

MORE MONEY TO AID SCHOOLS

UNION COUNTY'S APPORTIONMENT OVERTOPS \$10,000

Over \$2,000 Added to Last Year's Apportionment.

Union county's school apportionment this year is much higher than ever in history and the sum is twelfth largest in the list of thirty-four counties in the state. Where previously Union schools drew but \$8,900, they this year get \$10,131.84, which is greater than the amounts drawn by Baker county schools. This money was apportioned yesterday by State Treasurer Steel and will be forwarded to County Superintendent Bragg soon. The total number of students of school age, i. e., between four and twenty in Union county at the last school census was 5,272.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at La Grande, Oregon, July 29, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Rex Conaway, of La Grande, Oregon, who, on April 24th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 06378, for S 1-2 NE 1-4, and N 1-2 SE 1-4 Sec. 24, Twp. 4 South, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, at the United States Land office, at La Grande, Oregon, on the 20th day of September, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: William Banton, John Larm, William Watkins, John Conaway, all of La Grande, Oregon.

F. C. BRAMWELL, Register. Aug 5-Sep 16

If the world looks blue, use Blue Mountain remedies. Get them at the Red Cross Drug store.

To the Republican Voters of Umatilla, Union and Morrow Counties.

While I am not ungrateful to the Republican assembly of the state of Oregon, which gave me its endorsement for joint senator for Umatilla, Union and Morrow counties, I want it distinctly understood by every voter in said counties, that I am first, last and all the time a firm believer in and a supporter of the Direct Primary law, and leave myself in the hands of the people in accordance with its provisions.

S. F. WILSON.

Paid adv.

AUCTION STORIES

Unexpected Prizes That Have Been Won by Bidders.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN EGGS.

How Two Specimens of the Great Auk Species Were Bought For \$9 and Sold For \$2,000—An Old Picture That Had a Valuable Lining.

"Of course I have met with a good many interesting experiences during my career as an auctioneer," relates Henry Stevens in a London magazine, "but the most striking of them all occurred, I think, in connection with a great auk's egg.

"Some years ago a young fellow rode over to an obscure furniture sale at the country village in the hope of securing a bargain to help in furnishing a home in view of his intended marriage. And a bargain he did get, though not of the kind he originally thought of.

"One of the lots put up for sale was a basketful of shells, eggs and other ornaments which had attracted the attention of an old lady who happened to be present. Just as they were on the point of being knocked down to her the young man was struck by the appearance of two large eggs in the basket, and, thinking he might as well have them as curiosities, he started to bid, with the result that the lot was knocked down to him for \$9.

"Upon examining the eggs it occurred to him that he might be able to make a profit on their sale. He accordingly wrapped them up in a handkerchief and brought them to me.

"As soon as they had washed off the grime which covered them I discovered that they were eggs of no less a bird than the great auk, and as a result of

their sale a few weeks later I handed the astute young bargain hunter a check for \$2,000.

"At another sale which I conducted there was an old picture so covered with dirt and grime that it was almost impossible to see what it was like. This was hung upon the wall in a prominent position, but did not apparently find favor in the eyes of any of the dealers who were present. No reserve price was placed upon this picture, which had been put into the sale by a local pawnbroker to whom it had been pledged and not redeemed.

"In spite of every effort on the part of the auctioneer, it was eventually knocked down to a young man who had looked into the sale quite casually in order to waste half an hour during which he had to wait for a train. Taking a great fancy to the frame, which was of oak, blackened with age, he hazarded a bid of \$3, at which price it was knocked down to him without any competition.

"As he did not want the picture, he asked the auctioneer whether he would mind trying to get a bid for it if he cut it out of the frame, and, being answered in the affirmative, he took out his knife and neatly cut through the canvas all round the edge.

"Imagine the astonishment of himself and all present when, hidden behind the canvas, he discovered five bills for \$100 each. Evidently the picture had been used to conceal the savings of some previous owner, who had died without disclosing the secret and whose hard won fortune thus came into the hands of a total stranger.

"I should quote as very interesting a sale at Rutland Gate, where there were only the remains of the furniture, a firm having been allowed to take what they chose to their rooms. It was accordingly after the nature of a rummage sale, but in one cupboard which had been overlooked were what the junior clerk described as three silver cups. The auctioneer was sitting in his office when a gentleman drove up in a hansom cab, anxious to speak about these cups, for which he offered no less than \$1,500.

"The auctioneer was so much surprised that he thought his visitor must have some reason for this high bid, and he wisely determined not to take the first offer he received. 'Oh, I don't think they will take that,' he said, and with this answer the gentleman had to be content. An expert was called on to examine the so called cups, and he discovered them to be in reality sixteenth century chalices, for which he himself made an offer of \$2,100. The three cups were subsequently sold for \$5,750, but it was only by the slightest chance that they had not gone for a mere song.

"I shall never forget an incident which occurred in connection with the

sale of some valuable shells. The bidding for one large shell in particular was much more brisk than I had anticipated, but the reason for this became apparent when at last it was knocked down to a gentleman in a very excited condition, who directly it was handed to him flung it upon the ground and trampled it to atoms, at the same time shouting out in a loud voice that now that one was destroyed he possessed the only specimen in the world."

They're All a Bluff.

Scene—Railroad car on the New York Central going up the Hudson river, passing Yonkers.

First Traveler—Say, have you heard about the Palisades?
Second Traveler—No. What about them?
First Traveler—Why, they say they're all a bluff.—New York Herald.

The man who has not attained to self government cannot safely live under the law of liberty.—Wagner.

THE ARCTIC CROP.

Frigid Yield From Greenland's Icy Mountains.

THE MAKING OF AN ICEBERG.

Huge Sheets of Ice a Mile Thick in Places Slide Down to the Sea, and as the Ends Become Too Heavy They Break Off and Form Berge.

At any time of the year ice may be encountered in the Atlantic north of the fortieth parallel of latitude, approximately that of New York, and between 42 and 55 degrees west longitude, but it is in spring, when the increasing warmth of the sun loosens the arctic floes and causes the bergs to melt and float from the places where they have been stranded, that there is the greatest danger to the mariner.

The bergs have their origin almost exclusively in western Greenland, although a few may come around Cape Farewell from the Spitzbergen sea and some from Hudson bay.

A huge sheet of ice a mile thick in places covers the whole of Greenland. This gradually slides down the valley toward the sea, into which it is thrust in great sheets fifty miles wide. As these ends become too heavy they break off and become bergs. The process is known as "calving." The pieces set adrift thus may be a thousand feet out of the water and a mile square, but as they drift about they become broken and continue to diminish in

size until they finally disappear completely. The process sometimes takes several years.

Once set adrift icebergs find their way into the Labrador current and begin their journey. But of all bergs so set adrift only a very small proportion ever find their way into the path of the transatlantic steamships.

Nor do all bergs take the same course. Some go south; others lodge against the shore or against islands. Two years may separate the time that two bergs reach a low latitude, though they were "calved" at the same moment.

Field ice also offers an obstruction to the icebergs, though by their great size and bulk they often act as plows and aid materially in breaking up the ice fields which obstruct the arctic basin.

Ice fields are more affected by the wind than are icebergs. Bergs generally drift with the current, so that one sometimes is seen moving into the wind.

Advantage is taken of this by the sealing and fishing boats when caught in an ice field. They often moor to an iceberg and are towed miles through the ice, through which otherwise they could make no headway. This is accomplished by sinking an anchor into the berg and using a strong towline. As the berg advances open water, with small floating ice, is left astern.

But this is indeed a dangerous thing to do. All ice is brittle, but especially icebergs. A blow of an ax has been known to split one, while the report of a gun at times will accomplish the same end. In July and August, when the bergs are breaking up along the coast of Labrador, the noise at times is deafening, and the noise of one often causes another to break up.

Frequently there are outlying spurs in the water, as dangerous to ships as submerged reefs. For this reason vessels should always give them a wide berth, half a mile being considered the nearest that one may be approached with safety.

Several years ago the British steamship Nessmore ran into an iceberg and stove in her bows. When she was docked a scratch was found next the keel the full length of the ship, the plates being almost cut through. The ship evidently struck a submerged

spur. The government report says: "It is generally best for ships to go to windward of them, because disintegrated fragments have a tendency to drift to leeward, while open water will be found to windward."

So nicely are icebergs balanced in the water that the slightest melting sometimes will cause the center of gravity to shift, and the entire berg will capsize or founder. Thus many ships have been wrecked.

Field ice is formed throughout the waters within the arctic circle south as far as Newfoundland, and each year vast floes leave the shores and drift south into the paths of commerce. The arctic ice often has lived through several seasons in the far north and occasionally is ten to fifteen and sometimes twenty feet thick. Because of its continual motion, due to currents, wind, etc., gradually it becomes broken up. Swells from storms in the open seas cause it to raft or pile one pan on another—in the arctic every piece of field ice is a pan—until it is covered with hummocks.

Ice also becomes rafted by the grinding of a free field against another frozen to the shore or by the grinding of two fields against each other when one is given a turning motion by contrary wind and tide. This rotary motion, it is said, is particularly dangerous to ships that get caught between fields.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Watermelons & Canteloups

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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