

To the Farmer

The Alfalfa Meal Mill at Echo, Oregon is today paying a minimum price of \$6 a ton for alfalfa in stack, the company paying for hauling.

This year the alfalfa yield one quarter of a mile from our project netted 8 tons to the acre, the highest yield on the same land being 10 tons. The cost for producing varies from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton, giving a net income per acre on these figures of \$36 to \$38. These facts can be readily verified.

For the Fair month we are giving interesting terms which must appeal to you.

Come in and talk it over.

COLUMBIA LAND CO.

D. B. COSTUMA, Manager
E. O. Bldg., Main & Webb Sts.
Pendleton, Oregon.

WILL LOOK AFTER THE WASTE PLACES

Washington, Sept. 14.—Five hundred manufacturers of explosives, pulp wood and similar products, have been asked by the national conservation commission for information as to all possible uses of sawdust.

From this it will be seen the commission is going into fine details in its inventory of the natural resources of the country. Seven thousand lumbermen have been asked for their opinion as to the waste of lumber in saw mills, and more than 2000 lumber dealers and cooperages, veneer, furniture, box vehicle and implement manufacturers have been asked to point out striking features of waste in their respective lines.

Yet all this is only one part of the general scheme of hunting down waste which the commission is following in making its inventory. It is going after the little wastes here and there, which, added together, and put into dollars and cents, making an astonishing total.

For instance, take the making of veneer. At first it may not seem worthy of consideration with the manufacture of other products mentioned. Yet, the scarcity of the more attractive finishing woods in the last few years has led to the annual production of over 1,100,000,000 square feet of veneer. This, of course, has been possible only by the introduction of new veneer-making machinery.

The use of veneer is generally regarded as exemplifying the scarcity of the finer woods and typifying the complete utilization of various kinds of woods, yet, from one of the schedules of the National Conservation commission it is evident that the commission expects to discover great waste even in veneer manufacture.

Though the word veneer carries many meanings, from a glaze applied to pottery to the "polish" of a man of the world, it is most commonly employed as the name for the thin slices of wood now extensively used in the manufacture of all sorts of articles of use, such as wood plates, baskets, and the exterior finish of furniture and wood work. The manufacture of veneer in the last few years has advanced by leaps and bounds.

The best veneer is saved, but a great deal is sliced and will more be "rotary cut." By the last named process logs of the desired wood are steamed until they are soft and then fixed in a lathe-like machine, in which they are turned against a wood knife.

As the log rotates against the knife, veneer of the desired thickness is peeled off in a continuous slice, as if you should pare an apple, going deeper and deeper at each complete turn, until nothing is left but the core. The center of the log left after the veneer is cut is also called a "core."

The woods principally used for making veneer are red gum, maple and yellow poplar, which together yield more than half of the total product.

Red gum is largely used for baskets and maple furniture. More valuable than these, however, are white oak and walnut veneer. Beech, which can be cut very thin, is used very largely for wooden plates. A number of other kinds of woods are used.

A good deal of waste occurs in the manufacture of veneer. It is always a problem, for instance, what use to make of the cores left by the rotary process. In many cases these are used for pulp wood, pillars, or panel headings, and they are largely used also for fuel, excelsior, crates, boxes and baskets.

In the schedule of inquiries which the National Conservation commission, through the forest service, is sending out, several questions are aimed to secure information as to the amount of waste in veneer manufacture and the possibilities of finding ways to utilize it.

Mardi Gras at Coney.

New York, Sept. 14.—Coney Island's sixth annual Mardi Gras carnival and farewell festival had its inaugural today and will continue through the week. A great symbolic pageant, illustrating "The Age of Progress," will be the feature. With fair weather it is expected that over a million New Yorkers will visit Coney Island during the carnival. Thousands of dollars have been expended preparing for the carnival, which will eclipse in magnificence all previous celebrations of the kind at the famous amusement resort.

How to Get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it is my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted. Insomnia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at Tallman & Co.'s and Pendleton Drug Co., 50c.

Honor McKinley's Memory.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Today is the seventh anniversary of the death of President McKinley and was observed with every evidence of sorrow in his home city. Many tributes were received from prominent men, and many Canton people visited the tomb where the martyr president and his wife sleep side by side and left flowers and wreaths.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup does not constipate like most of the old-fashioned cough cures, but on the other hand it gently moves the bowels and at the same time heals irritation and allays inflammation of the throat. Sold by Tallman & Co.

Politicians talk slightly of the labor vote when they discover that they can not "work" it.

S.S.S. CURES ECZEMA, ACNE, TETTER ETC.

The skin is an index to the quality of the blood. Eczema, Acne, Tetters, pimples, rashes, eruptions, etc., show that some unhealthy humor or acid impurity is diseasing and corrupting the circulation, so that instead of supplying nourishment and strength to the fine, delicate tissues of the skin, it is continually pouring out its acid and unhealthy accumulations. External applications of salves, washes, lotions, etc., may relieve some of the itching and other discomfort caused by skin troubles, and for this reason should be used, but such treatment cannot reach the humor-laden blood, and therefore cannot cure. A thorough cleansing of the blood is the only cure for skin diseases. S. S. S., a purely vegetable preparation, is the best and quickest remedy. It goes down into the circulation and neutralizes and removes the acids, impurities and humors, thoroughly purifies the circulation and permanently cures skin diseases of every kind. When S. S. S. has driven the humors and impurities from the blood, and cooled and cleansed the acid-heated circulation, every symptom passes away, the skin is again nourished with rich, healthful blood and the trouble cured, as the cause has been removed. Book on skin diseases and any medical advice free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GRAVES OF UNKNOWN PIONEERS FOUND

The Boise Capital News tells the following interesting story of the finding of the graves of a number of pioneer victims of an Indian massacre near Twin Falls:

In a lonely spot on a high bluff overlooking the valley of the Snake river, at a spot designated as the head of Clark's grade on the old immigrant trail to Oregon, seven miles from Twin Falls, leaning slightly toward the east was found a weather-beaten board which marks the lonely grave of a pioneer which is proving to be of absorbing interest to all Odd Fellows.

At the head of the crude grave mark which is made from poplar wood which was formerly part of an old wagon, is carved the three links and directly beneath it, so worn that it is hardly visible is the name of "H. S. Webb, August 13, '52."

In the vicinity of this grave which was marked with a pile of rocks, were three others, none of which were marked in any way from the evidences of the surrounding territory in which were found a few rusty and weather-beaten wagon tires and other things, it is evident that a party of hardy pioneers who were pushing their way westward over the unbroken wilderness of the then great American desert, fell victims to the ruthless savages, were murdered and their wagons burned.

Judging from the general surroundings it is believed by those who have investigated that the bodies of the dead were buried where they fell and in all probability by other travelers who came over the trail shortly after the victims were murdered and in the second party was probably some Odd Fellow, who knew one of the murdered members and in burying them, he marked the grave of his fraternal fellow man.

The head board was set facing the east and leaned slightly in that direction. The back of the board which was exposed to the wind and storms was so badly defaced by the weather that any inscription would have been obliterated.

This relic of the pioneer days of the great northwest is now in the possession of East Grand Patriarch R. E. Emerson of 1229 North Twelfth street and will be on exhibition here during the session of the grand lodge, which convenes in October, and will also be taken by him to the session of the sovereign grand lodge at Denver next month.

Mr. Emerson states that during the year 1852 there were only 29 grand lodges in existence and by injury and work they hope to learn from whence the brother came and if any relatives are living and he requests anyone knowing anything of the tragedy which took place in the lonely spot 56 years ago, to communicate with him at the above given address.

HISTORY OF IDAHO

REVIEWED BY DUBOIS

Fred T. Dubois, editor of the Idaho Scimitar, reviews a number of interesting facts concerning the early history of Idaho as follows in a recent issue of his paper:

The Mullan military road was the first wagon road built in the state of Idaho. It extended from Fort Walla Walla in Oregon, through Washington, entirely across Idaho to Fort Benton in Montana.

It was surveyed, located and built between 1853 and 1863 by a military expedition commanded by Captain John Mullan, its construction being the outgrowth of the exploration of the mountains of Idaho for the purpose of determining the best location across the Rocky mountains for the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The history of this road is most interesting, full as it is of the difficulties that Captain Mullan overcame, and of his splendid success.

On July 19, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation organizing the territory, with Wm. H. Wallace of Washington territory as governor. The first legislature of the newly organized territory was noteworthy only for the passage of an act "for the better observance of the Lord's Day," which prohibited theatrical performances, gambling, horse racing, cock-fighting, or any noisy amusements on Sunday—an obsolete law before its passage.

During the years 1863-64 the most intense sympathy for the confederacy existed in Idaho. In the election which followed, only one union man was elected to the legislature, and the only those officers in the territory were those appointed by the president. The grand jury of Boise county indicted Abraham Lincoln for treason, and it is said that that indictment stands on the record to this day.

Lewiston was the capital, but the second legislature passed an act authorizing the removal to Boise. Resistance was made by the people of Lewiston. The governor left the territory to avoid all responsibility. The territorial secretary died, and for a time the new territory was without a governor, lieutenant governor or capital. The United States marshal finally removed the archives to Boise in 1865, which still remains the capital.

Rush Line to Tillamook.

The P. R. & N. railroad is taking on renewed activity since the visit of some of the Southern Pacific officials, says a Hillsboro item. A. J. McCabe, who has a contract for construction from near Buxton to the Salmonberry, has lately sub-contracted about 14 miles of the distance and men and teams are being employed as fast as they can be obtained. It is reported that at least 150 men have gone over the mountains to work on the other end of the line. The road will probably be finished as soon as men and teams can do it. It is no longer denied that it is a Southern Pacific enterprise.

TRUE STORY OF SUCCESS ON FARM

HOW ONE YOUNG COUPLE

MADE IT PAY

Des Moines Capital Tells of the Experience of One Young Couple of Iowa—Started With \$1000 Saved From Wages and Are Now Owners of a Fine Farm and Are Independent.

The Des Moines Capital tells the following true story of farm life which may be an inspiration to young people just starting in life together in eastern Oregon. The Capital says:

So far as success goes, the wife of a farmer in the western part of the state of Iowa tells a very good story. It is a story of success at farming. With her husband, she paid for some of the land as high as \$45 per acre. It is another case where constant work and the proper kind of economy won out. In a letter from Ogden, Iowa, to the Capital "A Farmer's Wife" says:

"In September, 1892, 16 years ago, my husband, then a young Illinois man 26 years of age, started north-west to seek a home. Going first to Minnesota, from which state he turned with apparent disgust, returning to central Iowa, where he secured an 80-acre farm with a three-room cottage and small stable for \$28,000, paying down \$1000, money he had saved from his wages as a farm hand, and giving a mortgage on the land for \$1800 for five years at 8 per cent.

"In the spring of 1893 we were married and came to Iowa to live on this farm. Starting in with two good horses, a plough and harrow, wagon and corn planter, two cows, one dozen chickens, we went to work with a determination to win. The first year we did some tilling, built a cellar, plastered and painted our cottage, bought some machinery, paid our interest. In the fall of 1895 we purchased another 40 acres adjoining the original 80, paying \$42.50 an acre, or \$7700.

Kept Out of Debt.

"At the close of each year we always pay all of our debts, our taxes and interest, and always have a snug sum to pay as principal, making it a point to pay the cash for everything we buy, so far as possible. For we are firm believers in the motto, 'pay as you go and then you won't owe.' Have never run a store bill to exceed \$10. It is so much easier to pay for an article when you get it than after it is gone.

The spring of 1898 found us free from debt with some money on hand, so we bought another 120-acre farm, paying \$45 an acre, which we have paid for by working hard and keeping everlastingly at it. This farm we have always rented out at \$3 and \$3.25 an acre.

"In 1901 we purchased another 40, paying \$70 an acre, which we have paid for by close farming, raising horses, cattle and hogs to sell, milking from five to eight cows, raising about 200 chickens a year. We have never kept a hired man, preferring to do the work alone. In busy seasons I often help do light work in the field, such as raking hay, ploughing with riding plough, and picking corn; work that I find healthful as well as profitable, having never been sick a day. I think it is a wife's duty to help meet as well as eat, and in return the 'better half' helps me wash and churn.

Still Buying Land.

"In 1905 we purchased another 80-acre tract joining the first two owned purchases, making us a lovely 200-acre home farm, paying \$70 an acre, with no improvements. This farm we have improved by building an addition to our house, a \$1000 barn, three wells and windmills and other buildings, besides laying 10,000 tile on the different farms.

"We have been very busy, but yet have found time to make seven trips to Illinois to visit home folks. We do not find it necessary to work on Sundays, as some do, but find it a pleasant recreation to drive to the village church, three miles away, or rest quietly in our own home, reading good books or papers, among them the Daily Capital. We are not misers or spendthrifts, always having plenty to eat and wear.

"I have not endeavored to tell of hard times or misfortunes that have come to us, as will come to all, preferring to look on the bright side of life and strive on, not forgetting that the things of the world are only temporal, but 'lay up four yourself treasures in heaven, where moth and rust doth not corrupt or thieves break in and steal.'

"We are at present preparing to move to a small farm near town to educate our children. I have endeavored to state facts as they occurred to us, hoping some one may be benefited thereby and determined to secure a home, for what two have done others surely may do."

Miners to Meet.

Pittsboro, Pa., Sept. 14.—Delegates from all the locals of the United Mine Workers in this district, representing 140,000 miners, will meet in annual session here tomorrow. Plans will be made to meet any crisis that may arise at the expiration of the agreement with the operators on April 1 next.

The old Pennsylvania Dutch Dunkers recommended "Hickory Bark Cough Remedy." Guaranteed to cure your cough, and guaranteed to be pure. Made from the bark of the shell bark or white hickory tree. For sale by any druggist and all dealers everywhere. Pendleton Drug Co.

Sensational Sale of Razors

The Representative of the Goshen Cutlery Co. will be here for 3 days to sell for us a line of—

Drummers Samples

\$2.50 to \$3.50 Values at only 97c each—Remember this is a bonafide sale of high grade Razors.

Wade & Butcher, Wostenholm & Sons, Pipe, Jas. Allen Sons, Sheffield, Eng., Goshen Cutlery Company, Sheffield, Eng., Morley & Son, Prussia; Frederick Ern, Wald, Germany; Crom & Sword Brand, and many others, all high grade imported brands.

We guarantee every Razor to be perfect or your money back.

We will sell the Goshen Self Honing Razor Strop regular \$2.00 value at 97c

This strop is guaranteed to put a Keen Edge on Razors.

See "The Razor Man" in Window

The Pendleton Drug Co.

THE SHOW SHOP

Cor. Main & Court Sts.

A. C. Friedly, Mgr.

See the beautiful new dance and talking pictures at the Eagle Show Shop, these pictures are being shown independent of our regular program. In fact you see two shows for the one price of admission.

Known For Its Strength!

The First National Bank

PENDLETON, OREGON

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits - **300,000.00**

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS:

Levi Ankeny, Pres. G. M. Rice, Cashier
W. F. Matlock. Geo. Hartman, Jr.,
Vice-Pres. Ass't. Cashier
W. S. Byers J. S. McLeod T. C. Taylor

SECURITY

IT IS INCREDIBLE TO BELIEVE

that a gown that seemed hopelessly soiled should be renovated to such a beautiful color and to look as fresh as if made this season when it has been cleaned at the City Steam Dye Works. Delicate shades of pink, blue or lavender; in fact the most dainty shades of color are restored, and ladies' old gowns are made to look good as new when cleaned here. Work called for and delivered.

City Steam Dye Works

Phone Main 169. 206½ E. Alta St.



The East Oregonian is eastern Oregon's representative paper. It leads and the people appreciate it and show it by their liberal patronage. It is the advertising medium of this section.