

Nobby Summer Suits

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Why wear "Hand-me-Downs" when you can get Tailor-Made just as cheap. Suits from \$12 up.

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ALL THE DAILY PAPERS, MAGAZINES AND THE National Weeklies

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Stationery Supplies of all kinds.

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Plumber & Steam Fitter

Full line of plumbing material.

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Shop at Keltner's Hardware Store.
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Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Masonic Hall. All visiting Royal Arch Masons welcomed.
J. B. OLNEY, High Priest.
D. W. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

WALLOWA LODGE, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in Masonic Hall. Visiting Masons welcomed.
J. A. BURLING, W. M.
W. C. BOATMAN, Secretary.

WALLOWA VALLEY CHAPTER, No. 10, O. E. S., meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Masonic Hall. Visiting Sisters are always welcomed.
MRS. ELVA L. FRENCH, W. M.
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M. W. A. EAGLE CAMP, No. 100, F. M. L.
Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in new fraternal hall. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. W. RODGERS, Consul.
T. M. DILL, Genl.

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W. B. APPEGATE,
Notary Public.

Collections made, Real Estate bought and sold and all business matters attended to. Call on or write me.
PARADISE, OREGON.

WALLOWA BRANCH TIMETABLE.

Eastbound	Westbound
Distance from	Distance from
am. La Grande Stations	p.m.
9:45 Lv. 0 La Grande	2:30 Arrv.
9:50 " 2.5 Island City	2:45 Lv.
10:00 " 5.0 Adair	2:50 "
10:10 " 7.5 Imbler	3:05 "
10:20 " 10.0 Elgin	3:15 "
	p.m.
11:25 " 12.5 Palmer Jct.	11:35 "
11:35 " 15.0 Looking Glass	11:45 "
	p.m.
12:45 " 17.5 Minum	10:50 "
1:00 " 19.0 Wallowa	9:50 "
1:15 " 21.5 Lostine	8:15 "
1:30 " 24.0 Enterprise	7:30 "
4:45 Arr. 26.5 Joseph	7:15 "
p.m.	a.m.

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No one has ever made a salve, ointment, lotion or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It is the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Bolls, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum, For Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands its supreme. Infallible for Piles. Only 25 cents at Burnaugh & Mayfield's.

Wallowa County Chieftain

County Pioneer Paper

Established in 1884. Published every Thursday by The Enterprise Press. Office East side Court House Square.

Entered in the postoffice at Enterprise, Ore., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year \$1.50 Three months 50c. Invariably in Advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909.

KEEP THE PROFIT AT HOME.

The nearer a community gets to supplying economically its own needs the richer that community is as a whole. There's a profit in raising agricultural products, live stock and fruit, but it is in most instances the smallest and most uncertain of the profits derived from the articles before they are in shape for the consumer. The profits in manufacturing the raw products are usually larger and more certain than those from raising the same products.

All the foregoing are familiar economic truths. The only exception is where manufacturing is carried on with a handicap in the way of power, labor or other cost items.

It would be admitted, without doubt, that a community like Wallowa county for instance, would be far richer if every ounce of grain raised was fed to live stock, but it would not pay to slaughter that live stock here because larger plants in central market make enough off by-products in slaughtering and packing, to more than pay the cost of transportation both ways.

On the other hand it does pay to manufacture butter and would pay to make cheese in this valley. Grain sold gives one profit. Grain sold as live stock gives two profits. Grain sold as butter or cheese gives three profits to the community.

It would pay if every pound of wool raised in this county was shipped out in manufactured form of cloth, knit goods, etc.

Thousands of acres of our best timber land is held by a company that for all we know to the contrary, intends shipping the logs to La Grande where to be manufactured into lumber. If those logs were sawed in this community it would mean hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out here in wages.

What is true to a community is true of a large number of communities grouped geographically so that in a larger economic sense they form one commercial unit, such as Oregon, or Idaho, Washington and Oregon as the Pacific Northwest.

One of the big financial things in these modern days is life insurance. This state is sending millions in premiums to New York city for life insurance, when every dollar could be kept at home, just as good insurance secured and the money invested in this state. The Oregon life company is a strictly mutual concern, backed by the leading men and financiers of this state and every dollar of profits goes to the policyholders. In the opinion of this paper, it is the patriotic duty as well as the economic interest of Oregonians to keep our life insurance money at home. It pays.

Hard Luck Stories.

The "ups and downs of life" Men will discuss with frowns. Not when their "ups" are rife. But when they strike their "downs." —Catholic Standard and Times.

Foley's Honey and Tar is especially recommended for chronic throat and lung troubles and many sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and consumption have found comfort and relief, by using Foley's Honey and Tar, Burnaugh & Mayfield.

The Usual Way.

Marlow—How did Slicker manage to get the upper hand in that stock deal? Marlow—I guess he must have dealt it from the bottom of the deck.—Pittsburg Post.

Stomach Troubles.

Many remarkable cures of stomach troubles have been effected by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. One man who had spent over two thousand dollars for medicine and treatment was cured by a few boxes of these tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Burnaugh & Mayfield's drug store.

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

XVI.—Farm Buildings

By C. V. GREGORY.

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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THE kind of buildings needed on the farm, their arrangement and location and the kind of material to make them of are problems that often perplex the farmer who is just starting out to improve his place. No attempt will be made here to give any specific plans, since the buildings must be constructed to meet the varying requirements of different farms and the still more varying ideas of the owners. A few suggestions, however, may help to solve some of the most troublesome building problems.

Aside from the house, which will be considered in the next article, the most important farm building is the barn. This is usually built as a shelter for the cows, horses and young calves and to provide a storage place for hay. The barn should not be located near enough to the house so that the odor will be objectionable nor too far away, as this makes too many extra steps. About 300 feet is a good



FIG. XIII.—ONE OF THE BEST TYPES OF BARN.

distance, if the fields and manure piles are on the side away from the house, as they should be.

The basement type of barn, though in use to some extent, is not very popular, even on farms where it can be easily built. The lower part is damp and dark, and it is difficult to secure proper drainage. These disadvantages make it desirable to construct the barn entirely above ground on a solid foundation. On many farms there are plenty of "niggerheads," which can be used as foundation material. The floor should be of cement throughout. The cost is but little more than that of a wooden floor, and it will last several times as long. A cement floor is cold and for this reason should be kept well bedded. If this is done there can be little objection to this kind of a floor, even for horses, although some horse owners prefer to cover the cement with a false floor of plank.

The remainder of the barn may be built of several different materials, of which wood is, in spite of its advancing price, is still the cheapest and most convenient. Next in order come cement blocks and tile brick. When lasting qualities are taken into consideration these are even preferable to wood. A good shingle roof is very satisfactory, though one of the many kinds of prepared roofing may be substituted at a saving in cost and will probably last just as long. In form the hip roof is the best, as it costs but little more and adds considerably to the capacity of the haymow. The plan of having the hay come down to the ground in the center of the barn is not economical of space and is liable to cause the barn to spread. It is better to obtain the extra hay room needed by making the sides a little higher.

A small room in the barn which can be used as a workshop for repairing tools, harness and doing other "rainy day jobs" will be found very handy.

It is always best to have the stock face to the outside. This gives them better light and ventilation and keeps the stable walls from getting splattered with manure. If the barn is located on a knoll where water from surrounding ground cannot flow down around it and provision is made for carrying away the water from the roof, little further drainage will be needed. It is wasteful to allow the liquid manure to drain away and be lost, and it causes unnecessary work to drain it into a manure pit and haul it to the places where it is needed in a water tight wagon. A much better plan is to use bedding enough to absorb it all. There will always be plenty of this at hand in the form of straw, shredded fodder and spoiled hay. By this plan all the fertilizing value of the liquid manure will be saved with a small amount of work.

A litter carrier or a wheelbarrow is a great help in cleaning out the stables. When a litter carrier is used the manure spreader may be left standing in the yard and filled direct from the carrier. Whenever it gets full the manure may be hauled out and spread where it is most needed. In this way it reaches the fields with a small amount of loss.

A point that should be looked after in the construction of the barn, and one that is too often neglected, is provision for sufficient light. Not only does plenty of light make the barn a more convenient place to work, but it also keeps the stock healthier by discouraging the growth of bacteria. The horse stable especially should be well lighted, since horses are liable to have their sight injured by being kept in a dark barn.

Along with light should come plenty

of ventilation. By having the windows swing inward from the top and providing triangular boards to close the openings at the sides the incoming current of fresh air will be directed upward against the ceiling and distributed over the stable without causing a draft. Cupolas may be placed on the roof to carry off the impure air. A cheaper method is to leave some of the rafters unboxed at the lower ends.

In case there are many dairy cows of young animals to be fed a silo is almost a necessity. It should be located at the end of the barn nearest the cow stable in order to lessen the work of feeding. By having the yard for the young cattle close to the silo they can be fed from it with little extra work.

A silo sixteen feet in diameter and thirty feet high is about the right size for a 100 acre farm. The diameter should always be small enough so that two or three inches can be fed off the top each day. This insures fresh silage all the time. The greater number of silos in use at present are made of wooden staves. These are cheap, and if a good quality of wood is used they will last a long time. Cement and brick silos are practically indestructible, but are rather expensive. A new type of silo that is proving very satisfactory is made of hollow building tile. This material is as cheap as staves and lasts as long as cement.

For the young stock, fattening cattle and sheep cheap sheds furnish ample shelter. These can be made of common boards well battened, with strong cedar posts for a framework. The roof should be water tight. A twelve foot opening on the south will answer the purpose of a door.

These sheds should be on high, well drained ground and must be kept well bedded. When this is done they are fully as good as a more expensive shelter. A separate lambing house will, of course, have to be provided for the ewes as spring approaches.

For the man who is making a specialty of hogs the "cubby system" of hog houses is probably the best. For the average farmer, however, the extra amount of work which this system involves more than outweighs its advantages of cleanliness, freedom from disease and keeping the hogs in smaller bunches. On most farms the central hog house comes nearest to meeting the requirements. Along with it a few individual houses are convenient for hauling around to the stubble and clover fields or other places where the hogs may happen to be located.

Little pigs need a great deal of sunlight, and this, together with the liability of hogs to become diseased, makes it imperative that the hog house be provided with plenty of windows. By running it north and south and having a row of pens on each side each pen will receive an equal amount of sunshine. Where the building faces the south the north row of pens does not receive its share of sunlight, and the outside yards on the north of the house are almost always shaded and cold.

The floor, like that of the barn, should be of cement. It is a good plan to extend it out about twenty feet on each side to make feeding floors where the hogs can be fed and watered without getting in the mud. By having all pen and yard partitions movable they can be arranged for sows and litters or for fattening swine, as needed. A feed room in one end of the building where grain can be stored and feed mixed up is a great convenience.

A corncrib should be located close to one end of the feeding floors, so as to save work when hogs are fattening. If



FIG. XIII.—HANDY TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSE.

steers are fed another crib should be built with one end next to a string of feed bunks, so that the feeder can walk right out into them with the corn when feeding. A double crib with a bin for oats on one side should be placed near the barn. In the winter the driveway may be used for grinding feed.

A good weather proof machine shed should be built on very firm ground. It may be located almost any place where it will be out of the way. There should be a row of wide doors all along one side so that it will be possible to take an implement out or in without moving everything else in the shed.

All wooden buildings should be kept well painted. Painted wood will last three times as long as that not so treated, to say nothing of the gain in looks.

A little attention to some of these points in locating and arranging the buildings and yards will cut the work of doing chores in half.

To avoid serious results take Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder disorder such as backache, urinary irregularities, exhaustion, and you will soon be well. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administratrix of the Estate of James T. Moxley, deceased, has filed her final account of the administration of said Estate with the Clerk of the County Court of Wallowa County, Oregon, and that said County Court has fixed Saturday, July 10th, 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room in the County Court House, in the City of Enterprise in said County and State, as the time and place to hear objections to said final account and settle the same.

All persons having objections thereto, are hereby notified to file the same in writing with the Clerk of said Court on or before said date.

E. A. MONLEY, Administratrix.
Burns & Boyd, Attorneys for Estate. 41c5

A Thrilling Rescue.

How Bert R. Lean, of Cheney, Wash was saved from a frightful death is a story to thrill the world. "A hard case," he writes, "brought on a desperate lung trouble that baffled an expert doctor here. Then I paid \$10 to \$15 a visit to a lung specialist in Spokane, who did not help me. Then I went to California, but without benefit. At last I used Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me and now I am as well as ever." For Lung Trouble, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough its supreme. 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

GAME LAWS.

Any person knowing of any violation of the game or fish laws of the state, or of persons not properly keeping screens over irrigation ditches, are requested to notify

JOE CLEMONS,
Deputy State Game and Forest Warden, Zumwalt, Oregon. 42c

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Kasparilla is the name of a new remedy most successfully prescribed for a "world of troubles." For derangements of the digestive organs it is a natural corrector, operating directly upon the liver and alimentary canal, gently but persistently stimulating a healthy activity. Its beneficial influence extends, however, to every portion of the system, aiding in the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, promoting a wholesome, natural appetite, correcting sour stomach, bad breath, irregularities of the bowels, constipation and the long list of troubles directly traceable to those unwholesome conditions. Kasparilla dispels drowsiness, headache, backache and despondency due to inactivity of the liver, kidneys and digestive tract. It is a strengthening tonic of the highest value. If it fails to satisfy we authorize all dealers to refund the purchase price. HOYT CHEMICAL CO. Portland, Oregon

FOR SALE BY
BURNAUGH & MAYFIELD

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—ISOLATED TRACT.

Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at La Grande,
Oregon, May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906 (34 Stats, 517), we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 8th day of July, 1909, at this office, the following-described land: S¹/₄ NW¹/₄ Section 1, and Lot 1 and SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ Section 2, T. 1S., R. 44 E., W. M., Serial No. 62131.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.
F. C. Eramwell, Register.
40c5 Colon R. Eberhard, Receiver.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best on the Market.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find it to be the best on the market," says E. W. Tardy, editor of The Sentinel, Gainsboro, Tenn. "Our baby had several colds the past winter and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always gave it relief at once and cured it in a short time. I always recommend it when opportunity presents itself." For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

L. Berland,

Dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Chaps, Spurs, and Leather Goods of all descriptions.

I will fit you out with the best goods for the least money. When in need of anything in my line, call and inspect my stock before purchasing.

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and to other principal cities in the East, Middle West and South. Correspondingly low fares.

On Sale June 2, 3; July 2, 3; August 11, 12

To DENVER and Return - \$55.00

On Sale May 17, July 1, August 11

Going transit limit 10 days from date of sale, final return limit October 31st.

These tickets present some very attractive features in the way of stopover privileges, and choice of routes; thereby enabling passengers to make side trips to many interesting points enroute.

Routing on the return trip through California may be had at a slight advance over the rates quoted.

Full particulars, sleeping car reservations and tickets will be furnished by any O. R. & N. local agent, or
WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.
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