

ONLY ONE DAY MORE OF THE GREAT BARGAINS

AT PENDLETON' FAMOUS STORE

...The Peoples Warehouse...

HURRY!! HURRY!! HURRY!!

YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY!!!!

Saturday Evening marks the end of this great bargain giving event--ITS SAVINGS OPPORTUNITY will not occur again soon

Don't Miss This Great Sale

FOR A HOMESTEAD A MILE SQUARE

Whether 640 acres as a homestead shall take the place of 160 acres is a question which is being discussed before the public lands committees of the senate and house. Statements have been made showing that a square mile is not too much to allow a man in certain states of the West, and that 160 acres is too little. An interesting argument was made last Friday before the house committee by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, chairman of the house irrigation committee, in which he took decided ground against any hasty legislation on this subject.

"Congress passed a law on this question last session including the land of Western Nebraska," he said, "with the understanding that it would be in the nature of an experiment. After a fair trial there, and a careful investigation of its results, it may be wise—may be wise I say—to enact similar legislation for other limited localities; but to forthwith apply the plan to great areas of the West at this time, would be a dangerous thing. The Nebraska law has been in no sense a demonstration as yet."

Mr. Mondell stated that he had made four or five long railroad trips throughout this part of Nebraska and he had observed no indication of settlement under this law. He saw no new houses nor no evidence of increased population. He admitted that there are vast areas of the West which can eventually be classified as grazing lands solely, irredeemable beyond any process of irrigation, better farming methods or through the introduction of new arid land crops. "But," he said, "we are in no condition at this time and will not be for many years, to intelligently classify all these lands. There is a great advance being made on the desert today, by which newly discovered crops and methods of culture are constantly making productive and will reclaim millions of acres which a few years ago were supposed to be absolutely unfit for crop growing. It would be a serious mistake to condemn any of these lands, which will, as agricultural science progresses more and more, become suitable for homes, to indefinite stock grazing."

As an illustration, he stated that in his own county of Weston, lying immediately west of the South Dakota line, some 12 years ago a start was made by himself and friends to grow grain without irrigation. These "agricultural" operations were looked upon by the cowboys as a great joke. The section was a "cow country," and dry-land farming! well, there was not even a question that it would succeed. Now a quarter of a million bushels of grain and 25,000 bushels of vegetables are produced annually—wheat yielding from 18 to 25 bushels per acre—and in Crook county to the north, and also west of the South

Dakota line, the crop production without irrigation is much more. In the northern half of Weston county, 12 years ago an almost unbroken range, there is now an average of between two and three farms on every square mile. "This," he said, "shows the advance we have made in 12 years. Why have we any reason to believe that we will not make as great an additional advance in the coming 12 years and bring lands under cultivation which are now looked upon as worthless for farming?"

"It is not," he said, "that there is a change in climate, but a change in the class of farmers; not a change in the soil, but in the class of crops grown. A considerable portion of land included in these 640-acre homestead hills will be found during the coming decade or so to be suitable for so-called 'dry-farming,' considerable will be irrigated in small individual patches by damming coulees, etc., and a considerable portion by private irrigation systems."

"We are but upon the fringe of the agricultural development of the great West. We will, if we proceed carefully in our land policy, ultimately cultivate as much land by these 'dry farm' methods as through irrigation. For every million or 10 million acres we reclaim through irrigation in the west we will have a million or 10 million acres producing profitably without irrigation."

COMING EVENTS.

- February 7-9—Western Lumbermen's Association, Spokane.
- February 6-11—Walla Walla Poultry show.
- February 12—100th anniversary of the birth of Sacajewes' baby at Fort Mandan, with Lewis and Clark's expedition.
- June 1, 1905—Opening Lewis and Clark exposition.
- June 22-23—National Woman's Suffrage Association, Portland.
- July 11-14—American Medical Association, Portland.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids for the erection and completion of a two-story frame dwelling on Court street, Pendleton, Or., for Henry Scales, will be received at the office of the architect, F. A. Swingle, in the La Dow block, until Saturday, February 4, at 4 p. m. Plans and specifications can be secured by contractors at architect's office. The owner reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Pendleton, Or., January 26.

A coal oil lamp exploded in the dwelling of O. P. Lane at Glendale, Or. A 2-year-old boy was burned to death and Mrs. Lane and Miss Cooper, a nurse, were so badly burned and affected by smoke that they died in a few hours.

MEMORABLE LEGISLATURE OF OREGON

Henry Rinehart, one of the most interesting and resourceful pioneers of Eastern Oregon, was in the city last evening from his home at Summerville, in Union county, on business.

Mr. Rinehart was the youngest member of the Oregon legislature in the year 1888, when the county seat of Umatilla county was removed from Umatilla to Pendleton, and voted to remove it to this city. The other representative from Union county at that session was David Benson, who also favored Pendleton, because of its more central location and the certainty that it would develop into a city of more than ordinary proportions, because of the rich farming country in the east end of the county. Mr. Rinehart was a democrat, as was his colleague.

Mr. Rinehart relates some interesting stories of that memorable session of the legislature. It was at the close of the session of 1888 that 17 republican members of the house resigned at the last hour of the session, breaking the quorum of the house and preventing the passage of the general appropriation bill for the session, amounting to about \$20,000. As a result of this action on the part of the members, not a cent could be paid out for the expenses of that session and the public money that was in the state treasury at that time and for the succeeding two years was idle, unless it was used by the state treasurer. George L. Woods was governor at that time, and it is alleged held a caucus with the republican members and assisted in completing the plot to prevent the passage of the appropriation bill, by advising the republican members to resign at the last hour. The legislature was democratic but the state officials were all republicans.

The appropriation bill had been discussed somewhat, at the last day, and on the afternoon of the last day everybody was in readiness to start home, at the close of the session. A quorum failed to appear at the opening of the best session of the house, and finally the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to bring in the delinquents. He failed to find them, but learned that a caucus was in progress, and that something was about to drop.

Republicans All Resigned.

Finally the members came into the house, and after the hands of the clock had been turned back several times in waiting for them, they then walked out of the house in a body, depositing their resignations with the clerk as they passed out.

The session was abruptly brought to an end. The members gathered up their baggage and started home, overland, by boat and stage coach. The last and only task left undone before the quorum was thus broken, was the passage of the appropriation bill.

Sam Mays was secretary of state

and E. N. Cooke, was state treasurer. It is alleged that a well known Salem banker engineered the deal in order to be able to have the use of the state funds that would be left idle in the treasury, during the succeeding two years, after the legislature had failed to pass the appropriation bill.

E. N. Cooke, then state treasurer, built the old mansion in Salem immediately following that session of the legislature, which it is now proposed to sell to the state for an executive mansion.

Colleges Established.

Other intensely interesting features attach to that session of the legislature. It was at that session that the University of Oregon was created and located at Eugene. It was also at that session that the act was passed, creating and establishing the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis. The Methodist church owned an old college building at Corvallis and the state appropriated funds and designated it as the agricultural college and provided for the first agricultural science course ever taught in the state.

At that time there were but five counties in Eastern Oregon—Wasco, Umatilla, Union, Baker and Grant. T. J. Kirk was the member from Umatilla county.

H. H. Gilfrey, another young member from Lane county at that session, was afterward made reading clerk of the United States senate, a position which he held for 30 years. Ex-Governor John Whittaker was speaker of the house at the session of 1888.

Mr. Rinehart came from Iowa to Oregon in 1854, and from Lane county to Union county in 1861, where he has since resided. He is secretary of the Union County Pioneer association, and a member of the Rinehart family, which is organized into an association and holds a reunion in Grand Ronde valley each year. He has been one of the most prominent democratic politicians in Eastern Oregon, having been register of the La Grande land office during the Cleveland terms, and has held other responsible positions.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.—
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Capacity, 150 barrels a day. Flour exchanged for wheat. Flour, Mill Feed, Chopped etc., always on hand.