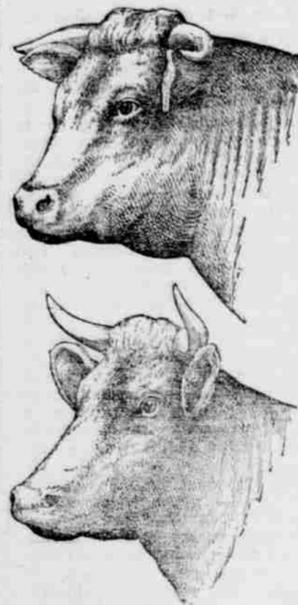
Most of these feeds are much more concentrated than the original grain—that is, they contain much larger quantities of digestible protein and fat. The starch has been removed for other purposes, but nearly all the protein remains. The protein is always more digestible, and consequently it is more desirable for young growing animals and dairy cows. Moreover, experience has shown that it is also excellent feed for mature cattle and horses. That corn concentrates are growing in favor one who is at all familiar with the situation will not deny. The increased popularity is more noted in the cattle feeding sections than any other. Farmers who formerly bought cottonseed meal and linseed meal have discontinued them after giving the corn concentrated feeds a trial. The secret of success in feeding these is that they are more digestible than any of the other concentrates. They are therefore more easily assimilated and because of this are more satisfactory than any other feed of similar chemical analysis.

Insing of "Cowpea Cranks."
It is quite amusing to Rural New Yorker to see some of the wise men coming forth with mouth full of words in praise of cowpeas. For years they sneered at the few "cowpea cranks" and predicted all sorts of failure and trouble. Now they find that thousands have ignored their predictions, tried the cowpea and found it a sure help on light soils. With a wisdom which commands admiration these critics forget all they said and become ardent cowpea advocates. This must be both amusing and gratifying to Professor W. F. Massey, who may justly be called the pioneer in advocating cowpeas for the north.

Uncle Sam's Goat Farm.
The United States government has become very much interested in the raising of choice Angora goats. Sixteen miles below Washington, in Maryland, the government is conducting experiments with the Angora goat at the largest farm of the kind in the country. Fifty-one choice animals were recently shipped to former Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney's stock farm, near Boston, and 1,500 goats were sent to another big ranch at Oakland, Md.
The farm at which governmental experiments are being conducted with a view to discovering all the possibilities of the Angora goat as a destroyer of brush and weeds is located near Cedarville and comprises 1,600 acres in Prince George and Charles counties.—Washington Times.

HEADS OF BEEF CATTLE

In studying the respective points of the beef and dairy animals as outlined it is best to commence with the head. There are two types of beef heads as shown—namely, Hereford and Short-horn, says farmers' bulletin No. 143, issued by the United States department of agriculture. The beef head should be short and compact, medium in size, refined in appearance, clean cut in contour, broad, with wide forehead, indicating a good supply of nervous force; the eye large, clear and limpid; the ear fine, active and covered with soft, silky hair; the mouth large; the muzzle medium in size, dewy and free from coarseness; the jaw medium heavy,



HEADS OF BEEF CATTLE

well fleshed, with a good opening between the submaxillary space; the poll rather broad and flat, and the horns medium sized.

The eye is a very important factor in the makeup of any animal. It receives its nerve supply directly from the brain, and its clearness, brightness and size indicate the degree of nervous energy and disposition of the animal. An animal showing a large amount of white around the eye or with a small pupil and a suppressed eye is generally of a nervous, irritable temperament and is on this account a poor feeder. A broad and high forehead gives ample space for the housing of the brain, which, of course, directs and controls the nervous energy and influences digestion, assimilation, circulation and other functions of the animal organization.

The nostril of the beef animal should be medium in size, with a clear, bright lining membrane. If it is large, it indicates a predisposition to scrofulous diseases and the unnecessary oxidation and waste of food. If it is small, there is not sufficient room for the proper development of the air passages, and this is an indication of hereditary weakness. Under such circumstances sufficient air will not be drawn into the lungs to complete the oxidation of the food, which must proceed rapidly in the case of animals consuming large quantities of "roughness."

As the chief function of cattle is to consume large quantities of food for the formation of flesh, fat and milk it is necessary that the mouth be large and the teeth firmly set. A medium sized horn, a refined ear and an intelligent, active appearance are all indications of considerable importance, as they are associated with good breeding, sufficient nerve energy, freedom from sluggishness and gentleness of disposition—all points of great importance to the cattle feeder.

Beans With Corn For Steers.
A correspondent asks The Breeder's Gazette: "How much bran at \$18 per ton can be profitably fed with corn at 55 cents per bushel to matured steers in the feed yard?"

W. A. Henry answers as follows: "Our correspondent will find that if he gives his steers a ration consisting of a quarter or third bran by weight and the remainder corn he will materially improve the quality of his feed supply to the fattening steers. Bran furnishes a large amount of mineral matter, such as phosphoric acid and potash. It also supplies nitrogen. It has a generally beneficial effect on the digestive tract of ruminating animals and will cause the steers to more fully utilize the corn which is fed him. The manure resulting from bran is much richer than that made through corn feeding, and where fertility is given any attention this side of the subject is of importance. Our correspondent is urged to feed some bran and to note the results."

Shorthorns in England.
A summary of the English sales of Shorthorns held during the year 1901, but not including annual bull sales, shows the following: For a total of 2,117 head \$55,673 11s was paid, leaving an average of £26 3d., or close to \$130, in the decimal exchange of the United States.

Texas Cattle Exported.
The exportation of cattle direct from

Texas to Liverpool has again opened up within the last month or two with apparent success. We say success for the reason that the parties who made an experimental shipment a few weeks ago, after receiving returns, immediately bought another shipment, which is now on the ocean. With a good, brisk foreign demand and two big packing houses at Fort Worth, Tex., feeders ought to be able to realize top prizes for their cattle.—Dallas Farm and Ranch.

STORY OF THE ANGORA.

Interesting Account of Their Introduction Into This Country.

When it is said that the mohair industry is looking up in this country, it is equivalent to saying that the Angora goat industry is looking up. Now, the Angora goat history in the United States is rather an interesting one. It was during the administration of President Polk that it began. The sultan of Turkey had to do with the introduction of the Angora goat into this country. He requested President Polk to recommend some one who would experiment with cotton culture in Turkey, and President Polk suggested Dr. James B. Davis of Columbia, S. C. Dr. Davis accordingly was invited to Turkey by the sultan and went there, with the result that his cotton experiments so pleased the sultan that when he returned to America he brought with him nine Angora goats, the gift to him of the sultan.

These goats were frequently exhibited at fairs and attracted much attention. It was thought at the time that they were the Cashmere breed, from the fiber of which the costly cashmere shawls are made. This mistake proved to be unfortunate, for everything that was known about the Cashmires was said for these goats, with the final result that there was such disappointment that it gave a serious setback to the Angora goat industry at its very outset. An Angora goat can no more serve the purposes of a Cashmere than the beef breeds of cattle can serve the purposes of the finest Jersey stock. Yet, all the same, the Angora is a very valuable animal, and this early disappointment in the sultan's gift had a tendency to blind people for a long time to the fact.

In 1853 the Davis flock of goats, consisting of seven does and two bucks, was purchased by Colonel Richard Peters of Atlanta, Ga., with the exception of one owned by Colonel Wade Hampton of South Carolina and one by Mr. Inverport of Virginia and one by Mr. Osborne of New York. Later Colonel Peters imported others, and, although they did not prove satisfactory, he is nevertheless regarded as the real founder of the Angora goat industry in this country.

His first importation was followed by others up to as late as 1876, when the sultan became alarmed at what he fancied was the development of an industry which threatened the same line in Turkey. In 1876 he issued an edict absolutely prohibiting the exportation of Angoras, and this edict is still in force. Notwithstanding the edict Dr. W. C. Bailey of San Jose, Cal., went to Asia Minor in 1901 and succeeded in shipping four goats, which finally arrived at their new home in California.

From these importations, supplemented by a few goats brought from South Africa, have come all the herds that now are found in nearly every state in the Union. At the close of the civil war about all the goats of the Angora breed that remained in the country were in the southwestern states and territories, principally in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Within the last few years they have gone into Oregon in large numbers, and quite recently several thousand have been taken into Iowa and Missouri. There is now manifested an interest in the animal such as was never known before since its arrival away back in President Polk's time, and it is believed that this interest will result, and that before very long, in establishing permanently an industry which will extend to every part of the country.

The First False Hair.

In very early days, as now, the hair was sometimes thin, and it had to be eked out in various ways to make believe that nature had been spendthrift to all alike. About the first description extant of woman's hair speaks of plaited locks, known as "Gretchen braids" to us. To make these braids seem longer silk the color of the hair was braided in. Then they took to putting the braids in cases of silk, elongating them with all sorts of stuff till they looked like umbrellas in covers. The Chinese pigtail is a modification of this style.

The Value of the Ruby.

The ruby is valued highest when it contains the least azure. The largest ruby that history speaks of belonged to Elizabeth of Austria, the wife of Charles IX. It was almost as big as a hen's egg. The virtues attributed to rubies are to banish sadness, to repress luxury and to drive away annoying thoughts. At the same time it symbolizes cruelty, anger and carnage, as well as boldness and bravery. A change in its color announces a calamity, but when the trouble is over it regains its primitive luster.

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