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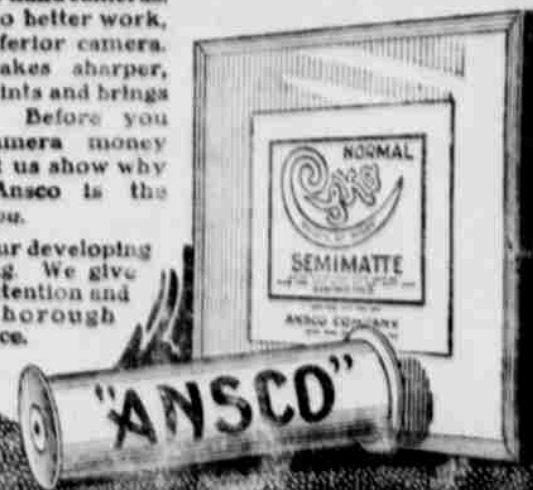
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LAUNDERING SUMMER GOWNS

Timely Hints For Home Cleaning That Will Prolong the Life and Attractiveness of the Garments.

THE laundering of the dainty summer gown is a matter that requires care and skill. Never before have frocks been so fragile, and never has their reappearance from the tub been the occasion of so many disappointments. The use of colored embroidery on white frocks makes it necessary to exercise special care in washing them. The elaborate embroideries and laces adopted in their embellishment also increase the difficulties.

How to Wash Voiles.

Some suggestions for handling the fashionable fabrics are given here.

Plain voile and crepe frocks should be washed in water comfortably hot to the hand, with enough dissolved soap added to form a lather. To make dissolved soap grate a piece of pale yellow soap or shred it finely with a knife and add boiling water, stirring until it is dissolved. Squeeze and press the frock in the soapy water until clean, rinse in warm water and in cold to clear the material; then dip it in borax water in the proportions of one tablespoonful to two quarts of water. Run through a wringer or mangle or squeeze tightly in a cloth and iron at once on the wrong side to avoid a gloss.

When ironing the frock iron any little pieces of lace, insertion, etc., the sleeves, then the body. If a sleeve board is available it is a great saving of time when doing the tops of the sleeves and intricate parts of the bodice. After the bodice is finished slip the frock over a skirt board and iron the skirt, pressing very firmly. With the fashionable frocks it is quite a simple matter to iron them folded in half on the ironing table, being careful to avoid a crease down the skirt.

Striped or Spotted Fabrics.

Black and white striped or spotted voiles need very special care to prevent the black from running into the white. Steep in cold salted water (one tablespoonful to one quart), then wash and rinse as explained above, finally dipping in cold salted water.

For black and white, instead of using borax use gum water, taking three teaspoonfuls of the solution to one pint of cold water. Quickly squeeze the frock out of this and lay it on a cloth, folding it so that a fold of the cloth comes between each of the folds of the voile. Then, if the black runs during the wringing, it stains the cloth instead of the material. Iron on the wrong side, so that the softened dye does no harm. Finish ironing the parts difficult to get at on the right side.

The Useful Gum Water.

For gum water take two ounces of white gum arabic crystals and half a pint of warm water. Wash the crystals in cold water, place them in a saucepan with the warm water, put over gentle heat, stir occasionally until dissolved, strain through muslin, bottle, cork and use as required.

Voiles with raised spots or stripes should be ironed entirely on the wrong side and on a very soft surface to make the raised parts stand out well. Two folds of "fe" under the ironing sheet are advisable. Baby irons—viz, tiny irons—are invaluable for the small parts difficult to iron with a large one.

The beautiful crepe voile embroidered frocks worked in satin stitch need very heavy pressure on the wrong side to give them a good "finish." It is well to use a heavy iron and a soft surface for ironing on. Either gum water or borax water is suitable for white or cream, but if trimmed with colored embroidery or needlework avoid the use of borax.

Colored Embroideries.

For frocks trimmed with bands of colored embroidery or motifs tack pieces of old calico or cambric over the decorations before putting the garment into water; otherwise, unless the colors are "fast," the dye will run into the other part of the frock and stain it. After the washing processes are complete remove the calico from both sides of the embroidery and iron the colored work at once on the wrong side until dry before beginning the rest of the garment.

Ninon Garments.

For ninon frocks with colored borders wash and rinse in the same way, stiffen in gum water and after wringing in a cloth iron at once on the right side.

The white lawn frocks with punch work, buttonhole embroidery or eyelet work require careful handling. The chief secret of success is to use starch water for them, to give the same substance to the lawn as when new, and when ironing tip the iron up well, so that the toe and side of it are pressed very firmly on the wrong side into the needlework to smooth it.

Useful Starches.

To make boiling water starch take one tablespoonful of the best white starch, three tablespoonfuls of cold water to mix, half a teaspoonful of borax to gloss, a piece of wax the size of a dime to make the iron glide smoothly.

Four on boiling water, stirring until the starch is cooked and looks semi-transparent. Dilute with cold water as required.

For starch water use one tablespoonful of this standard starch to half a pint of cold water.

ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE FOR THE SUMMER SITTING ROOM



NEW WILLOW FURNITURE.

A CHARMING set for the sitting room is the one illustrated here, which includes a settee, divan, rocker, round table and a couple of chairs without rockers. These are in enameled wicker, with detachable cretonne covered cushions. The lamp stand is of wicker, and the shade is of cretonne to match the cushion covers.

INSECT STINGS.

How to Treat Them In Order to Alleviate Their Pain.

Insect stings are among the mishaps which befall the seeker for summer pleasure. Even mosquito bites sometimes prove annoying. If they are treated with applications of ammonia before they are scratched much of the unpleasant sting and burning will leave them. If they have been scratched so that the skin is broken the ammonia will burn perhaps more severely than the bite does. Salt and water is another good remedy for mosquito bites.

Stings and bites of other insects are even more uncomfortable to bear than those of mosquitoes, but are seldom dangerous. Unless they are in the throat or mouth they do not need the attention of a physician.

If, however, a bee has concealed himself in a peach or other fruit and with a bite of the fruit reaches the throat, there to stop and apply his sting, it is well to call a physician. Such a sting sometimes produces painful and troublesome swelling. Gargle with water and salt or boracic acid until the physician comes.

The treatment of bee and wasp stings is similar. The bee leaves his sting in the skin; the wasp takes it with him. So the first thing to do to counteract a bee sting is to press out the sting with a watch key if this is possible. Salt, soda, ammonia or any other alkali should be sopped on the stung surface frequently until the stinging sensation has stopped.

The old method of applying wet earth to a bee sting brings relief to the sufferer, and if nothing else is at hand mud should be applied. But, considering the uses to which soda or borax can be put on a summer's day a little of it might be carried on every tramping or touring trip. It is useful to dissolve in water and apply to sunburned skin, to use for stings, to use as an antiseptic wash for bruises and cuts, and, moreover, it helps soothe the skin irritated by poison ivy.

A clean sunny yellow is one of the best colors in a new kitchen.

WHITE OF AN EGG—

- May be used for bookbinding.
- Mending broken ornaments.
- Gilding on pieces of chipped furniture.
- Stiffening black chip hats.
- Spreading on burns or scalds.
- Renovating leather chairs.
- For varnishing small articles.
- In polishes to prevent blistering.

FASHION FRILLS.

Linen eponge suits have dangling ball buttons of pearl.

The basque of chiffon appears on many afternoon gowns.

Heavy crocheted buttons are seen on the new linen skirts.

Simple printed voiles have girdles of vivid embossed velvet.

The tailored suit of fawn, tan or olive tinted cloth is smart.

"Landscape chiffons" are used for the most striking evening gowns.

Coarse linen suits are made up in strange colors, even grass green.

Afternoon gowns grow more elaborate as the season advances.

Some long, close fitting sleeves have white linen cuffs turning back.

CURLING FEATHERS.

How to Restore These Decorations to Their Pristine Loveliness.

Ostrich feathers, although not so tightly curled as the old fashioned plumes, look even more bedraggled and forlorn when out of curl than the old ones did. Yet fogs and mists or rains are as frequent as ever, and ostrich feathers are now worn at all times of the day and night regardless of the weather. Plumetis feathers were put forward to fill the role of a feather which moisture would not change, but they do not take the place of the ostrich feather.

There is only one thing to do if you wear ostrich feathers, and that is to learn how to curl them. It is impossible to send a feather to the professional cleaner to be curled every time there is a summer shower.

When the moist hat with feather trimming is removed put it, if possible, near a fire. Heat often restores a good deal of the lost curl. When this is not possible let the feather dry thoroughly and then recur it with a nail file, the blunt edge of a knife or some other steel or silver blade which is not sharp.

Work with one or two of the fronds of the feather at a time. Catch them between the thumb and the blade near the stem of the feather and slowly and firmly draw the thumb and the blade along the fronds to the edge. If necessary go over some of the feathers twice.

It is surprising how rapidly this curling can be done, and if it is carefully done after a little practice the feather will look quite as well as if it had been curled by a professional.

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UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Rob't J. Davidson D D Pastor.
Services at 11:00 a m and 7:30 p m
Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mass at 8 A M on 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. On all other Sundays at 10 A M.
H. A. Campo, Rector

Congregational Church Notice

Sunday Services,
Sunday School 10 a m
Preaching Services 11 a m
C E Meeting 7 p m
Preaching Services 8 p m
Midweek Lectures every Wednesday evening 8 o'clock
Philip Koenig, Pastor.

ADVENTIST.

Every Saturday
Sabbath School—10:30 a m
Bible Study—11:30 a m
Young peoples meeting—1:30 p m

Methodists.

Sunday School—10 A M
Preaching Service—11 A M
Junior League—3 P M
Epworth League 6:30 P M
Preaching Service—7:30 P M
Thomas Johns, PASTOR.

Local Market Report.

Corrected July, 31, for the benefit of Argus readers by the Malheur Mercantile Company.

Eggs, per dozen, 15c.
Butter, per pound, 30c.
Oats, per hundred, \$1.50
Wheat, per hundred, \$1.60.
Hay, per ton, \$5.
Potatoes, per hundred, 50.
Onions, per hundred, \$1.50.
Apples, per box, \$1.00. to \$1.5.
Chickens, dressed, per pound, 18c.
Pork, dressed, 9 to 10c.
Pork, live, 7 to 7½c.
Veal, 9 to 10c.
Beef 11c to 12c.

Always on the Job

If you have a job of hauling you want done, large or small, you can always depend on John Ladingham being ready for you. Call him at the Moore Hotel.

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