

LOCAL NEWS

Outside room for rent. 48-J.

L. Adam made a trip to Vale Thursday.

Miss Betsy Taylor went to Boise Tuesday.

Orville Nichols spent Christmas at Ironsides.

Childers wants to see you at the Moore Hotel.

Wm. Reed of Westfall is visiting Ontario this week.

V. W. Brookover from Weiser spent Christmas here.

Miss Crystal West will spend her vacation at Westfall.

The Moose are coming. See their announcement on page 3.

Dr. Carl J. Bartlett of Vale was an Ontario visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kenyon of Weiser spent Christmas in Ontario.

Mrs. Andrew Brock was operated on for chronic trouble Monday.

W. H. Laxon of The Toggery, was a business visitor to Boise Tuesday.

Mrs. Thos. Jones and two daughters of Vale spent Christmas in Ontario.

Theo. Moore is home from Portland where he is attending Reed College.

Paul Jones of Hermiston spent Christmas visiting friends and relatives here.

Kelson Newman of Shoshone is visiting relatives and friends over Christmas.

Mrs. Racine from Drewsey is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Arnold this week.

Miss Jessie Hicks from Weiser attended the Oregon Club dance Christmas night.

Mr. Elmer Orcutt of Weiser spent Christmas with his relatives of this place.

Miss Rosina Clement has invitations out for a five hundred party Tuesday the 29th.

The Oregon Club have invitations out for a Masque Ball to be given December 31st.

Miss Margaret Dunbar, who is teaching at Vale, spent the week with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morton of Olds Ferry spent Christmas here with their parents.

Mrs. W. B. Van Dyke left last week for a visit to her old home at Marshall, Missouri.

Miss Ellen Leary underwent an operation this morning at the Holy Rosary Hospital.

C. U. Stove, was successfully operated on for appendicitis at the hospital Wednesday.

E. A. Fraser of the Malheur Mercantile Co., was in Boise Monday, transacting business.

Fred Platt and wife from Parma spent Christmas with relatives and friends here.

Mrs. C. E. Stewart is seriously ill at the hospital with chronic kidney and heart disease.

Miss Ruth Doane was down from Nampa the past week spending her vacation at home.

Misses Essie and Effie Orcutt have invitations out for a five hundred party Friday Jan., 1st.

Mrs. Louise Jones left for Los Angeles, California, Tuesday noon to spend the winter.

Mrs. H. H. Whitney entertained the Bridge Club Tuesday. Mrs. John Wood received high score.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crawford returned to Ontario last Saturday from their honeymoon in Boise.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Weaver of Vale spent Christmas with Mrs. Weaver's parents at this place.

A. F. Tonningsen came in from the sheep camp to spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

The Misses Tonningsen from San Francisco are visiting with their aunt, Mrs. H. C. Whitworth.

S. M. Moulthan is visiting with his daughter Lulu Howard of Ironsides for the Christmas holidays.

W. E. Lees visited Vale Saturday.

W. W. Wood went to Baker Sunday night to spend a few days.

Elton and Thelma Smith, who are attending school here, have gone to Ironsides to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy of Payette spent Christmas with Mrs. Murphy's sister, Mrs. Dr. R. O. Payne.

Miss June Gray served refreshments to a number of her friends Christmas night after the Oregon Club party.

The Moose are coming. See their announcement on page 3.

Arthur Moody and Mrs. Moody from Vale, spent Christmas with Mrs. Moody's mother, Mrs. A. A. Brown.

H. M. Rutherford of Ironsides, was in Ontario Monday, returning from a trip to Caldwell where he has been selling horses.

The Ontario Musical Club gave a postponed program at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson in Villa Park Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Billingsley and Miss Neva went to Weiser to spend New Years with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kenyon, of that place.

Messrs. Prater, Williams, and Clemo went to Boise for a few days visit. While there they expect to attend the Idaho teachers' institute.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitworth on Tuesday evening. Mrs. E. A. Fraser and E. C. Van Patten received prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Megordan passed through here Tuesday to Hometown where Mr. Megordan has charge of the Home Lumber and Coal Co.

Ben Crummett, a prominent real estate man of Ontario, is here for the purpose of looking after some business matters.—Midvale Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, who have been visiting friends and relatives here the past week returned to their home at Olds Ferry Tuesday.

H. L. Peterson and family are visiting in Council Grove, Kansas, with their friends and relatives. They are expected to be back in Ontario about January 10.

Miss Rosina Clement entertained four tables of Five Hundred Tuesday night, with dancing later in the evening. Rena Adam and Eddie Fraser received high scores.

Mr. and Mrs. Rambo and Miss Ethel McNulty entertained with six tables of Five Hundred Tuesday night. Marie Pinney and Don Platt receiving high scores.

Obie Wilson and Wm. Howard, both in the employ of Wilson Bros., of Nyssa, started Christmas day for Hazel, Kentucky, on a 60 day visit to their old home.

Mr. A. A. Claypole was down from his ranch above Vale Monday. He returned home with his wife, who has been in the Holy Rosary Hospital recovering from an operation of a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Megordan and little son, of Hometown, Idaho, arrived yesterday to spend Christmas with Mrs. Megordan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, and sister, Mrs. T. M. Gough.—Midvale Reporter.

Miss Joan McDonald was married Christmas day in Portland to Dr. Addison Atwater of Junction City, Oregon. Miss McDonald spent last summer and fall in Ontario and Riverside. She is a niece of Mrs. J. D. Billingsley.

Dr. L. C. Melvin and bride from Portland passed through here Sunday on their way to Drewsey, where the former is now practicing. Dr. Melvin has been practicing here and his friends wish him much happiness.

Clarence Hager from Bridal Veil is here for a short time visiting friends and relatives. Mr. Hager is employed in the lumber business and on account of the extreme cold weather freezing the flumes, work will not be resumed until early spring.

A large crowd was in attendance at the dance given at the Moore Hall Christmas evening. Several couples from Weiser and Payette were in attendance. On Saturday night a hard time dance was very successful. Mrs. R. Dondo and Mr. Page received the prizes.

George Lyells will open up a blacksmith shop at the corner of Oregon street and Montana avenue, in the building formerly occupied by the old Ontario creamery. The shop will open as soon as the equipment arrives, which will be during the first part of January.

FOR SALE—Second Hand Ludwig Piano, good as new; \$235.00, on easy terms; originally cost \$450.00. Also one Ivers & Pond piano, used one year; original cost \$425.00, for sale at \$290.00 on easy terms.

Hill's Pharmacy.

He Was a Stayer.

Two millionaire business men were lurching in Fifth avenue when an old graybeard stumbled by.

"That's Brown. He works for me," said the first business man.

"He's an honest looking chap. Has he got staying power?" asked the second business man.

"He has that," said the first. "He began at the bottom of the ladder twenty years ago, and he's stayed there ever since."—New York Tribune.

Early Rising.

Bibbs—I believe in early rising, don't you? Gibbs—Well, there's no abstract excellence in early rising. It all depends on what you do after you rise. It would be better for the world if some people never got up!—London Telegraph.

THE SUPPLY OF BABIES.

What a Procession of Those Born in One Year Would Mean.

It has been computed that about 30,000,000 babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy per minute, or more than one for every beat of the clock.

With the one-a-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well known statistician, that could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend around the globe.

The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of twenty a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile host.

In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.—London Tit-Bits.

HANGING PICTURES.

The Old Rule and Origin of the Term "On the Line."

People still speak of pictures being hung "on the line" at the Royal Academy, but very few indeed, even among the present members themselves, know the origin of the term. The common belief that it implies a place on the walls on the level with a spectator's eye is more or less correct. But when the exhibitions were held in Somerset House and Trafalgar square the term meant something far more definite. In those days people not only spoke of pictures being hung "on the line," but "above the line" and "below the line." "The line" was then a regular and permanent fixture. It was a horizontal line exactly eight feet from the floor, marked by a projecting ledge that left the surface of the wall below it two inches in advance of that which was above it.

A picture was said to be hung "on the line" when the top of its frame was level with this ledge. "Hung thus," says G. D. Leslie, R. A., in "The Inner Lift of the Royal Academy," "the picture, unless a very small one indeed, was exactly at the height to be viewed comfortably by a spectator."

The rule in old times was that all very large pictures, as well as whole length and half length portraits, had to be placed above the line, the bottoms of their frames resting on the ledge which marked the line, but no lower. The line was thus preserved level, no pictures breaking through it either from above or below.

Origin of "Navy" Workers.

The seventeenth century canals or navigations gave rise to the "navvy," a term very slowly evolved from "navigator." There are many country public houses in England still existing that testify to the navy's early designation on their sign, "The Navigators Arms," which depicts a brawny laborer with a spade in one hand and a foaming pot of beer in the other. But you may search England through and through and you will not find a "Navy's Arms." Curiously enough, while the navy who makes our roads now obtained his designation from digging out canals, the canals were all legally classified as roads in a great body of statutes—the "road acts." But what would have been his nickname if railways had come before waterways?—London Globe.

The Judge's Misgivings.

A serious case of highway robbery, tried some years ago before Chief Baron Green on the last day of the Ennis assizes, resulted in an acquittal. The chief baron, addressing the sheriff, said, "Mr. Sheriff, is there any other indictment against this innocent man?" "No, my lord," was the reply.

"Then you'll greatly oblige me if you don't let him out until I have half an hour's start of him on my way to Limerick!"—London Mail.

Your Height and Foot.

The height of the human figure is six times the length of the human foot. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good on the average; any deviation from the rule is a departure from the beauty of proportion. It is claimed that the Greeks made all their statues according to this rule.

Contrary.

"My husband thinks I'm extravagant and gets wild every time he sees me with new clothes."

"Does he?"

"Yes. He never sees me dressing up without giving me a dressing down."—London Telegraph.

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford.
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and cooperation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should, by all means, subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

GUARDING THE DIAMONDS.

Thousands of Miles of Barbed Wire Inclose Kimberley's Mines. Machinery and barbed wire have

supplanted the rude methods of breaking up diamond bearing blue earth and protecting the valuable finds employed twenty years ago in the South African diamond mines.

The depths of the strange, crater shaped hole in which the peculiar diamond bearing earth is confined are now penetrated by shafts, reaching hundreds of feet down into the earth, with forty foot levels. The broken earth is removed in closed trucks to the surface, where, after a season of exposure to sun and atmosphere strewn on the ground, it is hauled to the mills. Here pulsators finally locate the diamonds on grease covered inclined tables, to which the diamonds adhere, while loose sand, earth and gravel are washed away by water.

Acres of ground covered by broken earth brought up from the mines contain possibly millions of dollars' worth of gems, and these treasure troves are protected by high fences of barbed wire, with intricate arrangements at the corners and at the gates. About 4,000 miles of wire are used in the defenses about the Kimberley mines.—New York Press.

Plane Trees of Cannosa.

Not least among trees which have become celebrated are two giant plane trees at Cannosa, near Ragusa, that "pearl of the Adriatic." Within three hours' walk of Ragusa, on an elevation above the tideless sea, lies the famous garden of Count Gozze. From a primitive landing place a path leads up between olives and pomegranates, myrtles and oleanders to the level spot where the two colossal trees have stood from time immemorial. The effect of the larger tree upon a spectator standing beneath it is positively overwhelming. It takes twenty-five paces merely to walk closely round the trunk, while the spreading branches reach horizontally for from thirty to forty paces and then bend upward and fork. A good sized public meeting could be held in the shade of either of these immense trees.—Wide World Magazine.

Got Away From the Odd One.

A curious story comes from the people of the Niger. A very rich man died, leaving the vast fortune (for Nigeria) of 20,000 cowries. It fell to the lot of the king to divide them among three sons, and he was at his wit's end to know what to do with the one cowrie. A wizard was called in, who

gained boundless credit by doing out the cowries one by one until only six remained. These he divided into three lots of two each and gave a lot to each son. The king to this day attributes this very satisfactory outcome to conjuring.—Independent.

Food of the Chickadee.

The food of the chickadee is made up of insects and vegetable matter in the proportion of seven of the former to three of the latter. Moths and caterpillars are favorites and form about one-third of its food, while beetles, ants, wasps, bugs, grasshoppers and spiders make up the rest. The vegetable food consumed is composed of seeds, largely those of pine, poison ivy and weeds.

Sky Effects.

"This scenery isn't what it was," complained the artist.

"I can't see a bit of difference," declared the old farmer. "What do you miss?"

"I'm looking for a cloud like the one I painted last year."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Work That Blinds.

Many of the workmen in the Venetian glass factories begin to lose their sight after they have passed their fortieth year and soon become totally blind. This is caused by the excessive heat and also by the glare of the flames from the glass furnaces.

The unfortunate thing about good resolutions is that they are so often made too late.

Ideal Feminine Form.

The Medicean Venus is five feet five inches in height, and this is held by many sculptors and artists to be the most admirable feminine stature. For a woman of five feet five inches 138 pounds is the proper weight, and if she be well formed she can stand another ten pounds without greatly showing it.

Shopping in Brazil.

In Brazil it is considered undignified for a lady to go shopping. Usually a servant is sent for samples, and if it is a hat the senorita wants to buy a box or basket containing several of the latest styles is sent for her inspection.—St. Louis Republic.

Here's Good Luck

All the way 'round

LUCK for us because we're in a position to clear these suits and overcoats at these low prices

Luck for you because you've never had a chance to buy Hart Schaffner & Marx and Clothcraft Suits and over coats for so little money. You men who know value and style won't be able to find a better thing

HERE ARE DETAILS:

\$18.75 buys any Suit that formerly sold for \$25.00	\$7.50 buys any Suit that formerly sold for \$10.00
\$15.00 buys any Suit that formerly sold for \$20.00	\$1.15 buys any Wool Shirt that formerly sold for \$1.50
\$11.25 buys any Suit that formerly sold for \$15.00	\$1.90 buys the \$2.50 kind
	\$2.25 buys the \$3.00 kind

Sweeping Reductions in SWEATER COATS, ODD TROUSERS, MUFFLERS, BATH ROBES, SMOKING JACKETS

THE TOGGERY