

Directory of the Fraternal Orders of La Grande, Oregon

L. F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M.—Meetings first and third Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons. L. M. HOYT, W. M. A. C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

B. P. O. E.—La Grande Lodge No. 432 meets each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Elk's club, corner of Depot street and Washington avenue. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. H. J. RITTER, Ex. Rai. H. E. COOLIDGE, Rec. Sec.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—La Grande Lodge No. 169 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturdays at K. F. hall. All visiting members welcome. D. FITZGERALD, C. C. J. H. KEENEY, Clerk.

M. W. A.—La Grande Camp No. 7702 meets every Monday in the month at the I. O. O. F. hall. All visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend. E. E. DANIELS, ED. HEATH, Clerk.

HEBEKAHS—Crystal Lodge No. 34 meets every Tuesday evening in the I. O. O. F. hall. All visiting members are invited to attend. MRS. KATIE ARBUCKLE, N. G. MISS ANNA ALEXANDER, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Red Cross Lodge No. 27 meets every Monday night in Castle hall, (old Elk's hall). A Pythian welcome to all visiting Knights. JESS PAUL, C. C. R. L. LINCOLN, M. of R. & S.

O. E. S.—Hope Chapter No. 13, O. E. C. hold stated communications the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting members cordially invited. CARRIE B. HUNTER, W. M. MARY A. WARNICK, Sec.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT—Grade Round Circle No. 47 meets first and third Thursday evenings in the month at the I. O. O. F. hall. All visiting members are invited to attend.

NOTICE OF STREET IMPROVEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the common council of the city of La Grande, Oregon, on the first day of December, 1909, creating improvement district No. 9 and designating Fourth street as such district, and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by said common council on the fifth day of July, 1911, whereby said council determined and declared its intention to improve all that portion of Fourth street, in said improvement district as hereinafter described, by laying thereon cement sidewalks, on each side of street, the council will, ten days after the service of this notice upon the owners of the property affected and benefited by such improvement, order that said above described improvement be made; that the boundaries of said district to be so improved are as follows: All that portion of Fourth street, from the south curb line of Jefferson avenue, to the north curb line of M. avenue.

(A) And the property affected or benefited by said improvement is as follows: East half of blocks 1, 2, and 3, Grandy's addition and west half of block 58, 59, 60, 97, 103, 104, 105 and 115 and east half of blocks 75, 74 and 67, Chaplin's addition to La Grande.

Oregon. Also tract of land on Fourth street situated in SE corner of sec. 6, T 3, S. R. 38, E. W. M., lying between Pennsylvania and Main avenues.

Notice is hereby further given that the council will levy a special assessment on all the property affected and benefited by such improvement for the purpose of paying for such improvement. That the estimated cost of such improvement is the sum of \$2,300.00. That the council will, on the second day of August, 1911 meet at the council chamber at the hour of 8 o'clock, p. m., to consider said estimated cost, and the levy of said assessment, when a hearing will be granted to any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment. La Grande, Oregon, July 21st, 1911. CITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE, OREGON. By C. M. HUMPHREYS, Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon. 7-21-10t

Happyest Man in Lincoln. A Lincoln, Neb., man writes: "I had been ailing for some time with chronic constipation and stomach trouble. I began taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in three days I was able to get up and get better than I have been for a long time."—Lincoln, Neb., July 1911.

SUBMARINE SHIPS

Life Aboard These War Craft is a Sequence of Discomforts.

TORTURE FOR THE NOVICE

Between Choking For Air and Suffering From the Fumes of Gasoline the Agency is Excruciating—Added Terrors When Caught in a Storm.

Submarine boats have been developed to the point where they can cover on their own power a radius of 800 miles in effective fighting trim. In storm and calm the submarines are capable of navigating the seas with credit to their inventors and constructors. With a fleet of these vessels stationed in the vicinity of any of our large coast cities it would be difficult for battleships to get within effective striking distance.

The first impressions received on descending into the hold of a submarine are those of discomfort and suffocation. The accommodations for a crew of thirteen seem about right for half a dozen. One is in too close proximity to whirling machinery, too, to enjoy the sensation.

On all sides are arranged electrical devices and machinery to operate the craft and the torpedoes. A thin shell of steel separates the visitor from the torpedoes, and the outside water is so close that one can almost feel its moisture.

When under way on the surface the submarine hums and trembles. The fumes of gasoline are almost suffocating. There is no escaping from them. Some of the men contract what is called "gasoline heart." If under water too long the fumes make one sick and dizzy.

A novice cannot remain in a submarine under water for any great length of time without suffering excruciating torture. In time, however, one gets used to it, and a trip may be one of enjoyment.

But it is when the submarine dives that the most unpleasant symptoms come. There are ten compressed air tanks supplied, and these furnish sufficient air to keep the crew alive a good many hours.

But did you ever live on compressed air? If not it will be a new sensation, especially if you are fifty feet below the surface of the water. There is a tingling sensation all over the body, a pounding of the eardrums and possibly a sense of nausea.

As the air is automatically regulated from the compressed air tanks one gets his share of the oxygen, but sometimes the supply may vary. It certainly does in different parts of the ship. One may be choking for lack of good air in one part and be exhilarated by a too abundant supply in another.

Sometimes when the engines are running to charge the batteries the fumes of the gasoline become so strong that men are rendered unconscious. They must be taken up on deck then to get a whiff of fresh air.

For this reason the batteries are only charged when above the water. But in time of war it might be necessary to charge them while running below. Then, indeed, the man aboard the submarine might envy the aerial navigator flying above the sea with his abundance of fresh air to breathe. Cooking under water is a pretty un-

certain and disagreeable work. The only appliance for this purpose is a small electric heater. This is just about big enough to heat water to make a cup of coffee and nothing else. The crew have their food cooked aboard the tender.

The submarine is built on the principle of economizing space to every inch. There is no room for anything except the actual necessities. Every inch of space is given over to machinery. This is everywhere compact and efficient, but multiplied so often that one wonders what it is all for.

There is machinery for running the boat, for guiding it under water, for controlling it when it dives, for compressing the air tanks, for operating the torpedoes and even for regulating the power of vision above and below water.

When caught in a storm in a submarine life is really not worth living. It consists of a series of intense struggles to prevent death by being battered against steel walls or to keep from becoming involved in whirling wheels and dynamos. If you survive the ordeal you conclude that it is not necessary to wait for war to find hades. It is with you all the time.—Harper's Weekly.

WALL STREET.

The Human Side of New York's Great Financial Quarter.

To the man who looks from without upon Wall street it seems a place of deep and dangerous mystery, a region of dens and caves and abrythms full of perils which threaten loss and perhaps ruin to him who enters there. And such in too many instances it has proved to be. But nevertheless there is a decided human side to Wall street. It is perhaps the most "two faced" street in the world. Here men who occupy the highest pinnacle of financial success and who are powerful kings, in fact, daily brush elbows with office boys and bank messengers, "get-rich-quick" highwaymen, silly and pretty girl stenographers, curb brokers and curb merchants and sharp tongued and ready witted "newsies"—with all the motley tide that flows into "the street" each morning and ebbs back again at night.

Wall street may be said to be the most democratic street in the world, for all its vast wealth. There is no street where a crowd will gather more quickly than there, even upon the smallest pretext. It may be a street fater selling some newfangled toy or a man gliding the ball on a flagpole 500 feet up in the air. A suffragette making a speech would transfer practically the entire population from a dozen skyscrapers to the "standing room only" in her immediate vicinity. But unless one buries he will not get a good view of the fair creature, for soon she is lost from view in tangles of ticker tape tossed in reels from the nearby office windows, a favorite sport among the brokerage house clerks.

This sort of thing usually takes place during the noon hour, and at that time all work is suspended at the first sound of a band in the distance. Everybody flies to the curb. Business can wait in this busiest of streets for most anything before 2 o'clock, when the chimes of Trinity sound the afternoon session and "the street" settles down to its serious business of making financial history.

Such is the everyday "outside" little crowded street, "with the river at one end and a cemetery at the other," which has sent scores upon scores to one or the other—the street with a destiny.—Strand Magazine.

Ghosts Without Heads. Speaking of ghosts, the London Chronicle says that "headless coaches" are fairly numerous in England. The most famous is the one that drives once a year, on the anniversary of Anne Boleyn's execution, up the avenue at Blickling, her Norfolk home. The coachman and the four horses have not a head between them, and Anne's own is not upon her shoulders, but she holds it in her lap as she sits in the coach all in white. At the ball door the whole apparition vanishes. Anne's father, Sir Thomas, also rides in a coach drawn by headless horses once a year, and his ride is much more exciting than his daughter's. He has to cross forty county bridges during the night and a company of yelling demons pursues the coach to keep the horses going. But how do the horses bear the noise if they have no ears?

A Shadow Fifty Miles Long. The peak of Tenerife projects a huge shadow stretching upward of fifty miles across the deep and partly eclipsing the adjoining islands. Exaggerated shadows of immense size are commonly seen in many other places. On the Harz mountains the so called Specter of the Brocken throws gigantic shadows of mountain climbers into the sky, repeating every movement made by them. The same occurs on the summit of Pambamarca, in Peru.

On the tops of Alpine peaks and on the summit of Ben Lomond, in Scotland, mists in one case and rarefied air in the other explain these optical illusions. The same causes produce also colored shadows, varying at each hour of the day and traceable to the dispersion of the solar rays.—Scientific American.

REAL JAVA COFFEE.

You May Get a Cup Almost Any Place Except in Java.

It seems strange that in the far east, where tea and coffee come from, it is very difficult for the traveler in nearly all places in India, the Straits Settlements and elsewhere in the orient to procure a cup of really good tea or coffee. This, says Sir Frederic S. Isham, the novelist, although seemingly paradoxical, is only on a par with conditions in so many of our little American hamlets and villages where good butter, rich cream and good chickens for the residents are practically nonobtainable, all of them having been "sent to town."

In Calcutta I heard an American in the best hotel there say to the waiter: "If this is coffee, bring me tea." And the waiter (an Eurasian), who had no sense of humor, took away the drink and plegmatically brought something else—equally bad, no doubt.

So after India, Burma and the Malay peninsula we waited with bated breath for the coffee of Java. "Java coffee" The excellence of it was a childhood tradition. The coffee "mother used to make" was compounded of real Java. In Java surely we should find a nectar of the gods. What did we discover? An extract of coffee served in little casters! It would have made the gods "Another illusion gone!"

Don't go to Java for real Java coffee. You may find it in Ypsilanti, Mich., or Paris, O., but you won't unearth it in Java—not for money.

Too Much For Him. Voltaire could not speak much English. The reason why he refused to study the language is this: It was drilled into him that "plague" was pronounced "plag," which he thought very pretty and acceptable. But right on top of it he was introduced to "ague," which his teacher said must be called "a-gue." Finding it impossible to reconcile the difference, he went off into a philosophical tantrum and dropped the study.

A Bit of a Brag. Lawyer—Are you acquainted with any of the men on the jury? Witness—Yes, sir; more than half of them. Lawyer—Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them? Witness—Say, if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together.—Milwaukee Journal.

Deserving of Pity. "There goes Roxham. Every time I think of that man's financial embarrassment it makes me yearn to help him." "Financial embarrassment?" "Yes. He's got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Main Thing. Political Leader—How does Bump stand? Heehman—All right, I guess. He belongs to the same political party as we do. Political Leader—Confound it! That's no sign. Is he with us or against us?—Puck.

A Hospital Nurse's Hands. As an example of trademarks have you ever noticed the hands of the hospital nurse? The soft white hand which in fiction is occupied in cooling fevered brows does not exist and could not. It is a skilled hand, but its work makes it rough and chapped. Try bathing your hands in disinfectants twenty times a day and you will find that, look after them as you may, they will soon be seamed with cracks, which an east wind often turns to bleeding cuts. And as they are worked hard for some twelve or thirteen hours a day the nurse takes a somewhat larger size in gloves than most women. If you ever see the photograph of a hospital nurse you may observe that she prefers to keep those hands behind her back.—London Chronicle.

Longest Family Tree. The biggest family tree in the world is believed to be the one which traces the genealogy of Queen Elizabeth back to King David and thence to Adam, or at least as near to Adam as one could get. The cost of arms is given in almost every case, with full particulars of the dates of births and deaths. The labor of providing coats of arms is abandoned before Methuseh's time, but the chart measures forty-five feet and certainly does take one through a maze of nobility.

An Afterthought. "You" remarked a young husband at breakfast, "these biscuits are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be a little more?" "Your mother made them," interrupted the wife quickly. "of them?" ended the husband, with a flash of inspiration.

Man is his own star, and that soul that can be honest is the only perfect man.—Fletcher.

PARISIAN SAGE.

The Best Family Hair Dressing, Grower and Dandruff Cure on Earth.

Dear Madam: You are responsible for the condition of the hair of your entire family. You don't want your husband to grow bald; you don't want your children to grow up with scaly hair and scaly scalp. You want lustrous hair for yourself and every member of your family.

Then always use Parisian Sage in your home. It is a delightful refreshing hair dressing that kills dandruff germs, banishes dandruff, stops falling hair and itching scalp and puts vigor and luster into the hair, or money back. Large bottles 50 cents at the Newlin drug store and druggists everywhere.

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