

With the Churches

Baptist Church.

By G. A. POLLARD

Sunday was a good day for us. We were glad to notice the good congregations which assembled both morning and evening, and we hope that next Sunday may see as many present. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

The subjects for next Sunday are as follows: Morning—"Three Salvations;" evening, "Mistaken Ownership."

Evangelical Church.

By W. A. GUEFFROY

SERVICES FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1913

Sunday School at 10 o'clock; preaching services at 11 and 8 o'clock; Y. P. A. at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Alvin Matzke, from Everett, Washington, will preach in the evening. He is a young man of unusual ability and you will be well repaid for hearing him. An invitation is extended the public and all will be welcome.

Eugenics in Oregon

Organizations all over the state are already holding preliminary contests with the idea of sending their children to Salem to represent their section of the country. In no other way can a city or town secure so much well deserved recognition as through its well developed children. Babies are rapidly becoming known as our best product. The advanced stand Oregon has taken along Eugenic lines has created favorable comment all over the United States. Many states are holding Eugenic Contests this year but in none of them have such splendid premiums been offered as at the Oregon State Fair.

We trust that every town and every city in the state of Oregon will see that at least one boy and one girl are sent to Salem, either by the Commercial Club, the Grange or some other local organization.

Let us have such a showing of babies this year at the State Fair that the live stock department will be entirely overshadowed. Oregon up to the present time has developed the highest scoring child in the United States. Keep up the good work and bring on your babies.

Yours for "Better Babies,"

O. M. PLUMMER.

Supt. Oregon Exposition of Eugenics.

To Rid Fowls of Vermin

To get rid of vermin, and to keep rid of it are two different problems. You can easily prevent vermin from getting a good foothold in your chicken houses, whereas it is sometimes a task to rid the houses of these pests once they are present. A well lighted, well aired house, together with plenty of sunlight, will prevent their getting a foothold. There should be a good dust bath provided. Also paint the under side of the roosts and the inside of the nest boxes with carbolinum or zenolium, once or twice a year. Dust the fowls that are infested with the vermin with Persian insect powder. Give at least three applications about a week apart. Do thorough work in dusting and you will have no difficulty in ridding your fowls of the vermin that may be on them. It is a good plan, in case your houses are infested with vermin of any kind, to apply the whitewash as hot as you can handle it.—The Ranch.

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THE WOMAN'S BRIGADE

A Story of A. D. 1946

By SUSAN YOUNG PORTER

During the first and second decades of the twentieth century the women of England and America determined to wrest the vote for themselves from selfish man. The principal argument used against them was: "If you are citizens in one respect you must be citizens in all respects. If you are voters you must be soldiers."

The women triumphed. But their securing the vote brought about that which in the beginning they had not intended. Having proved their courage and endurance, they were forced to do military service. The more delicate women could not be induced to go to the polls. This gave the men a majority, and an act was passed by congress requiring military service from women as well as men.

To the surprise of every one, they sprang forward with alacrity. That aggressive spirit which had led many of them to smash windows led them to enlist, and the woman's brigade of the United States army was organized and placed under the command of women officers. The corps had hardly been completed when the anarchic condition of Mexico rendered intervention necessary, and the Mexican war of 1846 was repeated. The woman's brigade was sent with other troops by sea to Vera Cruz and began a rapid march toward the capital.

Almost on the exact ground on which was fought a century before the battle of Buena Vista another fight occurred between the Mexicans and Americans, in which the women took a conspicuous part. But, unfortunately for General Pollywottle, the American commander, it was his first fight with such an auxiliary, and he was utterly ignorant of certain provisions he should have made to guard against contingencies to which they were liable.

In this respect the Mexican commander, Antonio Rodriguez Bustamante, proved greatly the American's superior. The Mexicans were drawn up in line of battle to resist the advance of the Americans, who hurled themselves against their enemy with great vigor. The woman's brigade, being a part of the reserve, stood under arms, impatiently waiting to be led forward. Colonel Amanda Patterson of the First regiment sat her horse superbly, resplendent in a uniform cut and decorated in a fashion that excited the admiration and envy of the whole corps. Major Mildred Fortescue rode over to Colonel Patterson to ask her who was her tailor. Colonel Patterson refused to give the information. This led to hot words between the two, in which many of their subordinates joined, and before long their shrill words could be heard above the singing bullets and shrieking shells.

"For heaven's sake," roared the American commander to an aid, "send those women into the fight! Our men can't hear the orders for the din they make, and there'll be a panic. Order their general to lead them against the enemy's left flank and turn it if possible. Should they succeed the battle is won."

General Angelina De Lancy, a young commander of whom much was expected, as soon as she received the order, drawing her sword, swung it over her head. Unfortunately she severed two ostrich feathers worth a hundred dollars each, and so unnerved was she that valuable time was lost. When she recovered from the loss of her treasures she directed her bugler to sound the advance.

Now, General Bustamante, as I have said, had great experience with women, having been married seven times, which is once more than King Henry VIII, and had prepared an expedient for them which, on seeing their line move forward, he put into operation.

"What is that the enemy are firing from those mortars?" asked the American commander, raising his glass.

"They look like paper shells," remarked his chief of staff.

Great wads of paper rose in the air and, breaking apart, were scattered on the ground over which the woman's brigade was passing. Here and there a soldier in the ranks picked up one and became absorbed in reading something printed and looking at pictures on it.

"Great heavens!" cried General Pollywottle, "they are stopping to pick up the papers. The advance is delayed. Precious time is being lost."

Presently an officer from the woman's brigade was seen riding full gallop toward the commander in chief. When she came up she saluted and said:

"General De Lancy directs me to report that the enemy have fired a volley of fashion plates with descriptive articles among the troops. This has checked the advance and she is unable to induce them to advance farther. They are poring over the papers and are insensible even to danger. General De Lancy respectfully suggests that

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you send another force to turn the enemy's flank."

Words that sounded like a volley from a gatling gun left the general's lips. There were no other troops to send in place of the woman's brigade, and General Bustamante, seeing his advantage, sounded a general advance. The battle was lost. Within ten minutes the American army was in full retreat. The Mexicans passed the woman's brigade, still intent on the fashion plates and cut them off.

The corps became disorganized, many of the soldiers marrying Mexicans.

WHY DO WE SLEEP?

Not to Cure Fatigue, Says a Scientist, but to Prevent It.

Most of us suppose that we sleep because we are exhausted. But Claparede, the Swiss physiologist, has advanced a theory to the effect that we sleep in order to avoid being exhausted. Dr. Adolf Koelsch in Die Woche explains this theory by saying that sleep instead of being the result of fatigue is an impulsive self disinfection which the body conducts in order to get rid of the waste products before they have time to produce exhaustion.

Just as combustion of fuel for the production of heat and energy is always attended by ashes and slag, so the slow combustion which produces heat and energy in the body by means of metabolic changes is likewise attended by waste.

"Since the senses never voluntarily come to rest or shut themselves off from the outer world, a point would eventually be reached when the organism would perish as a victim of general nerve exhaustion. In order to hinder this nature arranges, sometimes—namely, before exhaustion can seriously injure the organism—to set in motion that opposition current which we term sleep."

Dr. Koelsch says that the sight endowed animal tends to take its sleep at night, since the stimuli which govern the animal's vital activities are then cut off. For animals endowed with other special senses, but not with sight, the night is not so great a factor. "These can only blockade stimuli to the senses either by creeping into some secluded spot or by the action of nature in causing an opportune production of a substance (a sort of hormone) which acts as an obstacle by entering the nerve path and deadening sensibility."

Inside Information.

Mother—If you could have eaten that entire jar of jam without a single twinge of conscience, you must be thoroughly bad.

Willie—No, mother; I am confident there is something good in me.—Yale Record.

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