

January first the Pure Milk & Cream company will begin business, retailing milk and cream scrupulously guarded and protected from the moment it leaves the udder until it is bottled and sealed in sterilized containers. Machinery necessary to scientific cooling and bottling are now being installed in the Thornton building at 1708 Sixth street. From that point milk will be delivered to the customers or retailed at the window after January first. From time to time during the next week the public will be advised further of the working details of the firm, and of the process adopted to guarantee milk and cream free from contamination and disease. It will be a vital message to every household.

PURE MILK & CREAM CO.

(Emphasis on Pure)

George H. Currey and A. W. Nelson, Proprietors.

La Grande, Oregon.

23,500,000 ARE NOW IN SCHOOL

Observer readers will be interested to know there were 23,500,000 persons attending schools of some kind in the United States in 1916, according to estimates of the United States Bureau of Education. "This means," declares the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, "that approximately 24 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States are attending school, as compared with 19 per cent in Great Britain, 17 per cent in France, 20 per cent in Germany and a little over 4 per cent in Russia. The bureau points out however, that the result is much less favorable to the United States if daily attendance, rather than enrollment, is taken as the basis for comparison, since some of the other nations have better attendance and a longer school term than the United States.

The number of pupils in public kindergarten and elementary schools rose from 16,900,000 in 1910 to 17,935,000 in 1914, an increase of more than a million in four years. In the same period the number of public high school students increased from 915,000 to 1,219,000; and for 1915 the corresponding figure was 1,329,000. As the result of this increase of 110,000 in public high school students the total number of students in the 14,000 high schools of all kinds increased to a million and a half. Of the 11,674 public high schools reported, 8,440 had full four-year courses. Approximately 93 per cent of all public high school students are in four-year high schools.

The report analyzes the number of teachers in the United States, showing that of the 706,000 teachers, 169,000 were men and 537,000 women. The number of men teachers has increased very slightly since 1900; the number of women teachers has almost doubled. In public elementary schools the number of men teachers has decreased 20 per cent since 1900, while the number of women teachers has increased 8 per cent. In 1900 teaching positions in public high schools were evenly divided between men and women. At the present time women outnumber the men by 8,000. The average annual salary of all teachers is \$525. The figure is highest in the east and north Atlantic states, with \$699 and \$696, respectively, and lowest in the south Atlantic states (\$329). It varies from \$234 in Mississippi to \$871 in California, and \$941 in New York.

Cost of Education
Expenditures for education in 1914, partly estimated, totaled close to \$800,000,000. An estimate, making due allowances for the intervening two years and for items necessarily omitted, would easily bring the nation's current educational expenditure to a billion dollars. Public elementary schools cost in 1915 approximately \$500,000,000; public high schools, \$70,000,000; private elementary schools, \$52,000,000; private secondary schools, \$15,000,000; universities, colleges, and professional schools, \$100,000,000; normal schools, \$15,000,000.

Educational Movements of the Year
In discussing educational movements the report points out that most of the recent contributions are in the domain of practice rather than in theory. The report declares: "There seems to be a clearer vision as to the essential aims of education. Educational surveys have multiplied to a remarkable extent; almost no field has now been left untouched, and the latest findings in scientific measurements are being utilized in survey work. The health movement in education has experienced a notable stimulus from the preparedness situation and the demand for military training. Rural education has more and more enlisted the interest of the general public outside of professional circles and has clearly become a problem of administration and financing, rather than promotion. Vocational education is advancing slowly, but steadily, in a way that seems to afford the best possible guaranty of permanence."

Because of the increase in cost of paper a much smaller edition of the Annual Report of the Commissioner has been printed and many school officers and librarians who have received the volumes in past years will be obliged to purchase them at cost from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington. Reprints of the various chapters will be available for free distribution in the limited amounts allowed by law.

Stage Tradition Established.
New York, Dec. 23.—(Special.)—The stage in this country has acquired a history and a definite tradition. At least the Drama League of America believes that it has, and it has determined to demonstrate it to the public at a series of matinees in New York that ought to be extremely interesting. A review of the doings of our stage from the time when it could fairly be called an institution until now would cover a great deal that is worthy, and some that we might regret cannot be completely covered from view and memory. The plan is to present parts of plays of those arbitrarily arranged periods. The first will show scenes from such works as "Rip Van Winkle" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; the second from "Davy Crockett" and "Shenandoah"; and the final will be represented by "The Green Acres" and "The Girl With the Green Eyes." There is no doubt but that the progress of the American stage, and their grouping together instructive. Many are living who have seen each play when it was in the midst of its greatest popularity, which shows that the way of art on stage in this country has not been so very long.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanley is to be presented a loving cup for Christmas by friends who sent contributions to the Telegram.



Family Dr. and Santa Claus are coming to our Drug Store for their Christmas Gifts.

IT WILL NOT COST YOU A "FORTUNE" TO COME TO OUR DRUG STORE AND BUY EXQUISITE PRESENTS FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY AND FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

FOR 25 OR 50 CENTS OR A DOLLAR OR ONLY A LITTLE MORE, WE CAN SELL YOU AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

JUST TAKE OUR "TIP" AND COME IN AND SEE OUR CHRISTMAS GIFT GOODS. AND REMEMBER THAT WHEN YOU DEAL WITH US YOU CAN "RELY" ON WHAT YOU BUY.

Levy-Vogel Drug Co.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

INGERSOLL'S SPEECH NOMINATING BLAINE CHERISHED BY READERS

Robert Ingersoll's belief, or disbelief, in religious matters may always be a matter of sharp debate, but his eloquence will last through history as marvelous. On this score none disagree.

His speeches, especially on political matters, are preserved in library archives as gems from American history, and this fact prompted an Observer reader to ask publication of Mr. Ingersoll's speech nominating Blaine for president in the Republican national convention held in Cincinnati, July 15th, 1876. Here is that historic speech:

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow; so am I; but if any man nominated by this convention can not carry the State of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that State. If the nominee of this convention can not carry the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil Hall as a Democratic headquarters; I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory. The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well-known and approved political opinions. They demand a statesman; they demand a reformer after as well as before the election; they demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage; they demand a man acquainted with public affairs—with the wants of the people—with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future; they demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this Government to the other nations of the earth; they demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this Government; they demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States—one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world can not redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that when they come they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire—greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You can not make it by passing resolutions in a political convention. The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this Government should protect every citizen at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders and protect its protectors is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorce of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star; but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate Congress. That man who has in full, heaped and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—

James G. Blaine. Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag. That man is James G. Blaine.

For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat. This is a grand year; a year filled with the recollections of the Revolution, filled with the proud and tender memories of the past, with the sacred legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which we call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander—for the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion—for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who, up to the present moment, is a total stranger to defeat.

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the Republicans to desert this gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle. James G. Blaine is now, and has been for years, the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon the face of this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next president of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine.

Here's to California

Kathleen Norris, the well-known novelist, has written about California for the January American Magazine. In her article she says:

"Yet it is possible today, on forty acres of land, to have a livelihood, and a bank account, and a home, in any one of a hundred fertile canyons. There are little families there raising a few peaches, and a few calves, and a few pigs, sowing a few acres of alfalfa (three or four crops a year!), renting out the team to neighboring farmers at three dollars a day, sending a few pounds of butter to market every week, and perhaps drying a few hundred pounds of apricots every year—perhaps one tenth of the money they make. There are splendid schools all throughout the state, and although a too kindly climate encourages the building of rather unsubstantial wooden houses, and one laments the contrast to the beauty of the New England villages, yet the gardens atone for everything, and the widespread content and thrift more than make up for the lost beauty."

The House of Representatives has appropriated \$4,250,000 for families of soldiers.

Ancestor of Your Modern Watch.

Nobody knows who invented the watch. Laborious research by antiquarians in all ages has so far failed to reveal anything which would serve as a basis for definite historical fact. From the somewhat disjointed and cloudy documentary evidence in the museums of Italy, France and England it is conjectured that the inventor was the monk Gerbert, better known in history as Pope Sylvester II. The only thing definitely established by research is that watches did not come into use until the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, soon after Gerbert's accession to the papal throne.

The earliest watches were little different from the small table clocks of today. The case was in the shape of a cylindrical box, generally of metal chased and gilded, and usually with a hinged lid on one side to inclose the dial. The lid was engraved and, as a rule, pierced with an aperture over each hour through which the position of the hand might be seen. Most watches were provided with a bell on which the hours were sounded in regular progression. There would seem to have been little or no change in the character of the watch until the fourteenth century, when a gradual reduction in size, brought about by the craftsmen of Nuremberg, culminated in the oval shaped hand timepiece aptly described as the Nuremberg egg.

Queen Elizabeth owned upward of a hundred richly chased and jeweled watches, many of them bearing a likeness of the favorite of the hour. Mary Queen of Scots wore a skull-shaped watch in the form of a death's head. Endless were the fantastic devices favored by the royalties and nobility of those times, the most popular design being the butterfly, the pear and the tulip.

The eighteenth century saw the introduction of a watch which was to remain in vogue for more than a hundred years and which for downright ugliness never has been approached. Everybody familiar with Hogarth's portraits of the early Georgian period, or with the illustrations to the works of Fielding, Smollett, Charles Lever and Thackeray, remembers the cumbrous, round-faced, weighty affairs, wound with a key and satirically known to humorists of those days as the "frying-pan."

Right up to the middle of the nineteenth century the hand-made English lever perfected by Dent and Benson, of London, maintained its vogue until American genius in Aaron Denison, of Boston, evolved the idea of applying machinery to watch manufacture. Denison's theory that special machines for watch making might be substituted for human skill and insure such uniformity of product that the different parts of watches would be virtually interchangeable, was put into practice with such success that it revolutionized the industry and brought good time pieces at a reasonable price within the reach of all.

Stock Associations to Exchange Bulls.
Portland, Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Acting District Forester T. P. MacKenzie, Portland, Oregon, says that great progress is being made in the economical handling of stock on the National Forest ranges. More than three score stock associations are organized in Oregon and Washington to cooperate with the Forest Service. They also cooperate with one another. A unique instance of this is seen in plans devised to prolong the serviceable period of bulls on the range.

Many associations purchase all bulls for use on the National Forest range occupied by the cattle of their members in order to insure that only high-grade animals will be turned out. Because of the ill effects of inbreeding, usually the serviceable period of a bull on the range is two years. To prolong this period to at least ten years, one association plans to exchange bulls with another at the end of each two years. The Forest Service is encouraging these plans, for it means the production of only high grade and valuable stock on the National Forest ranges.

Money to Loan

Have \$50,000.00 @ 7 per cent in amounts from \$2500.00 up, to loan on Grande Ronde Valley Farms.

Have \$50,000.00 @ 8 per cent in amounts from \$1000.00 up, to loan on farms in Union County.

\$ 250.00 @ 10 Per Cent
\$ 500.00 @ 10 Per Cent
\$ 700.00 @ 10 Per Cent
\$1,500.00 @ 8 Per Cent

To loan on Improved City Property.

Also an unlimited amount of capital to loan on La Grande property on monthly repayment plan—Building loans a specialty.

W. B. SARGENT, President.

LA GRANDE INVESTMENT COMPANY
LA GRANDE, ORE.

Our Flower Store

WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS ALL WEEK AND ALL DAY SUNDAY TO ACCOMMODATE THOSE WHO HAVE ORDERED CUT FLOWERS FOR XMAS.

La Grande Seed & Floral Co.

Foley Hotel Building.

FAMILY CARES.

This Information May Be of Value to Many a Mother in La Grande.

When there is added to the many cares inseparable from the rearing of children that affliction of weakness of the kidneys and auxiliary organs, the mother's lot is far from a happy one. This condition has often been corrected by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. When relief comes the mother's burden will be lighter and her home happier.

Mrs. J. H. Fisk, 1707 Adams avenue, La Grande, says: "I can certainly speak a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills, for I know they are a medicine of merit. I have given them to one of my children on several occasions for bed-wetting and kidney disorders and they have always proven very beneficial."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Fisk recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

All Love

Algernon (after being accepted): "Have you ever loved before?"

Angela: "No! I have often admired men—for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence, or something like that, you know; but with you, Algernon, it all love—nothing else!"



For Christmas

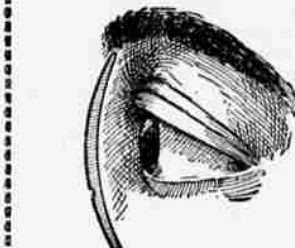
Ripe, juicy, Sunkist Oranges. Buy a box to last all week. Serve them every day. Phone your dealer now.

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Uniformly Good Oranges

California Fruit Growers Exchange

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbons. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



EYES OF ALL NATIONS

America and Germany are the greatest eyeglass and spectacle wearing nations of the world. Five Americans wear glasses to one of any other nation.

Deplorable were it not a fact that blindness in America has decreased over 20 per cent since the advent of glasses, while in every other country of the globe there is an actual increase.

Save Your Eyes

Glasses fated by Peare's will do this—We grind our own lenses. Factory on the Premises.

J. H. PEARE & SON

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A GOOD INVESTMENT

Dr. M. D. Reynolds, Madison, Wis., who states: "I had rheumatism nineteen years; used three boxes of



RHEUMATISM POWDERS

and have thrown away crutches. You can afford to try them. Sold only by us, 50c and \$1.00.

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