

Falls City News

D. L. WOOD & SON,
Publishers.

Entered as second-class mail at the postoffice at Falls City, Polk County, Oregon, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Telephone—News Office.

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates: Display, 15 cents an inch; Business Notices, 5 cents a line; For Sale, Rent, Exchange, Want and Pay Advertisement Notices, 5 cents a line. Card of Thanks, 50 cents; Legal Notices, legal rates.

Copy for new ads. and changes should be sent to The News not later than Wednesday.

Official Newspaper of the City of Falls City

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

Finest Food For Horses.

It is stated that, no matter what class of animal is brought to Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, in two generations it acquires remarkable toughness and endurance. This is attributed partly to the climate, but principally to its feeding on a rich wild clover called "zulla," found only in the province of Cadiz, which people there say is the finest food in the world for horses. The zulla is very rich in sustenance and grows to three or four feet in height and with more luxuriance in chalky, clayey soil, such as is found here in the vineyards which produce the famous Jerez wine or sherry. It is never sown or cultivated, as it seems to grow best wild.—London Spectator.

The Torpedo Fish.

The torpedo fish, known to scientists as the Torpedo electricus, are the electric catfish of the Nile. They can give an electric shock similar to that of an electric Leyden jar. This is useful to the fish in stunning prey and in confounding their enemies. This shock, like any other electricity, may be conducted through a metallic substance and is often unpleasant, though not dangerous. It is conveyed through an iron spear or knife, so that the person holding either of these implements may receive a shock when it comes in contact with the fish.—St. Nicholas.

Killing One Fly.

Every fly begins as an egg deposited in some kind of organic filth. It hatches into a tiny maggot within a few hours, begins to feed and grow, completes its growth and comes out as a perfect fly in possibly ten days. It then requires at least fourteen days to mature its first batch of eggs, and it may live to mature and deposit at least six layings of from 120 to 150 eggs each. This means that in killing one fly we may be preventing the hatching of nearly a thousand others.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Drinking Horns.

Drinking horns were beloved of the early Saxons, who always took their mead in this manner. Many of the old drinking horns were fashioned from the horns of the rhinoceros under the belief that "it sweats at the approach of poison." Hence, according to this superstition, the drinker would be in a position to tell at once whether an enemy had been tampering with his beverage.—London Globe.

Homeopathy.

Homeopathy is a theory of medicine promulgated by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) of Leipzig in 1810. It asserts that any disease should be treated by medicines in minute doses that would produce in a healthy patient symptoms similar to those manifested by the disease requiring treatment. This is the principle of "like diseases are cured by like remedies" (Latin, similia similibus curantur) and is based on the theory that two similarly diseased conditions cannot subsist in the same organ at the same time.

Clasp Tails as They Pass.

Among the peculiarly tailed fishes the sea horses are alone in having the tail prehensile. With it they anchor themselves to seaweed and other things in strong currents, for they are poor swimmers. As two of these interesting creatures meet they may clasp tails for a moment and then pass on as if they had wished each other well.—London Spectator.

Kangaroo Farming.

In Australia kangaroo farming is an important industry. The hides are valuable and the tendons extremely strong. They are best known to us as being used in sewing up wounds and in holding broken bones together. Kangaroo skin is tough and strong.

Inexpertness.

"What picturesque variations you have introduced into your dancing!"

RAVAGES OF RATS.

Why and How Man Should Strive to Exterminate the Rodents.

The only wild animal that lives under the same roof with man is the rat, says the Literary Digest. We pay for its keep, although we are not on friendly terms with it. In return it plagues us in many ways. It gnaws our walls and furniture, steals our food and, above all, is active in the spread of disease. The annual rat bill of the United States for food alone is estimated by Mary Dudderidge, writing in the Forecast, at \$160,000,000.

The rat not only disseminates bubonic plague, but carries tape worms, trichinae, flukes, roundworms and other parasites, besides being suspected as an active agent in communicating leprosy and infantile paralysis. It can gnaw through any common building material except stone, hard brick, cement, glass and iron. It destroys whole fields of grain, climbs trees to steal fruit, eats both fowls and their eggs and destroys game. It steals costly furs and laces for its nests when it can get them. Much of our annual loss by fire is due to the rat, and it also starts floods by burrowing in dams and levees.

The modern way of attacking the rat, this writer says, "is to build it out." The ratproofing of buildings is described as "a cheap form of insurance against fire and pestilence." Miss Dudderidge continues:

"When rats get into ratproof buildings we have to resort to traps and poison to get them out, the former being the least objectionable. In the use of traps it must be borne in mind that the rat is extremely cautious and will not enter strange looking contrivances in search of food if plenty of other nourishment that is not open to suspicion is available. The trap should be strong enough so that the rat cannot force its head between the wire and escape and should be dipped in boiling water or smoked before being set, to kill the human smell or that of rats previously caught. It should not be placed in an open space, but along the wall or in a narrow runway, for the rat's vision is somewhat defective in the daytime, and, depending on its whiskers as a guide, it has to keep close to some wall or other boundary. Fish makes an excellent bait, but any odorless edible different from the animal's customary diet is likely to attract it. Poisoning should not be resorted to in dwellings, and some of the most efficient poisons are so dangerous that they should be used only by experts."

Kean and Macready.

When Edmund Kean and Macready, intense rivals, played in the same pieces at Drury Lane it was usual to consult them in the course of the evening as to what they would appear in next. One night when the prompter was sent to ask Mr. Macready what he would play with Mr. Kean the great tragedian frowned upon him till he blushed. "Sir," he roared, "how should I know what the man would like to play?" The prompter retired to seek the desired information from Mr. Kean. "Sir," said Mr. Kean sharply, "how should I know what the fellow can play?"

No Nervous Strain.

Crawford—The elephant sleeps only five hours out of every twenty-four.

Crabshaw—Very true, but just stop and consider that the elephant doesn't have to attend lectures or the opera, listen to sermons or lend an ear to some fellow's description of his newest baby or car, and you will realize that he has a pretty soft time of it, taken all in all.—Life.

Skin of Sharks.

The rough skin of sharks is employed by joiners for polishing fine grained wood and for covering the hilts of swords, tools, and the like, to make them firmer in the grasp. The flesh is coarse, but is sometimes eaten. The fins abound in gelatin and are much used by the Chinese in making a rich gelatinous soup. The liver yields a large quantity of valuable oil.

St. Peter's in Rome.

In Rome fifteen architects succeeded one another in the construction of St. Peter's during the pontificates of twenty-eight popes and during a period of 176 years. According to the calculation of Carlo Fontana, the cost of the building, exclusive of the bronze used, was over \$60,000,000. It takes \$50,000 a year to keep the edifice in repair.

Gets Him Anyhow.

Mrs. Noseup had always contended that her husband's tobacco habit was a vile and injurious one. "There," said Mr. Noseup, turning away from his scientific journal. "It says here that there are no microbes to be found in tobacco." "That's where the microbe shows his good sense, Mr. Noseup."—Exchange.

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKES.

The Ocean Often Takes Swift Revenge When Struck by the Land.

To say that a ship in midocean might be destroyed by an earthquake seems paradoxical and absurd, yet it is true. Whenever a subterranean convulsion occurs beneath or at the edge of the sea the water will be agitated in proportion to its force. Strike a tub of water a gentle tap and see how its liquid contents shiver and ripple. Watch a railway train running at the edge of a body of water and observe how the water trembles under the concussion of the wheels upon the ground. Earthquake shocks give rise sometimes to great disturbances, either by a direct jar to the water or by setting in motion waves whose rolling does damage, especially in confined harbors. Sometimes a port will be suddenly invaded by a wave, the cause of which was an earthquake, which rolls in upreared like a wall and carries death and destruction in its course.

Such catastrophes are not uncommon in volcanic districts, where the ocean retorts with terrible vengeance when it is struck by the land. That appalling explosion in 1883 of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda, was followed on neighboring coasts by a series of vast billows that rolled inland, deluging a wide extent of shore, sweeping away over 150 villages and crushing or drowning more than 30,000 persons. Within a few years the coasts of northern Japan have been inundated repeatedly by earthquake waves with similar dire calamities, and they are likely to occur again.

Now and then earthquakes are felt even in the open sea, far from land. Thus Captain Lecky, a scientific writer upon the sea, tells us that in one instance where he was present the inkstand upon the captain's table was jerked upward against the ceiling, where it left an unmistakable record of the occurrence, and yet this vessel was steaming along in smooth water, many hundreds of fathoms deep. "The concussions," he says, "were so smart that passengers were shaken off their seats, and, of course, thought that the vessel had run ashore." All this disturbance was, nevertheless, only the result of a shock at the bottom, and when the nonelastic nature of water is considered the severity of the jar is not surprising.—"Book of the Ocean," by Ernest Ingersoll.

Long Widowhood.

In 1753, in the ninety-sixth year of her age, died Jean, countess of Roxburgh. She was not a very remarkable woman, but her memory is preserved on account of her long widowhood, which lasted seventy-one years. Her father, the first Lord Tweeddale, fought at Marston Moor in 1644. This Countess of Roxburgh's long widowhood is insignificant when compared with that of a certain Agnes Skinner. According to an inscription in Camberwell church, this worthy woman died in 1499 at the age of 119 years, having survived her husband only eight years less than a century.—London Telegraph.

A Famous Paris Sign.

Paris is a city of curious signboards, one of the most remarkable ones representing a tobaccoconist's sign at 55 Rue du Chateau-d'Eau, which has been there ever since 1870. It is riddled with holes made by the bullets of the Prussians, and the occupant of the shop states that so far as he is aware it is the only public relic of the Franco-Prussian war in evidence in the streets of Paris today. "My sign," he added, "brings me plenty of customers. I wouldn't part with it for anything."

Qualified Praise.

"Do you think your sister likes me, Willie?" "Yes; she stood up for you at dinner." "Stood up for me! Was anybody saying anything against me?" "Oh, no; nothing much. Father said he thought you were rather a donkey, but sis got up and said you weren't and told father he ought to know better than judge a man by his looks."—Exchange.

Court Cards.

At the French court the card rooms from the time of Charles VI. to that of Louis XVI. were luxuriously furnished. The counters used were mother-of-pearl or some other valuable substance. The cards were embroidered with silver on white satin, and some were the work of the most famous miniature painters.

Quite Right.

Visitor—How long are you in for, my poor man?

Prisoner—I don't know, sir.

Visitor—How can that be? You must have been sentenced for a definite period of time.

Prisoner—No, sir. Mine was a life sentence.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



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THE NEWS CAN SUPPLY YOU.

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.

Charles M. Schwab's Advice to Young Men Starting to Work.

In his book "Succeeding With What You Have" Charles M. Schwab says: "When I took charge of the Carnegie works at Homestead there was a young chap employed there as water boy. A little later he became a clerk. I had a habit of going over the works at unusual hours, to see how everything was moving. I noticed that no matter what time I came around I would find the former water boy hard at work. I never learned when he slept."

"Now, there seemed to be nothing remarkable about this fellow except his industry. The only way in which he attracted attention was by working longer hours and getting better results than any one else. It was not long before we needed an assistant superintendent. The ex-water boy got the job. When we established our great armor plate department there was not the slightest difference of opinion among the partners as to who should be manager. It was the youth with the penchant for overtime service."

"Today that ex-water boy, Alva C. Dinkley, is head of a great steel company and very wealthy. His rise was predicated on his willingness to work as long as there was any work to be done."

"If a young man entering industry were to ask me for advice I would say: Don't be afraid of imperiling your health by giving a few extra hours to the company that pays you your salary. Don't be reluctant about putting on overalls. Bare hands grip success better than kid gloves. Be thorough in all things, no matter how small or distasteful. The man who counts his hours and kicks about his salary is a self-elected failure."

"It may be in seemingly unimportant things that a man expresses his passion for perfection, yet they will count heavily in the long run. When you go into your customary barber shop you will wait for the man who gives you a little better shave, a little trimmer hair cut. Business leaders are looking for the same things in their offices that you look for in the barber shop."

"The real test of business greatness is in giving opportunity to others. Many business men fall in this because they are thinking only of personal glory."

Our Land Extension.

Great Britain is no longer the only nation that can say the sun never sets on its territory. Since the United States acquired the Danish West Indies it can make the same boast.

Hitherto the little island of Culebra, which is virtually a part of Porto Rico, has been our most easterly point of

land and the island of Balabac, in the Philippines, our most westerly point. The distance between them is just a little less than 190 degrees, or half the circumference of the earth. St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies, is thirty-eight miles farther east than Culebra, enough to bridge the gap. Just as the sun is rising on St. Croix it is setting on Balabac.—Youth's Companion.

The Opposing Room.

If you had spent fifteen of the best years of your life listening to the composing room tell "why they can't set it," had grown hollow in the cheeks listening to linotypers tell you you didn't know what you were talking about and had grown the stringhalt from standing first on one foot and then on the other while you listened to the foreman make objections, you wouldn't have blamed us for hugging a dirty faced kid, with freckles bigger than a nickel, who looked up into the editor's whiskers and said, "Mister, where is the opposing room?"—Buffalo News.

Take This Any Way.

You would not allow another man to snub you, to be discourteous to you, without resenting it. Neither will the other fellow permit you to treat him shabbily without letting you know what he thinks of it. Some days you feel cross, cranky and irritable. And did it ever occur to you that on these very days you seem to see others as others seem to see you? Did it ever occur to you that others are bound to treat you as you treat them? Take this any way you want to, but take it.—Silent Partner.

His Needs.

"If you please, mamma," asked Clarence, aged ten, "will you kindly lend me a pencil?"

"But," said mamma, "I left a pen and ink for you to do your lessons with on the nursery table. Why don't you use those instead of a pencil?"

"Well, you see," Clarence explained, "I want a pencil to write and ask the editor how to remove ink stains from a carpet."—Pearson's Weekly.

Domestic Cares.

"A man should take an interest in his home."

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton, "but he shouldn't devote too much of his life to being keeper of the canary bird and custodian of the rubber tree."—Washington Star.

Contrary.

"People should marry their opposites."

"Most people are convinced that they did."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CHURCH NOTICES

Free Methodist

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Preaching service 11 a. m.
Song and praise service 7:30
followed by preaching at 8:00.
Mid-week prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.
Everyone cordially invited to attend these services.

Edgar N. Long, Pastor.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

Passenger Train Schedule

Effective Oct. 4, 1914

	161 am.	161 pm.	167 pm.
WESTBOUND			
Salem . . .	7:00	9:45	4:00
Dallas . .	8:15	11:02	5:30
Falls City .	8:50	11:35	6:05
Bl'k Rock .		11:55	
	164 am.	166 pm.	170 pm.
EASTBOUND			
Bl'k Rock .		1:05	
Falls City .	9:30	1:25	6:10
Dallas . . .	10:10	2:00	6:40
Salem . . .	11:01	3:15	7:45

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