

The Elite THEATRE

A Home Show Owned By Home People. Our Profits Remain Here

FOUR REELS OF REFINED PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATED SONG DAILY.

CHANGE OF PICTURES SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

JOHN SPAIN IS KING NO MORE

FAMOUS UNION RIDER MINUS A HAND.

Accident Leads to Amputation of one Hand.

John Spain, world champion rider

and roper, and Pendleton Roundup favorite, is eliminated from future participation in the latter sport by the amputation yesterday at St. Elizabeth hospital in Baker of his right hand about two inches above the wrist.

An accident at Halfway on July 4th, when he attempted to rope a wild horse, caused the injury. The lariat tore his forearm and fractured the wrist bones, and while every effort was made to save the member it was impossible to do so.

Many La Grangers have been entertained by Spain and regret the accident.

STUDYING DANGEROUS BUGS.

Insectary at Agricultural College for Solving Problems.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., July 9.—The smallest but by no means the least important of the new buildings at the Oregon Agricultural college is the insectary in which problems in the control and extermination of insect pests will be studied. The new "bug house" as the students call it, is located in an orchard near the college campus, and though simple in construction, has ample accommodations for a large number of experiments which are already under way. The work is under the direction of Prof. H. F. Wilson of the entomology department.

One experiment is being conducted with the cherry slugs, cherry twigs with leaves being kept in bottles of water to keep them fresh, and on the leaves the slugs deposited. The object is to study the life history of the pest—to know just when, where and how the eggs are deposited, and the slugs developed—so that the proper time and mode of treatment may be determined upon. When the leaves spoil the slugs are transferred to new ones.

Several small apple trees are utilized in another experiment. There is an insect which feeds upon roots. The entomologists want to know whether this pest feeds only on the apple tree roots or on the roots of weeds and grass about the tree, or on both. Some of the trees used in the experiment are therefore kept entirely free of any other growth about the roots. The development of the insect pest in the two cases will be compared, and treatment devised accordingly.

It was found that some insect was working in raisins offered for sale in the open market. A handful of the fruit affected is in a glass jar under inspection, with a view to hatching out a crop of the bugs and determining their character and history, so that raisins may be so treated in packing that they will be free of the invader.

Species of wood boring beetles, some of them of a kind which ruin many thousands of feet of valuable ashwood, and others which destroy fir and pine, are under close surveillance. In glass receptacles close by are sections of beeswax in which the beeswax moth is at work, the different stages of the pupa, larva, and adult moth all being studied. This is

an important investigation, as bee-keeping is an industry which is growing rapidly in the state, especially in the orchard regions.

Some eggs of the canker worm were found, upon which were some tiny parasites. There are being studied, and it is thought that the introduction of such parasites where the canker worm is inflicting fruit may prove to be efficacious. One carefully guarded specimen is the cocoon of a moth, the larvae of which works on fir, and is particularly destructive in Oregon.

For the benefit of those fond of raising fine roses experiments are being conducted in the raising of insects which lay eggs on the rose leaves and produce galls which sap the life of the plant. Thrips, the little yellow insects which feed upon pea pods, are being studied, and nearly is being conducted an experiment with an aphid which eats blackcap raspberries, and another with currant maggots hatched from eggs laid by the currant fruit fly. The rose slug, the tent caterpillar, the maggot which destroyed horseradish, all are being kept under a close inspection, and careful records, which will be filed permanently with proper index for reference, are made of each.

A request was sent in by a farmer for an experiment to test whale-oil soap as to its comparative merits for killing aphids on hops. It is being tried also on cherry leaves. One brooding cage contains measuring-worms, another garden slugs on strawberries, and still another the tussock moth. The rose flea beetle, the rose slug, the strawberry root-weevil, and the clover leaf weevil are being inspected for life history records, and the western diamond-back which feeds on roots, is being tried on both strawberries and gourds.

Tests of insecticides and different sprays are being made on apple trees close to the insectary and the results will be recorded. The spraying tanks are shown in the accompanying photographs.

SHADOW PICTURES.

Photographs That Can Be Made by the Aid of a Magnet.

It is possible to produce, with the aid of a magnet, shadow photographs resembling those made by action of the X ray. Either an electromagnet or a permanent magnet will answer the purpose. Place a key or other iron or steel object on the sensitive film of an ordinary photographic plate, then bring the poles of the magnet near the other side of the plate and keep them there for five minutes or more. Upon developing the plate a shadow picture of the key or other object, as sharp and well defined as any of the X ray pictures, will be found.

By this method only iron or steel or other paramagnetic substances may be photographed, but the sensitive side of the plate is turned toward the magnetic poles and a disk of iron nearly as large as the plate is placed on the other side then shadow pictures of any nonmagnetic objects, placed on the sensitive film facing the magnet, may be obtained. The operations are, of course, conducted in a dark room.

With an electromagnet capable of lifting a weight of 100 pounds one scientist has made such pictures through two inches of interposed wood. He has also obtained shadow pictures with a compound steel magnet weighing little more than a pound.—New York Tribune.

ORIGIN OF "BLACKLEG."

The Term Came From Race Track Men Who Wore Black Top Boots.

The term blackleg, which has come to mean one who systematically tries to win money by cheating in connection with races or with cards, billiards or other games of skill or chance and is used as synonymous with a swindler, a weasler, is of uncertain origin. Some authorities connect it with the black legs of a gamecock, so much used by the sporting fraternity for betting purposes.

According to another and more probable view, the expression had no disgraceful sense attached to it at first, but was applied to turf and sporting men because they were often in the habit of wearing black top boots. When blackleg had thus become a current phrase for professional sporting men it probably passed into use as applied more particularly to those who took an unfair advantage of their opportunities to cheat the unwary.

The derivation of this term was once solemnly argued before the full court of queen's bench upon a motion for a new trial for libel, but that learned tribunal was unable to decide its origin.—London Standard.

The Bitter End.

You have probably often heard a person say "I will follow it to the bitter end" or something to that effect, but very few persons know that this

EXTRA GUESTS ARRANGED FOR

VERY PROBABLE PULLMAN LOAD TO LEAVE TOMORROW

Facilities Will Bring Guests Into Portland at 7:00 O'Clock.

In all probabilities, a Pullman load of La Grande people will leave La Grande Wednesday night on the fast mail reaching Portland in time for the big Elks parade. Local Agent J. H. Keeney already has over half the necessary reservations to insure a Pullman out of here at 9:15 that evening. It requires 13 berths or 15 fares to obtain the car and that number seems assured. The reduced rates apply and return is good until the 14th as with all convention excursion rates.

is a nautical term and is borrowed from a ship's cable. If you have ever been on a tug ship you must have noticed two big pieces of wood sticking up out of the deck forward, alongside each other. They sometimes have a windlass between them, and they are used to secure the cable that goes to the anchor. These pieces of wood are called the bitts. When the ship comes to anchor and the cable is paid out all that part of it which is abaft or behind the bitts is called the bitter end of the cable. In a storm or in poor holding ground for anchors the more cable that is paid out the better the anchor will hold, and when the captain is at all doubtful he pays out his cable to the bitter end sooner than risk any harm to his ship.—New York Press.

Animal Ink.

Along the rocky shores of New England is much indelible ink. It is better than any that can be bought—a beautiful crimson in color and when applied to fabrics absolutely unchangeable. This ink is contained in little bottles put up by Nature herself, the receptacles in question being certain whelks, or sea snails, of the species known to science as *Purpura lapillus*. If the shell of one of these whelks be broken there will be found just under the skin of the back a slender whitish vein containing a yellow liquor. The latter when applied to linen with a small brush and exposed to the sun turns first green, then blue, then purple and finally a brilliant crimson. Nothing will wash it out.

Somewhat Mixed.

"Willie, can you tell me what a vegetarian is?" "A vegetarian is a person who lives on vegetables," replied Willie. "That is correct. Now I wonder who can tell what an octogenarian is?" "I know," replied Eddie. "Well, what is an octogenarian?" "An octogenarian is a person that knocks the other genarians."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Weddings in Barcelona.

The wedding invitation means much in Barcelona, Spain, for then every one who receives one must go and give a coin to the bride. That is for her dowry. The father is usually unable to furnish one. He has had to buy a house for her and fit it up, and that is usually expensive.

Very Extraordinary.

"Oh doctor," said a girl of a small Scotch town to a friend, "he man has been an extraordinary man, that Shakespeare. There are things he has done into his head that never would have come into mine at all."—Christian Register.

Obtention is the rule and fame the exception of human nature.

THE EYE OF GENIUS.

And the Strain of the Nervous System Due to Defective Vision.

Much was made in the newspapers some years ago of the part eyes have played in the lives of great musicians and writers. What was called "the eye of genius" was illustrated in many portraits, notably the Lenbach paintings of Richard Wagner, in which one eye droops and is surrounded by concentric wrinkles of pain. The great composer's sick headache and insomnia, his shattered nerves and fits of violent temper, were attributed to eye strain. The diagnosis has since been accepted by his biographer, Ellis, himself a physician. Similar if less conclusive cases have been made out to explain the lifelong suffering of George Eliot, Browning, the Carlyles, Darwin, Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Balzac, Taine, Nietzsche, Tschalkowsky and others.

The straining of the nervous system due to defective vision is to be found among all who use their eyes in work near at hand. "The eye of genius" is as common among typesetters and proofreaders, reporters and typewriters, bookkeepers, lathe workers and seamstresses as among the master spirits of music and letters. It is, in

fact, more common, for whereas the fortunate few are able to choose their time and place of labor, to find rest and recuperation when they need it, the many are held fast to long hours and endless days, with the result that they become hopeless, nervous wrecks and go blind or mad.—Metropolitan Magazine.

THE ART OF FELTING.

It Was Developed Long Before the Weaver Was First Known.

Felt is a fabric formed without weaving by taking advantage of the tendency of hair and wool to interlace and cling to each other. Antiquarians state that the art of felting was developed long before the weaver was first known. Felting antedates the Christian era by many centuries.

Authorities state that the felting quality of hair or wool results from the natural structure of the material. The hair of most animals is notched to be more or less notched or jagged on its surface. This is the more apparent when an examination of the material is made by the aid of a microscope. In some animals there appears to be a set of barbs on the hair, and these barbs are so placed that the tip of each points to the end of the hair.

It follows that when a number of hairs are pressed together those which lie in the opposite direction to each other will interlock with the barbs of the hair surface and resist an effort to tear them asunder. When the hair has a natural tendency to curl the interlocking process which is called felting is more easily accomplished.

Although the felting property is possessed by wool in a special degree, other animals have it in their covering. This is true of the goat, ox, hare, rabbit and beaver.—New York Sun.

Early Manuscripts.

The type of letters in early manuscript was the same as that of those used on the earlier metal plates and wax tablets. All letters were capitals. Minuscule, or small lettering, as opposed to the majuscule, was invented in the seventh century. Before its invention there was no spacing between the words. There was no punctuation unless possibly some mark between sentences. When cursive writing came into general use, about the beginning of the tenth century, the art was practiced by only a few highly trained scribes. This continued all through the middle ages. The scribes were artists, and they carried their art to a high degree of perfection. Many of the manuscripts of that period are very beautiful specimens of handiwork and as perfect as print.

LORIMER WILL TAKE FLOOR OF SENATE IN OWN DEFENCE

Washington, July 9.—Slow progress was made in the Lorimer case today. Senator Fletcher of Florida continued his speech in support of Lorimer, and it is probable that the speeches will continue for three days.

The anti-Lorimer forces declared today that their majority against Lorimer was growing. They predicted that the Illinois senator would be ousted by at least a dozen votes. Senator Fletcher in his speech this afternoon defending Lorimer, sought to prove that the Illinois "jackpot" fund

had no connection with Lorimer's election. Senator Dillingham of Vermont also defended Lorimer. After Dillingham finished no one rose to continue the debate. Lorimer said he wanted to speak but not until all the others had concluded. A recess of 30 minutes was then taken, and after the recess the senate took an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It was the understanding that Lorimer would begin his speech in his defense tomorrow afternoon.

Spanish War Veterans.

Saut Ste Marie, Mich., July 9.—Profusely decorated in the national colors, Saut Ste. Marie today extended a hearty welcome to the many visitors who arrived for the annual encampment of the Michigan department of Spanish War Veterans. Tomorrow morning there will be a parade, followed by a business session of the department at which addresses are to be made by Governor Osborn and Major Cloman, the commandant at Fort Brady. The business sessions will conclude Thursday with the election of officers.

BAKER'S Orchard A Public Park For Picnic Parties

Plenty of shade, hammocks, tables.

Dancing Wednesday And Saturday

If You Are Interested in a Home or Investment LOOK THESE OVER

160 acres, 3 miles from town, 4 miles from railroad, all the very best of soil, small amount of timber on main county road and rural delivery. New seven room bungalow cost \$1,500.00 and splendid outbuildings. Commercial orchard of 400 trees in full bearing; small stream running across the property. This is a fine home and besides increasing in value will make good money every year. The price is only \$12,000.00; one fourth cash, balance on time at 8 per cent.

20 acres, 4 1-2 miles from town, good house, barn, and outbuildings. Best of soil, family orchard and running water. Fine place for fruit, berries or small general farm. Price \$2,000.00 one-half cash, balance reasonable time.

25 acres of nine year old commercial orchard within two miles of La Grande. Good house, barn and outbuildings; on one of the main roads; in the very heart of the Grande Ronde Valley fruit district. The price of this property is \$12,500.00 and this year's crop will easily make the first payment. 40 acres, 3 miles from town, 1 mile from school, on county road and rural route, 35 acres in cultivation, family orchard, fair improvements, plenty of water, a fine small farm. This a splendid property and will rapidly increase in value. Price only \$2,250.00, terms.

16 acres, only one mile from La Grande, all in full bearing commercial orchard, except one acre. This property is well improved and a fine home. Good house, barn, fruit house, wind mill and outbuildings, telephone, rural route, in fact every convenience. The crop this year will pay more than half the purchase price which is \$10,850.00; good reasons for selling.

480 acres, four miles from good town, 80 acres in cultivation, 200 more can be cultivated, balance pasture and good timber. Plenty of water and good new improvements. One year's work will actually double the value of this property. The price now is \$27.50 per acre.

5 acres adjoining city limits of one of the small towns of the valley, perfectly level and best of soil. This entire tract has just been planted to commercial apples and pears, there being 240 of each. Enough produce can be grown between the rows to pay taxes and all expenses until the trees begin bearing. This entire tract is only \$1,200.00, and is only half the regular price asked for new orchards. A splendid investment.

40 acres of unimproved land, best of soil, covered with small second growth of pine. On one of the main county roads of the valley, on rural route and 4 miles from town. Improved land all around it cannot be bought for one hundred dollars per acre. Wood and posts on this forty will pay for clearing. Price is \$1,500.00—three hundred down good terms on balance.

Also another forty acre tract, 4 miles from town on main county road; well improved, good buildings, running water, a fine productive little home for \$3,200.00.

3 acres, one mile from La Grande. Fine buildings, good orchard, strawberries, electric pump, telephone rural route, every modern convenience. One of the best improved little homes in the county. Price \$3,000.00.

2650 acres—One of the best stock ranches in Eastern Oregon. 230 acres under cultivation and more can be cultivated, balance best pasture. Place well watered, some timber. County road on three sides, had at the right price.

40 acres just in the edge of the valley, unimproved, all good soil, plenty of timber to pay for clearing, can be bought on good terms for \$600.00.

180 acres, very best of soil in the center of the valley, all in cultivation, water running through it, price \$85.00 per acre. Some crop goes with it.

Have a fine big sheep ranch in Walowa county already stocked. We have farming lands from \$50.00 an acre up; lands in Union Walowa and Baker counties; residence properties and the best vacant residence lots in the city. Write for information or come in and let us show you.

Security Land & Trust Company
La Grande Nat'l Bank Bldg. La Grande, Oregon