

ORDINANCE No. 41

An Ordinance to create a Water Commission. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Madras; Sec. 1. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint subject to the approval of the Council, three legal voters and free-holders of the City of Madras, to act in conjunction with the committee on Fire and Water, as a Water Commission for the City of Madras.

Sec. 2. That the three persons appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council of the City of Madras, and the three members of the Committee on Fire and Water, shall constitute the Water Commission for the City of Madras, and shall have full power and authority over all matters connected with the Water System of the City of Madras.

Sec. 3. The Water Commission shall organize by electing a President, Vice President and a Secretary. The Vice President shall act as President in case of the absence of the Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary pro tem.

Sec. 4. The Board of Water Commissioners shall have power to make such rules and regulations, governing the actions of the said board as they may deem suitable.

Sec. 5. That before entering upon the duties of his office, each Water Commissioner shall take and subscribe an oath of office for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 6. Inasmuch as there is no Ordinance of the City creating a Water Commission it is deemed by the Council that an emergency exists and it is directed that this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the Council, certified by the Recorder and signed by the Mayor with his name of office.

Passed by the Common Council of the City of Madras, the 30th day of January, 1912.

Howard W. Turner, Mayor of the City Madras.

J. H. Jackson, Recorder. I hereby certify that the above and foregoing ordinance is a true and correct copy of the original as the same was passed by the Common Council of the City of Madras at a regular meeting thereof on the 30th. day of January, A. D. 1912.

J. H. Jackson, City Recorder.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Famous Shaft Said to Be Slowly Disintegrating.

The Washington monument, at the national capital, highest of stone structures and designed by its builders to stand as long as the pyramids, is suffering from disintegration that, while not immediately fatal, will materially shorten its life, says John S. Mosby, Jr., in the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The great shaft, 555 feet in height, consists of walls fifteen feet thick at the base. These walls are made up of an outer facing of marble blocks and a four foot inner wall made of granite and other hard stone. Between these two walls there is a filling of heterogeneous stone, held together by a cement. This describes the first 190 feet, which is the part now affected. This part was built continuously from the beginning of the structure. Then for years the construction halted at that height. It is the interior filling between these walls that is now, through the deadly effect of heat and cold and dryness and dampness, at tacking it alternately, beginning to disintegrate and ooze out between the joints of the outer wall and the crevices made by the action of the elements.

He Sang Them Out.

A new porter was put to work at an Irish railway station and was instructed to announce distinctly the destination of each train as it came in. Shortly after there was an arrival and the porter lustily yelled: "Changeer for Limerick, Galway and Mayo!"

The station master, who was standing near, reproved his subordinate. "Haven't I told you," he said, "to sing out the names of the stations clearly and distinctly? Hear it in mind. Sing 'em out! D'ye hear?"

"I will, sor," replied the porter, and the passengers in the next train that arrived were considerably astonished to hear the new official singing: "Sweet dreamland faces, passing to and fro, change here for Limerick, Galway and Mayo!"

Elements in Earth's Crust.

The solid crust of the earth, with a specific gravity of only about 2.5 as against 5.7 for the entire globe (crust and liquid or semiliquid interior) is said by Rosenbusch to consist of the various elements in the following proportions by weight: Oxygen, 47.20 per cent; silicon, 27.21; aluminum, 7.81; iron, 5.44; calcium, 3.77; magnesium, 2.08; sodium, 2.36; potassium, 2.40; hydrogen, 0.21; titanium, 0.33; carbon, 0.22; chlorine, 0.01; phosphorus, 0.10; manganese, 0.08; sulphur, 0.03; barium, 0.06; chromium, 0.1.

Special Sale Winter Goods

On account of the extreme mild winter season we are overstocked with heavy wearing apparel and must make room for SPRING GOODS, hence this great sacrifice sale. Every article listed below has been radically reduced regardless of the cost and this will truly be an opportune time for you to buy winter goods. "Strike the Iron When it is Hot." Do not wait until such bargains are all gone; but come inside and look them over. "Seeing is believing." Note the following items and bring this list with you. This sale is subject to cash purchasers only. Special prices will not prevail on your charge accounts.

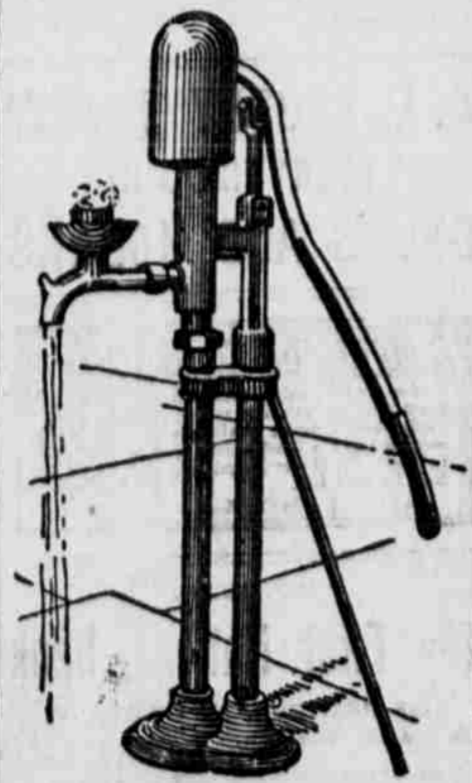
Table listing various winter goods and their prices, including Sheep Lined Coats, Fur Lined Coats, Moleskin Coats, Leather Lined Coats, Sheep Lined Coats, Brown Corduroy Coats, Wool Mackinaws, Gray Mackinaws, Mens Dress Overcoats, Men's Lace Pacs, Men's 3-buckle Rubbers, Men's 4-buckle Railroads, Men's Wool Overshirts, Ladies Long Coats, Men's Low Cut Pacs, Ladies 3-buckle Overshoes, Ladies 2-buckle Gaiters, and Men's Felt Boots.

Central Oregon Mercantile Company Madras, Oregon

SANITARY PUMP.

Bubbling Bowl Equipment Converts It Into Fountain.

An ingenious adaptation of the sanitary drinking idea to the old fashioned country pump receiving its supply of water from a well, has been made by a rural mail carrier and inventor of Oblong, Ill., says Popular Mechanics. Working the pump handle up and



SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

down three or four times fills the cylinder at the top. This cylinder holds a gallon of water, which flows out through the spigot and overflows the bubbling bowl. The amount of water pumped into the cylinder by the few strokes of the handle is sufficient to keep the bowl bubbling long enough for three or four persons to drink.

Iceland Refuges.

Certain British steam fishing companies have decided to erect fourteen small houses of refuge for shipwrecked mariners on the Icelandic coast between Ingolfsskjofde and Portland, on the south coast. Each house will be equipped with a supply of rugs, fuel and provisions.—Shipping Illustrated.

WHEN A VOLCANO BELCHES.

Phenomena That Attended the Eruption of Taal Mountain.

The eruption of Taal volcano, in the Philippine Islands, which took place Jan. 30, 1911, and caused a loss of 1,300 lives, has been the subject of a large number of important papers in the scientific journals, besides the official reports of the Philippine bureau of science. One of the most graphic descriptions is that of Rev. M. Saderia Maso, which is published as a special bulletin of the Philippine weather bureau, says the Scientific American. This account is noteworthy for the attention devoted to the meteorological and seismological features of the eruption, and in this respect it is an important contribution to the science of vulcanology.

This volcano has been the seat of repeated disastrous eruptions, the greatest of which was that of 1754. All the eruptions of which a record has been preserved have had the same character as the recent one, consisting of violent explosions which hurled the volcanic products to great distances. The huge vapor column of the last explosion rose to a height of from 20,000 to 30,000 feet and was seen 250 miles away, where it was mistaken for a distant thunderstorm. One remarkable feature of the volcano is that no lava has ever issued from it in a liquid state, the ejecta being blown to dust and ashes by the pressure of gases or steam.

The late eruption appears to have been marked by unusually magnificent displays of volcanic lightning. For three days preceding the eruption a constant succession of seismic shocks were felt over a wide area, and they caused much alarm in Manila until the weather bureau located the epicenter in the region of the Taal volcano.

The partial vacuum produced at the moment of the explosion and the resulting diminution of atmospheric pressure set up strong winds blowing in toward the volcano. This wind was felt as far away as Manila, thirty-nine miles. At points nearer the volcano it assumed almost hurricane violence, impeding the movements of people who were trying to flee against it, producing tremendous waves on Lake Bombon, causing sheets of iron roofing to fly about, etc. At a distance of four-

teen miles Father Maso saw the cogon grass lying like wheat which had been beaten down by a storm. He is of the opinion that the wind assumed a rotary motion in accordance with the general laws of storms, so as to produce a transient tornado or whirlwind. The atmospheric waves propagated outward from the volcano were recorded on biographs to a distance of 200 miles.

An Earthquake Incident.

An amusing incident occurred during the earthquake which recently passed over southern Germany. At Altach, in the Rhine valley, the owner of a house was awakened by the earthquake just in time to see a huge wardrobe tottering on its pedestal. The owner at once came to the conclusion that a thief was concealed in the wardrobe and called to his son to come with a revolver. A council of war was held, and as a summons to the thief to come forth produced no effect it was decided to drive him out with the revolver. A number of shots were fired into the wardrobe, and when the revolver was empty and the thief had given no sign the wardrobe was opened. All that was found, however, were the Sunday garments of the owner and his son riddled with bullet holes.

A Man Eating Shark.

Science and the heirs of the late Jules Antoine must regret that Hermann Oelrichs did not live to this day, that he might have had conclusive evidence of a man eating shark. Incidentally the Antoine heirs would have been \$2,000 better off, for it is said that Mr. Oelrichs had a standing offer of that amount for proof, he being skeptical. Antoine, a Pensacola (Fla.) man, fell overboard recently, and a twelve foot shark did the rest. The crew of a British steamer witnessed the event, captured the shark, cut it open and found Jules Antoine inside.—Argonaut.

BAIT FOR THE TROUT.

It Was Taken, Hook and All, but Not by the Innocent Fish.

Senator Frye of Maine, who is an ardent devotee of the piscatorial art, loves now and then to relate a fish story, and he once told of a memorable trip on which Senator Spooner joined

him at his choicest trout stream. They had it all arranged, after having called into counsel a reliable fish dealer and a trustworthy expressman, that a box of trout should arrive every other day at Senator Frye's home to indicate the success with which they were casting the fly.

The plan worked beautifully—"of course we caught some, and some we didn't"—but the expressman was fairly regular in the weight of fish forwarded, and the prepaid charges were about the same from day to day. All went well until one day a dispatch came from the Frye domicile:

"Rush two more boxes smoked herring. They are great. Are the salt mackerel running also?"

There was a busy time with the wires just then, for the fish dealer had got his orders mixed, and instead of shipping fresh trout to Frye's home he had sent herring, thoroughly smoked. But the senator was equal to it. Camp supplies had been mixed with the fish caught that day, of course. He hastened his reply:

"You received the bait by mistake. Nothing but smoked herring will ever catch fresh trout, you know."

Senator Spooner concluded the tale truthfully by giving the return message:

"Received the bait and have taken it, hook and all."—National Magazine.

Thistledown Parachutes.

Careful examination has been made of the heads of Canada thistledowns in order to determine their effectiveness as parachutes carrying the seeds of the plant to great distances through the air. The results of this examination are quite remarkable. Calculation shows that a thistledown starting from an elevation of twenty feet in still air would require two-thirds of a minute to reach the ground. With a wind blowing twenty miles an hour it would be carried on the average about a fifth of a mile. The total surface exposed to the air in an average thistledown is on account of the great number of hairlets a little more than one-third of a square foot. Another well known and very beautiful example of nature's parachutes is furnished by the light silken threads with the aid of which the little gossamer spider makes long aerial voyages.

Useful Articles... A Watch... Only \$1.00

Cross Drug Company

For District Attorney... I hereby announce my resignation...

ORDINANCE No. 40... to prevent digging excavating on any of streets, alleys or public grounds...

That any person or combination of persons or company, wishing to dig any ditch, trench or excavation upon any street, alley or public ground...

Any person or combination of persons, or company violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before the Recorder of the City of Madras shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5.00 or more than \$100.00 or be confined in jail one day for each such fine as may be adjudged against him.

Inasmuch as there is no Ordinance of the City of Madras providing for the excavation of streets and alleys and public grounds an emergency is deemed to exist and it is hereby ordained by the Council that the Recorder of the City of Madras be in full force and effect from and after its passage and after its publication and certification by the Recorder and signed by the Mayor with his name of office as required by the Common Council of the City of Madras, January 30, 1912.