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The Best Clothing for Men and Boys at a Tremendous Reduction.

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- Men's \$12.50 suits for\$9.65
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- Men's \$20.00 suits for\$14.00
- Men's \$25.00 suits for\$18.50

It's a chance of a lifetime.

Never in the history of Pendleton's Clothing Business has high grade clothing been sold at such low price. It's a general slaughter all through the stock of this--THE BEST MEN'S CLOTHING STORE IN EASTERN OREGON.

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- Boys' \$10.00 suits for\$7.65

ADVANCED IRRIGATION VIEWS BY ONE WHO HAS IRRIGATED

The following paper on irrigation read recently at a farmers' institute at Aberdeen, Idaho, will be of particular interest to every man who irrigates, or ever has or expects to:

Irrigation means the supplying of water in the right amount at the right time. Water is the one element necessary to plant life, which is under the control of man and the good irrigator can control plant growth with as much certainty, almost, as he can the shape of his buildings. The man who does not understand something of plant growth can never become a good irrigator. Water must be applied in a scientific and rational manner, because it is the lever which controls production. Moisture, air, heat and plant food are the elements which control plant growth. Water is the vehicle which carries food to the plant. Descending into the soil it dissolves the chemical food elements, and rising by capillary attraction, carries that food to the plants. Bear in mind that it is not the water going into the soil, but that coming up which feeds the plant.

Plants should grow continuously from the time the seed sprouts until they mature. If they are supplied with moisture in the right quantity and in the right way, they will do so. If the soil is saturated with water to such an extent as to expel the air, the growth of the plant is checked. This is one reason why irrigation by the corrugation method, or in small trenches, is preferable to flooding. Bear in mind never to keep the soil saturated. Water in the soil forms in thin layers around the soil particles. If these particles are cubes with inch surfaces, there would be a film of water on all sides of the cubes. If this cube were pulverized, or changed to a powder, there would be as many films as there are soil particles. Therefore a fine soil will hold more moisture than a coarse soil, because there are more interstices to be filled. Ten per cent of moisture in these interstices and a balance of air is about the ideal proportion.

COFFEE

The dealing is simple. If you don't like Schilling's Best, it costs you nothing.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him

Thus good cultivation, in having the soil well pulverized, is an aid to good irrigation.

The roots of a plant are always larger than its top. That is, the roots extend further into the ground than its top above it. The roots may run along near the surface or may be made to penetrate deep into the soil. If the soil is kept wet when the plants begin to grow, their roots will keep near the surface. But if moisture is withheld, the plants will hunt for it, the same as an animal, and send their roots deep after it. The deeper the roots go the larger the feeding ground of the plant, and the thrifter the plant will be.

Thus, by the application of water, the irrigator may benefit or injure plant growth. A plant with roots near the surface will require frequent irrigation. One deep-rooted requires much less water. Thus by starting right the irrigator may either make or save himself work.

As between the corrugating or flooding methods, he preferred the former, for two reasons; a better and quicker distribution of water, and less liability of checking plant growth. In the corrugating or furrow method, furrows three or four inches deep, and two feet apart, should be made in the field immediately after planting, before the seeds sprout. These furrows readily conduct the water, carrying it across a field in much less time than when flooding is resorted to, and distribute the water more easily. The rise of an inch or two in a few square rods of ground is scarcely noticeable. Yet water cannot be forced upon such ground without impounding it by dams and making the low places too wet while the high ones are getting moisture enough to make the plants grow. Where a furrow four inches deep is made through such high places the water flows without interruption, and soaks in about 12 hours from one corrugation to another, leaving the surface generally dry, and supplying the water to the roots where it is needed.

The best results are obtained, in permanent ditches by placing sprouts made by nailing lath together, in the sides of the ditches to take the water from the ditch to the corrugations. One spout will supply two corrugations. These sprouts should be placed in the side of the ditch, about one inch or so below the water level when the gates are closed. For instance, say the fall is two feet to the half mile, and your ditch 18 inches deep. If the gate were put in at the lower

end of the ditch it would back water up only three-fourths along or across the field. But begin about 200 yards from the upper end of the ditch, and put in a gate that can be raised and lowered, but not quite as high as the banks of the ditch, so that water will run over the headgate or as many as are required. The greater the fall the more gates required. When you want water close the gates and raise the water above the spouts. When through, raise the gates, the water level falls, and the water harmlessly passes away. When ditches are constructed this way it is a pleasure to irrigate and requires little time.

In preparing your ground for irrigation (for permanent fields) do it right. Made right once, it is always right. If no more than 10 acres can be prepared in one year, do it right, because it will pay in the long run. Have your land level. By level is meant free from knolls, with a slope, water cannot be made to run up hill. If the slope is too great run the corrugations around the slope in steep places or parallel with the ditches as near as may be necessary, instead of from it. A fall of an inch to a rod makes a good flood for corrugations. When the land is quite level and has a gradual fall to the southeast, with the water coming upon the land at the highest point, the northeast corner. Construct a ditch clear around the tract, with gates so that the water can be flowed westward and fed through spouts to the northern part of the field, the surplus part of the water passing away in the ditch on the west.

The surplus water on the field will be caught in a cross ditch, a third of the way down the field, and may be used to water the central part of the field or allowed to waste in the ditch on the west, or if it is desired to water the middle or lower parts of the field the water can be turned down

the ditch to the east, and forced into either cross ditch as desired, and the water confined to the land intended to be watered. If a field cannot be properly laid out without the services of an engineer it will be much cheaper to get one than to try and get along in a slipshod manner by attempting to drive the water where you want it with a shovel. Irrigating is easy where the ditches are properly laid out. Where they are not, it is slavery. Unless the soil has moisture sufficient to bring grain up and keep it thriving until it is in the milky stage, irrigate before planting. Irrigate again in the milky stage, and with ordinary soil this should be sufficient to mature the crop. When the soil five or six inches below the surface will remain in a ball when squeezed in the hand it does not need water. If not, it is time to irrigate.

Co-Partnership Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Se Hoy, Que Sing, Heng Yee and Lee Moy, under the firm name and style of the Horseshoe Restaurant, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Que Sing retiring.

The Horseshoe Restaurant near the corner of Alta and Main streets, in the city of Pendleton, will be continued by the remaining partners who from this date are the only partners in said business.

Any outstanding claims against said Horseshoe Restaurant to this date will be paid by the old partnership. She Yuk, known as Joe, an expert restaurant man, will be in charge of said restaurant for the new partnership.

Dated at Pendleton, Oregon, May 11, 1908.

SEE HOY,
QUE SING,
HENG YEE,
LEE MOY.

If you see it in the East Oregonian, it's so.

BABY'S VOICE

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe! Angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear.

Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of childbirth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain.

Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga

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What It Means

Many people do not know what a bank's capital means to its depositors, or the difference between a bank of little or no capital, and one with a large capital. One of the functions of

A Bank's Capital

is to protect its depositors from possible loss; therefore the larger it is, the greater protection the depositors have.

This bank has a	
Capital of	200,000.00
Surplus Fund of	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	25,000.00
Additional Shareholders	
Liability	200,000.00

A TOTAL OF 475 000.00

This means that this bank must lose practically half a million dollars before its depositors could lose a cent.

This protection is for YOU.

The First National Bank
PENDLETON, OREGON

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 - 240 acres \$3,500.00
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FRANK B. CLOPTON & CO.
112 E. Court St., Pendleton, Ore.