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**MOCK CONGRESS
A REAL TREAT**

FITTING CEREMONY CARRIED OUT BY LOCAL ORATORS.

Flights of Oratory, Unique Stage Setting, Make Very Pretty Number.

Animated, it is true, by an entirely different motive, but nevertheless eloquent, heated and filled with thrilling moments, the reproduction of the continental congress of '76 as given before a large and appreciative audience yesterday afternoon was an event that is outclassed by no literary effort in La Grande in many years. A galaxy of orators participated in a most pleasing manner. From the call to order to the burlesque of signing the Declaration of Independence, flights of oratory and instructive impersonation and delineation of historical characters was the order. The leaders of the strenuous after-the-war period were ably represented on the platform, and the spirit which caused the memorial speeches during the debate on that day so important to America, was carried out in the impromptu speeches rendered. In this the speakers are to be complimented for the debate was entirely original. The large auditorium was well packed with an appreciative audience that followed the progress of the debate closely. The active participants, wearing continental garb and adhering closely to the English of that period, made a pretty stage setting. The speakers and the men they represented, and the order of rules of the congress, follow:

Congress called to order by John

Hancock, president. Represented by E. E. Bragg.

Invocation, Rev. F. H. Gray. Roll call of delegates by colonies, by Chas. Thompson, secy. Represented by W. B. Sargent.

Report of the special committee called for. Three minute address by the president.

Report presented to the secretary by Thos. Jefferson. Represented by Geo. T. Cochran.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence as reported. By Secretary W. B. Sargent.

Moved that the Continental Congress resolve itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the declaration as reported by the committee and read by the secretary, by Thos. McKean. Represented by Turner Oliver.

Debate on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Aff.—Samuel Adams, represented by C. E. Cochran. Richard Henry Lee, represented by F. S. Ivanhoe. John Adams, represented by T. H. Crawford; Benjamin Franklin, represented by J. S. Hodgins; Thomas Jefferson, represented by C. T. Cochran.

Negative—John Dickinson, represented by W. M. Pierce; Robert Sherman, represented by J. F. Baker; James Wilson, represented by J. D. Slater.

Motion for the adoption of the report, by John Adams.

Voting on the adoption of the report by acclamation.

Respond to Blue Eyes.

"Every little while physiologists come to the front with some advantage accruing to people who have blue eyes," said the city salesman. "Well, I discovered a point that they have never mentioned. A jeweler told me. He is manager of the jewelry department of a big store. I applied to him for a situation for my wife's cousin.

"What's the color of her eyes?" he asked.

"Brown," I said.

"Bring her down and I will take a look at her," he said, "but I am afraid she won't do. People with a certain shade of blue eyes make the best jewelry salesmen. Many customers who buy jewelry want some one to try it on so they can get the effect of the stones when worn. There is something about deep blue eyes that brings out the best lights in most jewels. Take notice and you will find that two-thirds of the jewelry salesmen in New York have blue eyes."—New York Times.

Stingy Queen Bess.

Every one who ever did anything for Queen Bess seems to have been left with a bad debt on his books. So we find an unfortunate John Conley writing to Sir Robert Cecil that for the last two years he had been sulter for £100 for "beever for the army" and complaining that "unless some order be taken I shall be undone." Sir Edward Hastings, after spending his life in serving the queen, had to pawn his wife's jewels and beg her majesty "to bestow something upon me in this my latter age." So badly was the fleet that beat the armada provisioned that Francis Drake had to seize at Plymouth ninety bags of rice, and the unfortunate owner, after ten years' waiting, was refused payment, "rice being an extraordinary victual not allowed for the navy." Nor did common soldiers fare better. The chief anxiety of all Elizabeth's ministers ought, in her view, to have been how to save most money.—London Telegraph.

The Epicurean Badger.

The badger is a great epicure in eggs, and much of the hostility of gamekeepers to this animal lies undoubtedly in the fact that it will, when it gets the chance, devour a whole nest of partridge or pheasant eggs. Badgers are said also to be fond of honey, and, knowing the extraordinary craving of their South African cousin, the ratel, for this delicacy, I should say it is not improbable that they may occasionally partake of it. It is certain that these animals have a particular liking for the nest and larvae of wasps and wild bees, digging down with strong feet and infinite perseverance till they attain their object. These animals are said by keepers to kill and devour freely young rabbits. That they do partake of this fare at times is, I think, certain, but that they destroy any very considerable number is more than doubtful. Still, the badger is carnivorous in his tastes and is not, even by his kindest friends, to be absolved from devouring at times tender rabbits and even the young of game birds when he can get hold of them.—Westminster Gazette.

A One Sided Rule.

Once when P. T. Barnum was taking tickets at the entrance of his circus a man asked him if he could go in without paying.

"You can pay without going in," said Barnum, "but you can't go in without paying. The rule doesn't work both ways."

**SUCCESSFUL
CO-OPERATION.**

Upland, Kan., Possesses Three Mutual Concerns.

FARMERS RUN EVERYTHING.

Conduct Business of Insurance Company, Store and Telephone Service Profitably and at Small Cost—Officers Receive \$2 a Day For Their Labor.

A very interesting experiment in co-operation is under way in Upland, a town in Dickinson county, Kan. The town itself is not large, but is the headquarters of three successful mutual companies—a telephone company, an insurance organization and a mercantile corporation.

The town is on top of the divide between the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers and four miles from the town of Alma, through which runs a branch of the Union Pacific railroad. A big store building, a telephone exchange which also houses the insurance company, a blacksmith shop, a town hall and four or five residences constitute the greater part of the town.

The community idea took root some time ago. A meeting of farmers was called to take up the question of mutual insurance. A company was formed, and each farmer was constituted an agent without pay to solicit new members. It was decreed that any time a fire occurred an assessment should be levied to make good the loss. Six years later it had 241 members, with \$168,000 insurance in force. Today it has 3,500 members, with insurance representing \$4,000,000.

When the company started in business it was decided that \$2 a day was enough to pay any officer, and that amount has never been raised. This is paid only when the officer works. The average yearly salary list is about \$800, due to the simple methods by which records are kept and the fact that everybody pays his assessment promptly under pain of being dropped at once.

Later farmers decided to build a creamery. Then the advent of the farm separator caused it to be closed up, as there was more money in selling the cream to the central butter-making stations. One day when a number of farmers were waiting for their tickets from the creamery it was suggested that it would be just as easy to bring farm produce along with the milk every morning. Why not have a store? Within a few days a co-operative organization with a capital of \$25,000 was formed. Only a part of this was used at the beginning, but the store has been so profitable that the stock is quoted at \$150 and the cash value of its resources is around \$35,000.

Once a year the stockholders meet in the town hall, hear the reports, declare a good big dividend and elect officers. No one is permitted to hold more than \$100 worth of stock, and this entitles him to one vote. By the articles each stockholder binds himself to sell all of his grain and produce to the Golden Rule company, which is its incorporated name.

The business is largely done by credit. Farm produce brought in is credited to the man who furnishes it, and he is debited with whatever he buys of groceries and dry goods. Cash settlements are made at the end of each month.

The company owns a grain elevator, but this is at Alma, on the line of the nearest railroad. A few years ago after a full discussion it was agreed that as there was no hope of the railroad coming to Upland the company ought to buy Alma. It did, taking in the elevator, stockyards—everything except the town's name.

The telephone company serves over 4,000 persons, most of them farmers. It is one of the largest concerns in the state. It is purely mutual, with no capital stock and this serves to make

certain the retention of the control in the hands of the farmers. Fifteen or twenty trunk lines radiate from the store building in Upland.

The officers contend that the success of the enterprise lies in the fact that no fixed rental is charged, each owner of a telephone paying a proportionate expense of operation and maintenance. Each farmer must buy outright his phone. These, it is insisted, must be long distance instruments. They cost about \$10 apiece. The cost of becoming a stockholder—that is, of making a connection—is \$10. Thereafter he is a stockholder, and all receipts from tolls are credited to him proportionately. The officers of the company are paid only for the actual time they devote to the business. The first year's cost is about \$35. This includes instrument, connection and dues. After that the cost is about \$5 a year.

Quarrels Don't Help the Town.

Too many small towns exhaust their energies in petty quarrels and local rows in which the disputed issues do not amount to a pinyon. If all the energy and enterprise that are wasted in getting even and giving an enemy a dig could be put to work for the good of the community these small towns would really amount to something. People who are busy working together for the common good do not have time or inclination to peddle evil reports about their neighbors and its dabble in little quarrels.

Eating For the Love of It.

Pawlow has given epicureanism in eating strong scientific support, and many of Horace Fletcher's ideas find orthodox justification. The first rule of dietetic conduct, according to Fletcher, is to eat only when one is hungry and to eat only the things from which one anticipates enjoyment. He also teaches that one must eat in the way that gives the greatest sensual pleasure—that is, by thorough chewing and tasting; also serenity of mind, pleasant surroundings at a meal, congenial friends, pleasurable conversation—in fact, everything that adds to enjoyment aids digestion. In other words, the process of digestion furnishes a beautiful illustration of the influence of mind upon matter. The inspiring stimulus is not mechanical, but psychic. The preliminary essential to the orderly assimilation of food is the keen desire for it.—McClure's Magazine.

A Paradoxical River.

On the African shore, near the gulf of Aden and connecting the lake of Assal with the main ocean, may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This curiosity does not flow to but from the ocean toward inland. The surface of Lake Assal itself is nearly 700 feet below the mean tide, and it is fed by this paradoxical river, which is about twenty-two miles in length. It is highly probable that the whole basin which the lagoon partly fills was once an arm of the sea which became separated therefrom by the duning of loose sand. The inflowing river has a limited volume, being fullest, of course, at high tide, and has filled the basin to such an extent that evaporation and supply exactly balance each other.

Strange Fishing Matches.

In the olden time in England lords and ladies sometimes invented queer amusements. They were always on the lookout for some novelty, and one of the strangest they discovered was fishing by a goose. A line with a baited hook attached having been fastened to the goose, tied to its leg, she was flung into the water from the boat in which were all the gay lords and ladies. Then, when a pike caught the bait, she was sport indeed, a royal battle between bird and fish, and all the time, between the loud splashing, wheelings and floundering, the on-lookers in the boat giving vent to their feelings in cheers, handclappings and handkerchief waving. But the goose was usually the victor and ended the struggle by landing its prisoner on the shore, where its quack-quack as it cleared itself from the line and waddled away ended the scene. The lake of Montelth, in the southwest of Perthshire, was often the scene of such angling matches.

Yellowstone Park Excursion

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910

Leaving Portland at 10 p. m. via the

**Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company
and Oregon Short Line**

**\$74.75 Special Round Trip \$74.75
From La Grande**

Good for Return until October 31

Which includes rail transportation to and from Yellowstone Park; stage transportation through the Park; all meals and lodgings at Park hotels during the five days' tour

GRANDEST SCENIC TRIP IN THE WORLD

Embracing stops at the famous Park hotels, seeing the Geysers, Mountains, Lakes, Cataracts, Canyons, Buffalo, Elk, Bear and other animals in their wild state.

Interesting Side Trips at Small Expense.

Parties desiring to return via Salt Lake through California can do so for \$29.00 additional, or \$108.75 from Portland.

The Finest Equipped Train in the West

will be provided for this event, and will include Pullman Sleepers, Diner, Parlor Observation Car, and all the latest conveniences that go to make the trip pleasant and comfortable.

Full details, with pamphlet descriptive of the trip, map of the Park, etc., can be obtained by writing to

J. H. KEENEY, Agent, La Grande, Oregon.

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Bottled as It Flows From the Spring

It's Good for what Ails You