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Green belts with cut steel buckles. Ping pong belts. Tape girdle belts.

Alexander Dept. Store

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Don't Look Out For Paint, But Look In For Paint.

That is, look in our store and then come in and see the largest and best stock of paints, oils, brushes and supplies. Get our prices. If you have painting or paper hanging to do come and let us figure with you. There is no brighter, fresher or more magnificent stock of paper shown in Eastern Oregon than our new supply.

See **SHARP** For the SHARP New Ideas. Court Street.

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Is now. E. D. Boyd, 111 Court street will sell to those who desire homes, and to investors, upon terms to suit, the following properties:
1 lot and dwelling, \$600.
2 lots and dwellings, each, \$750.
2 lots and dwellings and stable, \$850.
3 lots, \$600.
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All situated in Pendleton.
160 acres of farm land near Pendleton, \$2500.
Small payments down, balance in installments.
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Your horses will be well cared for if taken to the Old Dutch Feed Yard, corner Alta and Lillith streets.
Grain and all kinds of goods bought and sold.
For sale at all times.
WILLIAM CONNERLEY, Prop.,
to Hays & Connerley.

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For your lumber and building material of all descriptions and you will save money and get first-class stock. We can supply you with

Doors, Windows,

Screen doors and windows, building paper, lime, cement, brick and sand.

We make a specialty of wood gutters for barns and dwellings.

Oregon Lumber Yard

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First class work. All kinds of Plumbing Supplies.
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B. F. BECK,
732 Cottonwood St.

THE WOOLGROWERS

Continued from page 8.

Eastern Oregon in particular of the coyote, for he is the chief offender. It has cost other states large sums of money and Oregon is paying the same price. Montana has paid out under its present bounty law near \$350,000 or more than twice what Oregon has. Wyoming has paid out \$115,000 under its present law. Idaho made a beginning at its last legislative session, but I have failed to learn how much money it has expended under the law.

Cost.

The scalp bounty law is regarded as essentially an Eastern Oregon measure for the reason that in its immediate benefits it applies chiefly to this section of the state. We own the bulk of the coyotes. I lay particular stress upon this varmint for when he is removed all others of his kind will disappear incidentally. The bounty was put upon our statute books as an Eastern Oregon measure, and if it is maintained there it will be by the special effort and request of the people of Eastern Oregon.

So far as its continuance is concerned, it can and will be continued if this section of the state is a unit in favor of it. If, after a four years' trial, we are divided in opinion among ourselves as to its benefits, it will be discontinued. It is a case of united we stand, divided we fall. If after a summing up of the four years' expense, we, or any material portion of us, conclude that it is costing the state too much money in proportion to the benefits derived, the law can and will be repealed without any serious objection.

"Speaking for myself, it is my desire to go upon record as one who believes the law should be continued—one who believes, that, taking the money out of the pockets of certain of our citizens, and putting it into the pockets of certain other of our citizens, and in the transaction destroying the coyote and saving a loss of five times the amount of the money involved in the transaction is a good investment. I want to go on record as in favor of continuing the law for the reason that it is a direct benefit to the home-builder—the man from whom so much is expected in the way of exploiting the great undeveloped resources of Eastern Oregon. I want to go on record in favor of a continuance of the law, since its feasibility has been established, and since the great majority of the expense has been paid. For these, and a number of other reasons equally as valid, I do not want to be misunderstood. I am for the continuance of the law.

"When a \$2 bounty was first advocated, those opposed to the measure, using the experience of California for example, argued among other objections, that such a law would bankrupt the state.

"The law has been in existence for nearly four years and Oregon has never in all its history enjoyed the financial standing it does at this moment. While we have paid out during that period one hundred and seventy or eighty thousand dollars of state money for the maintenance of the bounty law, there is not a half dozen tax-payers in this audience who can tell where the money came from and how it was raised. I mention this fact, not for the purpose of exploiting the ignorance of the Oregon woolgrowers in such matters, but to illustrate how difficult it is to bankrupt a great state, and to illustrate the smallness of the amount, when compared with other state expenditures.

Let us take the one item of the amount of money appropriated during the past four years to our state colleges for a comparison. The state has paid out during that period on account of its state schools the sum of \$400,339, a sum almost equal to three times the amount paid under the bounty law.

"Nor do I want to be considered as criticizing the expenditure of this amount of money for state colleges on the ground of extravagance. The state of Oregon pays out but little over half as much money for the support of its state colleges as either the states of Washington, Montana or California.

"In this connection I will digress from the subject in hand to speak a word in justification of the average Oregon legislature. We frequently hear an expression from unthinking people, of the immense amount of money squandered by our state legislature. It does cost money to run a great state.

"And in the general 40-day mix-up which constitutes the term of a legislature, it is a difficult matter to discover every single leak of the public funds, big or little. By comparison only are we enabled to discover whether or not in the grand total we are overstepping the bounds of propriety.

"I want to sight you to the fact, that, notwithstanding we have a bounty on predatory animals and further, while there is no such an outlay in the state of Washington, the entire amount of money raised by the state of Oregon by the last annual tax levy amounted to \$895,000. This was the total sum required to be

raised by the state of Oregon. While over in the state of Washington there was levied and collected for the same purpose not including funds for a scalp bounty, for they have no such law over there, the sum of \$1,970,366 or more than two and a quarter times as much as the state of Oregon.

"I make this digression from the subject in hand, for two purposes. "First, to speak a word—just one word—in behalf of Oregon legislature. Second—to illustrate that Oregon is neither being bankrupted nor is it being materially injured financially by the present bounty law.

"By virtue of our present law the state pays two-thirds of the expenses incurred, while the counties in which the scalps are taken pay the other one-third. This principle was taken from a scalp bounty law that has been in force in Minnesota for many years. It was adopted for two reasons. First as a means of guarding the state from the scalps from adjoining states having no bounty.

"It being supposed that the county clerks under the direction of the county courts, having immediate supervision, provided each county was directly liable for a portion of the expense from the scalps within its own borders, would have this additional incentive to guard against any such undertaking to come in from adjoining counties or states.

"Second—it provided a means of gradually removing the burden of expense from the state at large and placing it upon the communities where predatory animals continued to be found.

"It being the intention of the framers of the law to amend it the following session so that the state would only pay half the amount, and later on to amend the law so that the state would only pay one-third and the counties two-thirds, and so on.

"And I would suggest as a suitable subject for discussion at this meeting, whether or not the time has come for either of those amendments.

Scalps From Bordering States.

"The second objection is also a real obstacle in the way of the ready accomplishment of the purpose of the scalp bounty law. In fact, the chief difficulty encountered by those who had in charge the framing of the measure both four and two years ago, was to devise some means to guard the border counties of the state. "Different plans were suggested, none of which bid so fair of success as the one incorporated in the present law, wherein the proper amount of evidence sufficient to prove the identity of the scalps was left entirely with the county clerk.

"After a close study of the workings of our scalp laws, as well as having had to do with the construction and enactment of both, it is my judgment that this is the most serious objection to the present law and the most difficult obstacle to overcome in order that the state of Oregon may practically free herself from the loss sustained from predatory animals.

"For, if we are compelled to pay for the destruction of coyotes from adjoining states in order that we may have the privilege of paying for our own—if we can devise no means of protecting ourselves from the influx of scalps from bordering states having no bounty, the law will and should surely fall.

"The real and correct solution of this feature of the case, is, for the surrounding states to join in the crusade against these destructive pests. Montana and Wyoming have laws similar to ours. Idaho began the work at its last legislative term, giving a dollar and a half bounty on coyote scalps, the money to pay for the same to be raised by a special levy of one cent per head on all sheep owned in the state.

"I have been unable to learn how the law is working in that state, but I surmise it is giving about the same degree of satisfaction that a similar law gave in Oregon about four years ago, and from which their law is copied. Our law worked very well until it came to paying for the scalps, and the means suggested to raise the revenue came squarely in conflict with the principle of our state constitution which provides that all taxation shall be just and equal and that all classes of property shall be exempt from special taxation.

"At the last session of the California legislature a measure similar to our present law was enacted, but was vetoed by the governor, on the chimerical ground that it would bankrupt the state. If such a measure has ever been tried in a Washington legislature I have not been able to discover it.

"Upon this feature of the question I deem it proper to again raise an inquiry as to the intents and purposes of this and similar organizations in adjoining states. What are we here for? Are we here solely for the purpose of being entertained by the open-handed hospitality of the good people of Pendleton—here to pass a given number of regulation resolutions and go back home hugging ourselves because we are part and parcel of the great and only Oregon Woolgrowers' Association? Or are we here for business? Here to devise ways and means to overcome some of the real obstacles of our calling? If we are here for work—here to accomplish something, there is not a single question to come before this meeting of such momentous importance as to devise some means—to in-

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augurate some plan to protect, in this particular, the present law we have here in Oregon that is fast riding the stock interests of this place from the ravages of the wild beasts.

"Some of us, in our legislative capacities, have labored, threatened, complained and swallowed all manner of vile stuff that comes to a legislator by virtue of what is known as log-rolling, in order to bring about the condition of freedom we now enjoy from the ravages of these pests, and I think it is not too much to say, that it is the duty of the stockmen and farmers of Oregon, Eastern Oregon in particular, through this and kindred organizations, to see to it that this one dangerous rock is removed or in some way avoided.

"No blind demand through a formal resolution urging the state to continue the bounty in spite of this ugly leak is sufficient. Through discussion, backed by a determined purpose to act earnestly and intelligently on the part of this and like organizations is the only way this obstacle will soon be overcome, in my judgment. At this time I will only drop, as a suggestion, that money be provided and a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to confer with the livestock associations of Idaho, Washington and California.

"Not to ascertain what they have done, or, rather what they have not done, along the line of a similar effort to the one we are making in Oregon, but to urge it upon such organizations that it is of immediate importance that the work be taken up by those states at once.

"One or two active men selected from among the stockmen of this state should be sent and remain present at the coming sessions of the legislature in each of those states, amply supplied with data, based upon the experience with the law here in Oregon, sufficient to blast the dogma that any of the great Pacific states are going to be bankrupted, or in any way financially embarrassed by giving a sufficient bounty for the destruction of predatory animals.

"Proof sufficient to repudiate any such a mistaken doctrine is to be found in the experience of our state during the past four years. Any state that can and does afford to care for its insane criminal wards, keep up all its legitimate outlays and pay out a half million dollars every two years for collegiate education as does the state of Washington, can amply af-

ford to pay for the destruction of its wild beasts, when it can be proven that such destruction need only cost the state in the neighborhood of \$50,000 per annum.

"The state boundary provision of our present law, it must be admitted, is not a complete success. A close study of the amount of money paid out by the state to the different counties during the past two years, reveals the fact that there is a marked increase during that period, in scalps taken in a number of the bordering counties. Some means must be devised to amend the present law so as to better protect the interests of the state in this particular until such time as the bordering states shall enact similar laws, that being, as before stated, the only really effective remedy.

Rabbits.

"Four years ago, when the question of the scalp bounty was advocated in Eastern Oregon, we were all of one mind. I had the honor or the disgrace, as may be, to introduce and champion the scalp measure in the house of representatives at that session of the legislature. And I know from letters received at that time from all over Eastern Oregon, that the people of this section of the state, regardless of class or calling, were a unit and up in arms in favor of a bounty.

"A certain friend of mine wrote me shortly after the bill became a law and said: 'With me it is not a question of whether or not the law will be a good thing, but it is a question of how the d—l you got it through that legislature.'

"At that time, no one ever dreamed of such a thing as a rear fire from Eastern Oregon. We were a unit then in favor of a state bounty and we got it. Two years ago we stood practically the same, and we got it again.

"But what I learn from occasional bits of information gathered here and there from the newspapers, we are about to develop a full grown case of domestic infidelity. The rabbit man has put in an appearance and is abroad in the land preaching a peculiarly strange doctrine, and strange to say, is making a number of converts in some localities. I notice as a rule, the thicker the rabbits, the more plentiful are his proselytes.

"I am not going to stand here and

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