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What can be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art could not make an oyster? To see rare effects, and no cause; a motion, without a mover; a circle, without a center; a time, without eternity; a second, without a first; these are the things so against philosophy and reason, that he must be a beast in understanding who can believe in them. The thing formed says that nothing formed it, and that which is made, is, while that which made it is not! This folly is infinite.—Jeremy Taylor.

WHAT'S CURE FOR HOBOES?

One of the most puzzling problems which confront the authorities of all cities, especially at this time of the year, is what to do with the tramps and vagrants who flock into the cities during the winter months. Ordinary jail sentences have little terror for them, as what many of them desire is to get a chance to go to jail where they are furnished with beds and meals and have nothing to do but to take life easy.

To suspend sentences of vagrants on condition that they leave the city is no remedy for the evil, as other cities are doing the same thing and for every tramp driven out of Spokane another arrives from saome other place from which he has been driven.

The best solution of this problem seems to be the rockpile or some other plan by which people of this class who are committed to jail will have to work and the jails will be less attractive to them.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, writes that he believes the passing on of vagrants or their imprisonment under short sentences to be absolutely wrong.

"The only penalty," says he, "that can wipe out or considerably reduce vagrancy is enforced labor. The stone heap and work on the public highway are the best remedies against roving vagrants."

Thirty-six chiefs of police in large cities of the United States were recently asked about the sentences of vagrants. The predominating minimum sentence is 10 days, the average sentence is 30 days and the maximum sentence is six months. Such punishments are of little deterrent value if unaccompanied by hard labor, especially if the prisoners are to be discharged before the completion of their sentences.

"So long as cities and towns must stand the expense of vagrants committed to jail, so long will cities and towns be loath to commit," says a writer in the June Atlantic Monthly. "The maintenance of committed vagrants should be a state charge. Most important of all, among measures that can be at once adopted is the necessity of accompanying a sentence for vagrancy with hard labor. Wherever hard labor is required vagrants become suddenly less in number."—Spokane Chronicle.

Two weeks from this morning we will all know who will be our next president. Unless it is very close. The majority of those who are watching the political game do not concede a close race. Whoever is elected will be by a majority that will be large. It [illegible] Mr. Bryan is elected, then [illegible] he will carry quite a number of states that few would at this date place in his list of possibilities. While it is true that three states like New York, Indiana and Illinois or Ohio would give Mr. Bryan a majority, it is also true that if these states go democratic the same conditions would make this possible would also cause other states to do likewise. The campaign is now practically finished. Few changes will be made during the few days left. The voter, generally speaking, knows how he is going to vote, and we will all know two weeks from this morning.

The weather the past week has suggested anything but irrigation. Nevertheless, it is understood that what little work was done during the stormy weather resulted in adding a good many acres to the list. We must not fail. We must have the 20,000 acres of land before spring. So that work can be commenced during the summer of 1909. Everything else of a public nature is secondary to the irrigation project. With it many other things are possible that is not possible without it.

Editor Geer of the Pendleton Tribune, announces that from this time henceforth the Tribune will be nonpartisan and places principle and man above party. It is in perfect accord with not a few of the so-called independent and non partisan press that are doing all in their power to elect Mr. Bryan. The only difference is, Mr. Geer is doing all in his power to elect Mr. Taft. Mr. Geer says he feels so much better since making the change.

A MODERN STORY.

It was evening in the great west. The golden sun had gone down over the cornfields, and all was silent.

"Maria, what did you do with that Rubens that came today?"

"I hung it up in the art gallery, next to the Rembrandt."

"That's right. And how about that new balloon we ordered?"

"We got a wireless today from the factory saying it wouldn't be ready until next week."

"Um. That will give one of them chauffeurs of ours an excuse to be idle. Couldn't get any of them chaps to help with the hay. How is the new French car acting?"

"Fine. But I had to telephone for a new set of tires."

"Did that consignment of government bonds come?"

"Yes."

"And how about that first folio edition of Shakespeare?"

"That's here."

And then the modern farmer, removing his evening clothes and putting on his overalls, went out on the estate and locked up for the night.—Exchange.

INSPECTING HATCHERIES

Master Fish Warden H. C. McAllister and Secretary of State F. W. Benson, who are on a tour of inspection of the various state fish hatcheries, left this morning for Portland after having inspected the hatchery at Wallowa. They report that they found conditions at Wallowa satisfactory, and that the prospects for a splendid fish yield all that could be desired. At the hatchery there are not one million and a half salmon eggs, and according to previous records at least 95 per cent of these should hatch, and 75 per cent of those hatched should find their way to the sea and finally return to the Wallowa river. According to the best fish authorities, the salmon, when it reaches the age of four years, returns to its native stream and deposits its spawn and then dies, its mission of reproduction having been performed. The state of Oregon has 10 hatcheries, and the total number of fry which will be turned into the various streams will reach the neighborhood of 56,000,000. The Ontario hatchery will furnish the Wallowa hatchery with from 15 to 20 million eggs. This transfer of eggs is made because of the muddy condition of the Snake river. The water and other conditions at Wallowa are all that can be desired and it is thought that the percentage of fry will be so much greater than at Ontario that the state will be amply justified in assuming the cost of transportation of the eggs.

Mr. McAllister states that so far as he knows, this is the first instance where the hatcheries have been visited by any member of the official board other than the master warden.

Every hatchery in the state will be visited by himself, and Mr. Benson during this tour.

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One of the finest bodies of land that the world has ever seen, embracing 300,000 acres in Southern Oregon, is now being opened for settlement of the American people. This is practically your last opportunity to get choice cheap lands, with pleasant climatic conditions, in the United States.

Two hundred dollars, payable $10 per month, buys from us a contract to one of these undivided farms, and other rights, ranging in size from 10 acres of fine fruit land, (five acres of which is under irrigation, at time of opening, with perpetual water rights for same,) to 1000 acres of grazing land. Along with each farm goes a town lot in the additions to Lakeview, the county seat of Lake county and the coming metropolis of Southern Oregon, often called the "Great Inland Empire."

OREGON VALLEY LAND CO.

References—

Gate City Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

Pioneer Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.

First National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Three hundred thousand acres of Southern Oregon territory, which have for the past half century been sealed from development with the stamp "Land Grant," are to be opened at once to settlement. Suddenly reversing the obstructive policy which has characterised these lands, the Oregon Valley Land company, the purchasers, announce that the entire acreage is to be developed and sold on terms that are alike attractive to the speculator and the homeseeker.

This tract constitutes the bulk of the tillable acreage of the great Oregon Central Military Rroad grant, which was made in 1864 by the United States government to the company of that name for constructing a military highway.

From the day of the grant until today nothing has been done to encourage development. The new owners enter upon the enjoyment of the empire with another doctrine, which they will steadily pursue. They will immediately proceed to settle and develop the country.

The part of the grant placed on the market, begins where the line of the grant leaves the Klaamth Indian reservation on the east. From the reservation the grant lands extend in an irregular line down to Lakeview, and thence eastward to the western boundary of Malheur county, Oregon. The tracts secured lie in Klamath, Lake and Harney counties. From Klamath reservation to Lakeview the strip is over a splendid agricultural and grazing country. Sprague River valley, Drew's valley and the north end of Goose Lake valley are crossed, where there is a large quantity of fine agricultural land, which has been leased to settlers for many years, but never put on the market. From Goose Lake valley the route crosses into Warner valley, where there is more good land, and thence is passes through the southern portion of Harney country, crossing the headwaters of the Donner and Blitzen river, passing through the wonderful Catlow valley—the finest valley in the state—where there are leagues of fine level land, commonly called the "cow man's paradise."

The southern part of the state is now assured a liberal policy of development that will be in strong contrast with the obstructive tendencies of the great land-grant holdings of the state in the past.

LOGAN--SHERWOOD REALTY COMPANY

Uuion County Agents

PHONE Main 86 : : : LA GRANDE, ORE

FURNITURE STORE MOVED

"Moving day" describes the condition of things on Adams avenue today and the same term will be applicable for several days to come. The Adcook & Fritts furniture store stock is now being moved to the new location on Jefferson avenue. Two days will do much toward cleaning out the present quarters.

As soon as the furniture store is moved the general move by four other business places on Adams avenue will begin. The furniture store vacation makes room for Pennington & Co., while that location will then be ready for occupancy by the Newlin Drug Co., and the drug store left open for the Newlin Book & Stationery company, and that place put in shape for occupancy by the Peare jewelry store. Before all these "moves" have been made a month will have elapsed, at least.

MACHINIST INJURED.

Mullikin Suffers Intense Pain From Injury to Eye Last Night.

Arthur Mullikin, a machinist in the O. R. & N. shops, is suffering intense pain today as a result of an injury sustained last evening. While at work on a lathe a brass chip lodged in his eye, inflicting immediate injury, and to make matters worse, he could not be seen by his physician until two hours after. The cut was deep and the eye has been slightly affected by the continued lodgement of the once hot chip.

SOL. J. LEVY DEAD.

Word Received Here Today That San Franciscan Succumbed.

News has been received here by Mrs. William Ash, that her brother-in-law, Sol. J. Levy of San Francisco, died last night. His sudden illness of last Saturday called his wife to his side, after a short visit in this city. On account of the death of Mr. Levy the Scroggin-Selder party for this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Levy, has been annulled.

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J. M. BERRY, Vice President C. S. WILLIAMS, 2d Ass't Cashier
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3655

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For the Benefit of the Baseball and Indoor Baseball Teams

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What the heart has once owned and had, it shall never lose.—Beecher.

20c show for 10c at the Pastime.