

Chautauqua Sidelights

GLADSTONE PARK, July 14.—(Special)—A stroll through the tent city reveals the following interesting camp names, placarded in front of the tents of various Chautauquans: "Do Drop Inn," "Seldom Inn," "Never Inn," "The Fallarians," "Out and In," "Hamber Camp," "Camp Killdare," "Have a Rest," "Camp Neacher," and "Fir Wood."

"Honeycomb Trail" read a sign which some Chautauqua was nailed to a big tree near the sooty little camp where K. E. Hauerfeld and bride are quartered. Mr. Hauerfeld, who is mayor of Earlton, Kansas, came west for his bride, Miss Pearl Brokaw, of Gladstone, about two weeks ago and the happy young couple have been honeymooning at Chautauqua. One of two removed the sign as soon as one of two people discovered it.

Mr. J. R. Ellison, head of the Ellison White Chautauqua system, is spending his vacation at the Gladstone assembly, and with his family is camping here, and conducting his busy Chautauqua routine work. In an improvised office on the grounds. Mr. Ellison, who is one of the best known lycemen in the country, is delighted with the Gladstone assembly, so much so in fact, that he has threatened to make an annual pilgrimage to the park. Mr. Ellison kindly consented to act as platform manager for the local assembly, and his work has been unusually pleasing to the big Chautauqua family.

Prof. Grilley, of the Portland Young Men's Christian association, who is also a fixture at Chautauqua, has the largest athletic classes in the history of the assembly. From 8 to 9 each morning over 100 bloomer-clad maidens go through the stunts at the big athletic pavilion. The balance of the morning is devoted over to athletic work for the boys and young men and the genial director is a very busy man. Tuesday morning he found time

to send one of his youngsters on a search through the park for a left handed monkey wrench—presumably to loosen up some of the tough joints. The lad searched the 75 acres and did his best to carry the message to Gladstone, but finally returned empty handed.

The register at the secretary's office, where year after year the Chautauquans sign their names so that they will get "next year's program" reveals some interesting things. For instance on page 29, "George H. Himes, Portland, Oregon, 1853—was in this grove in 1864—very little grove as compared with present conditions—a mere prophecy only."

N. J. Armon, 565 Milwaukie street, Portland, who is attending the session this year, was much in evidence Patriotic day at the park, with a most interesting memento of the days at Vicksburg. For 15 days he and the other members of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, lived on rations which consisted of a handful of corn three times a day. Mr. Armon saved a small amount of this same precious foodstuff, and has some of it with him at Chautauqua.

The Kindergarten is one of the busy pavilions on the grounds. Each morning half a hundred little tots gather there and spend the morning hours in games and work, under the supervision of Miss Daisy Forrest.

SUFFRAGISTS PRESENT DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW WITH AN AUTOMOBILE



DR. ANNA SHAW IN NEW AUTO

Photo by American Press Association. "Never in all my suffrage work have I had such a surprise," remarked Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Suffrage association, after she had formally accepted the motorcar presented to her by the suffragists of New York. Dr. Shaw's usually strong speaking voice betrayed her emotion as she accepted the present with which the suffragists had surprised her.

On the urgent request contained in a telegram sent to her at Ogdensburg the day before Dr. Shaw went to New York city expecting to attend an important suffrage conference. When she reached the headquarters at 505 Fifth avenue she tried to wedge her way through the crowd that had collected about the little yellow roadster. Mrs. James Lees Laddow, who made the presentation speech, discovered her and escorted her through the crowd to the car. "But," protested Dr. Shaw, "I thought we were to have a conference." "Not till you tell us how you like your new car," replied Mrs. Laddow. Then the surprise dawned on Dr. Shaw. "We hope it will make your work easier," said Mrs. Laddow. The latter then explained how Dr. Shaw was contributing 100 speeches to the New York state campaign.

BUTCHER'S SAFE IS BLOWN; \$30 TAKEN

OFFICERS TRACE ROUTE EMPLOYED BY MEN WHO ENTERED PETZOLD SHOP.

When Richard Petzold wandered into his butcher shop Sunday afternoon, he immediately saw that his safe was not in its accustomed place. Diligent search revealed the safe in the ice box with its door blown off and between \$30 and \$40 taken, mostly in change.

Petzold was in his shop until after 11 o'clock Saturday night and he is convinced that the crime was committed early Sunday morning. Sheriff Wilson and Chief of Police Shaw Sunday night arrested two men at Canemah park who went into the shop just before closing time Saturday night and asked for jobs. They were released after the officials had been convinced they were not connected with the crime.

In order to gain entrance into the shop, the men broke through a window in the Portland Flouring Mills warehouse, made a hole in the warehouse wall and into the rear of the shop. A brace, several bits, a fuse and an empty bottle, which were left behind by the robbers, are now held by the police.

LEARN HOW TO SWIM

In a Series of Ten Articles, Famous Expert Louis De B. Handley of the N. Y. A. C., Gives Advice to Beginners and Veterans.

Article No. 4.—The Trudgeon-Crawl Stroke

By LOUIS DE B. HANDLEY, (Copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.)

As the name indicates, this modern of swimming strokes is a combination of the trudgeon and crawl, with the identical arm movements of both and a leg drive featuring the characteristics of each.

Two forms of it are now in use—the single and the double. In the single the swimmer performs one narrow, horizontal scissor kick at the end of the toparm drive, like in the trudgeon, then rolls face down and whips the feet alternately and vertically, as in the true crawl. In the double two scissors are introduced, one at a slight crawl thrust between.

The trudgeon-crawl was originated in this country, and several men have claimed its invention, but there can be no doubt that Frank Sullivan of

the width and speed of the following thrust are determined by the distance to be covered, naturally taking into consideration, besides, the resources of each individual.

Indeed, the combination stroke becomes practically a pure crawl when used for sprinting, since the scissors are then made so narrow that they barely outspan the accompanying thrust, merging with it completely and only being distinguishable by a forcible accenting of the rhythm. Evidently there is no need here to roll beyond the point of securing a clean recovery for the arms.

When it comes to traveling courses longer than 100 yards, however, the scissor is widened gradually with the increasing distance and the roll must be emphasized accordingly. The leading authorities claim that best results are obtained by never letting the heels separate further than the shoulder lines, as a larger opening causes re-



Photo copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.

THE TRUDGEON STROKE. Right arm is about to "catch." Left arm is ready to leave the water in recovery, legs have been opened to perform the scissor kick. Top leg is advanced slightly, nearly straight. Under leg is bent back toward knee position. Drive is obtained by gliding then vigorously as the top arm leaves the water. Head twisted (not lifted) to intake.

Chicago, now instructor of swimming at Princeton university, deserves full credit for bringing it into prominence.

Possibly others may have thought before he did of combining the two strokes, yet even this seems unlikely, for at the time he publicly outlined the evolved theory in 1905 the crawl was just beginning to be known here, and few had given it attention.

At all events, it is quite certain that Sullivan was the first to undertake practical experiments and prove the efficiency of the new stroke.

Early in 1906, if memory serves, he induced four boys who could not swim at all to take it up under his supervision, and in less than two seasons they were making their mark in the competitive field. One of them, Leslie Chiville, developed into a star long distance swimmer, then retired. Another, Richard Frisell, won a number of championship titles before he migrated to Central America in 1913. The remaining two, Harry Helmer and Perry McGilivray, are today our greatest all round swimmers and hold a long string of world's records.

The brilliant success of the latter pair probably accounts in part for the widespread popularity enjoyed at present by the stroke that made them famous, yet it is not difficult to be convinced of its actual superiority if one gives it some study.

Easy to realize—for instance, in comparing it with the trudgeon—that the thrust added between scissor kicks must perform make for greater speed, equally clear in weighing it against the crawl that the use of one or two scissors increases the propelling power, for the wider and more vigorous movements cannot but impart more momentum than the smaller drives of the continuous thrust.

It might be claimed that the amount of energy expended is out of proportion to the resulting benefit, but such is not the case. Once an object is set in motion it requires very little power to keep it moving at the pace attained, and even a mere flutter of the feet is sufficient to maintain the speed furnished by the scissor kick in swimming.

Thus one of the chief advantages of the stroke is that it enables its devotees to more effectively utilize their legs than any of its predecessors. It has long been the contention of experts that in developing the double overarm stroke we had discovered that means for fully exploiting the strength of the arms, but that neither the trudgeon nor the crawl permitted us to gain all possible propulsion from the legs. While therefore it would be extremely rash to assert that the composite scissor thrust could not be improved upon, yet the fact that it eliminates almost entirely the negative movements of resistance and also has more driving power shows unquestionably that we have at least drawn a step nearer the goal of all students of natation—the finding of the perfect stroke.

In swimming the single type of trudgeon-crawl the body should roll sensibly on the under shoulder as the top arm drives, for if one travels on an even keel the working lower leg rises out of water in opening and a portion of its drive is made through thin air and totally wasted. For the same reason it is essential to roll rather heavily from side to side in using the double type, that both scissors may be performed completely beneath the surface. The roll, however, is not necessary in sprinting, as will be explained.

Let it first be understood, though, that the width of the scissor and both

assistance to the water which offsets the slight advantage gained from the stronger sweep of the legs. But this point is debatable. George Hodgson of Canada, the Olympic 400 and 1500 meter record holder, uses and advocates a spread of about thirty inches.

The thrust between scissors is also adjusted to the pace being held, but in inverse ratio. That is, the drives are fast, energetic and comparatively wide in sprinting, slower, less vigorous and narrower as the journey increases in length, until they become no more than a gentle flutter. This is the general rule, of course, subject always to the laws of personality. It is for every man, or his coach, to ascertain just how much energy he can devote to the leg drive.

Until quite recently the trudgeon-crawl was confined entirely to American swimmers, but its value is now being recognized in foreign countries. In a book just published by the Amateur Swimming Association of Great Britain, J. G. Hatfield of Middleborough, the world's one mile record holder, writes about it:

"I have adopted the trudgeon-crawl and believe it is eminently suited for distance swimming. First, because the movements are all natural; second, because the arms and legs undertake their fair proportion of the work; third, because while the legs perform a double stroke there is not undue fatigue owing to different muscles being brought into play; fourth, because breathing is effected without the slightest difficulty or strain, the natural roll of the body offering ample opportunity for a full inspiration at no detriment to speed."

Hodgson, the mentioned Olympic champion, also swims a stroke which comes under the heading of the trudgeon-crawl, although it is generally classified as a pure trudgeon. In fact, he allows his legs to cross after performing the regulation scissors, relaxes them for an instant, then sweeps them back with some force, thereby getting another propelling drive. This return kick takes the place of the prescribed thrust. The same principle exactly.

One is frequently asked by young swimmers how many strokes should be taken per minute, and the question is unanswerable for the obvious reasons that the number varies materially with the individual and with the distance in sight. However, the world's greatest miler, Hatfield, tells us that he completes each full cycle of movements in about two seconds, when swimming further than half a mile, and this may convey to the new recruit an idea of the wanted timing.

And now, before closing, a word about the prevalent belief that in all varieties of crawl it is advisable to breathe at every second, third or fourth stroke.

How this strange idea ever gained the strong hold it has one falls absolutely to understand. Not only is constant oxygenation of the lungs indispensable in physical effort of any kind but more especially is it necessary in swimming, for when the air is not renovated frequently the call for it becomes so imperative that the swimmer lifts his head for it with a jerk and breaks the balance of the body, thereby causing a sudden check.

Developing swimmers should make it their rule to breathe always at every stroke, and most racing men will profit by doing the same, except possibly at fifty yard sprinting. It is impossible to attach too much importance to the point.

NIELSEN GUILTY OF CHANGING TESTS

JURY IN JUSTICE COURT CONVICTS CREAMERY MAN IN HALF AN HOUR.

After only half an hour of deliberation, a jury in the justice court Wednesday afternoon convicted H. Nielsen, proprietor of the Oregon City creamery, on a charge of intentionally roasting the Babcock test. The case was prosecuted by District Attorney Hedges with the cooperation of State Dairy and Food Commissioner Mickle, and was tried before Justice Steyers. Nielsen was sentenced today.

Testimony introduced by the state tended to show that Nielsen carried on his operations at a wholesale scale. J. W. Radamacher, employed by Nielsen as cream tester, testified that he would turn over the results of his test to Nielsen and that the proprietor would deduct from 3 to 7 per cent in making entries in his books. For instance, if cream tested 37 per cent, Radamacher testified that Nielsen would pay for about 32 per cent butter fat. In case the farmer watched the test made, Radamacher said that he was instructed to put a ring around the result so that Nielsen could protect himself in making the entry.

Radamacher, fearing arrest, informed the state officials and State Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner Ziemer was sent here to investigate.

Samples of cream were taken by Ziemer from the farmers before they left their produce at the creamery and Radamacher made a carbon copy of all his tests. Ziemer took his samples to Portland and in every case the two tests were found to be the same. A. S. Wells, chemist for the commission, appeared as a witness as well as Deputy Ziemer.

Two farmers took the stand, Dr. P. E. Beard and H. C. Wright, of West Side, against the creamery proprietor. Both claimed to be among the victims of Nielsen.

NEED OF SCHOOL ADDITION SHOWN BY J. E. HEDGES

CHAIRMAN TELLS WHY BOARD CALLED SECOND ELECTION FOR BOND ISSUE.

PRESENT BUILDING OVERCROWDED SOON AFTER OPENING HE SAYS

Directors Wish to be Guided Only by Wish of Voters—Temporary Structures Are Declared Nothing But Waste.

(By J. E. Hedges, Chairman of the Board of School Directors.)

As there is some criticism of the board for calling a second election after the voting down of the proposition, I wish to say that the petition for the second election contained 134 names. The whole number voting at the first election was 143 as follows: 67 for bonds, and 76 against bonds. Had the petition for the second election contained only the number voting at the first election for the bonds or, indeed, twenty or thirty names more, I should not have felt justified in voting for the submission of the matter a second time; but, as the number on the petition is almost as great as the number of those voting both ways at the first election, for my part, felt there was only one course to pursue, and that the calling of the second election.

Board Awaits Voters' Wish. Let it be understood now that the board of directors is and will be bound by the expression of the voters. There will be, and is, no attempt by it to do anything except what the voters will order. If, therefore, the vote shall be for the bonds, the board will at once proceed to the construction. If the vote should be against the bonds the matter will be concluded except as to matters I shall mention below.

Building Now Overcrowded. At the time of the construction of the high school building it was believed—and this was judged from over experience past—that the building would be sufficiently large for several years. We were surprised at the opening of the fall term to find that our capacity was not great enough. No doubt the building and the preparation for high school work induced many to enter who would not have done so but for these things. The result was that we were compelled to use the auditorium for the purposes of recitation. Each year the number of students in the high school has increased until next year it will be impossible to do creditable high school work with our present capacity, even if only the usual percentage of our own grammar school graduates enter the high school.

Outside Pupils Ought. The capacity was too small for last year's attending students, and, while in the congested condition the high school was maintained, I feel that this year too many will attend to be ca. For. It may be suggested that we ought not to accommodate outside pupils. There are two answers to this suggestion. 1. Even if we deny the privileges to non-resident students we will still fall far of capacity. 2. I believe it would be a step backward to refuse to admit students from outside districts to our high school which is of the best in the state. The taking care of the non-residents advertises us, and it tends greatly to mollify any improper attitude of country toward city or the reverse. On the contrary, it has a tendency more than any other impelling force to make these friendly, as they ought to be as they are inter-dependent.

Every Expense Item in Tuition. One thing further I would suggest. The amount to be received by this district for each pupil for high school privileges will be what it costs to school the pupil. I interpret this to mean every expense. It therefore means not only maintenance, such as teachers' salaries, fuel and the many other matters that should be classed under this head, but it must mean a proportionate share of interest on our whole investment and all other liabilities and expenses—the whose cost of affording the privileges. In this way, the building having already been constructed, we will receive from tuition of outside students enough to pay of the contemplated debt in only a few years without enlarged expense to this district.

Temporary Buildings Are Waste. Of course, if the bonds are not voted, the board probably will at least prepare to care for our own pupils. There may be other ways, but the only one that suggests itself to me to do this will be to construct temporary quarters. Then when we do come to make an addition to our building these temporary quarters will become, to a large extent, a mere waste.

Do not misunderstand me. If the voters determine to construct the addition the board will do its best to follow the will of the majority. If they feel it will be advantageous to this community to cut out the privileges of high school to many and express that feeling in a vote against the bonds, I, at least, shall be satisfied—shall be satisfied to do the best I can with the implements afforded by the district and the voters.

WEST LINN COUNCIL WANTS SAFE CROSSING

At the meeting of the West Linn council Wednesday night public safety and convenience seemed to be the main thought.

A motion was made to notify the Southern Pacific railway to repair several crossings that had been taken out while grading was being done on the line. Another motion was brought before the council instructing the Southern Pacific railway to install signals at the crossings. One at the crossing near the station at the west end of the bridge, another at Bolton, and another near the boundary line between West Linn and Willamette, and to see to the draining of a swamp at the southern boundary of the city.

A motion was made to notify the Crown Willamette Paper company to remove some piling at the lower end of the street near Moecke's mill.

Among the bills past upon was one to E. Parker for \$547 for grading that has been completed.

The meeting adjourned to meet again next Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. There may be an informal meeting held in the city hall next Monday evening.

C. F. DEFORD SUIT KNOCKED OUT OF COURT

The suit of C. F. Deford against Clackamas county for personal injuries received at the Barton gravel pit early in the year was knocked out of court when Circuit Judge Campbell sustained a demurrer filed by District Attorney Hedges. The county raised the point that under a statute provision, the county cannot be sued for personal injuries received by an employee.

WATER COMMISSIONER NAMED NEXT MONTH

While the successor to C. H. Caulfield, who resigns his place on the water board, will not be named by the council until the first meeting in August, many names are being suggested by the councilmen and Mayor Jones.

Harold A. Rands and William Anderson, both connected with the South Fork water project, are known to meet with the approval of many councilmen because of their knowledge of the new water supply. E. J. Jack, county assessor, has also been suggested.

A meeting of the water board will probably be held in the next week with the council or a committee from the council to consider connecting the Seventh street elevator with the water mains, following out the action of the council Friday night in requesting the board to make a connection.

ARE YOU FEELING FIT?

Do you envy the man or woman of untiring energy, strong body and happy disposition? All these depend upon good health, and good health is impossible when the kidneys are weak, overworked or diseased. Foley Kidney Pills act promptly and help the kidneys filter the blood and cast out the poisonous waste products that cause sore and swollen muscles and joints, backache, rheumatism, and the symptoms that give warning of dangerous kidney and bladder ailments. Jones Drug Co. (Adv.)

CAMP OPENS JULY 27.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual convention and camp meeting of the Evangelical Association of Oregon at Riverview campground, Jennings Lodge, south of Milwaukie, July 27 to August 6. The gathering will be under the supervision of Rev. H. Schuknack, presiding elder.

All conventions and public services will be held in the Tabernacle, and a restaurant will be conducted on the campgrounds. Tenting facilities in the grove are ample. Among the speakers at the conventions will be R. P. Hutton, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league; L. R. Carrick, president Portland Christian Endeavour union; Mrs. Mattie Sleeth, of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and Mrs. Lillian Clark will speak on "Women and World Peace." Many are expected to attend from Oregon and Washington.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Sufficiently recovered to maintain constant communication with his offices here, J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice by Frank Holt a week ago, today was reported entirely out of danger. "Fine and dandy" was the report of his condition given out at the offices today.

POWDER PLANT BLOWS UP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—The plant of the United Safety Powder company was destroyed by an explosion here this afternoon. It is feared that some of the workers perished.

ARCHBISHOP DENIES APPEAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.—Archbishop Messmer today denied reports from London that Catholic prelates of America had appealed to the pope to use his efforts toward averting war between Germany and the United States.

ENGLAND NEEDS MORE MONEY.

LONDON, July 14.—The house of commons will be asked to vote further war credits. Premier Asquith announced today. The premier did not indicate the amount to be requested.

The Baker Herald, after telling what various products of eastern Oregon soil have done to knockers, asks: "What about the prediction of experts that corn will be a big crop in Baker county within a few years?"

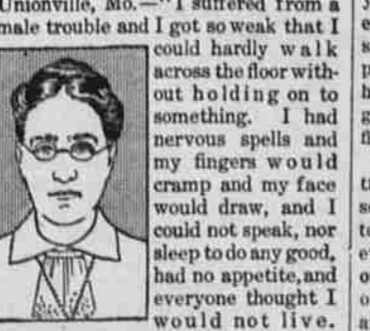
Notice is hereby given that if the following named warrants are not presented for payment within sixty days from the 1st day of July, 1915, said warrants will be cancelled and payment thereof will be refused.

General Fund.		
Name	Date	Amount
Miss Carlisle	Mar 8, 1907	\$1.90
E. B. Anderson	Jan. 9, 1908	1.00
F. C. Brown	Jan. 9, 1908	3.40
W. Jackson	Jan. 9, 1908	1.70
A. Erickson	Jan. 9, 1908	1.20
J. Saterbo	Jan. 9, 1908	1.20
John Linderland	Jan. 9, 1908	1.20
H. Hinderle	Jan. 9, 1908	1.20
R. Olsen	Jan. 9, 1908	1.70
J. G. Miller	Jan. 9, 1908	2.00
Hardy Langenberg	Feb. 7, 1908	2.00
F. C. Brown	Mar. 6, 1908	2.00
J. G. Miller	Mar. 6, 1908	2.00
District No. 27	May 8, 1908	2.00
Cataract Hose Co.	May 8, 1908	1.50
J. J. King	June 5, 1908	1.50
Powell	June 3, 1908	1.70
V. Robbins	Aug. 7, 1908	1.70
J. R. Millard	Aug. 7, 1908	1.80
J. J. Honebon	Aug. 7, 1908	2.00
Bert Hollis	Sept. 4, 1908	1.20
Road Fund		
C. B. Robinson	Jan. 4, 1908	2.00
Wm. Frost	Feb. 7, 1908	3.00
Dan Erb	Feb. 7, 1908	1.50
Western Storage Co.	Mar. 6, 1908	.45
S. Kelton	Apr. 3, 1908	1.50
O. Ors	Apr. 3, 1908	1.50
S. H. Kaufman	May 8, 1908	2.62
W. Maycock	May 8, 1908	.50
E. Hines	May 8, 1908	.50
A. Johnson	May 8, 1908	.50
Dyer & Southen	June 5, 1908	1.00
Albert Notz	June 5, 1908	1.00
Will Osborn	June 5, 1908	1.00
Robert Looney	June 5, 1908	1.00
Calvin Wolfer	June 5, 1908	.75
J. Schaubel	June 5, 1908	.85
Geo. Kulp	July 3, 1908	2.25
J. Wilson	July 3, 1908	1.00
Gerratt Setge	July 3, 1908	.87
I. H. Cooper	July 3, 1908	1.00
R. Graham	July 3, 1908	.50
Gibs & Sons	July 3, 1908	1.99
I. D. Eagen	July 3, 1908	1.50
Phillip Miller	Aug. 7, 1908	1.50
J. N. Miller	Aug. 7, 1908	2.00

IVA M. HARRINGTON, County Clerk.

THOUGHT SHE COULD NOT LIVE

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Unionville, Mo.—"I suffered from a female trouble and I got so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without holding on to something. I had nervous spells and my fingers would cramp and my face would draw, and I could not speak, nor sleep to do any good, had no appetite, and everyone thought I would not live.

Some one advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had taken so much medicine and my doctor said he could do me no good so I told my husband he might get me a bottle and I would try it. By the time I had taken it I felt better. I continued its use, and now I am well and strong.

"I have always recommended your medicine ever since I was so wonderfully benefited by it and I hope this letter will be the means of saving some other poor woman from suffering."

Mrs. MARTHA SEAVEY, Box 1144, Unionville, Missouri.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Obtainable everywhere. (Adv.)

An extra session of congress is wanted to repeal LaFollette's seaman's law that is driving American shipping off the Pacific ocean. Another fool political labor bill.

Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation company considering a short line from Ontario to Bend.

An Effective Cough Treatment. One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, Colds and the more dangerous Bronchitis and Lung Afflictions. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratified for the relief and cure obtained. (Adv.)

MILL WORKER IS FREED.

Frank Sheahan, an employe of the Hawley Pulp & Paper company, was found not guilty Saturday by Recorder Loder following his arrest on a charge of using vile and abusive language on the streets. C. H. Becker was the complaining witness and appeared at the trial Saturday afternoon. (Adv.)