

PAVE WEST ADAMS FIRST

PAY ROLL OF OVER TWO THOUSAND AND IS REGULAR OUTLAY

Excavation, Rock Paving and Surfacing From West and First

Excavation, laying of the various strata of crushed rock, and subsequent application of the "Hot Stuff" as the finishing touches, of bituminous pavement are commonly known, will all be commenced from the corner of Adams and Fourth street. Excavation on that block was started last Saturday.

It will be at least a month before any tar is poured, and it is probable that the street will be excavated the full length first. Crushed rock will be spread and rolled as fast as the excavation takes place and in this way the teams hauling material will always be working over that part of the street nearest completion. J. H. Dudley is street foreman under superintendent White and already he has street and at the quarry. The street force is to be tripped as soon as it is possible to get men here. The equipment which the Warren Construction company is bringing is up-to-date and notwithstanding the fact that less than a day has been out upon the streets, an appreciable start has been made.

When the company can get a full-power crew at work, the payroll will run over \$2,000 per week here.

Notice of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given that R. H. Lloyd, executor of the last will and with copy of the will annexed, of the estate of Frank Milne, deceased, has filed his final account with the county clerk of Union county, Oregon, and the county court of said county has appointed the 30th day of August, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house in La Grande, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement thereof.

R. H. LLOYD, Administrator.
Aug 1-8-15-22-29

WEDDED THE DEAD.

Quaker Marriage Ceremony That Was Performed in Japan.

The tragic ending of a Japanese love story is reported by the Japan Chronicle from Tsuzuki, a little seaside village in the province of Shizuoka.

Ono Matsusaka, twenty years old, fell in love with Ono O-bun, a girl seventeen years old. The young couple sought the consent of their parents, and the father and mother of the girl refused to sanction the union. The two lovers decided to commit suicide rather than be separated. By appointment they met at a trysting place that had been the scene of their love-making and embarked in a fishing boat. At a point some distance from shore they bound themselves together with some cloth brought along to serve that purpose and threw themselves into the sea.

Committing "shinju," as lovers' suicides are called in Japan, is such an ordinary occurrence that little attention is attracted by it, but this tragedy was followed by something exceptional in Japan.

When the two bodies, still bound together, were washed ashore the officials who examined them turned them over to their respective parents. The villagers were so deeply affected that they called upon the two bereaved families to "do justice" to the boy and girl by uniting them in marriage after death. The mayor of the village was especially insistent that the rites be performed, "so that the deceased might be safely united in the next world." The parents agreed, the ceremony was carried out in due form, and presents were exchanged between the two families. The ceremony was legally registered just as if it had taken place before the deaths of the bride and bridegroom.

Lafcedio Hearp in his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" and "Gleanings in Buddha-fields" never brought the attention of the occident to any Japanese custom or occurrence stranger than this real happening that finds its way into the columns of a Japanese newspaper as a feature of the day's news.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MADDENING MONOTONY.

The Graveyard Sort of Life That Obtains in Sierra Leone.

It is difficult to explain how complete in normal times is the dullness of the small villages in the protectorate of Sierra Leone, on the coast of western Africa, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century and After. An hour before sunrise shadowy figures move noiselessly through the narrow alleys which separate the mud walled houses and in single file pass out of

slight toward the taro ponds. A little later children and a few women leave the houses to obtain water for cooking. They also go in single file and in a short while will return in the same manner carrying water in calabashes, except, perchance, one or two may be affluent enough to possess a tin in which kerosene oil has been imported. During the great heat of the day people return and sit, silent and motionless, in the thatched roof verandas. Toward evening there is more movement. Food time generally brightens people even when it only means rice and peppers. Soon after sunset all sign of life ceases. There is no light in the houses, because oil is expensive, and a dying fire is enough when there is nothing to see except those you have seen all day; there are no sounds, save a baby's cry at intervals, or perhaps the weird call of some night bird, because people cannot talk much when no one has anything fresh to say. Next day will be the same, and so will be every day in the year except at festival times, such as when the girls or boys return, dancing and gayly decked, from the Porroh Bush. There is no church, no postman, no passing horse or carriage and no newspapers.

Warming Gold Dishes.

Castle Kilkenny is one of the oldest inhabited dwellings in the world, some of the rooms being 800 years old. Among its ancient treasures is a service of gold plate. Besides the ordinary plate service, Castle Kilkenny has the whole series of gold cups used at coronation banquets down to the time of George IV. The gold of the service plates is almost without alloy, consequently very soft and easily marred; hence the plates are warmed and presumably also washed after use by being dipped into hot water, held by a pair of tongs whose tips have been muffled in chamois leather.—London Mail.

A Freak of Nature.

Colonel Dennison had become the happy father of twins, and his unbounded pride in this twofold blessedness found expression on every occasion.

He stood with a friend on the bank steps one day as a young woman passed wheeling a baby carriage containing a pretty girl baby.

"Doesn't a woman look queer," said the colonel loftily, "with only one child?"—Success Magazine.

Didn't Mean It That Way.

Willie—I say, ma, if dad was to die would he go to heaven? Ma—Hush, Willie! Who's been putting such ridiculous thoughts into your head!—London Opinion.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

The Famous Battle of the Little Bighorn River.

General George A. Custer was one of the most notable cavalry officers developed during the war of the rebellion. It was his fortune to be in the thick of the conflict within a few days after leaving the training school at West Point, and from that time until the day of his death his life was filled with strenuous work and stirring adventure, in which he was frequently exposed to deadly peril.

The closing chapter of his life, which came with what is known in history as "Custer's last fight," which occurred on June 25, 1876, was a tragedy, but he died like a soldier.

For a number of years after the civil war Custer had been engaged in Indian fighting on the frontier of the United States. Many of these engagements were among the most thrilling in the history of Indian warfare in this country.

The famous expedition which led up to the famous battle of the Little Bighorn river was started on May 17, 1876, when General Terry, his officers, of whom General Custer was one, and his troops left Fort Lincoln, Dakota. Every one realized that the campaign was likely to be a decisive one. It was

planned to strike the Indians a serious blow—one from which they could not recover.

The advance was begun under favorable conditions, and the Little Bighorn mountains were reached on June 25 and the Indian village located. A slight accident gave the red men warning. Nobody knows exactly how the battle of Little Bighorn was fought. The statements made afterward by the Indians were contradictory, but they all agreed that Custer's appearance was a great surprise. The best evidence shows that the Indians placed in on both right and left and placed Custer at once on the defensive. Closer and closer the coil tightened around that plucky band. One after the other of the troopers fell, the horses were stamped, the ammunition ran low, no messenger had been able to break through the lines, and the mortality among the officers was heavy.

Then Custer had his troops fire two volleys in succession, the usual cry for help. It was heard in Reno's camp. Its significance was understood, but no help came. Soon came the final act of the tragedy. The Indians closed in from all sides, led by the cruel chiefs Crow King, Gall, Crazy Horse and Rain-in-the-Face. It was a hand to hand fight. It was 150 against 1,000. Grouped about Custer were twenty or

thirty desperate men. They fought with their leader, they fought for their leader, until the last man lay dead.

Not an American officer or soldier lived to tell the tale of "Custer's last fight." Never in the history of the world was the bravery, devotion to duty and perfect discipline of troops better illustrated. Almost without exception the bodies of the men were found just where they had fought. Each company was in the place assigned, troopers in line and their officers in position. They fought a losing battle, but they fought without flinching. They were killed, but not disgraced.—Detroit Free Press.

Get the Whole Story.

"What made you so late?"

"I met Jinx."

"Well, that's no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."

"I know, but I asked him how he was feeling and the fool insisted on telling me."—Houston Post.

Long Courtship.

Maud—Are you engaged to Jack for good?

Ethel—It looks so. I don't think he'll ever be in a position to marry me.—Boston Transcript.

WATERMELLONS

&

CANTELOUPS

JUST RECEIVED

SNODGRASS

Watermelons &
Cantaloups

The finest on the
market

Royal Grocery
AND
Bakery.

Ladd Park, which is located in the center of Laurelhurst, is to be improved at once, and when the proposed improvements have been made it will be the most magnificent public park in Portland. These improvements include the creation of extensive botanical gardens, an enlargement of the present natural lake now there, and scenic driveways and walks.

Residence property fronting on or convenient to a public park is always in demand and brings high values. The boulevards of Laurelhurst have been made to conform to the proposed driveways of the park. As soon as the improvements in Ladd Park are completed, then prices in Laurelhurst lots will advance another notch or two.

Laurelhurst

The Addition with Character

- BECAUSE Laurelhurst is a good place to invest money in.
- BECAUSE The titles are perfect. A warranty deed with full covenants and a certified abstract of title will be given to each purchaser.
- BECAUSE The prices are low. This is nearly always the case in placing a new addition on the market. The prices are made very low to get people interested. The value of all the property increases as new homes are built, and those who buy early share in the increased value, because they help to make it.
- BECAUSE The population of Portland is growing at the rate of 30,000 a year, and all of these people must have homes. The building statistics for the past 21 months show that 51 per cent of the permits granted for residences have been issued for home on the East side. Today 73 per cent of the people in Portland live on the East side, and 27 per cent on the West side.
Does this mean anything?
It means wonderful advances in east side prices in general, and Laurelhurst in particular, because Laurelhurst prices are now just about one-half of the real values.
- BECAUSE It surrounds the new city park that is to be improved at once, and made one of the great scenic attractions of Portland, adding value to all adjacent property.
- BECAUSE The lots now selling at an average price of \$1150 each will be worth double that amount in one year.
- BECAUSE We are offering Special Inducements to those who commence building this year.

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