

20th Annual July Clearance ..Sale Now at its Height..

These Values are Unprecedented. Clearance of Women's Suits

A final surrender of profits on present style suits. All splendidly tailored. Made from the most fashionable materials, and suitable for wear into the late fall. Never so little to pay as at this sale.

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- \$22.50 Women's Suits, Clearance Price **\$14.65**
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- \$50.00 Women's Suits, Clearance Price **\$39.70**
- \$60.00 Women's Suits, Clearance Price **\$43.20**

Remember its a fixed policy of this store not to carry goods over a season. You have now a chance to supply and anticipate your wants at prices that cannot be anticipated anywhere else in Oregon, and when you see it in our add its so.

Grab Basket

ANY ARTICLE IN THIS BASKET FOR **15c.**

you will find many useful articles here, the assortment is so large that space will not permit us to mention what you will find in this basket. You will find articles up as high as **\$1.00.** This basket is very large, its about 4 feet square and piled full to the top.

REMEMBER ANY ARTICLE FOR **15c.**

Hair Goods Greatly Red.

HAIR SWITCHES IN ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

- \$10.00 36-in. Switches, Clearance Price **\$7.95**
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- \$5.50 27-inch Switch, Clearance Price **\$4.65**
- \$3.75 21-inch Switch, Clearance Price **\$3.10**
- 35c Hair Rats, all colors, Clearance Price **23c**
- 25c Hair Nets, light and dark colors, Clearance Price **15c**

For Further Information Call at Store for Double Page Circular

THE PEOPLES WAREHOUSE

Where it Pays to Trade

FACTS FOR FARMERS

How to Treat Scaly Leg.

Scaly legs is a local condition caused by the work of a parasite, an insect that lives among the scales that cover the shanks of a fowl. At times there are only small patches of roughness where these pests have pushed apart the scales and thrown up a bunch of matter or the whole leg may be incrustated with this disgusting mass to such an extent that the shanks become twice the normal size, and when it extends up into the joint it causes lameness. When pulled off it will leave the shank raw and bleeding.

On the roosts these insects are frequently passed from one individual to another, so that it is not many months until the whole flock is more or less affected. This condition becomes so deep seated in a flock that is soon passed from the setting hen to her brood, and so it goes.

Scaly leg is not hard to handle if steps are taken against it soon enough. It moves so slowly and often unobserved that before the poultry owner is aware of its presence it has fastened itself on the whole flock. It is a disease that should not be tolerated a moment, as a simple remedy with a little work will free the flock from it. One ounce of sulphur rubbed makes a good ointment. So does a teaspoonful of oil of tar into a tablespoonful of vaseline. We prefer, however, the little more heroic treatment of using a tin can full of kerosene nailed to the wall of the coop into which dip each affected fowl's shanks up to the feathers, twice a week until entirely cleaned off, then oil occasionally with sweet oil until the normal finish of the shank is obtained. Use care to not wet the leg where the feathers are, as it will make it sore. If you have one fowl with the rough leg do not be careless enough to allow it to run with the others, but put it to itself and go work to cure it.

Butter and Butter Fat.

It is often asked: What is the difference between butter fat and butter? And there are a large percentage of people who have no idea what the difference is. Some people are of the belief that it takes considerably more than a pound of butter fat to make a pound of butter, when the reverse is the truth.

The difference between the two is usually about 15 or 20 per cent—that is, 80 pounds of butter fat will amount varies according to the manner in which the work is done, for some butter has more water salt and curds in it than any other butter. Anyway, there will be more butter than butter fat.

Care of Cows in Fly Time. A few cavies will occupy but little stable room and will require but little additional food and attention. We can make no greater mistake

than to compel them to suffer day after day fighting flies in the blistering sun.

Some dairymen keep their cows inside during the worst part of the fly season, allowing them to run out at night.

After a run out in the pasture they are put in the stable in the morning and it is so darkened that the flies will remain outside.

A little green foliage fed while they are kept inside during the day and the loss in milk and flesh is reduced to a minimum.

Few dairymen can afford to withstand the losses that are due to the fly pest.

It is claimed by good authorities that in some cases an animal loses more than a pint of blood each day and such losses and suffering mean that they can not return a profit at the fall when they are handled in this manner.

In nearly every dairy, section flies cut off from thirty to forty per cent in the receipts of the creameries. No dairy section can afford to stand such severe losses.

Until we find some fly repellent of lasting qualities we must avoid losses from this source by keeping the animals where the plague will be reduced to a minimum.

The scientific work of handling the fly problem should be encouraged until in due time we are in a position to handle the question.

If we can plan to keep all but one side of the stable darkened the flies will not bother the calves or cows as bad as when there is no light at all for they will fly toward the light and get lost and not be able to find the stock after flying toward the light.

When we stop and consider the intimate relationship between the comfort of the cows and calves and their milk and growth we will not hesitate to do all in our power to improve their condition during fly time.

Hog Notes.

A sow that proves herself to be a good, quiet mother, a good suckler and a sure, prolific breeder, is too valuable to sacrifice on the pork markets.

Young pigs should be fed often but not too much. Their little stomachs are none too strong, even if they are from the hog family, and they must be fed with care.

A growing pig demands a growing ration. He demands a ration that will

produce flesh, hair and blood. It is not desirable that a growing pig take on big chunks of fat.

No matter how many sows are kept on the farm the selection of the boar is of great importance. There are many pure bred hogs in all parts of the country, so there is no reason for the use of a scrub boar by anyone.

The character of the get of a scrub boar is guesswork, whereas with the pure-bred boar there is some assurance that his get will be uniform and of a quality indicated by his ancestors. When possible the boar should be selected on the place where he was raised.

Pork packing figures show that on March 1, 1910, there was, as compared with the same date in 1909, a three-quarter million hog shortage in the United States alone. Is it any wonder that high prices of hogs prevail on all markets? The farmer who increases his hog holdings now is a long-headed business man.

A Minnesota Duroc Jersey breeder picked out the culls from his pure-bred crop of the past season and fattened them for the scales and then went to market with them and topped it by ten cents a hundred for that day. Some sense in feeding hogs like those.

Nothing pays its way on a farm where a few hogs are kept better than a small portable house for the brood sows. It costs little, can be made a comfortable resting place for the young litter and their mother away from the other hogs or stock.

Even if hog prices do now and then ease off do not ease off in your work and care for the herd. The animals are always worth all the time and attention and feed given them.—Fort Worth Citizen-Star.

FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN OFFICERS AND SMUGGLERS

Brussels.—A fierce fight between customs officers and smugglers in a motor car took place at Boescheppe, on the Franco-Belgian frontier. The two officers, Spellebut and Sommier, were watching the road when they saw the motor car coming, full speed, toward them. There were three men in the car, including the chauffeur, who refused to stop when called upon. So one of the officers promptly swung a barrow across the road.

The smugglers seeing that it would be impossible to pass the obstacle, thereupon tried to turn around, but before they could do so the customs men were upon them. Spellebut jumped on the step of the car, but one of the smugglers seized a heavy iron bar, and almost a terrific blow at the officer, who avoided it by jumping off the car. His assailant also jumped from the car and took to his heels, with Spellebut after him.

At this moment Sommier reached the car by thrusting his bayonet into one of the tires, but finding this of no use, jumped behind and clung to the hood. Spellebut, unable to catch the smuggler who had run away, now turned to help his comrade, and fired two bullets into the tires of the car,

which was already going at full speed. A desperate struggle took place between Sommier and the smuggler in the car. The chauffeur had evidently made up his mind to take desperate measures, for he set the car straight at the barrow, which was swept out of the way, and the motor rushed onward. Sommier made a last frantic struggle to seize his antagonist, who, collecting all his strength, succeeded in throwing the officer into the roadway, where he lay with a broken arm. Spellebut fired two more shots at the car, but the car was quickly out of sight.

The chauffeur, who succeeded in saving the car, is supposed to be a notorious Armenian called Mauserdisch, who was arrested at Baillet a year ago while trying to perform a similar feat—smuggle Belgian tobacco into France. On that occasion he was wounded by a bullet in the heel and was taken to Lille hospital, but he managed to escape while the hospital attendant was sleeping.

BEE CULTURE BOOMED AS MONEY-MAKING INDUSTRY

Washington.—The department of agriculture has just issued a farmers' bulletin booming bee culture. There is money in bee keeping if it is managed right, according to the bulletin, and the purpose of the publication is to give briefly the information needed by persons engaged in the industry.

Bee keeping is being carried on with both pleasure and profit by many thousands of persons in all parts of the United States, and while as a rule it is not the sole occupation of those who pursue it, there are many places where an experienced bee keeper can make a good living by devoting his entire time and attention to this line of work.

The average annual yield per colony from the entire country should be from 25 to 30 pounds of comb honey or 40 to 50 pounds of extracted honey. The money return to be obtained from this crop depends entirely upon the market and the methods of selling the honey. If sold directly to the consumer honey brings from 10 to 20 cents per pound, and comb honey from 15 to 25 cents per section. If sold to dealers the price varies from 5 to 10 cents for extracted honey and from 10 to 15 cents for comb honey. From the gross receipts must be deducted from 50 cents to one dollar per colony for the expense other than labor, including foundation, sections, occasional new frames and hives, and other incidentals, not however, providing for increases.

These figures are based on a system of good management. Bee keeping to be profitable requires hard work, knowledge and experience. Much study, according to the bulletin is required to insure success. It is wise, therefore for the individual to undertake extensive bee keeping without considerable previous experience on a small scale, since there are so many details which go to make up success in the work. Learn the ways of the bees, says the department, how to handle them, and what kind of equipment is best. Then begin on a small scale, make the bees pay for themselves and for all additional apparatus, as well as some profit, and let the business grow gradually.

NEW YORK OPERA IN PARIS NETS PROFITS

Paris.—When the first season of the Metropolitan company in Paris ended at the Chatelet theatre with a performance of "Manon Lescaut," nearly eight thousand francs (\$160,000), had been paid into the treasury, and a small but comfortable profit realized. As a result next season will doubtless see another Metropolitan company here, but the prices of admission will be considerably lower.

Puccini is not only the only famous composer who thinks of earning his attention for a time to comparatively light subjects. De Bussy has just told me that it is quite possible he will follow up his Edgar Allen Poe opera with something humorous or fanciful. "Perhaps," he added, "even with a comic opera; a composer should not confine himself to one style. Many an artist has been killed by repeating himself."

During his projected American tour De Bussy will act as conductor at a number of concerts.

Frank Vanderstucken is planning a light opera, but so far he has not succeeded in finding a suitable librettist.

Gluck and possibly Meyerbeer will have conspicuous places in the repertory of the Metropolitan next season. It is quite likely that "Armide" which has long been promised by successive New York managements, will be produced on the opening night, with Fremstad in the leading role. It is now certain that "Carmen" at Barbe Bleue" will also be produced, while Adolph Adams' somewhat antiquated romantic ballet "Giselle" is talked of.

The next artistic celebrity to visit America may be George Enesco a Roumanian violinist, who is also a distinguished pianist, composer and conductor.

This week the annual exhibition of the pupils of Mme. Marchesi, the world famous singing teacher, was given in the Salle Hoche. The honors went to three American girls, Miss Francis B. Roeder of New York, Miss Luiz Von Aken of Milwaukee, and Miss Goldstein of Boston.

Men's oxfords cheap at A. Eklund's.

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Lying just beneath the outer covering or tissue-skin, is a sensitive membranous film in which are imbedded thousands of small blood vessels. It is through these tiny veins and arteries that nutriment is supplied from the blood to the different pores, glands and lymphatics. Thus the skin is kept healthy, and free from all eruption or disease, by pure blood. But when impurities and humors infect the circulation its nourishing properties are diminished and instead of applying the skin with healthful properties it constantly irritates and diseases the delicate fibres, pores and glands with sharp uratic matter. Then the skin itches, inflames, swells and ulcerates and some form of skin disease appears on the surface. Applying soothing lotions, salves, etc., to the outer eruptions does not purify the blood and therefore the skin trouble can not be cured in this manner. S. S. S. cures all skin diseases by neutralizing the acids and removing the humors from the blood. It cools the acid-heated circulation, builds it up to its normal strength and thickness, multiplies its rich, nutritious corpuscles, and adds to its purity in every way. Then the skin, instead of being irritated and inflamed by sour impurities is nourished, soothed and softened by this cooling, healthy stream of blood. S. S. S. Cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Poison Oak, boils, pimples, rashes, etc. Book on Skin Diseases free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS SLAVERY IS AN INSTITUTION IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Washington.—Conditions akin to slavery in the Hawaiian islands are pictured in a memorial asking for an investigation submitted by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the department of commerce and labor.

Sugar planters acting through the Hawaiian government, Gompers charges, have been luring peasants from Harbin, in the interior of Siberia, to the islands. Russian and Hawaiian agents are engaged in the work. They recruit peasants, Gompers says, by attractive pamphlets and in these and by other means promising the peasants wages of \$45 a month, free houses, fuel, electric light, furniture, an acre of land each for gardens, evening schools, free hospitals, half pay during sickness, free railroad fares and free school for children.

A delegation of 300 deluded Siberians went to the islands last October and the total number that yielded to the lure of the sugar planters is over 1000. Their experience is thus set forth by Gompers.

"Instead of all the comforts above described, the people found wooden shanties, without roofs, the floors made of rough boards, set apart with wide crevices. The furniture consisted of a few benches, a table and a few beds; instead of the promised electric light, kerosene lamps were to be used, the oil to be supplied by the men themselves; the fuel consists of the roots of sugar cane, which the men were to carry from three to seven miles. Coal is a great luxury, which is but seldom obtainable.

"Instead of the free transportation to and from work, the men had to walk to the place of work at a distance of five miles, and the time consumed was not included in the working day; lateness by five to ten minutes was punished by a deduction of a quarter of a day's pay; the wages are \$22 a month for men and \$13 for women.

"The men are compelled to buy all their provisions in the plantation

(Continued on page 6.)

DRINK UP!

You don't have to think up a thirst--it comes frequently enough these hot days. Just think of our thirst-quenching fountain drinks--try one--and the thirst is forgotten. Pure, delicious, sanitarly served soda water--just the right degree of flavor just the right coldness. Plain or fancy drinks. Ice cream and fruit combinations.

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"Fruit--Malt"
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