

SUPERVISORS ARE NAMED

TEN MEN SELECTED TO HANDLE COUNTY ROADS.

Observer and Union Republican Are County Papers For 1914.

Appointment of jurors for the year, selection of official papers, and selection of road supervisors of whom there are 10 this year, were some of the important matters coming to the attention of the county court at its January term.

The official report of the proceedings follows:

In re petition for appointment of T. B. Marlin road supervisor, Big Creek District. T. B. Marlin appointed.

In re petition for appointment of Arthur Moore, road supervisor North Powder District. Arthur Moore appointed.

In re petition for appointment of S. E. Blevins, road supervisor, North Powder District. Petition denied.

In re petition for appointment of Ira Kennedy, road supervisor Island City District. Petition denied.

In re petition of H. A. Endrup for liquor license Hilgard Precinct. Petition granted, license ordered issued.

In re petition of P. A. Charlton as stock inspector. Continued for term.

In re claim of Amos H. Gardner for injuries incurred. Denied.

In re designating official newspapers. La Grande Evening Observer and Eastern Oregon Republican designated as official newspapers.

In re drawing jury list for 1914. List drawn.

In re appointment of county physician. Clerk ordered to advertise for bids.

In re appointment of secretary county board of health. Continued.

In re appointment of supervisors for various road districts. Appointments made as follows:

- Wm. Wigglesworth, road district No. 1.
- W. W. Langford, road district No. 2.
- J. B. Breshears, road district No. 4.
- J. M. Darr, road district No. 5.
- Willis Wright, road district No. 6.
- J. L. Woodell, road district No. 7.
- T. B. Marlin, road district No. 8.
- Fred Taal, road district No. 9.
- Arthur Moore, road district No. 10.

In re appointment of judges and clerks of election. Appointed.

In re delivering a deed to Mrs. Wm. Thomas to Lot in Elgin, Ore. Deed ordered delivered upon receipt of \$200.00.

A pile remedy that is entirely different from anything else, used both externally and internally, acting on the blood as well as on the disease, a remedy without a superior. It is Meritol Pile Remedy, made and guaranteed by the American Drug and Press Association. Newlin Drug Co.

Easy Economy.

Speaking of economy in the home, a prominent charity worker said: "There was a lot of truth in the remark of the poor, harassed east side housewife whose husband complained: 'I wish you would be more economical, Mary. Look at the boss' wife, how economical she is!'" "Yes," Mary replied, "it's easy enough for the boss' wife to be economical. She's got plenty to be economical with."—Exchange.

One in the Family Was Enough. Brown insisted on returning the twenty dollar parrot he had bought a few days before.

"Why, what is the matter with it?" the dealer asked.

"W-w-why," replied Brown, "the d-d-darned c-c-critter s-s-s-stutters!"—Everybody's.

Different Methods.

One orator in New York says that his understanding about it is that if you "call a man a liar in the south he will shoot at you. In the west knock you down, but in the east he'll bet you a quarter you can't prove it."—Augusta Chronicle.

Clever Chap.

Mamma—Willie, didn't I tell you not to eat any more candy tonight? Small Willie—I'm not eating it, mamma; I'm just sucking the juice out of it.—Chicago News.

BIG CATS AND CATNIP.

Leopard and Tiger Fairly Revealed in the Odorous Plant.

Some one at the Washington zoological park obtained the permission of the authorities to try the effect of catnip on the animals there. So far as known catnip does not grow in the native homes of these animals, and this was the first time they had ever smelled it.

The scent of the plant filled the whole place, and as soon as it reached the parrots' corner the two gaudily attired macaws set up a note that told fearfully on the nerves of all and made for that side of their cage, poking their beaks and claws through it. When the catnip was brought near them they became nearly frantic. They were given some and devoured it, stem, leaf and blossom, with an eagerness that equaled the noise of their cries.

Next trial was made on an African leopard. Before the keepers had reached the front of the cage he had bounded from the shelf whereon he lay, apparently asleep, and stood expectant. A double handful of catnip was passed through to the floor of the den.

Never was the prey of this spotted African in his wild state pounced upon more savagely or with such absolute enjoyment. First the leopard ate a mouthful of the stuff, then lay flat on his back and wiggled through the green mass until his black spotted yellow hide was filled with the odor, just as you have seen a cat act when it receives some catnip.

Then he sat on a bunch of the catnip, caught a leaf laden stem up in either paw and rubbed his cheeks, chin, nose, eyes and head. He ate an additional mouthful or two and then jumped back to his shelf, where he lay the rest of the afternoon, the very picture of contentment.

In one tiger's cage there is a very young but full grown animal. When this great, surly beast inhaled the first sniff of the catnip he began to mew like a kitten. Up to this time the softest note of his voice had been one which put the roar of the big maned lion near him to shame.

That vicious tiger fairly reveled in the liberal allowance of the plant which was thrust into his cage. He rolled about in it and played like a six-weeks-old kitten. He mewed and purred, tossed it about, ate of it and, after getting about as liberal a dose as the leopard had, likewise jumped to his shelf and blinked lazily the rest of the day.—New York Herald.

HIS MOST ANXIOUS MOMENT.

When Dewey Feared He Might Be Branded as a Coward.

Admiral Dewey tells in his autobiography the story of his most anxious moment. It was when he was executive officer of the warship *Mississippi*. After passing the forts at New Orleans his ship was about to sink under fire, and the crew had to be taken off in boats. There were not enough boats, and the danger of a magazine explosion became so great that the crews showed increasing hesitation in returning for another load. On a sudden impulse Dewey jumped into one of the boats to go after the rowers and compel them to return. He continues: "Not until we were free of the ship did I have a second thought in realization of what I had done. I had left my ship in distress when it is the rule that the last man to leave her should be the captain, and I as executive officer should be next to the last."

"That was the most anxious moment of my career. What if a shot should sink the boat? What if a rifle bullet should get me? All the world would say that I had been guilty of about as raven an act as can be placed at the door of an officer. This would not be pleasant reading for my father up in Vermont. He would no longer think that I had done the 'rest' reasonably well. If the ship should blow up while I was away and I should appear on the reports as saved probably people would smile over my explanation."

As it turned out, however, the magazine did not explode, and Dewey's presence was needed to bring the boat crews back and save the men still on the sinking ship.

A Famous Year.

It is contended that the year 1809 gave more celebrities and persons of genius to the world than any other year of the nineteenth century. Among those who were born in that memorable year were Abraham Lincoln, Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Ewart Gladstone, Charles Darwin, Lord Houghton, Alfred Tennyson, Edward Fitzgerald, Professor Blackie, Mary Cowden Clarke and Felix Mendelssohn.

Alike.

A convivial correspondent wrote to an eastern paper complaining of the condition of the village streets, closing with the statement that "the water lies in the ditch for days at a time."

The editor printed the letter, with the following "Ed. Note": "So does our esteemed correspondent."—Omaha World-Herald.

Sacred Deer.

From time immemorial deer have been held in reverent regard by the Japanese. Herds are kept in compounds, and the highest respect is paid to the animals. In olden times the shogun gave the people such a strict order to protect the sacred animals that if any one happened to hurt or kill them he was put to death on the spot. It was a period of terror. Even at the present day the deer are so tame and abundant in the shrine grounds that they in fine weather stroll round to the streets by twos and threes and surround passersby, asking for food and even taking the persons' sleeves in their mouths affectionately. Once a year some of the deer are caught by means of a net with a handle by several timers (in service of the Kasuga shrine office) and taken to an inclosure, where their splendid horns are cut off with a saw, while a crowd of spectators watch the work with breathless interest (admission 10 sen, equal to about 5 cents). This done, some of the sacred horns are, as a custom, awarded to the spectators by means of lottery.

Disillusion.

The unmarried woman who shall be the subject of this anecdote was fixing herself up to go out in the evening. A certain man was going to call for her, and though the occasion was somewhat spoiled by the fact that they would have to take her little niece along she nevertheless took the usual care of her complexion, hair and eyes, for the man was trembling on the verge of a proposal. The trio—niece, auntie's beau and auntie's niece—walked along the street until they came to one of those all night photograph galleries. You know how awful a person looks standing in the ghastly glare of the mercury tube lights that they put in the windows of such places? Well, they paused in that awful greeny-yellow light. And the little niece said to auntie's beau:

"Ooo-oo, look! Auntie looks just like she does when she first gets up in the morning!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sitting Cross Legged.

Fully 80 per cent of the men and women who travel in the trains and street cars sit cross legged, and this habit is responsible for many ills, according to a prominent London physician. The prime objection against this habit, he says, is that the return flow of blood from the leg is stopped at the knee, the result being that the veins in the leg swell up. All the weight is thrown on one side of the body, and the under leg goes to sleep owing to the pressure put on the sciatic nerve. The body should be equally balanced. Then there is another danger. Too much crossing of the legs is sure to bring lopsidedness. Let the legs rest limply. In that way the muscles become eased, while the flow into and the return of blood from the legs is naturally done and the body is equally balanced.

Rats as Food.

Rats form a favorite dish in China. Split open, dried, pressed and powdered with a finely ground white bark, they look somewhat like haddock as they hang in long strings over butchers' stalls. Dr. Arthur Stradling once declared that "rats would be not only wholesome, but very nice, if properly prepared—not common sewer rats, but such as I ate, barn fed animals snared in a hop garden. The flesh, though perfectly white, was dry and tasteless. But then they were only skinned, cleaned and submitted to the fire without any of the et ceteras which make other meats savory. Admiral Beaufort and other arctic explorers speak highly of rats as a wholesome addition to their supply of food in those dreary latitudes."—Chicago News.

A Lesson in Spelling.

The lawyer was Scotch, and the judge was English. The case in argument concerned certain water rights, and the lawyer had frequently to use the word "water," which he pronounced very broad.

"Mr. So-and-so," at last interrupted the judge, "do you spell water with two t's in your country?"

"Na, na, my lord," quickly retorted the lawyer, "but we spell manners w' twa n's!"

Mixed Odors.

"My wife was to give a rose tea—everything scented with roses."

"A delicate conceit."

"Yes; but things went wrong. The people in the next flat took that occasion to have onions and cabbage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Man of His Word.

Wife—You've changed dreadfully. Before we were married you said that you'd lay down your life for me. Hub—Well, I did—my life of single blessedness.—Exchange.

It is vain to put wealth within the reach of him who will not stretch out his hand to take it.—Samuel Johnson.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a Certain Relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Hiccups and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to the taste Children like them. Over 10,000 testimonials. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They never fail. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PIECES OF SILVER.

They Supplanted Cacao Beans as the First American Currency.

Before Mexico was invaded by the Spaniards coins were unknown there, the natives using in place of money the smallest cacao beans, reserving those of larger size and better quality for the manufacture of a liquor to which they were addicted.

About fourteen years after the conquest—that is to say, about 1535—Castilian coins began to make their appearance in Mexico. As they arrived only in very small quantities, they were insufficient for the needs of trade. It was then that the viceroy ordered the manufacture in the City of Mexico of small pieces of silver of a certain weight.

These pieces were not stamped with any coinage mark, and their value was determined entirely by their weight. From them was derived the name "peso."

These pieces of silver remained in circulation a number of years, and pieces of gold and of copper were also added in time. Soon, however, it was found that this sort of circulating medium made fraud easy, and the Spanish government established three mints, granting them a perpetual existence for America.

The coinage of money in the City of Mexico was actually begun during the reign of Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, who established a mint in buildings belonging to the Marquis del Valle. Here it remained only a short period, being transferred first to the council building and later to the viceregal palace.

During all this time the coinage was of a considerable amount and the facilities for the establishment were not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it for coins, for which reason frequent demands for minting apparatus are found in the records. In the year 1778 the mint was established in the Apartado building and has continued since then in the street of that name. From the declaration of independence until the year 1847 the mint was rented out to contractors.—New York Sun.

Living With Them.

"I hope you know enough to keep your wife's relatives at a distance." "Hum! My wife's maiden aunt is going to live with us." "Good gracious, send her away!" "I can't. She's going to live with us in her house."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Attractive Room for New Addition to Bakery.

Mrs. Fred Dutli will serve a bakery lunch at their newly remodeled bakery on Fir street. The lunch will consist of sandwiches and such baked goods as they have fresh in stock. It will be one of those places where you can drop in at any time of the day and sip a cup of the best coffee in the city. Try it. Mrs. Dutli is making special efforts to please the trade and will serve only the best at right prices.

Adv.

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