

JOSEPH'S NEW BLOCK LOOMS

SECOND STORY TO BE DEVOTED TO OFFICES.

News Items of Interest From Joseph District.

Joseph, Oct. 22.—(Special)—The new Schleur block is rapidly drawing to completion. It will be occupied by a number of offices in the second floor, while the ground floor will be taken up by three or four stores.

The McCully Mercantile Company, it is thought, will build in the spring on their present site.

Rev. W. A. Winters, of La Grande, and district superintendent of the M. E. church, was in town over Sunday. He preached at the evening service and administered the holy communion in the local church.

Joseph awoke Sunday morning to find the town covered with a coat of white.

FAITH OF THE FOREST.

Curious Traits of One of the Savage Tribes of Siberia.

Concerning one of the obscure races of northwestern Siberia a traveler writes: "A few of the traits of these curious people may prove of interest, as they show that environment is the strongest factor in determining character. Their intense superstition is accounted for by innate fear of all things they cannot understand. Their shyness, dislike of strangers and dread of their lamas and chiefs are again the result of superstition and seclusion. Sadness and melancholia are stamped on their faces, as is natural to a people who are in constant fear of the gent of the mountains, rivers and forests, whose whole time is taken up with propitiating the gods lest evil befall them.

"The Urtankhai is a product of the forest as the Arab is of the desert. The one is the antithesis of the other. Environment has molded the character of each to his surroundings. The fearless believer in one God, the nomad of the sunlit desert, compares strikingly with the superstitious inhabitants of dark, damp forests, fearsome of evil spirits and cowering under their witch doctors.

"All through life the forest dweller is in fear of offending the deities, and at death his corpse is carried out and placed on some lone hilltop, where the wild beasts are expected to devour it if the man has led a good life, but bad Urtankhai have not that doubtful honor bestowed upon them."—Chicago News.

Ventilation.

Have we ever stopped to think how our ancestors two or three generations back lived and flourished with little or no ventilation in their sleeping apartments? The night air used to be considered a very dreadful menace to health and a sure inducer of colds. Bedrooms were kept closely shut, and yet our ancestors, many of them, were harder than we and lived to good old ages. Animals burrow in their holes at night, breathing the same air over and over again, while birds and fowls tuck their heads under their wings. Of course ventilation is absolutely necessary for proper comfort, cleanliness and health, but people have lived on little or none of it for hundreds and thousands of years.—Exchange.

A Giant Pepys Saw.

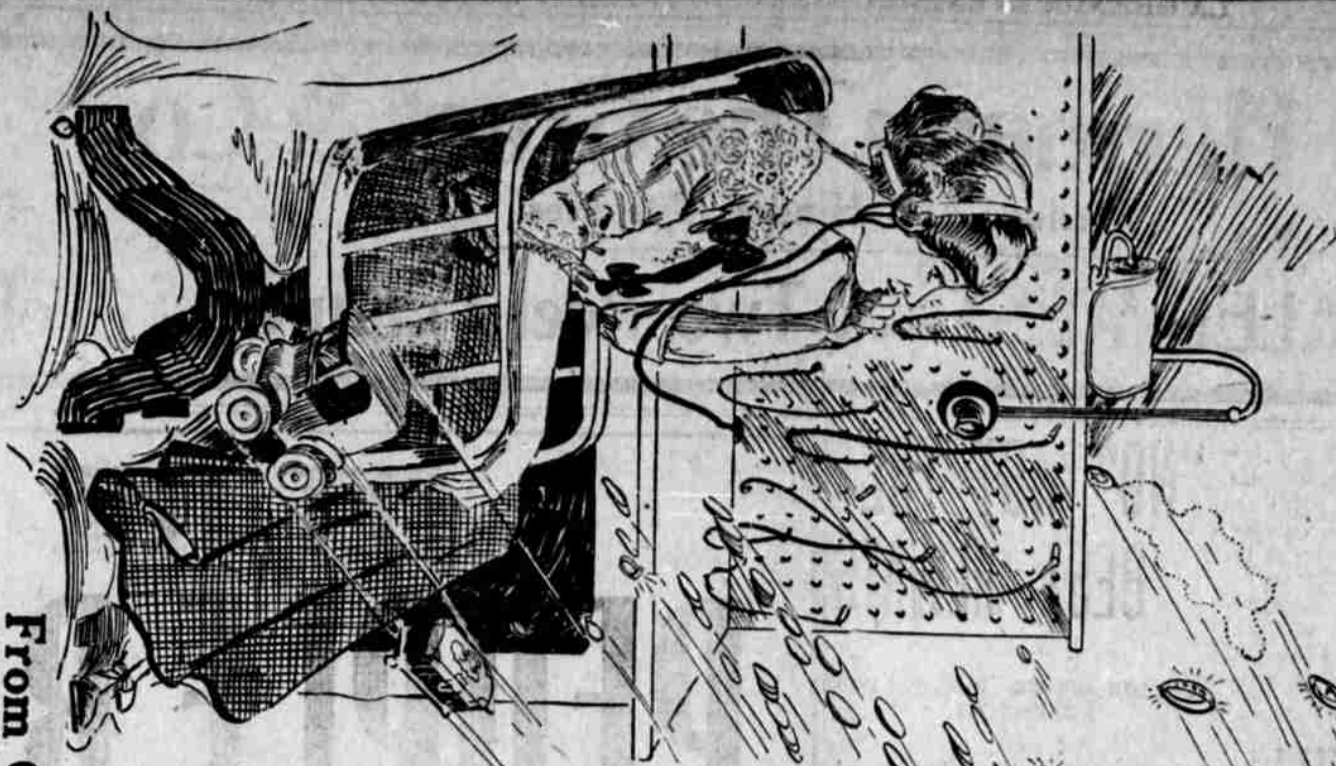
King James I. had a gigantic porter eight feet six inches in height, but he was not perfect, being round shouldered, knockkneed and lame in one foot. Of a similar height was Charles Munster, a yeoman of the Hanoverian guard who died in 1676, and seven years before there was being exhibited in London a Dutchman eight feet nine inches high anent whom in Pepys' diary we find the following entry on Aug. 15, 1669: "Went to Charing Cross to see the great Dutchman. I did walk under his arm with my hat on and could not reach his chin with the tips of my fingers."

Happiness.

If you cannot be happy in one way, be in another, and this facility of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about as if they were in absent mindedness, snuffing for his hat while it is in the pocket or on his head.

Life Wager.

One has said that he is a man who makes a bet where only two odds are offered. He has had a bet on any day.



From Ocean to Ocean, The Play That Has Everybody Talking

The Plot of the Play

The story of the play is simple enough. Mr. Robert Stafford, a man of wealth, possessing the character and instincts of the young woman of fine character and high ideals. Her refusal of his many invitations to parties of pleasure only increases Mr. Stafford's love for her. Finally he invites her, together with a sister, Fanny, and her intended brother-in-law, James Gilley, to his home, and here Mr. Stafford confesses his love for her and pleads with her to marry him, for he is sure that if she loves no one else and holds him even in affectionate regard the warmth of his affection will soon make her love him.

They are married and live together for two years. Every luxury which a husband can afford upon a wife he showers upon her. A beautiful home, a yacht, a box at the opera, automobiles, trips abroad. He even takes the hapless-looking James Gilley, her brother-in-law, into his office, paying him a salary entirely out of proportion to his ability, just to please his wife. But, in spite of all these attentions, a growing spirit of discontent gnaws at her heart.

On one particular evening Mr. Stafford comes home exhilarated and inflamed by drink. He is pleasant and amiable enough until his wife refuses to drink to a toast which he desires to propose to her. The heat in him is aroused, and he attempts by force to compel her to do his bidding. When this fails he asserts his legal authority as husband to compel her to obey him. This she scornfully rejects, with the assertion that the husband who would claim such authority confesses that he no longer possesses the only authority which exists in marriage—the moral one. Goaded to desperation by her persistent refusal, he tempers her with her and therefore she must do what pleases him. Her finer instincts rebel at this insult, and even though she knows it was spoken by him when he was no longer responsible for his every plea, as her self-respect is of greater importance to her than the material things which her surrender would bring her, she decides to leave him.

On the following morning, when he is sober, she makes known her determination. He denies her right to make this demand, and also leaves her with the vow that she will never return to him until he has seen for her or come for her, an act which will be a confession that he will comply with her demand. He pleads with her to remain. He points out to her how she has become accustomed to luxury, and that she can no longer live as she did before their marriage. He offers to make her an allowance, but she refuses all his advances and leaves him with nothing, as she came to him with nothing.

Three months later Mrs. Stafford has obtained a humble position as stenographer at a modest salary, and, together with her sister and brother-in-law, is living in a humble apartment to maintain which means a constant struggle. She is constantly importuned to return to her husband, but she refuses every plea, as her self-respect is of greater importance to her than the material things which her surrender would bring her. James, her brother-in-law, now resorts to a little deception to bring the husband and wife together. He sends for Mr. Stafford, and leaves him under the impression that Mrs. Stafford has sent for him. In the meantime Mrs. Stafford comes from her day's toil thoroughly exhausted by the monotonous and confining labor. Just as she goes to her own room to change her clothes and rest, Mr. Stafford enters, and when she returns to the living-room again and sees her husband there, smiling and with outstretched arms to receive her, she falls into his arms. She again professes her deep love for him, especially because of the sacrifice he has made in coming to her unbidden, and he immediately perceiving the true state that has been predicted upon them both, though he does not reveal his discovery, tells her how he had fought the battle and how she had won, for he now could promise her that he will never drink again, that he will make himself worthy of her. She, too, discovers the deception which has been practiced to bring them together, but the plea of her husband is so earnest, and his admission that as she did not send for him she had therefore really won the victory, is so convincing, that she forgets and forgives him and then returns to him again, and renders complete and permanent the happiness that should exist between husband and wife.

She will neither forgive nor forget the insult she has offered her that she has been "bought and paid for," for this strikes at the very character and dignity of womanhood. He is thoroughly repentant and beseeches her for pardon. He reminds her that he was drunk and not responsible when he said it; but she rightly reminds him that the very fact that he made it when his reason no longer controlled his actions revealed all the more clearly how he really felt towards her. She would therefore remain with him on one condition; he may not erase this feeling from his heart, but he could keep it concealed by remaining sober. She therefore would exact a promise from him, as the condition upon which she would remain, and that was that he must never drink again.

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John Donnelly Is Cashier.

(Baker Herald.) It is very gratifying to the many patrons of the Citizens National bank to learn that John T. Donnelly, for over 20 years cashier of the First National bank, will take the same place in the Citizens. Mr. Donnelly was elected to the cashiership Saturday at a meeting of the board of directors. At the same time he became a stockholder and director in the institution. The new cashier is recognized in banking circles all over the state as a most capable man for the position. It is felt too by the

friends of the institution that the presence of Mr. Donnelly will lend strength to the bank.

F. P. Bodinson will remain the active president of the bank. The position of cashier has been vacant in the institution since last spring when Guy L. Lindsay, former cashier, resigned.

Contributions are coming so slowly that the campaign manager of the future may have to get out with a mask and a short piece of lead pipe and do a little night work.

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