

Millions For Military Automobiles

Included among the German army estimates for the present year is one for several millions for extensive trials and experiments with automobiles for military purposes. In this, however, the German government differs from the person who suffers from stomach, liver or kidney complaints. He cannot afford to waste any money experimenting with this or that remedy. For this reason most every sufferer takes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the very start, for he knows that if any medicine will cure him quickly the Bitters will. If you are among the few persons who have never tried it, do so today. You'll be thankful for the advice. It will cure belching, flatulency, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, general debility, spring fever and la grippe. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Japan is having her reserve gold coined in the San Francisco mint. Two million dollars worth came a few days ago in one consignment.

The Russian Government is said to be regarding the possibility of taking the Baltic fleet in the spring to the seat of war via the northern coast of Europe and Asia and Behring Straits.

Tragedy Averted

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound and well." Everybody ought to know, it's the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by Slocum Drug Co. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Only a few of the American missionaries in Korea will consent to leave on account of the war. The American government has formally notified them that they remain at their own risk.

Mrs. Hettie Green, America's richest woman, after years spent in cheap lodgings and third-rate hotels, will build a five-story, strictly modern and stylish residence in Fifth avenue, New York.

More Riots

Disturbances of strikes are nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by Slocum Drug Co.

An agreement has been entered into between all the leading arms and ammunition dealers and manufacturers in the United States, not to sell munitions of war to either side in the San Domingan troubles.

It Saved His Leg

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by Slocum Drug Co.

Two little daughters of Bertrand Drake were cremated in their burning home at Mountain View, Wash., on Wednesday. The children were sleeping in an upper room and the flames spread so rapidly that they could not be rescued. They were aged 6 and 9.

Working Overtime

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Bileousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at Slocum Drug Co.

The skeleton of a strange monster has been thrown on the beach at South Beach by the waves. It is 17 feet in length, its head being over 30 inches long.

YOUNG SCHOOL-TEACHER.

Is Only Thirteen Years Old and Has Larruped Papi Who Was Twice His Weight.

The youngest pedagogue in Missouri, and perhaps in the United States, is teaching a country school near Gainesville, in the Ozark mountains. He is Glenn Harrison, aged 13 years, says the Kansas City Journal. Glenn is the oldest son of Guy T. Harrison, a lawyer.

He completed the course of study of the Gainesville public schools in March, 1902. The same month he took the examination given candidates for third grade teachers' certificates in Ozark county, making a good average and securing a certificate. He continued to study, and just after he became 13 years old he took the examination for a second grade certificate. This time his average grade was the highest made, being 96 per cent. Mr. Harrison believed his promising son was too young to teach, and refused to let him accept several offers. But one day when his father was absent attending court, Glenn took the job of teacher of a rural district, the directors of which came and offered him the place. He began work before his father returned, and the latter, finding him so ambitious, decided not to interfere.

Glenn now has 29 pupils. The majority are larger and older than he, but he maintains a degree of discipline which many older and more experienced teachers may well envy. "How are you getting along, Glenn?" asked his mother one day, when he came home at the end of a week's work. "I had to whip several of the boys," the youngster replied. It turned out that among others he had larruped an obstreperous youth that weighed 180 pounds. Glenn doesn't weigh much more than half that.

THE CABS OF PARIS.

Fifteen Thousand of Them Ply the Streets Day and Night—A College for Coachmen.

By day and night 15,000 cabs ply in the streets of Paris. A few hundred of them, blue, drawn by young, mercurial horses, driven by liveried coachman, bearing neither numbers nor placques, make snobbish pretense to being private carriages. Of the others the greater part belong to the three great companies—the Compagnie Generale, with its blue-bellied cabs; the Urbaine, with cabs decorated with yellow lozenges; the Abelle, with its cabs stained a dull green. In addition, writes Vance Thompson in Outlook, there are scores of small stables, where three or four cabs are sent out. Many cabmen, too, own their own rigs. On the whole, however, the "Three Companies" are masters of the trade.

Is it a trade? Upon my word, I think it is a profession and one of the ancient and honorable. The casual rogue has no chance of making himself free of the guild. He must, in the first place, be a "college graduate," duly provided with a diploma. The most notable coachman's college is in the Rue Marcadet, yonder on the flank of Montmartre. Officially the college is known as the "Ecole d'apprentissage des cochers de fiacre de la ville de Paris." The director is Pernette, a capable, horsey man, a famous whip. A half dozen professors aid him—vets, hostlers, groomers.

AGED QUEEN IS IN EXILE.

Widowed Electress of Hanover Living on Her Austrian Estate—Resembles the Late Victoria.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 the Salic law, which prevails in German principalities, made it impossible that she should be sovereign of Hanover as well as ruler of England, as her Guelph predecessors had been. The throne of Hanover, therefore, fell to her next of kin in the male line, the duke of Cumberland, who was succeeded by his son, the queen's cousin. That king of Hanover was the last. In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, which was practically a war for precedence in the German speaking lands, the king of Hanover took the wrong side; that is to say, he took the side of Austria, and Prussia was victorious. The result was that he found himself crownless and an exile and Hanover became part of the north German confederation. The exiled king died in 1878, but his queen still lives; she is 86 years of age. A portrait of her was taken recently on her Austrian estate at Gmunden. It is interesting to observe the striking likeness of the lower part of the face of the electress to Queen Victoria.

Habit Became Second Nature.

The old schoolmaster was deeply affected. His scholars, noticing the dilapidated appearance of his chair, had presented him with a new one. "My dear boys," said the kindly old pedagogue, with tears in his eyes, "I can never hope to tell you how you have made me feel by this token of your love for me. All I can do is to thank you for the sacrifices you have made of your little purses for the sake of my comfort. If you have found me severe at times, I trust you realize that it has always been for your own good." As the old schoolmaster prepared to sit down in his new chair he unconsciously ran his hand over the seat in search of bent pins.—N. Y. Times.

FREE SMOOKS FOR SINNERS.

Tobacco Used in Prisons Does Not Pay a Government Revenue Tax—A Recent Ruling.

Convicts serving terms in the various prisons of the country have one privilege people outside the walls do not enjoy. The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that it is permissible for state prisons to manufacture tobacco or cigars for their own inmates without paying license. The commissioner says:

"I would say that upon careful consideration of the question involved, it is held that a charitable or other institution conducted by the state and under state authority, with its own operatives, has the right to manufacture tobacco, cigars, or any other tobacco product without the payment of tax when all such manufactured tobacco is used exclusively within the state institution.

"The tobacco must, however, be manufactured within the limits of the state institution, and no portion of it be removed therefrom. If any portion of such manufactured tobacco is found outside of the limits of the institution, it will be liable to seizure and forfeiture, the same as any other unstamped manufactured tobacco which might be found upon the market."

FATE OF THE MINTING DIES.

All Sent to Philadelphia at Close of Year and Destroyed in Presence of Officials.

"All the United States mints forward to the mint at Philadelphia at the close of each year," said a former treasury official, according to the New York Sun, "the steel dies used in coining the various denominations of gold and silver coins for that year, and bearing its date, and the Philadelphia mint distributes to the branch mints at the same time the new dies for the coming year. All coinage dies are made at the Philadelphia mint, but are returned there at the end of the year to be destroyed.

"The dies are round pieces of steel, three inches long, and sloping to the top on which is cut the face of the coin it stamps, with the date. The dies are collected and taken to the blacksmith shop of the mint, where, in the presence of the superintendent, the coiner and the assayer, they are heated red hot in the forges and hammered out of shape with sledge hammers on anvils, and after having given currency value to millions of money, are cast aside as worthless, except as scrap."

WOMEN HAVE IDEAS.

Many of Them Now Engaged in Advertising Business.

Have Natural Aptitude for Designing and Displaying Attractive and Catchy Pictures and Words.

A red poster advertising kitchenware which is seen about the country a good deal is the work of a woman who came here two or three years ago practically an immigrant. She was the daughter of an English officer, and his death in the Boer war left her almost without means. Her career in America throws a sidelight on the possibilities for a bright and ambitious young woman in New York, says the Sun.

She came here an entire stranger, went to the Young Women's Christian association and there secured employment as secretary of an old ladies' home. From there she went to be governess for a little girl, and after that went into a publishing house, in which she had charge of sending out the firm's advertising literature and helped make up the little literary magazine published by the house.

She showed a natural bent for this sort of thing, and with this slight preparation, on her employer's recommendation, she was accepted as advertising manager of the kitchenware factory. There she quickly proved her ability to make useful her opportunities.

Last winter a law was passed requiring barbers to put in water heaters instead of alcohol stoves. She had three days in which to prepare and mail 5,000 letters to the barbers in New York.

Again the head of a department informed her that he was about to change the design of the sink manufactured by the firm, and she must devise some scheme to get rid of 1,000 sinks of the old pattern in the stockroom. Three months later there were only a dozen left of the 1,000. And last and greatest of all, she has been so fortunate as to achieve that ambition of the advertiser, the originator of a catch phrase, the one which adorns her scarlet posters.

Her duties illustrate the things that women are doing in the advertising world to-day. Their invasion has been swift, and for the same reason that a demand for women has risen in all sorts of lines—because of the home women. Advertisers calculate that 80 per cent. of everything that goes into the home is purchased by women. Hence, the woman advertisement writer.

Women are the authors of all sorts of catch phrases seen wherever there are advertisements. Down amid the hurly burly of Nassau street is the office of a young woman who is the advertising representative of three magazines. She prepared for her post by three years' work in the advertising office.

One of the most notable changes of recent years in the advertising world has been the transformation of the old, stick-like figures, in clothing and fashion advertisements, into graceful forms. A young woman who studied art at Cooper Institute has had a hand in this transformation. She went to Chicago and became connected with an engraving house. Then she went into a big millinery concern as its advertising agent. One of her ideas was a periodical, the organ of the house, which she edited and made the designs for.

So successful were her ideas that in a year she found herself back in New York with a larger field opening before her, as the designer for a great advertising agency. She draws women, swell, stunning women, on horseback, in street dress, in carriage and reception gowns. They wear their clothes well, and make every woman who sees them desire to go and do likewise.

Another woman artist became so successful in her advertising designs that one of the largest agencies in the country was organized to exploit her ideas, and she was made vice president. For several years her work has been seen throughout the country.

Her designs combine artistic ideas and suitability to the subject in a peculiarly felicitous way. For an annual sale of baby wear she will draw a group of infants so delicious that they would indicate to any right-minded mother that this firm has a proper appreciation of babies.

Few jump into an advertising managership with such a flying leap as did the young English woman first referred to. Most have attained it through a solid apprenticeship, either in art, business or newspaper experience. One of the women recognized as most prolific of new ideas among the advertisers of New York began her career as a stenographer at three dollars a week.

Names of Famous Flowers. Flowers are not always named by chance. Take the Dahlia, that was named after Dahl, a Swedish florist, and discovered of the flower. The magnolia after Magnol, a celebrated French botanist. But there is only one instance reported of a man and flower receiving a name at the same time. Marechal Niel, on his return from the Franco-Austrian war, received a basket of beautiful yellow roses from a peasant woman. One of the stems had a root clinging to it, and this the marechal took to a florist in Paris, under whose care it became a thriving bush laden with blossoms. This Niel took as a gift to the Empress Eugenie, who, on hearing that it was nameless, said: "It shall be the Marechal Niel." At the same time she bestowed upon the astonished general the jeweled baton indicating his high rank of marechal of France.

The Term "Blanket." Blanket bears the name of Thomas Blanket, a famous English clothier who aided the introduction of woollens into England in the fourteenth century.

KEEP BOYS ON THE FARM.

Educational Department Gives Good Advice to Rural Father—Advice to the Teachers.

The superintendent of public instruction of the state of Indiana has recently issued a bulletin touching on the steady migration of the young men of the rural districts to the cities in search of a so-called "better chance." Believing that Indiana is being sapped of its energies by that movement, the department in a bulletin to the teachers says that they can influence the boy to stay on the farm and to work out its problems.

"It will be a sad day for our national life when all our young farmers come to town; when the small, well-cultivated homesteads give way to landed estates," the bulletin says.

The necessity of keeping the boys on the farm was the subject of a discussion as to what the teacher can do for the community. A teacher's power in determining the industry of a community lies in making her schoolroom a busy workshop, where the rights of others and the nobility of honest toil are taught.

The bulletin which is being sent out by the state superintendent deals with the relation of the teacher to the school; her patrons and the locality. The teacher, the bulletin says, ought to be a missionary, harmonizing turbulent elements.

Booming Books.

Some time ago a rumor went round that astute publishers had in their pay a large number of the most attractive diners-out. Your neighbor at table would lead the conversation to the latest novel—quite the easiest of conversational openings between strangers, who lay their heads together over the menu and have to entertain each other for an hour. You are interested in the description of the book of the hour, you are a little ashamed of not having read it, and going home you sit down and order the book—from the circulating library. Every publisher, every theater manager, every deviser of a patent medicine knows that the advice of a friend is a more concentrated and personal pull than the opinion of a critic from the empyrean. And if the idea was ever carried out, it deserved to succeed, but no one ever spotted the paid dinner.

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