

# LIGHT OF THE SUN

## In Its Pure State We on the Earth Have Never Seen It.

### SOME RAYS DO NOT REACH US.

If They Did They Would Probably Destroy Life as It Exists on Our Planet. Daylight and Sunlight Differ Almost as Much as Do Wine and Water.

"As clear as daylight" expresses in ordinary language a maximum of plainness and obviousness. Nevertheless, daylight is one of the most complicated and capriciously variable of all natural phenomena.

Almost everybody you meet will tell you that daylight and sunlight are different names for the same thing. They think they know that much of astronomy, but they do not know that the sun is the primary cause or source of daylight, but it does not say that daylight and sunlight are identical. In fact, they differ almost as much as do water and wine.

But the degree of difference varies. Daylight is a mixture of two kinds of light, and its quality is continually changing, as everybody who has ever had anything to do with photography knows. The proportions of the two kinds of light that make daylight are not the same from hour to hour and hardly from minute to minute.

In clear weather, under an open sky, with the sun high in the heavens, daylight is almost entirely sunlight. A white surface exposed to an unobscured sky receives directly from the sun 85 per cent of the light that illuminates it and only 15 per cent from other parts of the sky dome.

This other part of the illumination is called skylight, and it consists of light, nearly all of which comes from the sun, but which has been changed in quality by reflection from the earth, from the clouds and from dust and vapor in the air. Many of the rays that characterized the original sunlight have been absorbed by the reflecting substances, so that what remains is no longer the same thing as before.

On a completely overcast day there is no sunlight, properly so called, but only skylight. Whether the sky is overcast or not the intensity of daylight varies with the hour of the day and with the season. This is due to differences in the elevation of the sun. These variations in the intensity of daylight are surprisingly great. The intensity is on the average ten times as great in midsummer as in midwinter, but this average comes far from expressing the utmost difference that can exist, for investigation has shown that between the clearest summer day and the darkest day of winter the ratio of the intensity of daylight may be as great as 300 to 1.

Besides, the quality of daylight is continually changing on account of the variations in the relative amounts of the different rays of the spectrum that are mingled in it. The spectrum of light is a gamut of vibrations, and the result of the selective action exercised by the substances and vapors, from which the light has been reflected and through which it has passed is to produce variations of color and of intensity of color, as well as of the quantity of invisible radiations present, and these variations are not the less real and important because the eye is not always fully aware of them.

As to pure sunlight, we never see it on the earth. The light that arrives to us from the sun has neither the color nor the intensity that it possesses before it enters the atmosphere. The ultraviolet rays especially are almost completely screened off by the atmosphere, and if they reached us in their full force it is probable that life as now organized on this planet would be destroyed by them.

Every different world has its own daylight, although all may be illuminated by the same sun. Not only does relative distance affect the intensity of daylight on different planets, but the constitution of their various atmospheres has an equally great effect. Venus has a daylight twice as intense as ours; Mars one-half as intense. On Jupiter the intensity is 1.25 of that on the earth; on Saturn, 1.90; on Neptune, 1.000.

But each of these planets has an atmosphere peculiar to itself, and thus the differences of daylight upon them are made still more remarkable. This is one of the first things to be taken into account in all speculations about the habitability of those other worlds.—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

**A Wonderful Word.**  
Confidence: What a wonderful word it is! How much it does to make a despondent man what he feels better! How often it has lifted a heavy burden from the heart of the deepest despondency and given him another chance! Say a helpful word whenever you can, whether it be to a child with tear dimmed face or to a workman who has lost his job or to a business man who faces serious embarrassments. It will pay.—Leslie's.

**The Guilty One.**  
John—So, that's your new tie, eh? Why on earth do you select such a loud pattern? Joe—I didn't select it. My brother did, and he's slightly deaf.—Judge.

Sincerity and truth are the basis of every virtue.—Confucius.

**NO SLUMS IN NEW YORK.**  
Verdict of an Expert After a Search Through the City.  
I have made an amazing discovery. It is the result of three days and nights of going to and fro in New York—sometimes alone and sometimes with a wife but not critical detective. And the amazing and disconcerting discovery is this: There are no slums in New York.

You can find crime and criminals; you can find vice, poverty, drunkenness, disease, but you cannot find a slum—such slums as blacken and fester in Antwerp, Genoa, Naples, Paris, London and many another old world city. The reason is that you cannot have a slum without filth, and New York is a clean city. Neither crime nor poverty nor crowds make a slum. You must have filth as well, and that is what New York hasn't got.

I looked for it east and west and north, from river front to river front. Everywhere, anywhere, were crime, vice, mean poverty. Everywhere thieves, rogues, cutthroats, men and women isolated from their kind by sin or mere suffering, but no slums. Dirt, of course, is relative, but this

# TAUGHT BY THE SWALLOWS.

## How a Railway Tunnel Was Built Through a Sand Bank.

A colony of bank swallows taught a young but observing engineer how to build a tunnel that his more learned superiors had refused to undertake.

North of Burlington, Vt., lies a broad sand plain high above the level of Lake Champlain, through which the Central railroad was to be carried by a tunnel. The sand, destitute of moisture, would not cohere, but crumbled away as soon as an excavation was made. After several costly trials the engineers decided that the tunnel was impracticable.

A young man in the engineer's office said he could tunnel the sand bank at a small cost. He said he could build the tunnel for so many dollars a running foot, but that he couldn't expect the railway people to act upon his opinion when so many American and European engineers had declared the project impracticable.

The managers, however, gave him a contract to build fifty feet of the tunnel. On the face of the sand bank he marked the line of an arch larger than the proposed tunnel and on this line drove sharpened timbers into the bank. Then he removed six feet of the sand and drove in another arch of twelve foot timbers, removing six feet more of sand. This process he repeated until he had secured enough to begin the masonry. As far as the masonry was completed the space above it was filled, leaving the timbers in place.

He pierced the bank with the cheapest tunnel ever built, which now stands as firm as on the day it was finished.

He was asked whether there was any suggestion of the structure adopted by him to be found in the books on engineering.

"No," he said, "it came to me in this way: I was driving by the place where the attempts were made and saw that a colony of swallows had made their homes in the bank. It occurred to me that these little engineers had disproved the assertion that the sand had no cohesion. As every swallow's home is a self-sustaining tunnel without masonry, I thought that by extending their method I could construct a larger tunnel. The bank swallow is the inventor; I am simply his imitator."—Boston Post.

## THREE EMPIRES.

Monarchies that Practically Sprang Into Being Overnight.

Prior to Jan. 18, 1871, the German empire, as we know it today, had no existence. Instead it was a jumble of kingdoms, states, duchies, grand duchies and principalities, all joined together by a like language and common political aspirations. It is true, but otherwise quite separate and distinct.

Then came the historic ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Paris had just been captured by King William of Prussia, and it was held to be a fitting time and place to proclaim to the world the first German empire. Never since the dawn of history was an empire born more dramatically.

By a strange irony of fate, too, its birth took place amid the ruins of the French empire, itself the creation of a day, or, rather, to be strictly accurate, of a night. France went to bed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1870, a republic. When it awoke next morning it was an empire. During the hours of darkness Paris had been occupied by troops, and the prince-president had become Napoleon III.

Equally sudden and almost as sensational in its way was the birth of the modern Greek empire. After the yoke of the Turks had been thrown off in the war of independence the country became a republic. But the people were tired of that democratic form of government and promptly proceeded to assassinate their first and only president. Then they met together, elected a king and settled themselves down to be ruled by him in a quite orderly and contented fashion.

## SWIFT FLYING STARS.

Vastness of the Universe Indicated by Their Long Travels.

The almost incredible distances of the heavenly bodies are well illustrated by Camille Flammarion's comments to the Societe Astronomique de France on the study by V. M. Slipher of the Lowell observatory on the speed of the nebula in Andromeda, which is 200 kilometers a second. Flammarion remarks that if this speed has been maintained since the days of Hipparchus, twenty centuries ago, the nebula has traveled in that time 10,000,000 kilometers. Hipparchus made a catalogue of the visible stars, and this nebula is not found in his list, although it can now be seen with the naked eye. Had it been as brilliant 2,000 years ago as it is today, Hipparchus, living under the clear sky of Alexandria, could not well have overlooked it.

"Must we then conclude," asks Flammarion, "that its twenty centuries of approach to us have been enough to increase its brilliancy? The parallax of the nebula is 0.17 second, which corresponds to a distance of 181,000 kilometers. It is therefore light sixteen years to travel that distance. So in 2,000 years its distance would have diminished by about one-tenth."

But, then, no one knows that it has maintained this terrific speed throughout the centuries. It may have moved more slowly or more rapidly at any time. All is conjecture except the actual figures for its present speed and direction.

The fact that bodies moving at such speeds are not seen to move brings home to us the vastness of the universe.—New York World.

## ANCESTORS BURNED.

Bacon—He says his ancestors were all cremated. Egbert—Why, I thought cremation was a method of recent years?

"It is. His picture gallery, though, was burned up only a month ago."—Yonkers Statesman.

**Remarkable Cure of Dysentery.**  
"I was attacked with dysentery about July 15th, and used the doctor's medicine and other remedies with no relief, only getting worse all the time. I was unable to do anything and my weight dropped from 145 to 125 pounds. I suffered for about two months when I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I used two bottles of it and it gave me permanent relief." writes B. W. Hill of Snow Hill, N. C. For sale by all dealers.

# HIS DREAM MATERIALIZED.

Curious Incident in the Career of Newcastle S. B. Crockett.

One morning the postman brought to S. B. Crockett, the novelist, a letter from the editor of the St. James' Gazette containing a small check as payment for a contribution. Mr. Crockett knew that nothing was due to him, that he had been paid for all articles, and—remarkable man—he did the check up in an explanatory note and returned it to the editor.

The next day he checked the check from the editor—remarkable man—with a note saying it was due. The St. James' Gazette had published an article from the pen of Mr. Crockett which had not been paid for, hence the check. Again Mr. Crockett—remarkable man—returned the check, and still the remarkable editor forwarded it. This time the article cut out of the columns of the St. James' Gazette.

Now comes the curious feature of the incident. When Mr. Crockett clapped his eyes on the article he was astonished to find it one of his dreams materialized. One night, going to bed as usual, he dreamed that a good idea for a St. James' Gazette column had occurred to him, that he then and there sat down, wrote it and posted it. Next morning he remembered his dream and made up his mind some day to write the article exactly as it dreamed he had written it. When, to his astonishment, came article and check from the newspaper. Few writers carry checks while asleep.—London Standard.

## East Africa's Big Game.

Big game of British East Africa, out of the three preserves of the colony, is rapidly vanishing and, according to W. T. Hornaday, "is absolutely certain to disappear in about one-fourth the time that it took South Africa to accomplish the same result."

Mr. Hornaday points out that the present legal bag limit is ruinously extravagant. For \$250 any man may buy the right to kill 300 head of hoofed and horned animals of forty-four species, not counting carnivorous animals that may also be killed. Thus the richest may also be killed. This is the case in the big game fauna of any one spot in the world, which nature has been several million years in developing and placing there, seems likely to be wiped out by man within the next fifteen years.—Chicago News.

## Just an Oversight.

It was 9 o'clock in the morning in an English town, and the roads were blocked with snow. The maid, who had been given a week's notice, was facing the first day of her sojourn in the house. She handed the usual cup of tea to her mistress in bed and then sat down, saying, "Oh, ma'am, when you asked me yesterday if I had everything in for tonight's party I forgot to tell you we are out of coal and the furnace is going out."

## This Earthly Stage.

"The sun," remarked the kindly citizen, "shines for all."

"And that's what worries some people," averred the cautious citizen. "They seem to think the sun ought to be handled as a spot light."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, August 2, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that William W. Nichols, of the Dalles, Oregon, who, on June 2, 1911, made Homestead entry, No. 5086, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Barron, Mrs. Fred Barron, Ross Ringer, R. H. Hall all of Narrows, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 27, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Fred O. Timm, of Burns, Oregon, who, on September 9, 1910, made Homestead entry, No. 5084, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Bryning, Arthur A. Sandness, E. P. Carter, O. M. Edwards, all of Burns, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Adolf Hansen, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 10, 1910, made Homestead entry, No. 5083, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ronald Conling, John McLaughlin, Geo. A. Paulock, Peter W. O. Best, Gordon Brooks, J. M. Southland, all of Burns, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel P. Jordan, of Burns, Oregon, who, on November 27, 1909, made Homestead entry, No. 5085, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Albert Wood, Ottobach, David M. Sahlbater, Nelson Packer, all of Burns, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Oard, of Burns, Oregon, who, on November 27, 1909, made Homestead entry, No. 5086, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Adam P. B. George, of Burns, Oregon, Charles B. Anderson, of Burns, Oregon, Charles Oard and Ralph J. Wilson both of Burns, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that George H. Williams, of Princeton, Oregon, who, on June 27, 1911, made Homestead entry, No. 5087, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas Stevens, Fred H. Peters, John C. Stealy, all of Princeton, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur A. Sandness, of Burns, Oregon, who, on July 3, 1911, made Homestead entry, No. 5088, for 160 acres, Township 24 N., Range 23 E., Williams meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank Whiting, George Whiting, George McLeary, William McLeary, all of Burns, Oregon.

# NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, July 14, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is in Salt Lake City, Utah, has filed notice of intention to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1908 (35 Stat., 397, 398), an extension of 160 acres, or less, of public land for a railroad right-of-way, in the Northwest quarter, Sec. 25, T. 24 N., R. 23 E., Williams meridian, in the Burns, Oregon, section.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to file objections to the disposal of said lands, should file their affidavits in this office, on or before the 7th day of September, 1914.

# SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE.

Illustrated 320 Pages.

Tells all about sex matters; what young men and women, young wives and husbands and all others need to know about the secret laws that govern the sex forces. Plain truths of sex life in relation to happiness in marriage. "Secrets" of manhood and womanhood, sexual abuses, social evil, diseases, etc. The latest, most advanced and comprehensive work that has ever been issued on sexual hygiene. Priceless instruction for those who are ready for the true inner teaching.

This book tells nurses, teachers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, social workers, Sunday school teachers and all others, young and old, what all need to know about sex matters. By Winfield Scott Hall, Ph. D., M. D. (Leipzig).

Newspaper Comments: "Scientifically correct—Chicago Tribune. 'Accurate and up-to-date.'—Philadelphia Press. 'Standard book of knowledge.'—Philadelphia Ledger. The New York World says: 'Plain truths for those who need or ought to know them for the prevention of evil. Under plain wrapper for only 10 cents. Coin or money order, postage two cents extra.'

MIAMI PUBLISHING COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio.

# NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jennie L. Bussart, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Harney County. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, duly verified as by law required, to G. W. Cleveland, administrator, at his place of business in Burns, Oregon, or at the office of J. S. Cook his attorney, in Burns, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1914.  
G. W. CLEVELAND, administrator.  
J. S. COOK, attorney.

# NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Harney County.  
In the matter of the estate of F. C. Croxton, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the above entitled estate by the Honorable Grant Thompson, judge of the above entitled court.  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present said claims duly verified as by law required, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.  
Dated at Burns, Oregon, this 3rd day of July, 1914.

The first publication of this notice is July 14th, 1914.

(Signed) MARY CROXTON, Administratrix of the estate of F. C. Croxton, deceased.

# NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the Last Will and Testament, and of the estate of William C. Byrd, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Harney County. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, duly verified as by law required, to Julian C. Byrd, executor, at his office in Burns, Oregon, or at the office of J. S. Cook his attorney, in Burns, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.  
Dated this 1st day of July, 1914.  
Julian C. Byrd, executor.  
J. S. Cook, attorney.

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE—OREGON:  
Governor, George W. Ladd, Roseburg.  
Lieutenant Governor, W. J. Hanson, Burns.  
Attorney General, F. J. Beckwith, Burns.  
Commissioner of State Land, A. M. Crawford, Astoria.  
State Treasurer, W. M. Galloway, Burns.  
Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill, State Printing Office, Salem.  
Supreme Judges, J. A. McEldrie, L. B. Burnett, S. W. Benson, F. A. Moore.  
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:  
District Judge, Daltio Biggs, Clatsop County; George P. Riosore, Clatsop County.  
County Court meets the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.  
Notary Senator, W. H. Brooke, Clatsop County.  
Notary Representative, W. F. Hanna, Clatsop County.  
County Judge, Grant Thompson, Clatsop County.  
Notary, Grant Thompson, Clatsop County; Sam Motherhead, Clatsop County; C. E. Berry, Clatsop County; R. H. Haines, Clatsop County; H. J. Hanson, Clatsop County; J. W. Wadsworth, Clatsop County; John Robinson, Clatsop County; E. P. Sylvester, Clatsop County.  
County Court meets the first Wednesday in November, March, May, July, September and November.  
HARNEY COUNTY—OREGON:  
Register, Wm. Farris, Burns.  
Receiver, Sam Motherhead, Burns.  
Mayor, Sam Motherhead, Burns.  
Recorder, Roy Van Winkle, Burns.  
Marshal, Roy Van Winkle, Burns.  
Notary Public, R. H. Haines, Burns.  
Counselman, H. J. Hanson, Burns.  
County Court meets the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

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Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to file objections to the disposal of said lands, should file their affidavits in this office, on or before the 7th day of September, 1914.

# THE LIFE CAREER.

Selected in youth should inevitably be directed to prepare a person for the best permanent occupation for which he is capable.—President C. W. Killet.

This is the Mission of the OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Forty-sixth School Year Opens SEPTEMBER 18th, 1914

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# FREE London "Tango" Necktie

These two beautiful pieces of popular jewelry are the craze among society women in New York and the largest cities. They are neat and elegant gold finished articles that will gladden the heart of every girl or woman, no matter how young or old. Very stylish and attractive.

Our Free Offer. We are advertising Spearminit Chewing Gum and desire to place a big box of this fine, healthful gum into every home. It sweetens the breath—whitens the teeth and aids digestion. It is refreshing and pleasing to all. To everyone sending us but 50c and 10 cents to cover shipping costs we will ship a big box of 20 regular size packages of the Spearminit Gum and include the elegant,

"Tango" necktie and "Evelyn Thaw" bracelet absolutely free.

This offer is for a short time only. Not more than 2 orders to one party. Dealers not allowed to accept this.

# UNITED SALES COMPANY

Dayton, Ohio P. O. Box 101

# \$1500 Reward!

The Oregon, Cal. and Nevada Live Stock Protection Association of which the undersigned is member, will give a \$1,500.00 reward for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties stealing horses, cattle or mules belonging to any of its members.

In addition to the above, the undersigned offers the same condition \$100.00 for all horses branded horse show bar on both or either jaw. Brand recorded in eight counties: Range Harney, Lake and Crook counties. Horses wanted when sold.

Some hot grown horses sold and only in large bunches.

W. W. DROWN Field, Oregon.

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To advertise our Universal Shaving Outfit and Universal Products we will offer a limited time only, send this well worth \$2.00 Shaving outfit for \$1.00. We sell our products to the consumer direct and therefore you save all agents' profits which you know are very large.

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Each outfit packed in neat box \$1.00. Coin or Money Order, postage 10c extra.

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Departs No. 2, Prairie 10:15 A. M. Arrives Baker 2:35 P. M. Arrives Sumpter 4:00 P. M.

Departs No. 1, Baker 8:30 A. M. Arrives Sumpter 10:05 A. M. Arrives Prairie 2:10 P. M.

No. 1 Makes good connection with O.-W. R. & N. No. 10 leaving Portland 7:00 P. M. and No. 17 from east arriving Baker 6:50 A. M.

No. 2 Connects with La Grande local 7:00 to La Grande, and No. 9 (fast Mail) picks up sleeper there arriving in Portland 7:00 A. M. Also with No. 18 at 10:45 P. M. for points East.

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