

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Bossen Is Indicted for Wife Murder.
Eugene.—Andrew Bossen, charged with deliberately murdering his wife, the mother of a 9-months-old baby, must stand trial in the circuit court in Eugene. The motive is said to have been for the insurance money or because of love of his pretty sister-in-law.

He was indicted after the grand jury had heard the testimony of the chemist who examined the stomach of the dead wife, whom the coroner's jury stated had died from poison, and the testimony of Dollie Levins, the murdered woman's sister.

The grand jury, before being dismissed, held Thomas Russell, of Glendale, for trial, charged with attacking M. W. England, a neighbor, with a knife with intent to kill. At the time of the arrest England was not expected to live.

Klamath Interests Will Work for Bill.
Klamath Falls.—Fearful lest the reclamation bill extending the time for payment of the costs of a project from 10 to 20 years will not be acted upon at this session of congress unless pressure is brought to bear upon the members, the water users of the country are making preparations to send representatives to Washington to make personal appeals. Projects in other states are wiring the Klamath Water Users' association to send President Abel Ady to Washington as a representative, on account of his successful experiences in the past.

Vault to Be Opened 1914.
Eugene.—If a little building of solid concrete lasts through ten centuries, future generations will have permission 1000 years hence to open a vault in the new Hope Abbey mausoleum, which stands virtually completed in the Masonic Cemetery in Eugene, and obtain documents of the present-day hermetically sealed within.

"To be opened in 1914," is to be deeply engraved upon the marble face of one of the columbarium niches which honeycomb the structure, completed at a cost of \$40,000. The urn containing the records was sealed Thursday.

WILL AID IMMIGRANTS

Schools Will Be Started to Teach American Language, Government.

Eugene.—To make the German a better American citizen when he applies for his naturalization papers is the aim of a movement launched at the eighth annual convention of the Staatsverband von Oregon, the confederation of 45 German-speaking societies in Oregon, with 170 members and delegates in session here. The Germans committed themselves to raise funds to establish schools for his purpose throughout Oregon. The first will be located in Portland, with others following rapidly in the German-speaking centers.

The sole aim is to educate the new arrival from Germany into the ways of American citizenship, and to make him a better American than he would be otherwise. This includes the teaching of the American language, government and ideals.

At this time important resolutions will be voted upon. One of these is a protest against state-wide prohibition in Oregon and another is the nationwide anti-liquor movement.

Alleged Slayer is Ill.

Roseburg.—Acting upon affidavits furnished by four local physicians, the trial of Morrison Campbell, charged with the murder of John Becker at Cleveland, Or., on April 16, has been continued indefinitely. The physicians testified under oath that Campbell's present physical condition was serious and that a trial at this time might result fatally.

Consider Oregon's Problems.

Eugene.—Oregon development, municipal reform, the Oregon system, and the relation of women to politics, were the four general problems which were considered, respectively, in the four sessions of the commonwealth conference here.

Postal Election Urged.

Pendleton.—An election in which one but democrats would be candidates has been proposed here and is being considered by leading citizens as a means of breaking the deadlock over the appointment of a postmaster.

Sheepmen Plan to Quit.

Pendleton.—Unwilling further to cope with the settling of the range under the 320-acre homestead act and hort pasturage, many of the largest sheepmen of eastern Oregon are selling off their flocks with the view of giving up the wool raising industry.

IDAHO'S MINE PROFITS BIG.

Sixteen Concerns in One County Netted \$4,776,775 in the Aggregate.

Wallace, Ida.—Net profits reports of sixteen producing mines in Shoshone county filed with the assessor for assessment purposes for the present year based on the operations of the year 1913 show a total net profit of mines of \$4,776,775 as against net profits of \$3,580,501 for the preceding year, or an increase of \$1,197,274 in the face of an adverse lead market which, during the year, has gradually fallen approximately \$1.40 per hundred pounds.

The gross output of the sixteen big producers for 1913 amounted to 2,039,030 tons, an increase of 150,786 tons over the preceding year, while the gross value amounted to \$17,670,083, an increase of \$2,391,020. The cost of extraction amounted to \$6,586,784 as against \$5,926,374 for the year 1912; transportation and smelter charges amounted to \$5,707,412 as against \$5,059,612 for the preceding year, and improvements and betterments decreased from \$908,785 to \$635,376.

The most remarkable showing made by any single producer is that of a mine which this year jumps into first place, eclipsing the Bunker Hill by \$144,814 in net profits.

Still another remarkable showing is that of a mine which this year displaces the Stewart for third place in the producing list with net profits of \$828,140; the Stewart ranks fourth with \$561,432 as against \$395,344 last year. The Morning Mine at Mullan holds its position at fifth place, with a decrease of \$19,832 in its net profits, while the Hecla drops from fourth last year to sixth this year.

GOOD TO JACK'S GIRL.

Daniels Allows Sailors on Shore Leave to Stay Away Later.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels demonstrated again his friendship for Cupid by letting it be known that he purposes to extend the shore leave of sailors when their ships are in port. Incidentally Secretary Daniels expects thereby to decrease the number of technical desertions.

Under present regulations, when a sailor gets shore leave, he must return to his ship by 11 o'clock, when the last boat to the ship leaves shore. There have been many desertions because of failures to catch the last boat, and Secretary Daniels has issued an order providing that there shall be a 12 o'clock and a 1 o'clock boat between shore and ship.

"It is quite unfair," said Secretary Daniels, "to expect that a sailor can take his girl to a theater, have a little supper afterward and get back in time for the last boat at 11 o'clock. I have ordered that the last boat between shore and ship leave at 1 o'clock. I understand that navy desertions have been due to sailors missing the 11 o'clock boat, because they have feared the results."

MONUMENTS MARK U. S. BOUNDARY

Surveyors Fix Line Between Alaska and Canada.

Sitka, Alaska.—Scarring a broad line across 600 miles of wilderness in the far north in order that the possessions of the United States and Canada may have a distinct separation at every point will be completed during the coming open season. The work has been in progress since 1907 under the direction of Thomas Riggs, Jr., civil engineer, representing the United States Alaskan boundary commission, and T. D. Craig, representing a similar commission of Canada.

Although the United States and Canada have been neighbors in the far north for almost half a century, the exact dividing line between their possessions, especially as to the northern portion, was, previous to this survey, indefinite and conflicting. Many disputes arising, through their commissions, that an absolute survey, clearly established and marked for all time, should be made along the one hundred and forty-first meridian, from the Mount St. Elias Alps, on the Pacific, to the Arctic ocean, a distance of approximately 600 miles.

The United States surveying party consisted of from sixty to eighty men each season since the work was undertaken. Chief Engineer Riggs, himself a young college man, selected his aids from the hardest classes—cowboys, forest rangers, prospectors, timber cruisers and frontiersmen, with a liberal sprinkling of engineers. New expeditions were organized each spring, although many of the men who started at the beginning have remained in the service up to now. It was the custom, too, to leave a few men in the north each winter to care for equipment and supplies.

The actual visible result of the six or seven years of efforts is a twenty-foot vista, cut like a gigantic avenue or lane, through all timber and brush districts, together with monuments set at intervals from three to four miles apart.

Holds to Ledge Twenty Minutes.

South Bend, Ind.—After hanging from the ledge of a cistern twenty minutes, with the water to his neck, Christian Lipp, aged seventy, was rescued by relatives. He is not expected to survive.

BUTTERFLY FARM OWNED BY GIRL

Makes Good Income by Raising Hundreds of Insects.

FINDS A READY MARKET.

Catching the Butterflies and Moths Only a Small Part of the Work, as Real Difficulty is Experienced in Raising Them—Interesting as Well as Profitable Duty.

Truckee, Cal.—A California girl with the astonishing name of Ximena McGlashan has the distinction of being the first professional "butterfly farmer" in this country. She began the work by mere chance, but she has made a success of it by dint of hard work and attention to scientific detail.

It sounds very pretty to be called, as Miss McGlashan frequently is, "the butterfly princess." But this particular princess is a mighty industrious one. In the spring and summer she is often busy from daylight until after 10 o'clock at night.

This little fact is worth mentioning, as Miss McGlashan has received hundreds of letters from women and girls who apparently want to found a whole dynasty of butterfly princesses. They have heard that this young girl, without capital or previous experience, is making \$50 a week out of butterflies and moths. That sounds pretty good to them. But their enthusiasm may suffer a relapse when they read the whole story.

She started her "farm" near here a year and a half ago. She was planning then to be a teacher, and when one day she saw her father showing his little grandchild how to capture a butterfly it occurred to her that the knowledge might come in handy in her own career as an instructor of school children.

Her father readily consented to show how the trick was done and casually hinted that she could make more money out of butterflies than in pedagogy. He "sugared" some trees for her, fixed her up a lantern and some cyanide in jars, showed her how to catch moths at night by placing the mouth of the jar over the unwary feaster on the sugar, and without more ado she was launched on her career.

Inside of two weeks she shipped 1,500 moths and butterflies and received \$75 in return. In ten weeks she sold over 10,000 specimens at a flat price of 5 cents apiece and had over \$500 in return. In addition, she had on hand about 20,000 eggs, larvae and pupae, which would hatch out in due season. These really constituted her farm and are the important end of the business.

Catching the butterflies and moths is only a small part of the work. The real job is raising them. Only perfect specimens are saleable, and it is a ticklish undertaking to capture these fragile creatures without injuring them. Many of them are already a trifle damaged. They may have lost an antenna or a piece of a wing.

The first thing this young entomologist does with her captured specimens, therefore, is to sort them over carefully. She liberates the males that are not perfect so that they may go out and propagate more of their species. The imperfect female specimens she puts in paper bags, one to each bag, so that she will have their eggs to add to her stock.

This is where the real work begins. In each bag she puts food for the occupant. Butterflies will not deposit their eggs unless confined in a gauze bag or its equivalent and supplied with their particular food. Every day Miss McGlashan feeds her butterflies with dried apples soaked in water containing a little honey or sugar.

With this treatment she persuades them to lay their eggs on the inside of the bag. Some of them deposit as many as 200 or 300 eggs. When they have finished they die. The eggs hatch in varying periods, some in a few days, others only after the lapse of months. Miss McGlashan has them in test tubes where she can keep track of their development. During the winter she puts the tubes in cold storage to prevent the eggs hatching before the proper food plants are ready.

When the eggs come out she has another period of feeding before her. She caters to the tastes of these little worms as carefully as if she were a high salaried chef supplying a cuisine for a lot of epicures. She experiments with all kinds of leaves till she finds what seems most tempting to the appetites of her charges.

Some of these she keeps in candy jars. If she has many hundreds of one kind she places them in a tight barrel, covering the open head with gauze. In the bottom of each jar or barrel she puts several inches of dirt or leaf mold, as the larvae like to hide in it in the daytime. Fresh leaves must be put in every day, the old food taken out and the receptacle kept clean.

When the perfect moths and butterflies finally emerge from the pupae they are ready for shipment and prices are good.

Sell Eggs by the Bushel.

Columbus, Ind.—Eggs are so plentiful in Jackson county that they are being sold there by the bushel. When a huckster called at the home of John Manion, a farmer in that county, the farmer sold him two bushel baskets full of eggs at \$6 each.

Notice of Sale of State Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will receive sealed bids until 10 o'clock a. m. July 14, 1914, for the following described lands, to-wit:

Section 36, T. 13 S. R. 42 E.
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2 and 4 of Section 16, T. 16 S. R. 40 E.

Sections 16 and 36, T. 32 S. R. 43 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 32 S. R. 44 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 33 S. R. 44 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 33 S. R. 45 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 34 S. R. 45 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 35 S. R. 44 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 36 S. R. 45 E.
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 16, all of section 36, T. 36 S. R. 46 E.

Sections 16 and 36, T. 36 S. R. 47 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 36 S. R. 48 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 37 S. R. 44 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 37 S. R. 45 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 37 S. R. 46 E.
Sections 16 and 36, T. 37 S. R. 48 E.

All bids must be accompanied by a regularly executed application to purchase and check or draft for at least one-fifth of the amount of the bid. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Application and bids should be addressed to G. G. Brown, clerk state land board, Salem, Oregon, and marked "Application and bid to purchase state lands."

G. G. BROWN,

Clerk State Land Board.

Dated May 1, 1914. St

01311

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, April 30, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Rowley Robinson, of Ontario, Oregon, who on May 13, 1910 made homestead entry No. 01311, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23, Township 17 S., Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vale, Oregon, on the 11th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

S. D. Moore, H. S. Sutton, of Ontario, Oregon; John T. Taylor, Rollen Hall, of Payette, Idaho.

Bruce R. Kester, Register.

01537

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, April 30, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Stephen D. Moore, of Ontario, Oregon, who on August 30, 1910 made Homestead Entry No. 01537, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 26, Township 17 S., Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vale, Oregon, on the 11th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Rowley Robinson, A. Jaquish, H. W. Clement, and C. Trousdale, of Ontario, Oregon.

Bruce R. Kester, Receiver.

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Malheur County.

In the matter of the estate of G. W. Downs, (otherwise known as George W. Downs), deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Malheur County, administrator of the estate of the said G. W. Downs (otherwise known as George W. Downs) deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to me for allowance duly verified as required by law, at the office of C. McGonigill, at Ontario, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Ontario, Oregon, this 30th day of April, 1914.

O. S. SMITH, Administrator.

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