

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride.

To warn people of a fearful forest fire in the Catskills a young girl rode horseback at midnight and saved many lives. Her deed was glorious but lives are often saved by Dr. King's New Discovery in curing lung trouble, and coughs and colds, which might have ended in consumption or pneumonia.

Treasurer's Call for City Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that there are now funds on hand to pay all outstanding warrants on general fund of La Grande city up to and including No. 9327. Endorsed Interest on all warrants on general fund from No. 9021 to No. 9327 inclusive ceases from this date.

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NEWLANDS BILL IS GIVEN SUPPORT BY MANY ELEMENTS

Chicago, Jan. 17.—(Special)—Navigation, protection against floods and reclamation of arid and swamp lands all will gain throughout the United States tremendously by enactment of the Newlands bill in congress; this was the declaration of the annual meeting of the American Reclamation Federation in Chicago with particular reference to the April 10-13 session in New Orleans of the National Drainage congress. The president of the federation in his report said: "It is the aim of Senator Newlands to completely accomplish the reclamation of all arid and semi arid and all swamp and overflow lands by building irrigation and drainage works that will directly influence and regulate the flow and navigability of our rivers; and this, gentlemen, is our ambition—the serving of our country by preserving the public health and public wealth and advancing, so far as lies in our power, the proper reclamation, the proper conservation and the proper utilization of our public resources. Let us endorse Senator Newlands in his declared effort to regulate and practically standardize the flow of the great navigable rivers of the country and their tributaries and in so doing and as a means to that end, protect from destructive floods the cities and communities, the farms and plantations that line their banks; to control for beneficial use by storage in surface reservoirs and in the ground the flood waters that now cause such appalling waste and destruction, and develop all available water power, fertilize the land by silt deposit, and irrigate the deserts; save the country from the enormous annual losses from forest fires which devastate and denude our mountains and dry up the sources of water for our rivers, and thus largely relieve our swamp and overflow lands by removing the crest of the flood."

The National Drainage company was organized in December in Chicago under the auspices of the Reclamation Federation. "A homesteader's victory after a long fight," was the comment of a Chicago friend of the man who won the championship wheat, the \$1,000 prize at the New York land show, having repaid him for his investment in pioneer days. Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, who won the Sir Thomas Shaughnessy prize offered for the best wheat grown on the two American continents, 25 years ago was working with a construction gang on the railroad near Moosejaw. "When Wheeler was set to driving a team hitched to a scraper he suddenly discovered a new ambition," his friend related. "The team inspired it. He decided he wanted to be a farmer and two years later he and his brothers took up a homestead near Clark's Crossing, north of Saskatoon. That was in the days before the railroads and although the crops were fair there was no market for the wheat when he had raised it. Consequently this did not suit the young farmer and he and his brothers and his mother moved to a farm near the railroad at Rosthern. Wheeler had mighty little money but faith in the country and he bought a farm from the railroad agent at a price of \$3.00 an acre. Consequently the \$1,000 prize paid for the best hard red spring or winter wheat grown in the two Americas about repaid Wheeler for the price he paid to the railroad for his farm. The reputation he has made has enabled Wheeler to sell 100 bushels of his wheat at a price per bushel for seed that amounted to more than his farm cost him and it is said that he could have obtained any price he wished to name. His good farming has not been confined to wheat for he won a prize for the best kept farm in his district in what was called a "good farms competition." W. J. Glass Turkey Red wheat was a close second, indeed his entry tipped the scales one pound per bushel more than that of Mr. Wheeler's Marquis variety, but the latter grain was awarded the premium by the judges on account of its color and uniformity. It was no chance, no accident—that Wheeler carried off the coveted trophy—it was just downright, common or garden, everyday hard work, backed up by intelligent study, keen

enthusiasm and dogged perseverance. He sat up nights hand-picking his seed while other farmers slept.

A ban on "making up time" when steam or electric trains become belated will be proposed during this congress as a means to prevent loss of life, limb and property which the League for Public Safety in Chicago has found to be the greatest item of waste suffered by railroad stockholders as well as the public. This ban has been adopted in Canada with success, the result being more uniform speed and more thorough organization against delays and disaster. A bulletin of the league declares: "It has been demonstrated that the number of casualties with their attendant expense can be reduced between 30 and 40 per cent in steam railroading operations by the adoption of a committee of safety plan which this league recommended last year and which has more than met the expectations of roads which have adopted it. There are many other necessary steps to be taken in reducing the enormous loss involved in the present discredit record of American railroads when compared with those of England, France and Germany. The excuse that the loss of life and limb is due to high speeds demanded by the public is demolished by the fact that that United States is fourth among the countries in the average speed of its railroad trains. There is a large amount of reckless running permitted and even required of train crews in order to make schedule time, no matter what risk may be involved in doing it. The record of wrecks shows that making up time is a prolific source of disaster. In Canada it has been stopped and the net result has been closer attention to uniform speed on all divisions, greater precaution and closer inspection of rolling stock and motive power because railroads in competition must make good time." Reports indicate that the present congress is in a mood to protect the public and the abolition of the so-called board of experts of the interstate commerce commission promises to hasten rather than retard progressive steps in this country in safeguarding passenger and freight traffic. Although the interstate commerce commission's reports do not fully cover the cause of accidents, figures have been specially compiled from its reports which will serve to show what needs are greatest for the protection of the public.

WANTED MORE ACTION.

And the Lioness Kindly Obligated the Motion Picture Hunters.

Paul J. Rainey writes in the Outing Magazine:

"The lioness was a picture to watch. She kept turning up her lip and growling savagely and once or twice made as if to charge. This lasted four or five minutes and then Hemment said he wanted more action and told one of his camera boys to throw a stone at her. The boy threw the stone, and we also got the action. She watched the stone roll past her and then, without even looking back and without warning whatsoever, she charged straight in.

"Never before in my life have I seen anything come so fast. It was all over in the twinkling of an eye. It seemed to me that when she first started she had her eye directly on me, but caught sight of the camera two or three yards to my left and charged straight for that. I shot her full in the chest when she had come probably fifteen yards, but without any apparent effect. She came on with her low, quick glide until she was within fifteen feet from the camera, when she arose to strike it with her paw. I think Hemment, almost up to this time, had been turning the crank, but now he convulsively pulled the camera over on to himself for protection.

"It was a terrible moment. I knew she would have him before I could get another cartridge into my gun, but I did not reckon on Black, who was sitting on the ground at my right, and just as she was about to strike he shot her over the left eye with his .470. The rate at which she was traveling carried her to within six feet of the machine when she fell dead. On examination we found that my bullet had passed square through her lungs from left to right and had lodged under the skin over her right ribs."

Music Kills Men Young.

Painting and sculpture are conducive to long life. Yet music kills men young. Schubert, with all his wealth of song, died at thirty-one; Mozart, who danced and laughed his melodies into being, died at thirty-five, the same age as Bellini; Bizet, the composer of "Carmen," died, like Purcell, at thirty-seven; Mendelssohn survived to thirty-eight; Chopin, who loved life so well, had done with it at thirty-nine, while Weber expired at the age of forty and Schumann at forty-six. But Verdi lived and flourished as a nonagenarian. —London Standard.

THE GOSVARD CORSETS They Wear In France JUST RECEIVED.

A complete line of new models in the Gosvard corsets. Prices from \$3.50 to \$8.50.

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ELECTRIC TERMS.

The Units of Measurement and What They Mean.

AMPERES, VOLTS AND WATTS.

Broadly Speaking, Amperes Indicate Volume, Volts Measure Pressure and Watts Show the Resulting Quantity, The Kilowatt Hour.

It has been estimated that the time and labor wasted by those engaged in selling electricity in trying to make their customers understand a kilowatt would suffice to build a string of pyramids from New York to San Francisco, writes Allen Hollis. The discouraging feature of the task is that after all this effort the customer still remains ignorant and cherishes the delusion that the method of electric measurement is a devious device for concealing nefarious practices by the electric light companies.

The average American is perfectly satisfied to buy gas by the foot, transportation by the mile and telephones by the month, but watts look suspicious and kilowatts totally depraved. This difficulty might have been avoided if the eminent scientists who first adopted these accurate and to them convenient terms had been willing to show the rest of the world how to compute electric quantity in feet and inches or barrels and quarts. Lacking this, people are left to struggle with their mysterious method of measurements.

The kilo is an old friend or ancient enemy, if you will borrowed from the metric system.

This leads to the definition of a watt. But in order to know watts one must first learn about the two other members of the family, amperes and volts. Broadly speaking, amperes measure volume, volts pressure and watts the resulting quantity.

In order to get a tangible idea of the ampere, electricity may be compared with water flowing through a pipe. In this illustration the ampere will represent the volume of water, which is determined by the size of the pipe, but this should not be confused with the size of the electric wire, which has nothing to do with the present problem. The ampere then measures the volume of current flowing in the wire at a given time. The quantity of energy flowing will depend upon the other factor, which is expressed in volts.

The volt may be considered the measure of pressure or intensity. In the illustration of water flowing through a pipe the pressure is commonly expressed in pounds to the square inch. With electric energy the same idea is expressed in volts. It is evident that the quantity of water flowing in a pipe of a given size will increase as the pressure increases. In a similar way the quantity of electricity increases in exact proportion to the electric pressure of voltage, and this quantity is measured by watts.

The quantity (watts) of electricity delivered over a single circuit is the direct product of the volume (amperes) multiplied by the pressure (volts). In other words, amperes multiplied by volts equals watts.

The illustration serves to indicate the theory of electric measurement. It is likely, however, to be misleading unless the fact is kept in mind that water is material, while electricity manifests itself only through its capacity of affecting visible things. It heats the filament in an incandescent lamp and gives us light, it turns our motors, it magnetizes telephone and telegraph instruments, but always it conceals its own personality.

In order to know what a watt actually is it is necessary to ascertain what it will do. A thousand kilowatts are the mechanical equivalent of one and one-third horsepower—that is, a mechanical horsepower equals 746 watts of energy. Lighting circuits usually carry 110 to 120 volts. An ordinary sixteen candle power lamp takes a little less than half an ampere in volume and consequently consumes about fifty watts of current. With the tungsten lamp the rating by watts in stead of candle power has been introduced and bids fair to become universally adopted.

Being thus furnished with a standard of measurement it is necessary only to multiply the amount employed (commonly called "capacity") by the number of hours of use to get the actual quantity consumed in watt hours. The sixteen candle power lamp, with its fifty watts capacity, consumes fifty watt hours each hour it is used. The customary unit of consumption is the kilowatt hour, (1,000 watts used one hour), and the lamp will consume this quantity in twenty hours. The ordinary electric meter (recording watt meter) records automatically the number of kilowatt hours used, being operated by a mechanism which runs at a speed which corresponds to the capacity employed. —Rollins' Magazine.

Bismarck and No. 3.

Bismarck held that three was the perfect number, for he had served three masters, he had three names, three oak leaves figure in his family arms, he was concerned in three wars, he signed three treaties of peace, in the Franco-Prussian war he had three horses killed under him, he brought about the meeting of three emperors, he was responsible for the triple alliance, he had three children, his family motto was "Strength in trinity," and caricaturists depicted him with three hairs on his head.

Error in itself is always invincible. Its nature is the absence of light.—Jacobi.

WAR WAGED ON SALE OF STALE EGGS IS EFFECTIVE IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 17.—The vigorous campaign waged in this city last year against the use of stale eggs by bakers, confectioners and others who are able to disguise them in their manufactured product apparently will be fought over again. The charge is made that the traffic in "rots" and "spots" as they are known to the trade is going on as extensively as ever. Presumably this information is accurate for it comes from the dealers in bad eggs themselves. Their business consists in supplying these tainted products of the poultry yard in liquid or powder form to tanneries for use in the process of making leather and they complain that it is impossible for them to secure spoiled eggs for this purpose because they are going into regular trade channels.

As the receipts of aged and incompetent eggs amount to from 5,000 to 10,000 dozen weekly, it will be seen that the chances of the ordinary citizen of coming into contact with them are rather too great for comfort. Under the law the shipment of vicious eggs is permitted providing the cases are plainly marked to indicate the character of their contents. It is said that the markings are plainly visible up to the time of the receipt of the eggs in Jersey City, but that on their way across the river to Manhattan the markings mysteriously disappear.

New York, Jan. 17.—Only 14,000,000 nickels now stand between this city and the completion of definite arrangements for much needed additions to its subway system. This is the amount representing the fare of about 40,000 passengers daily that measures the difference between the negotiators representing the city and the interborough subway lines as to the average rate of earnings to be used as a basis of payment to the operating company on its present investment. The present subway has long been crowded beyond its normal capacity, and strong armed guards are employed to pack passengers into the cars, sardine fashion, during the rush hours. The officials of the company insist that the return to be permitted to them on their investment should be based upon the number of passengers at present which runs close to a million a day.

The municipal representatives contend that there is an abnormal congestion which the new construction is intended to correct. Inasmuch as the difference of opinion has been narrowed down to \$700,000 a year there is hope that an agreement will be reached ultimately. The history of every new transportation line opened in New York in the past has been that it has been crowded from the beginning without an apparent diminution in the pressure on other routes and it seems probable that this will be the case with the subways.

New York, Jan. 17.—(Special)

With its usual predilection for reducing every subject to statistical form, financial New York has been studying the monetary commission's report with a view to determining where will lie the control of the national reserve association which will be brought into existence to operate the banking system if thredatohsd-18 CMISHRDLU tem of the country if the commis-

sion's recommendations are adopted. As a result they have figured out that New York City with over one fourth of all the banking resources of the country will have less than ten per cent representation in the association and that the entire east with 60 per cent of the nation's banking resources would elect less than half that percentage of the directorate. On the other hand, the south which has about one fifth as large a proportion of the banking resources, would have practically the same representation as the west, and the west with about one-quarter of the country's banking power would elect forty per cent of the association's directors.

The only possibility of section control of the association, therefore, will be that of control by the west or by the south and west acting together. While there is some grumbling to the effect that New York as the leading financial center of the country is being treated unfairly by the projectors of the new measure, there is a general inclination to accept it. While it entirely reconstitutes our present banking system, it is recognized as marking a vast advance toward greater financial stability. The only strong opposition to the new plan comes from the speculative element of the stock exchanges which foresees a serious handicap to its operations in the provisions discriminating against loans with stocks and bonds as collateral.

New York, Jan. 17.—The alarm that prevailed for several days among the members of the Alimony club and other men about town against whom claims have accumulated that they object to paying has been relieved by the opinion rendered by the corporation counsel of the city to the sheriff that he is without authority to appoint women deputies.

When Sheriff Harburger, who is a warm advocate of the suffrage cause as well as a Tammany leader, took office on January 1st he immediately announced that he intended to surround himself with a dozen or more skirted deputies and mentioned several society leaders as probable appointees. The men with constitutional objections to paying their debts have become adept at repelling the advances of polite strangers of their own sex, but the thought that they would have to be on their guard lest every woman in massive willow-plumed hat and hobble skirt whom they chanced to meet might thrust a formidable legal document upon them was almost enough to cause them to surrender and pay up.

Now, however, the city's legal authority has come to their rescue by holding that women deputy sheriffs are not permissible under the laws of New York and there is consequent relief along the Great White Way.

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