

# CALIFORNIA

## THIS WINTER

### FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER

For its splendid hosteleries, its varied attractions, its fine beaches, hot springs and pleasure resorts—all these can be reached with ease by the

**Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. and Southern Pacific Company**  
"Railroad of a Thousand Wonders"  
**\$55.00**  
Portland to Los Angeles and Return

With correspondingly low fares from all O-W. R. & N. points, good six months with stopovers going and returning, within limit. Handsomely illustrated literature will be supplied upon application to any of our agents, or address

W.M. McMURRY,  
Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Ore.

Bottled in Bond

## JAMES E. PEPPER WHISKEY

"Born with the Republic"  
America's Oldest and Best Known Whiskey  
Nothing Better

Established Since 1780

### Grant A. Lincoln

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

## PLANTING OF ORCHARD, TOPIC

GEORGE REIBEN DEALS WITH THE SUBJECT.

Learns Recites Advantages of Scientific Orchard Planting.

(By Geo. Reiben, Horticulturist.)  
Oregon Experiment Station, Union, Jan. 29.—(Special)—The number of fruit growers who own mature orchards and who, if they had the chance would plant them over again exactly as they are now are few and far between. In planting an orchard we cannot over-estimate the importance of careful planning and our aim should be to establish an orchard which has all of the good points and none of the poor ones of those we see about us. It is the aim of this article to give a few of the important factors to be considered after the location has been chosen, up to and including the planting of the trees.

**Order Stock Early.**  
It is very doubtful if it is possible to get any nursery stock if ordered now and certainly not very advisable to try unless one knows whom he is dealing with. Every nurseryman knows that the best stock is always sent out with the first orders and those who order after the first class stock is sold, receive an inferior grade of plants. The reason why this is especially important now and probably will be for some years is because so many large orchards are being set out and the nurseries cannot supply the demand. Stock to be used in the spring should be ordered during the previous summer or early fall.

**One-Year-Old Trees Best.**  
The one-year-old tree, meaning by this a one year old top on a two or three year old root of a medium height but firm and stocky is the kind which should be ordered. The buds should be evenly distributed along the stem which should be straight and have no branches. An older tree is much harder to handle and not nearly as satisfactory. Some growers prefer non-irrigated stock and in some cases they have very good reasons for such preference because some nurseries give the trees an over-abundance of water in order to get extra large trees and this greatly impairs the hardiness of the plants. Such stock can generally be told by its abnormal size and soft watery growth and should not be used for the trees are much more apt to die when set out than are the properly grown stock. This, however, is not the fault of irrigation but of the irrigator.

**Extreme Care Necessary.**  
The date from the time when the trees are taken up in the nursery until they are planted in the orchard is one of the most critical times in the life history of the fruit trees. As a rule the grower has little or no means of changing their state of affairs until the consignment arrives at his railway station but then the stock is in his hands and much depends upon the way in which he takes care of them. As soon as they arrive they should be taken away from the railway station and "heeled in," unless they can be planted immediately. To do this the bundles are opened and trees placed singly in a furrow which should preferably run east and west. The trees may be placed as near each other as possible without bending the roots, and the tops should be inclined toward the south so that they will not begin growth before they are planted. If the trees arrive in a dry shriveled condition they may be buried for 24 hours in order to revive them and should then be heeled-in.

**Should Cultivate Deep.**  
The soil should be plowed quite deep, long enough before the trees are set so that it will have plenty of time to settle. Before they are set it should be worked up in good shape with a disc or springtooth harrow and the surface smoothed with a drag. If a hard-pan exists near the surface it should be broken up by subsoiling or blasting, especially where the trees are to be planted. The holes for the trees must be large enough to admit all of the roots without bending but not necessarily any larger where the soil is of a sandy type as is the case with most of the fruit lands in this part of the state. All injured roots and any which are unnecessarily long should be cut off before planting. The trees should be placed an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery and the soil should be well compacted around the roots. Any vacant spaces around the roots cause the moisture to dry out which increases the danger of them dying from drought and there will be enough trees dies even if the planter exerts every care possible to overcome this drying out. The tree should then

be cut off about 20 or 24 inches above ground.

**Square or Quincunx Best Systems.**  
There are various systems of planting trees but the square or rectangular system is probably used most and all things considered, it is probably the best system for a permanent orchard. One of its chief advantages over some of the others is the fact that allows for its easiest cultivation. The Quincunx system allows for a more even distribution of the trees and it is used mostly where fillers are to be grown a number of years and then taken out. By this system the fillers are put into the center of each square and when taken out the square system results.

The hexagonal or equilateral triangle system allows of the most even distribution of any system known but is not used more because of the difficulty in cultivation.

A few of the main points in starting an orchard are: To order stock early; to order and plant only one-year-old, vigorous, medium sized trees; to thoroughly prepare the soil; to exercise every effort possible to prevent trees from drying out before being planted, and to profit by the experiences of your neighbors.

## CATSKILL PIPE LINE FINISHED

PRINCIPAL TASK HAS BEEN MASTERED.

Feat of Engineering Equal to Panama Canal Is Opinion.

New York, Jan. 30.—Mayor Gaynor, accompanied by the members of the board of water supply and a number of invited guests, went up to Storm King today to take part in the celebration of the completion of the tunnel work for the Catskill Aqueduct under the Hudson river between Storm King and Break Neck.

The opening of the tunnel marks a most important step in the advancement of the great Catskill aqueduct towards completion. The carrying of the aqueduct, which will have the capacity of a small river, beneath the Hudson river and the irregular country adjacent known as the highlands, presented an extremely difficult problem. The tunnel is 500 feet below the surface of the river and extends from the famous headland to the Hudson known as Storm King to a point on the opposite shore called Break Neck.

The building of the Catskill aqueduct, which is to afford the great city of New York, an adequate supply of pure water for ages to come, has been pronounced by engineers to be a greater undertaking than the building of the Panama canal. The aqueduct will cost about \$162,000,000, which is in excess of the estimated cost of the Isthmus canal. The aqueduct will be 60 miles in length. It will carry thirty times as much water as the famous aqueducts of Rome combined. It will afford an outlet to twelve reservoirs constructed to hold the enormous flow of water from the various watersheds of the Catskills and adjacent hills. The Ashokan reservoir alone will have a capacity of 710,000,000 gallons, or more than the three lakes of Killarney combined.

## OBITUARY.

Summerville, Oregon, Jan. 29.—John Murchison was born in Kirkton, Loch Caron, Scotland, Jan. 12th, 1821 and died at the home of his brother Kenneth, on Friday the 26th inst., aged 91 years and 14 days.

Mr. Murchison came from Scotland to Illinois in the year 1856, remaining there until 1863 when he crossed the plains and came to Summerville, where he settled on a homestead one mile north of town. When 73 years of age he took up his residence in the home of his brother. For two years and nine months he has been confined to the house. Three brothers and three sisters have gone before him to the other world, five of whom, himself the sixth, now lie at rest in the beautiful Summerville cemetery.

He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Thus one by one those hardy pioneers who wrought so well to build up this growing commonwealth of the Pacific coast, pass on and are succeeded by others, who knowing not the hardships, will instead realize the benefits that have come to us from their labors.

Charles Frohman will shortly make productions of a woman suffrage play by Alfred Sutro and a new play of New York life by Porter Emerson Brown.

## Pure Fresh Butter Eggs

### Tempting Fresh Country

eggs and pure meadow butter are what you crave for—but often fail to get. It is just as easy for the grocer to give you them as to supply the other kind—it The grocer who values the good will and future trade of his customer, AS WE VALUE YOURS, selects is all a question of care in buying. his butter and eggs with care. We GUARANTEE every egg sold at this store and we use the pure fresh butter on our own table every day. Nothing can make you surer than that about our best in eggs and butter.

These are this week's prices:  
Fresh ranch eggs, per dozen ..... 40c

## J. G. Snodgrass

### QUALITY GROCER

### MARKET REPORTS

Eggs—Ranch eggs, 45c; storage, 35c.  
Vegetables and Miscellaneous.  
Potatoes—Per cwt, \$1.50  
Cabbage—Per cwt, \$2.00.  
Onions—\$2.25 per cwt.  
Cabbage—Per pound, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2c  
Celery—Per bunch 15c, two for 25c.  
Sugar—cane, cash price \$6.80; 30 days' time, \$7.20 per cwt., beet sugar, cash price \$6.60; 30 days' time, \$7.00.  
Beans—White, 8 1-3c; lima, 10 cents

**Fruits.**  
Home grown apples—\$1.00 to \$1.50 per box. Grade establishes price.  
Cranberries—20 cents per quart.  
Bananas—40c per doz.  
Oranges 40c to 50c.

### Feed and Grain.

Alfalfa Hay—\$13.00 (retail).  
Timothy—\$15.00.  
Grain Hay—\$13.00.  
Snowdrift Flour, sack \$1.40  
Bran and Shorts—\$1.30 and \$1.40.  
Oats—\$1.50 per cwt.  
Rolled Barley—\$1.70 per cwt.

### Cattle, Hogs and Fowl.

Cows—3 to 4 1/2c.  
Steers—4c to 5c.  
Sheep 3c and 4c.  
Light hogs \$5.75.  
Heavy hogs—\$5.00.  
Chickens—Hens, 10c; old roosters 8c and spring fries 10c to 12 1/2c.  
Turkeys, live weight, 17 to 18c.  
Ducks, live weight, 12c.  
Geese, live weight 10c.  
Fresh smelt are in the markets today.

## DRINK SAM-O

### America's Best Mineral Water

It's Good for What Ails You

## HACK AND AMBULANCE

Uptown office Main 720  
Residence phone Main 25  
**E. L. BUSSEY**

### Can't We Help You Build

a new home? No use to pay rent when we are selling lumber and building material at such low prices. Drop in and get estimates from us. You will thank us for the hint.

## WENAH LUMBER CO.

Main 732 La Grande, Ore.

### University Opens Farmers' Course

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—The annual practical courses in agriculture and husbandry for farmers, their wives and their children, were opened here today by the University of Wisconsin previous year. Farmers and their families from all parts of the state are taking advantage of the ten days' practical instruction and training under the supervision of experts which the university offers and which is supplemented by a great amount of valuable information which they may gather at the various meetings of agricultural bodies to be held here during the ten days of the course.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

In the matter of James E. Bass, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that undersigned trustee in bankruptcy, in pursuance of an order made on the 25th day of Oct., 1911, by John S. Hodgkin, referee in bankruptcy, will sell at public auction at 10 o'clock a. m. in Imbler, Union county, Oregon, on the 27th day of January, 1912, to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property, to-wit: That parcel and tract of land, the boundary line of which begins at a point 32 feet north of the southeast corner of block 7, Townsite of Imbler, as recorded in the office of the county recorder in Union county, Oregon and runs thence north 70 feet; thence west 100 feet; thence south 70 feet; thence east 100 feet to the place of beginning, all in Union county, Oregon, and subject to a mortgage of Robert Newlin, on which there is due about \$320.00; together with the personal and mixed property contained in the buildings on said premises, such as counters, shelving and other fixtures.

GEO. L. CLEAVER,  
Trustee in above entitled bankruptcy. First publication dated January 5, 1912.  
Fri. Dly 4 7

### Complete Equipment for Resetting and Repairing Rubber Buggy Tires

## LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

D. FITZGERALD, Proprietor

### COMPLETE MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRY

## Simple As 2x2

An ordinary lamp gives about as much light as a 5 watt electric globe.

It would require five ordinary kerosene lamps to furnish the same light as a 25 watt electric globe—eight for a 40 watt, etc. It costs .00375 cents an hour to burn a 25 watt electric light—the equivalent of five kerosene lamps. Kerosene sells at 25 cents a gallon. Figure it out yourself just how much more it will cost you to produce a given volume of light with kerosene than with electricity. You will then be convinced that electricity is cheaper than any other form of illuminant. That it really does more for less cost.

We are convincing people of the advantages of electric lighting every day. Not one user in a hundred would ever be willing to go back to kerosene lamps.

There is only one conclusion to draw from this; that our service is reliable and our rates reasonable Phone Main 34 for rates.

## Eastern Oregon Light & Power Co.

"Always at Your Service."