

**5 Room Cottage**  
On Lewis street. Bath and toilet, electric lights, cellar, good lawn and in first class condition. This property sold for \$1700. Can be bought for **\$1250**  
One-half cash, balance terms.

**7 Room House**  
On Lewis street. A splendid house, fine lawn and shade trees. Several fine fancy trees. This place can be bought at bargain if you act quick.

**5 Acre Tract**  
15 minutes drive from P. O. This is one of best small fruit and garden tracts in Umatilla Co. Fine small orchard and about 600 fine raspberry bushes, and several hundred other plants. Price very reasonable.

**10 Acre Tract**  
Only 12 1-2 minutes drive from P. O. This is a bargain for some one who wants a nice home near the city. Splendid orchard and fine garden. I would like to show this place. Can be bought right.

**LEE TEUTSCH**  
The Real Estate and Insurance Man  
550 Main St. Phone M. 5

**THE PENDLETON DRUG CO.**  
WE DEAL IN DRUGS—NOT PROMISES

**JAP-A-LAC**  
Will Brighten Your Home  
THE HIGHEST QUALITY VARNISH AND STAIN COMBINED.  
Can be used on wood or metal—floors, woodwork, furniture, picture frames, etc. Comes ready mixed. Easily applied—quickly dried. For sale by  
**Murphy Bros.**

**Back to Business Again**  
Dr. F. A. CLISE wishes to announce that he can be found at his office in the John Schmidt building, Pendleton, Ore. Eyes carefully examined, and glasses ground to fit. 30 years practice fitting glasses. The only exclusive Eye Specialist in Umatilla county.

**Fort St. James**  
On Lake Stuart, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
This is destined to be the Portland of British Columbia, on a navigable river and deep water lake with two trails running in next fall.  
Letters pour into our office all day with applications for lots. To those who cannot come in we would do our utmost to make a good selection.  
Price \$100 and \$200 each. Cash \$25.00, balance \$10.00 a month. A few 40 acre farms joining Fort St. James townsite and Lake Stuart. \$50.00 cash and \$10.00 a month.  
You need not be a Canadian Citizen to Hold This.  
You need not improve it, nor you need not reside on it. All this land is on or near the railroad, Grand Trunk Pacific, Alaska Yukon, and Canadian Northern railroads.  
Rich farm lands, \$8.50 per acre. \$3.00 cash, and balance \$1.00 per acre per year until paid.  
APPLY CANADIAN NORTHERN LAND COMPANY, 304, 305 and 306 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon.

**Fresh Fish**  
Meats and Sausages EVERY DAY.  
We handle only the purest of lard, hams and bacon.  
**Empire Meat Co.**  
Phone Main 18.

**Northern Grown Fruit TREES**  
Plant one-year-old top on three-year-old roots. Will grow faster and bear quicker than any other. Grown under natural conditions (not irrigated). Guaranteed true to name. All shipments bear inspector's certificate. Write for prices. Address,  
**Albany Nurseries**  
Albany, Oregon Dep't. "O"  
A few energetic salesmen wanted.

**CONSERVATION OF SOIL FERTILITY**  
Speech of the Secretary of Agriculture at the Second National Conservation Congress, St. Paul, Minn.

The most important feature of farm conservation is the soil. The farmer prospers while the soil responds to his work and yields good crops; he ceases to do well when the soil refuses to respond to his labor.

The people of the older nations take care of soil fertility as a matter of prime necessity and long ago ascertained the proper succession of crops, their relation to the soil and the feeding of man and animals. They knew the soil must be fed and the proper physical conditions to maintain, and learned from experience how to do it. They learned that the decaying plant returned to the soil with the best food the growing plant could have. They became aware that the removal of crops from the farm resulted in soil deterioration unless the equivalent was returned from some source. Ancient history tells us that the legume was used in rotation before Hellenege discovered its office in fixing nitrogen in the soil; the value of bones was known as a fertilizer before Liebig gave us their analysis. The office of sulphuric acid was known in making superphosphate through which the husbandman got the immediate benefit of the fertilizers in the bones.

During the short history of our country we have had new soils to draw upon when exhaustion resulted from the robbing process and much of the nation's prosperity is the equivalent of what the soil has lost. Our people have been well fed and until recently they have been cheaply fed. This has been due in part no doubt to the occupancy of land easily obtainable as soon as the older refused to yield abundantly and is one of the prime causes of farm desertion that is now attracting so much attention. Manufactures increased and prospered greatly during the last half century because food was cheaper in our country than in any one with which we competed. Food is cheap no longer. Population has increased faster than production from the soil. A new soil given to all who desired was the basis of our past prosperity. The soils of our older settlements were robbed and neglected in the east and in the south; they had little or no attention. Railways were pushed into the Mississippi valley where the glaciated soils were rich, so easily cultivated, and supposed to be inexhaustible. The government policy of giving farms to the people has exhausted the supply in the regions where rainfall usually assures good crops. The mountain ranges hold the snow and some valley lands are being irrigated which yield abundantly, but only a small per cent of land west of the one hundredth meridian is being irrigated. So we have found our limitations. Bread and meat are so dear that employers of labor are under the necessity of increasing compensation that people may live.

Since the civil war heavy exportations from the farm have paid foreign debts and kept the balance of trade in our favor. Exportations from the farm are steadily falling off, both of meats and bread stuffs. We grow more crops every year but not enough to feed our increasing population and keep up our exports.

**Irrigation.**  
The federal government is expending large sums to irrigate more land which is wise, but the amount of water impounded is small compared with the volume that flows to waste. In a recent visit to the mountain states I saw that the most advanced localities are every year making more reservoirs to hold winter and spring flows of waters that go free of man's restraint to the ocean. The nation, the states and private enterprises have ample fields in which to work toward greater crop production in this direction.

The lands of the mountain states are with little exception very rich in plant food, and while water continues to escape in such large quantities it will pay to turn them on these lands and reap the heavy crops that certainly follow. After all the lands are irrigated that can be, practically, immense areas remain that lie above gravity irrigation. Efforts are being made by the federal government, the states, private companies and individuals to grow crops on the high lying lands that have eighteen inches of annual rainfall and less.

The department of agriculture in obedience to congressional requirement is exploring similar lands that exist under similar conditions throughout the world. Some success is being had. A wheat from Africa and Asia gives us 60,000,000 bushels

a year from the high lying light rainfall states; a grass and alfalfa from Turkestan, alfalfa, clovers and vetches from Siberia, oats from northern Sweden, millets from the orient, sorghum from Africa, are samples of what are being found by our explorers that thrive on our highlands of the west.

At thirteen stations in seven states we have parties of scientists studying methods of plant management on our dry lands. If our growth in population is to continue we must look to the soil and conserve moisture which is the transportation system of the plant. Without adding water beyond what falls from the clouds it is practical to greatly increase crop fields by better management and adding fertilizing material that we may permit to go to foreign countries. We furnish nitrogenous mill feeds to thrive foreigners who know their value to feed their cattle to make meats and dairy products and keep up the fertility of their soils. These should be fed on the farms that grow the grain from which they are made. New lands are not to be had for the asking in the thirty inch rainfall districts of the country. If we are to prosper as a people we must give close attention to our soils and conserve their fertility by all the means in our power. Our lighter soils are affected by drought that extend over periods during the growing season so long that maximum crops are not secured. We will in time find it necessary to follow the example set by European countries of dense population, of building reservoirs to impound overflow water to be used during times of drought. These reservoirs are built from the sources of their river on down toward their mouths. We can do this with great profit in some of our states now.

The office of water in growing plants is comprehended when we realize that from three hundred to five hundred pounds of water are required by the plant to enable it to make one pound of dry matter and that a shock of corn standing in the field for weeks after it is cut has from twenty-five to forty per cent of moisture.

**Increasing the Crops.**  
Something is being done to increase the volume of our crops in all sections of our country. The cattle fever tick of the south has prevented the profitable production of beef in that section of our country. Congress has provided for the extermination of the pest, which is being done; 140,000 square miles is now free from it. This will bring into active production within a few years all of the southern states, pastures will be prepared, the prime element in a system of rotation of crops, cotton seed meal will be fed where it is produced and southern fields will become more productive helping to feed our growing population, while more cotton will be grown on fewer acres.

The advent of the cotton boll weevil called for prompt federal action to help southern farmers to deal with this invasion from Central America. Scientists were called upon to make research, and conduct demonstration of well known methods, on many thousand farms. One of the most interesting was the growing of an acre of corn by each of 12,500 boys under 16 years of age. The result was very gratifying, over 150 bushels were grown on an acre by some of the boys. The southern states grew the largest corn crop in its history. Upon this foundation steps were promptly taken to breed hogs extensively so that the people might produce their meats.

This work is done by direction of good southern farmers selected by agents of the department of agriculture. There are many excellent farmers in the southern states who only need organizing to bring that section to the front as a producing unit of all farm crops. This may be said of all localities and of all of our states, each has a large minority of good farmers, and in the development of any state along agricultural lines, something imperatively necessary, the practical farmers of the state are the right men to organize for its progress.

The grazing lands of the public domain are being steadily reduced to unproductiveness by over stocking which results in reduced production of meats and animal products. While public lands are held for the homesteader it is difficult to suggest a remedy that would not interfere with the policy of ultimate settlement by the homesteader. The tendency of congress to give larger areas to the settler seems to be in the right direction.

**Conservation of Farm Boys.**  
The most important farm conservation is undoubtedly the preparation of farm youth for better farm management. We have inherited our system of education that looked to the farm for the best material to reinforce the professions and the industries. Education has, therefore, prepared young people for everything but farm life. The American congress saw this half a century ago and provided for agricultural colleges in all the states; these colleges have grown, and are preparing teachers; a hopeful task, in the nature of things, it is difficult to change or materially modify the education of a people, interwoven with their history, their industries, their literature, their traditions and religion. It is being done, however, in our country. Research is accumulating facts along the life lines of our people. The people read the publications treating field and forest, the soil and its crops, the animal and its well being.

Irrigation and dry land farming, new bread and fodder plants, the growing of sugar beets last year to make our 500,000 tons of sugar, the prospect of using the carbon dioxide of our atmosphere to make all our

**GOOD WAY TO HYOMEI FOR CATARRH**  
Besides breathing through the inhaler a few times a day, many catarrh sufferers write that they find inhaling HYOMEI (pronounce it Hy-o-me) from a bowl of steaming water each night before retiring a great aid in curing stubborn cases.  
Try it; it's simple; gives quick relief and makes you breathe easier.  
Fill a bowl half full of boiling water; pour into the water a teaspoonful of HYOMEI, cover head and bowl with a towel, and breathe through nose and mouth the pleasant, medicated, antiseptic and healing vapor that arises.  
This method relieves that stuffiness at once and makes your head feel fine.  
You can get a bottle of HYOMEI at Tallman's and druggists everywhere, for only 50 cents. Ask for extra bottle HYOMEI inhaler.  
But bear in mind that a HYOMEI outfit which includes inhaler and bottle of HYOMEI costs \$1.  
HYOMEI is guaranteed by Tallman & Co and druggists everywhere to cure catarrh, sore throat, coughs, colds, asthma and croup, or money back. Try it on that generous basis.

sweetening, the development of rice on the gulf coast to equal our consumption, the study of tobacco's home growth to save the nation's money, the exploration of the old world for plants to increase the food of the people and add to its variety; these and a thousand other activities that affect agriculture the people read about and approve.

Twenty million pieces of literature relating to the farm were sent out from the department of agriculture during the last fiscal year. The state agricultural colleges all contribute to the volume of printed matter relating to the farm.

There are well known methods of farm management practiced by our best farmers that brings good results and well known methods and practices that reduce fertility and render operations on the farm unprofitable. The domestic animal has been associated with profitable farming from the earliest times of which we have authentic records. The pasture on which the animal grazes is the best known method of restoring the necessary physical condition that is impaired by cultivation, as well as the source of the cheapest production.

When the farmer desires a heavy crop of any kind he plows up a pasture and seeds down another. Continual cultivation and use of commercial fertilizers without systems of rotation or domestic animals is advised by some latter day venturers in agriculture but the results are not permanently good and where this method has had long trial it has brought disappointment notably in the cotton growing states.

If our country is to grow and develop as patriotic people hope, we must conserve the fertility of our soils, and the moisture that is precipitated not only on our farms but that which falls upon the highlands and now flows idly to the sea in all sections of our country.

**A BURN CHILD**  
dreads the fire. The dread is wholesome but not the burn; that can be healed and instantly relieved by applying Ballard's Snow Liniment. Be prepared for accidents by keeping a bottle always in the house. Best for sprains, bruises, cuts, scalds, rheumatism, neuralgia, bunions—any and all aches and pains. Price 25c 50c and \$1. A. C. Koeppen & Bros.

**A NOVEL STORE.**  
Farmers Union Opens Headquarters and Each Member Helps Himself. Spokane, Wash.—Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union at Medical Lake, Wash., has formed a consumers' company, bought a general store, fully stocked with groceries and provisions and farm implements and supplied each of its 100 members with a key to the establishment, the doors of which are not open to the general public. There are no clerks, cashiers and storekeepers; no goods are displayed in the windows, neither are there any handbills and catchy advertisements to tempt the housewife. The store is an experiment to reduce the cost of living. Officers of the organization believe with Tolstol that it is as natural for a normal man to be honest as it is for a babe to breathe, and it is purposed to demonstrate the truth of the theory by giving each member access to the stock of unguarded provisions. The man with a T-bone steak appetite and his neighbor, who cares only for dry bread and olive oil, have not yet come together. One of the officers explained that the society has none of the last named.

**Auto for Sale.**  
Maxwell automobile for sale; good condition. Price very reasonable. Address "B," this office.

**The First National Bank**  
PENDLETON, OREGON  
Report of the Condition, September 1, 1910 to the Comptroller of the Currency  
Condensed  
Resources

Loans and Discounts	\$1,606,732.17
Overdrafts	49,462.10
U. S. Bonds	250,000.00
Other Bonds and Warrants	11,626.10
Banking Building	10,000.00
Cash and Exchange	247,870.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,175,690.74</b>

Liabilities

Capital Stock	\$250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	209,877.63
Circulation	240,000.00
Due to Banks	7,270.04
Deposits	1,468,543.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,175,690.74</b>

I, G. M. Rice Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
G. M. RICE, Cashier  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2nd day of September, 1910.  
C. K. CRANSTON, Notary Public for Oregon

**FOUNDER OF BACHELORS' CLUB LOSES ELIGIBILITY**  
Spokane, Wash.—Ralph Hunt, founder and president of the Blue Mountain Bachelors' Club at Rayton, Wash., was summarily discharged from office and membership in that organization when he returned to his ranch near there with Mrs. Hunt, who was formerly Miss Floy Grindberg. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents at Ellensburg, Wash., a week ago, but the secret was so well guarded that none of the members of the club or his neighbors had the least inkling until the couple appeared on the scene. Hunt and his bride met four years ago, when they were students at the State of Washington college, Pullman. When Hunt organized the club in the Blue mountain district, south of here, a year ago, with a view to making it a national affair, it was announced that 30 eligible ranchers, including Hunt, desired wives. More than 2,000 letters were received from all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, and as president of the club Hunt had first choice, but he declined to exercise this right, though he failed to explain he was waiting for the girl who is now his wife.

**THE LADIES' FAVORITE.**  
Wherever Parisian Sage is Known It Has the Call.  
Parisian Sage, that most efficient of all hair restorers, is a very delightful and refreshing hair dressing. Besides possessing these qualities it will positively make any woman's hair soft, luxuriant and attractive. Tallman & Co. sell it for 50 cents a large bottle and will return your money if it does not cure dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks. "I had given up hopes of ever being cured of dandruff, when I purchased a bottle of Parisian Sage. It has entirely removed the dandruff and has started a growth of new hair and all this after having been troubled 15 years."—Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

**How Small Stores Can Draw Trade**  
**By Electric Light**  
using G.E. MAZDA lamps in show windows and electric signs outside will draw trade from larger stores not so well equipped. We will be glad to tell you how this can be done with these lamps which give more light for less money than any other illuminant.  
**PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.**  
Always at your service. Phone M. 40