

# FORCED TO CLOSE

EARLIER THAN FIRST ADVERTISED

## 17th ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL CLOSE

# Wednesday, February 10, 1904

Come at Once

## To Secure the Reduced Prices

# The PEOPLES WAREHOUSE

### A BIG PROPOSITION

CO-OPERATIVE FLOURING  
MILLS IN INLAND EMPIRE.

Projector Claims That Wheat Growers are the Victims of a Combine Which Arbitrarily Fixes the Price of Wheat—Cites an Instance of Immense Milling Profits Inside the Combine.

Sprague, Wash., Feb. 4. — The wheat growers are confronted with a colossal organization, the like of which never existed before in the northwest. At the perfecting of that organization, wheat dropped five cents per bushel in one day last fall in this market, while the markets of the world were unchanged.

Hitherto competition in Sprague had always been exceedingly active, but thereafter all local buyers quoted the same price and the result to the farmers was the same as though but one buyer were in the field.

The backbone of the organization is the two great milling companies of the northwest. These companies are determined to absorb most of the difference of the price of wheat compared with Liverpool, and the price of flour in the Orient. In other words they propose to buy on a Liverpool basis and sell on an Oriental basis, thus gaining to themselves all of the advantages of that rich market.

Under present conditions they are able to do so, and the producer is

powerless to help himself. "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

The farmers of the Inland Empire are abundantly able to protect themselves. They could put in a plant in competition with the flouring concerns, and, while receiving a fair return on their investment, they could secure to the producer a fair price for his wheat.

The farmers could easily spare \$500,000 for such a purpose. There are 200 or 300 farmers in Eastern Washington who could put \$1,000 apiece in the proposition who would never miss the money, and they would probably make it back on the advanced price of their wheat and on the investment in a single year. For \$300,000 they could put in a system of mills equal to the Centennial Milling company.

I would call your attention to the Centennial mill's statement in a recent Spokesman-Review, wherein their capital was placed at \$300,000, dividends 12 per cent, and undivided profits between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

Such a plant, supplemented by a system of warehouses, under competent management, would effectually protect the interests of the producer.

The farmers of the Inland Empire are fully able to take care of themselves. Will they do it?—T. C. Lakin.

#### Notice to the Public.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to D. Kemler & Son will kindly call and settle at once, as we need the money.

D. KEMLER & SON.

Strength has little need of style.

### IN MIDDLE WEST

GENERAL BUSINESS  
REPORTED IMPROVING.

Advancing Prices for Securities and Grains, and Cottons at Highest Figure Since the Civil War—Lead Ore High, and all Mills are Full of Orders — Lumber and Clothing Trade Improving.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4. — The general business situation in the middle West is reported better now than it has been for some months. With advanced prices for securities and grains, with cotton at the highest price since the war, and with slight supplies of practically all materials except pig iron, the general condition is genuinely healthy. The change in the sentiment of the trades since November has been remarkable, and the indications are that the improvement will continue indefinitely in almost all departments of business.

Wire and nail mills are full of orders for both domestic and foreign accounts and the light hardware business is likewise showing signs of improvement, many spring orders being received. Meats are stronger, lead ore in the Joplin district advancing to the highest price within the last ten years.

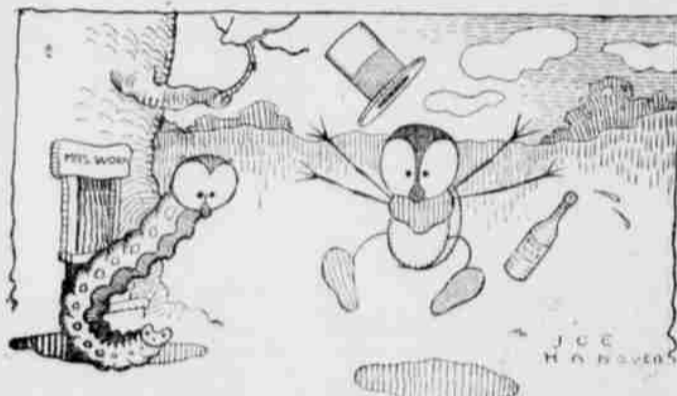
The spring business in the dry goods trade is fair, showing an improvement over last January. The clothing trade reports better advance-order business than for several years past. With the shoe trade more business has been done than in the corresponding period last year.

The lumber market also is in improved condition, owing to better demand from many interior sections. There is a heavy demand from the Western railroads for heavy pine.

The wholesale grocery trade, according to best reports, is showing moderate expansion. Roadmen report good business on the road, with easy collections, and the prospects are for a still further improvement in the inquiry for staples.

#### A Vest Pocket Doctor.

Never in the ay, no trouble to carry, easy to take, pleasant and never failing in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A via of these little pills in the vest pocket is a certain guarantee against headache, biliousness, torpid liver and all of the ills resulting from constipation. They tonic and strengthen the liver. Sold by Tallman & Co.



Mr. Bug—Gracious! I gesh I'll have to stop drinking thish bug-juice, 'n sheein' snakes again.

### FEWER SHEEP NOW THAN 50 YEARS AGO

There are fewer sheep in the United States today, when compared to the population, than there were 50 years ago. In 1850 there were .94 sheep per capita and in 1900 there were only .52. While this is the exact situation, it does not tell all of it. Fifty years ago there were but few sheep exported into other countries and great numbers of them were kept for the fleeces and they would be counted by the census officer, whereas in later years the sheep are soon made for the shambles and are turned into market for meat. Fifty years ago the large sheep ranches of Australia and South America had not been started to supply the demand for sheep products, as now.

We did not start out to prove anything by this lack in increase of sheep in proportion to the population, but we thought it might be a help to understand the situation and answer the question, "Why not more sheep?" In passing along over the country one will sometimes travel miles without having the privilege of seeing a flock of sheep. If there can be any good reason why farms should be lacking in sheep we would be pleased to know what it is. We have been studying the problem for many years and we seem to be no nearer a solution now than we were 40 years ago.

The man who keeps sheep finds them profitable, the packer is interested in a good grade of sheep and the better the grade the greater interest he takes in his business, for he knows a good cut of mutton when it is put before him. The wearer of woollens is also very much interested in sheep, since he would much

rather wear wool than shoddy and especially when he pays "all wool prices" for his clothing.

Sheep have been the salvation of England, where the land is far more valuable than in this country, and yet there are those in this country who feel that the land is too high in price to admit of the sheep industry entering into the plan of management. It is there where the animal with the golden hoof pays the rent.

Let us study the problem from the profitable standpoint and see why there are not more sheep. The chief reason why there are so few sheep is because people are not educated in their management. With so many it is "Like father like son." If the father kept sheep the son is liable to follow. If he has not kept them the son is liable to not know anything about the business and will probably not go much out of his way to ascertain what there is in the industry. This is a poor excuse for a man who is intelligent. Intelligence speaks out loud and indicates the way one should go to make his vocation profitable and helpful.

A look at the situation when compared with present prices of sheep products ought to be convincing to any man who will take the time to give the matter a little study. There are but few farms where the farmer would not be better off by having on them a few sheep. Now and then there will be a failure, but there are fewer failures in this line than in any other. The peculiar habits of the sheep require a peculiar management and one has to gain a knowledge of this method and have a liking for the business.

Only...

# 2

Ways of doing a thing—the right and the wrong. Only one way of doing it here—and that's the right way.

#### Jewelry Repairing

Requires a special kind of skill. Only those with a keen eye and delicate touch can satisfactorily perform the necessary work. We do repairing as it should be done.

GLENN WINSLOW  
Jeweler and Optician  
Post Office Block



#### A RUNAWAY TEAM

is sure to do more or less damage to carriage, but whether you need repairing from accident or ordinary wear and tear, bring your vehicles to Neagle's. While our reputation is widespread for doing all kinds of repairing in the best manner at lowest prices we feel sure that there are a few good people who don't know that we are unequalled in our line and we want them to know. We have the Winslow and Rex Bugles the best produced in the world. Call and see our line of rigs.

NEAGLE BROS., THE BLACKSMITHS  
Staver Gasoline Engines—Safe and reliable

WE WILL BUY Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, also Dressed Beef, hindquarters and joints of Beef, Veal, Pork and Poultry. We fill country orders.  
SMITH BROS.  
Wholesale Butchers, Portland, Or.

This is the form of receipt which will be issued in the East Oregonian guessing contest, wherein some one of the subscribers of the East Oregonian will receive a \$100 buggy absolutely free:  
Pendleton, Ore.,.....1904  
No .....  
EAST OREGONIAN GUESSING CONTEST.  
.....Dollars, subscription to the .....  
East Oregonian from .....190 ..... to .....190.....  
The said payment being solely and in full value for the said newspaper, and for no other consideration whatever. The publishers hereby give outright to the person in whose name this receipt is issued an opportunity, if they desire to avail themselves of the same, to GUESS THE UNKNOWN NUMBERS IN THE SEALED GUESSING CONTEST, and hereby agree to donate outright, and without consideration whatever on his part, the rubber-tired buggy mentioned in THE EAST OREGONIAN GUESSING advertisements, to the persons guessing nearest that unknown number, including the numbers 012 and 987, and all numbers between the said numbers.  
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EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.  
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