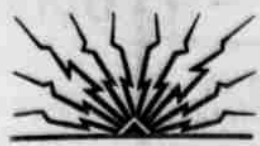


Always get GOOD GOODS at Alexander's.



AT THE

# Alexander Dep't Store

Special Showing of Spring Cottons and new Chambrays



Our baking is unexcelled. Always clean and fresh. Good sound apples for eating and cooking. Delicious boiled ham, ready for the table. Cream cheese that is fine.

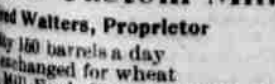
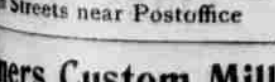
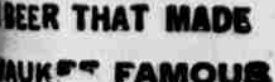
## Walters' Family Grocery and Bakery

### BAKING

Finest material enters into our baking. The best bread it is possible to make.

### Walters' Grocery Co.

643 Main Street Phone Main 511



### BIG VALUE SALE

For a few days while the cold weather lasts we will offer SPECIAL VALUES in warm, fleece lined overcoats, heavy underwear, etc., so much needed now during the cold snap. Notice the cuts below:

**OVERCOATS**—Men's, Boys' and Ladies', 20 per cent off.

**OVERSHOES**—Men's, \$1; Ladies', 75c; Boys, 75c and 65c; Misses', 60c and 50c

**UNDERWEAR**—All heavy woolen underwear, 20 per cent reduction.

**WRAPPERS**—Fleece lined wrappers, all grades, 20 per cent reduction.

**WOOLEN WAISTS**—Ladies' woolen waists reduced 20 per cent.

Our regular prices are always a big cut on our competitors' prices and when we make a cut in our own prices it makes the goods almost as cheap as finding them.

### The Fair,

The Store That Saves You Money.

Bargains in

### Real Estate

I have a larger and better list of Farms, Stock Ranches and City Property to sell than ever before. Also a big lot of land in the coming wheat section of Eastern Washington.

### N. Berkeley

### INDIGESTION

is the cause of more discomfort than any other ailment. If you eat the things that you want and they are good for you, you are distressed. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will make your digestion perfect and prevent dyspepsia and its attendant disagreeable symptoms. You can safely eat anything at any time, if you take one of these tablets afterward. Sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee. 25 cents. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. Send to us for a free sample. W. H. Hooker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. F. W. Schmidt & Co., druggists.

## ABOUT THE STRIKES

### UNION PACIFIC POWER BADLY IN NEED OF REPAIRS.

Bulletins Sent Out by Machinists Say Road is in Bad Shape—Engines Going to Pieces—Boilermakers Can Hold Out Indefinitely.

"The rolling stock of the Union Pacific has suffered from the strike of the boilermakers and machinists, notwithstanding the assertion of President Burt that the strike has not affected the road in the least." This is a statement of a Portland member of the International Association of Machinists, the organization which is conducting the strike in Cheyenne and Omaha. "Not only is the rolling stock in poor condition," said this man, "but the trains are constantly behind time, and every branch of the road has been demoralized through the strike."

The strike was begun some eight months ago. The boilermakers were the first to walk out on the refusal of the company to grant higher pay with shorter hours. Then the machinists, who have an association of their own, were put on piece work, and as this was not satisfactory to the union they joined forces with the boilermakers.

"Mr. Burt is quoted as saying that piece work is in successful operation," said the Portland machinist. "In answer to this I can say that the men doing piece work in his shops are not machinists, for the majority never saw the inside of a shop before they went to work in the place of the strikers. The skilled machinists of the road are now composed of musicians, shoemakers and watchmakers who were not able to make a living at their own trade and were easily induced to work in the Union Pacific shops."

"Mr. Burt also says that everything is running smoothly. If leaky boilers and broken-down engines can be called smooth running that statement is true, but if the Union Pacific insists on piece work much longer, the road will be so smooth that if it were not for the disabled engines, you could see from one end of the road to the other. The men are determined to stay out indefinitely, and they can do so, for they are being supported by the other members of the association all over the country. The strike is being well conducted. Here is one of the daily bulletins sent out by Tom Wilson, the vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, his headquarters are now in Omaha."

The machinist produced from an inside pocket a typewritten bulletin at Omaha, January 29. Evidently the members of the association all along the line of the Union Pacific are busily watching the condition of affairs while the strike is on. One of the local reports reads as follows:

"Rawlins reports that the 1660 broke a main rod strap and all the passenger trains are from two to eight hours late. The yards are blocked again, and there is no power here fit to run on the road. We had a pretty good snow storm last night. About six inches of snow fell and if the wind comes up a little it will put

the road on the bum as far as this end is concerned."

"Here is another report from Cheyenne," and the machinist took a carefully folded sheet from his pocket. This was also dated January 29, and read as follows:

"Cheyenne reports that the 1511 knocked out a cylinder head yesterday. This makes three days in succession that they have lost heads on this engine. Her cylinders are cracked so badly that she can hardly make a trip and they are waiting until they can spare the engine to send it to Omaha for new cylinders. Engine 789 is in the hole again on account of bad valves and this is the third time she has been in the shop recently. The 1688 was towed in dead with a broken crank pin and rods all bent. Engine 1692 has a broken deck casting. Trains are late as usual from one to four hours."

### CONCERNING CIGARS.

#### J. A. Devlin Thinks That Local Cigar Men Should Supply Pendleton Smokers.

J. A. Devlin fails to see why it is not possible for Pendleton cigarmakers to accomplish the feat of supplying the greater part of the local demand, instead of only a small part of it as is now the case.

He declares that they can make just as good cigars here as anywhere; furthermore, that they actually do now, and confidentially predicts that the proportion of Pendleton-made goods consumed here will continue to increase in the present rapid ratio until only a small fraction of the cigars smoked here will be bought anywhere else. He himself will make 130,000 cigars the coming season, and he is largely influenced to do so by the steady and rapidly increasing sales in the city of the brands of cigars he is now making.

He estimates that the city consumes 1,500,000 cigars per year—would make a wager to that effect if there was any system by which the exact number could be ascertained. If even the larger part of this number—not all—were made here, 10 skilled and rapid workmen would be employed to do the work, who would receive from \$18 to \$30 per week each.

He gives some interesting information regarding the manufacture of cigars. For instance, the duty on the Sumatra wrappers which are everywhere used, is \$1.85 per pound, and the manufacturer pays from \$3.00 to \$4.25 per pound for it. The duty on the Havana filler, which all manufacturers also use, is 35 cents per pound. All that is necessary for the local dealers to do to prove to the consumer that the local manufacturer can make just as good cigars as are imported is to keep both products side by side ready at all times for comparison and contrast at the same price.

### THE ST. BERNARD.

#### How the Breed Was Discovered to Americans.

Forty years ago the St. Bernard dog was hardly more than a myth to most Americans. In Sunday school literature he figured occasionally, to the joy of dog-loving children, but the real live hero of Alpine fame they would not have recognized had they seen him.

Comparatively few of our countrymen visited Europe in those days; our leisure class was limited and a journey abroad meant as long a stay as possible in the great cities, among the treasures of art. St. Bernards were rare upon the great highways of travel. Their work was on the bleak mountain passes, protecting poor wayfarers from the fury of the elements, and far away from the beaten track of foreign tourists.

Travelers who crossed into Italy by way of Tete Noire pass and saw beautiful young pups there, were sometimes tempted into buying them, but the risks of transportation were great and very few of them crossed the Atlantic. Prior to the early '70s most of the importations went to New York state, and the first fine collection, or kennel, of them known, belonged to Col. Parker of Albany.

Soon after the era of dog shows opened the eyes of the general public to the wonderful beauty, extraordinary size and charming character of this breed, and then the St. Bernard bounded into popularity and as American dollars ever fly fast after beauty and fashion, many thousands were exchanged for beautiful specimens of the "Alpine mastiff."—Country Life in America.

#### Birthday of Miss Alice.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Miss Alice Roosevelt today celebrated her nineteenth birthday. During the day messages of congratulation were received from many parts of the country. Besides the remembrances from the president and Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the family, friends sent a multitude of floral tributes. Bouquets and floral offerings from the younger members of the diplomatic corps were prominent in the array of flowers. Miss Roosevelt is busy completing arrangements for her trip to New Orleans next week to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

What is the difference between a monologue and a dialogue, pa? A monologue, my son, is a man's wife talking to him, and a dialogue is his wife and her mother talking to him.—Boston Transcript.

## BRADY OF ALASKA

### PHENOMENAL RISE OF TOUGH GOTHAM KID.

Sent to Boys' and Girls' Home at 9—Shipped West to Be Adopted—Chance Meeting of Two Toughs, Afterwards Governors.

One of the most central figures in the great Northwest today is John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, says a Seattle dispatch. While it is not generally known, nevertheless Governor Brady is a living example of a man who has raised himself, literally, "from the depths." There is a story connected with his life that almost "passeth understanding."

It goes to show what one can do in this free America, and the story of John Brady's life should be an incentive to every young man living in the states.

John Brady was born in a squalid tenement house in New York city. His parents were Irish and his father, according to the story that fell from his lips, "a drunkard." His mother was compelled to take in washing to support the family. Almost from a babe in swaddling clothes Brady roamed the streets and docks of lower New York. He grew into the typical tough Gotham kid. A bit of deviltry alone was responsible for his ultimate honorable and upright life.

When about 9 years old, Brady was caught red-handed in some childish prank and sent to Raymond Island, a place for boys, situated in the East River, a short distance from Blackwell's Island, upon which is located one of the most famous prisons of modern times. Brady remained there but a short time. One day a delegation of ladies and gentlemen representing the Children's Aid Society of New York City, called at the island institution, and, after the inmates had all been lined up, the question was asked, "How many of you would like to go West and enter good homes?"

This children's aid society has since grown to be of world-wide fame. At that time, however, it was practically unknown. Altogether, 14 children responded to the question. Brady among the number. In this little band that was sent West was a youngster by the name of Burke—William H. Burke. He had been the childish playmate of Brady. Together they had roamed at will among the downtown dives of the wickedest city in the world. Together they had been sent to Raymond Island. Together they went West.

Brady was put off at Indianapolis, Ind., and there he said farewell to his little friend. Burke was destined to reach some point in Iowa. The lads, with tears in their eyes, promised faithfully to keep track of each other, but as neither could write they drifted apart, and both were walking rapidly toward man's allotted three score and ten before they saw each other again.

Brady was adopted by a lawyer named Green, who owned a farm a short distance out of Indianapolis. The small New Yorker was put to work upon the farm. He gradually became known as "Jack Green," and he is still familiarly spoken of by that name among his Indiana friends. To make a long but interesting story short, Brady gradually acquired some education, at last graduating from the graded schools of Indianapolis. He later, and by his own individual efforts, graduated from Yale. He then took a course in a theological seminary, and some 25 years ago bade farewell to civilization and went to Alaska, locating in Sitka a few years later, and there he has lived ever since.

Well, last fall, when John G. Brady, then, as now, governor of Alaska, boarded a train in St. Paul for New York, he met for the first time in 50 years, William H. Burke.

"Why, Brady, how are you?" said Burke; and then, after the greetings were made, he continued: "But where are you going?"

"To New York," replied Brady. The Children's Aid Society has asked me to go back there and tell of my success since I started in life through its aid."

"Is that so," said Burke. "What success have you had?"

"Why," said Brady, with just a bit of pride, "I am governor of Alaska." Burke looked at him a moment and then smiled.

"It's strange, isn't it," he said slowly, "how fortune smiles on some men. So you're governor of Alaska. Well, you haven't got me beat very far. During the early '90s, while the Chicago World's Fair was on, I was governor of North Dakota."

And then the two men, starting as New York wails, and who through their own personal efforts had risen to be governors of two great commonwealths, shook hands all over again.

Sick headache absolutely and permanently cured by using Moki Tea. A pleasant herb drink. Cures constipation and indigestion, makes you eat, sleep, work and happy. 25 cents and 50 cents. Write to W. H. Hooker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a free sample. F. W. Schmidt & Co., druggists.

Big underwear sale at Teutsch's. Men's shirts, Teutsch's.

## INFANT FEEDING.

The first years of our life are the most important in our existence. That is the time to build the foundation for sturdy manhood in the future. Infancy is, therefore, the most vital period for proper nourishing. A baby secures the best possible nourishment from a healthy mother, but unfortunately very few mothers can nurse their children. What, then, is the next best food?

Cow's milk should not be solely depended upon for it lacks a proper amount of what a child needs most—cell-building substance. Moreover, it is said by authorities on the subject, that the frequent handling such milk undergoes, from the cow to the time it is fed to a child, robs it of much of its original value. Its quality varies and its grades are numerous; the stomach of an infant is much too delicate to make up such defects in its food supply. Scott's Emulsion simplifies the food problem for children and counteracts these defects.

The artificial foods that are so largely used very rarely contain milk, hence they imperfectly nourish the child. Even a small amount of Scott's Emulsion, one-fourth to a half teaspoonful, in the child's bottle seems to be of special value in adding a very important element to the food. Its beneficial results are quickly seen.

Scott's Emulsion is based on this true food principle. It provides nourishment for a child in the easiest, quickest and most palatable form. No baby is too young, no stomach too delicate to receive and retain Scott's Emulsion. Even a few drops in a child's milk seems to provide considerable nourishment that cannot be otherwise secured except in a mother's milk.

If a mother whose milk is not furnishing a child with proper nourishment will herself use Scott's Emulsion it will greatly improve the quality of the milk. It benefits the mother as well as the child.

A child of any age will be benefitted by Scott's Emulsion. It furnishes the means to meet and overcome the strain of growing. Being prepared for easy digestion Scott's Emulsion does not tax the stomach or disturb the digestive organs of children.

Its great value as a child's food comes from the nourishment it gives, the ease with which it enters the system, the quickness with which it brings about a change for the better and the permanency of its benefits. The child who is not doing as well as it should needs Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

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Daily East Oregonian by carrier, only 15 cents a week.