

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUSINESS : : PROFESSIONS : : TRADES

ATTORNEYS. W. H. BROOKE, R. W. SWAGLER, Attorneys at law, rooms 13, 14, 15 Wilson Bldg., Ontario, Oregon.

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FLOWERS. ONTARIO FLORAL CO. Orders taken for cut flowers, Argus Office, Ontario, Oregon.

Oregon Short Line Time Table Ontario, Oregon, November 8th 1914 TIME TABLE NO. 70 WESTWARD

Table with columns: Train No., Leave, Destination. Includes routes to Huntington, Oregon Wash, Boise, Eastern Express, Oregon Wash.

OREGON EASTERN BRANCH WESTWARD

Table with columns: Train No., Leave, Destination. Includes routes to Mixed, daily except Sunday, Riverside.

VALE & BROGAN BRANCH WESTWARD

Table with columns: Train No., Leave, Destination. Includes routes to Mixed, daily except Sunday, Riverside, Pasenger, from Vale, Mixed from Brogan and Vale Daily except Sunday.

The Homedale train leaves Nyssa at 2:45 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning, arrive at Ontario at 6 p. m.

Church Services UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Bible school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Young peoples meeting at 7:15 p. m.

Catholic Church. Mass at 10 a. m. Sunday mornings. H. A. CAMPO, Rector.

METHODIST CHURCH Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Preaching, morning, 11:00 a. m., evening 8:00 p. m.

Baptist Church. Sunday School 10:00 a. m. Morning Service 11:00 a. m. Evening Service 7:30 p. m.

Congregational Church. Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m. Endeavor, 7:00 p. m. Evening Service, 8:00 p. m. REV. PHILIP KOENIG.

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS Dr. Harriet Sears Dr. Pauline Sears Graduates American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

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LOCAL MARKETS

Prices quoted below are general retail prices prevailing in Ontario and are in no case special sale prices:

Table listing market prices for various goods: Asparagus, Apples, Radishes, Rhubarb, Spinach, Bananas, Beans, Butter, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cheese, Figs, Fresh tomatoes, Flour, Sugar, Cane, Flour, Garlic, Grapefruit, Honey, Honey comb, Lemons, Lettuce, Nuts, Almonds, Oranges, Potatoes, Fresh Pineapple, New onions, Rice, Halibut, Hams, Bacon, Head cheese, Hens, Lamb, Lamb spring, Lamb chops, Lamb chops, shoulder, Lard, Mutton chops, Pork chops, Pork, Rolled rib roast, Rib roast, Round steak, Flat-bone tenderloin, Salmon, Kipperd salmon, Salt salmon, Smoked salmon, Smoked herring, Shoulder steak, Shoulder roast, Sirloin steak, Smelts, Columbia river, Spare ribs, Eggs, Ham, Sausage, Sausage, country.

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LEGAL NOTICES

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 10:00 o'clock a. m., August 2, 1915, for the following described lands: Sections 16 and 36, T. 21 S., R. 45 E. Fractional 3/4, being Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 36, T. 26 S., R. 30 E., North of Malheur Lake. Sections 16 and 36, T. 27 S., R. 43 E. Sections 16 and 36, T. 30 S., R. 43 E. Section 16, T. 31 S., R. 44 E. Sections 16 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 36 E. Section 36, T. 34 S., R. 34 E. Section 16, T. 34 S., R. 36 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 bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Applications 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 28, 1915. Last publication July 29th.

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A BANK'S FIRST DUTY is to its depositors. The business of this bank is conducted on this basis, which is, in truth, SECURITY AND CONSERVATISM. Safety is considered before profits. We feel justified in asking for your banking business, assuring you always, courteous treatment and satisfactory service.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK W. W. HINTON STOCK INSPECTOR OF MALHEUR COUNTY OFFICE AT CARTER BARN, PHONE 171 DEPUTIES: Emery Cole, Brogan, Alex Lockhead Ontario, Bert High, Vale, C. C. Morton, Old's Ferry, N. O. White, Weiser Bridge, J. E. Holly, Riverview, Abe Denny, Jordan Valley, Joe Bankoff, McDermitt, J. Boydell, Nyssa, John G. South, Juntura, Wm. Kine, Harper, L. M. Seaward, Ontario Bridge

TIMELY BEE WISDOM.

July is the month for gathering the first surplus, whether it be comb or extracted honey. It should be taken from the colonies not later than the twentieth of the month, thus keeping it separate from the later dark honey from buckwheat, asters, goldenrod, etc. The light honey is not only lighter in color, but more delicate in its flavor and brings about 2 cents a pound more. In extracting make certain that about two-thirds of the cells in the extracting comb are sealed over to insure ripeness in the honey, which not only adds to its flavor, but also prevents fermentation when stored for later sale. In uncapping the combs for extraction employ two uncapping knives, and while using one the other should be kept immersed in a pan of hot water over an oil stove and the knives frequently changed, as a warm knife uncaps more readily than a cold one and the cappings do not stick to it so much. No bee escape board is required in taking the extracting combs from the colonies, as it makes little difference if the bees do uncap some cells when smoked down from the combs, but in the case of comb honey the smoking would defeat the purpose, as all uncapped cells render the combs unsightly and unsalable as first grade. For this reason and the further one of saving annoyance from the bees, the bee escape board should be used when taking the comb surplus from the colonies and toward evening slipped in between the hive body and all of the comb supers and left there all night. By morning most of the bees will have gone down into the brood nest and can be removed from the supers without bother.

Vacations on the OREGON COAST CLATSOP BEACH At the end of the historic Lewis and Clark trail, on the Pacific Ocean, lies 25 miles of forest-skirted surf-washed CLATSOP BEACH. Big, modern hotels at GARHART and SEASIDE. Fine bathing in Surf and two \$35,000 Natatoria. manifold amusements, golf, tennis, etc. Inexpensive hotel, cottage and camp accommodations. "A DELIGHTFUL JOURNEY FOR YOU" ALONG the grand scenic Columbia on "The North Bank Road" Limited Trains to Portland, thence thru the picturesque "Holland of Oregon" and Astoria to the Ocean-side. STOPOVERS on Exposition Trips via North Bank and the dollar new 3 million fast steamships "Great Northern" and "Northern Pacific."

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WITH HONORS OF WAR.

Rights Those Conditions Confer Upon a Defeated Foe. Ordinarily in all siege operations a surrender of a fortress is unconditional, and the vanquished tacitly agree to accept whatever terms the victor, in his wisdom, may impose, relying upon the latter's magnanimity for good and lenient treatment. The usual course is this: The garrison is disarmed. They are made to fall in, all so many prisoners, and escorted to wherever their conquerors decide they shall be detained. The conquerors, of course, see that the escort is a strong guard, properly armed, able to put down at once any attempt on the prisoners' part to escape or disobey orders. Worst of all and certainly the most galling to any real soldier, the almost sacred trophies of the different regiments become the spoils of the victors. Guns, ammunition, colors and such like things all have to be given up, though men have given their lives to defend them. For the future they grace the homes of the enemy or are turned against their old owners in the field. It is in these things that the humiliation of surrender becomes complete. Yet all of it is saved when the beaten garrison is granted the "honors of war." That means the defenders were simply "defeated, but not disgraced." By its use the successful besiegers admit to the world that the garrison was able to make something better than an unconditional surrender. Their heroic defense had not left them at their last gasp. They could maintain hostilities for some time yet, and, although they would undoubtedly be beaten at the finish, the fortress could only be taken after more loss had been suffered. In such a case all that is demanded of the beaten man is that they should evacuate all their positions. These the enemy takes possession of as what he has been striving for. All the colors and other trophies are retained by the garrison. The defenders are not prisoners of war, compelled to surrender. They are simply beaten men, voluntarily giving up the unequal contest. They are not disarmed and escorted by guards. Mustering under their own leaders, they have no enemy over them giving orders. Headed by their own bands, with their own colors flying above them and no foreign flag near, they "march out" of the positions they have so nobly held, saluted by their successors and acclaimed by the world as heroes for whom circumstances have been too strong. It has been previously settled where they should go, and thither they march by themselves, their officers wearing their swords by their sides, just as if they were victors instead of conquered men. They merely evacuate their positions and to all purposes are free men, not prisoners. This is marching out with the "honors of war."—Pearson's.

Homer's Birthplace. Chios is the most probable birthplace of Homer and shows the blind bard's cradle, school, house and tomb. Near the poet's alleged "school," says the Pall Mall Gazette, is a little wine shop bearing across the front the coarsely saying of Hecuba to Hector. "Wine doth vastly increase the strength of a wreny man." Although almost exterminated by the terrible massacre of 1822, the people of Chios are the most prosperous in the Levant. Nearly all leading Greek bankers and merchants hail from this island, and the well known families of Itali and Rodocanachi are of Chiot origin.

Why It's "Horse" Chestnut. A generally accepted reason why the horse chestnut is so called is on account of the resemblance to a horse-shoe that is to be found when the twigs of the tree are sliced obliquely. In the south we may admire the bloom of this early flowering tree, but in the north, in certain parts of Yorkshire, mothers pay more regard to the nut, which, when grated, they hold to be an infallible cure for whooping cough.—London Chronicle.

Not War Talk. "The right wing should be advanced considerably, but the left wing should remain in its present position, while the center ought to be pushed back just a trifle." "No, it isn't war talk. It was overheard in a milliner's shop the other day."—San Francisco Examiner.

Unfortunate. "Dubbins is a singularly unfortunate man." "What makes you think so?" "He's the sort of person who is always caught with his mouth open when a photographer takes a group picture."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

It Might Be Worse. Post—I fear I haven't written anything that will live. Friend—Look on the bright side of it. Be thankful that you are alive in spite of what you have written.—London Opinion.

An Impossible Experiment. "Why don't you let the other fellow do the worrying?" "I try to," replied Mr. Growcher, "but he comes around and worries me."—Washington Star.

Brute! "Does he like to fashion his wife's gowns?" "Yes; he feels it is the only way he can shut her up."—New York Sun.

A man must either imitate the vicious or hate them.—Montaigne.

A GLIMPSE OF SWINBURNE.

Bayard Taylor Called Him Perverse, Willful and Unreasonable. In all important respects except one I found him to be very much what I anticipated, writes Laura Stedman in the North American Review, quoting Bayard Taylor's impression of Swinburne. The exception is instead of being a prematurely wise young man of the world, he is rather a wilful, perverse, unreasonable, spoiled child. His nature is still that of the young Shelley, and my great fear is that it will never be otherwise. He needs the influence of a nature stronger than his in everything but the imaginative faculty—such a nature as Byron's was to Shelley. He has a weak moral sense, but his offences arise from a colossal unbalanced affection. This, or something like it, is a disorganizing element in his nature which quite obscures the organizing—that is artistic—sense. What I admire in him, yet admire with a feeling of pain, is the mad, unrestrained preponderance of the imagination. It is a godlike quality, but he sometimes uses it like a devil. He greatly interests my intellect, but does not touch me magnetically. He could have no power over me, but on the contrary, I felt that I should be able to influence him in a short time. I had a letter from him the other day which shows that he feels an intellectual relationship with me. Now, this is not a question of relative poetic power, but of a certain diversity of qualities, and I don't mean to be egotistic in saying that I might perform somewhat of the same service for him as Byron for Shelley. I feel that if it is not already too late I could help him to some degree of peace, of system, of law; in short, art. In this sense he moves my deepest sympathy, for I see now the matter that might be molded into a splendid poet relapsing into formless conditions. It is sad. It is tragic, and if this fancy of mine be foolish, there it is, nevertheless. Without this sense of giving assistance a week alone with Swinburne would be intolerable to me or any other human being.

CLOTH AND CLOTHES. Why Some Garments Keep and Others Easily Lose Their Shape. Every one—in this country, at least—wears clothes. They have to. Consequently every one is more or less interested in the question of clothes. It is not so easy to know good cloth as it seems. Many people, depending on texture, feel, weave and so forth, think that they are judges of cloth. And when, after buying what they believe to be a good piece of cloth, it does not wear well they are greatly surprised. The durability of cloth depends largely upon the length of the individual fibers. If the fibers are long and curling they form a close and strong weave. The cloth does not crack or wear out at the seams or folds because of the length of fiber, nor does it rub as easily by surface wear because it is more springy or elastic. Short fibers, on the other hand, have much less binding quality because they do not interweave. The difference between two suits or dresses in "keeping their shape" is largely due to this same thing. A really first class cloth, properly made and fitted, hardly ever requires pressing. It is elastic, and if it is hung up after having been worn for a day or two it will go right back into shape. The constant sending of trousers to the tailor to have a "crease" put in is a sign that the cloth was not made of long fibers. If you want your suits or dresses to wear well and to look well first make sure that the cloth is woven from long fibers.—New York American.

Dead Languages. Dead languages are ones that once were in common use, but are now no longer spoken unless by scholars who have studied them. The ancient Sanscrit, Greek and Latin have been dead many centuries as common speech, although still used to some extent for religious, scientific and literary purposes. Coming down to more recent times, most of the Indian tongues, of which there were many when the white man came, are now dead. All languages have their periods of growth, maturity and decadence, followed by death.—Philadelphia Press.

Quick Change. Critical Husband—This beef isn't fit to eat. Wife—Well, I told the butcher that if it wasn't good I would send you around to his shop to give him a thrashing, and I hope you'll take some one with you, for he looked pretty fierce, and I didn't like the way he handled his big knife. Husband—Humph! Oh, well, I must say I've seen worse meat than this.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Only the Truth. "Poor Maud! She thought she'd captured a rich stock dealer." "What gave her the idea?" "Why, she heard that he helped to send wheat up last week." "And did he?" "Yes; he works in a grain elevator."—New York Post.

Wanted a Sleepy One. "Mother, must Fred and I have a chaperon for tonight?" asked the sweet young thing. "Certainly, dear," replied the mother. "Well, mother, please don't send Aunt Helen as a chaperon because she's got insomnia."—Yonkers Statesman.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

In the production of poultry meat farmers work in a slow and restricted way unless they procure a good sized incubator and give proper attention to its management. Nearly every farmer can make it pay to keep chickens and ducks. The sale of young fowls at two months is highly profitable, and a large trade can be worked up in a short time. In filling an incubator care must be taken to secure the freshest kind of fertile eggs, and they must not be chilled. It is never a good plan to use eggs over a week old. The sooner they are placed in the incubator after being laid the better hatch will result. The eggs that are held for many days are apt to become chilled in cold weather, and the germ gradually grows weaker with time. Eggs for incubation in cold weather should be gathered twice daily, especially on cold days.



CHICKENS AND DUCKS ARE GENERALLY PROFITABLE.

and they must be kept in a warm room of rather even temperature until used. Eggs that have been chilled may start to hatch, yet in most cases the germ is so weak that the chick will not be strong enough to break the shell at birth. There must be plenty of male birds for the eggs of a flock of chickens to be of high fertility. It is often a good plan in filling the incubator to place more eggs in the tray than it is expected to carry through the three weeks period. When the eggs are tested for fertility the infertile ones are removed, which usually gives plenty of room in the tray for the good eggs. In this manner a good sized hatch may be expected from the machine. Never put in the eggs until the chamber has been heated for forty-eight hours.

Guarding the health of newly hatched chicks is of prime importance. The first week is the critical time. There have been found certain degrees of infection in white diarrhoea bacillus. Some carry malignant infection, some so light that not many of the chicks infected die with it. The infection passes from hen to hen by means of the nest litter. The original source of infection is from the ovary of the mother hen. The organism is in the yolk. Chickens produced from these eggs have the disease when hatched. The disease spreads from these to other chicks through the infected food, the water or by the normal chicks eating over the droppings. Infection would not take place from chick to chick if it were not for the sick chick drinking and eating with the well. This is why the disease can be stopped by the instant removal of each droopy chick and a thorough cleaning out of its droppings. Especially is this more easily done for the well if the disease does not show up in the infected until the third or fourth day. The feeding of fresh buttermilk to the exposed was fully tried on certain farms where the disease appeared last year, and with due caution the results of the lactic acid treatment gave good results in large numbers of healthy, fast growing chicks. Don't buy eggs from yards where this disease was known to have been last year, as the same old infected hens may still be there. Coops should be made windproof and water proof on all sides, which also means top and bottom. Rubber roofing is cheap material if kept painted to roof the coops with. Ventilation is best given above the door, the ventilator covered with screen wire and protected from rain. Roomy and dry is the idea. Everything should be kept clean and with good care to keep them comfortable and good wholesome feed, including green food and fresh range, any farm flocks should go through the summer in good condition, lay well and not die off.

Why Cows Give More Milk. Cattle used to be bred chiefly for work, says the Farm and Fireside. Therefore the cows did not give much milk. Breeds improve the thing for which they are selected. In 1790 the work cows of Germany gave an average of a pint and a half a day. Interest in milk increased, and by 1800 the average yield was a quart and a half. Breeding went on milkward, and in 1810 the German cows averaged two quarts of milk each per day. In 1820 three, in 1830 four, and there the gain stopped for thirty years. But in 1890 the production had increased to six quarts and by 1870 to eight.