

Peter Radford

On Church and State

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The recent action of one of the leading churches of this nation, in annual convention, demanding that the layer note only for candidates for office whose views coincide with those of the clergy on one of the leading political issues, and direct and indirect efforts of other church organizations to interfere with the freedom of the ballot, make one of the greatest perlin of this age, and present a problem that should receive thoughtful consideration of both laymen and citizens.

Suckling babes may well squirm in their cradles when ministers in convention assembled release the hearts of men and grab them by the throat, for Christianity has broken down, religion has become a farce and the pulpit a failure. When the church substitutes force for persuasion, command for conviction and coercion for reason, the sheriff had as well pass the sacrament, plain-clothes men take charge of the altar and policemen bury the dead, for why a church?

It is as dastardly a crime against government for a minister to undertake to deliver the votes of his parishioners to a candidate, as it is for a ward heeler to deliver a block of votes to a political bose, and both ought to be prosecuted, for the law should be no respecter of persons.

It is as objectionable for a convention of ministers to seek hy canonical law to control the votes of church members as it would be for a convention of manufacturers to issue orders for their employees to vote for a certain candidate. Such conduct is offensive to decease, business morals and a crime against society. Any convention, whether composed of saints or sinners, rich or peor, white or black, that seeks to prostitute power and exerce conscience ought to be broken up by the police and its leaders arrested for treason.

A crime by any other name is a crime just the same. An ecalesiastical

reason.

A crime by any other name is a crime just the same. An ecclesiastical robe cannot sanctify treason, authority to preach does not carry with it license to become a political ringster, or the right to teach us how to pray give a permit to tell us how to vote. No man in joining the church should sanctifice his citizenship, forfoit his constitutional liberties or subordinate his duty to the state. The earth many times has been drenched with the blood of our forefathers fighting to throw off the ecclesiastical yoke from the state, and the suggestion of a return to these medieval conditions with their horror and their torture should not be tolerated for a moment.

Laws should be assed prohibiting any preacher, or combination of preachers, from delivering or attempting to deliver their membership or congregation to any candidate for office, and suitable legislation should be passed preserving the sanctity of the pulpit from political vandalism. It is as much a menace to church and state for a politician to occupy the pulpit as for a minister to preach a pelitical sermen. He has no more right to preach his politics from the pulpit than a teacher has to teach his politics to his pupils. A preacher cannot make political trickery righteous by usage any more than he can make profanity respectable by practice. It is one of the ironies of fate that a preacher may become a scandal as well as a glory to civilization.

about to quit offers them, to assure

Hope for the best, but work hard

TOO HAUGHTY TO WORK.

English Servants Will Not Do What

They Think Beneath Them.

The Lowells lived at 31 Lownder

establishment was not magnificent, but

adequate, with a sufficient complement

of servants. These servants were engaged for special posts in the "service."

as is always the custom in England, and each was a stickler for his preroga-

tives and perquisites and quick to re-sent any demand that did not fall to

the province of his sharply defined du-

It so happened that to moving a car-

"I beg your pardon, your excellency."

And Charles came with the same an-

she herself proceeded to nati down the small corner of carpet and instantly dismissed them from her service.—

Wood Pulp.
Observation of nature has often sug-

gested ideas to business men. Many years ago James G. Biaine said to Dr. Hill that there was a rapidly dimin-

ishing supply of rags and cotton for

not you make paper like this?" he said. Dr. Hill's trained eye had seen

was thrown into a fever and died in

to the wants of the young birds

Mean Retort.
"He says he intends to be the architect of his own fortune."

"I predict a terrible stagnation in the building line."--Judge.

ROADS IN CHINA. The Chinese are too civilized to need to peed when you see stone walls

They Remind One Very Much of the Snakes In Ireland. -

BECAUSE THERE ARE NONE. car: "Messions the passengers de scending from the carriage are urges

Are a Great Deal Like the Bed of a Stone Quarry-The Torture That Goes With a Trip In a Peking Cart.

Describing the roads, or, rather, the lack of roads, in China and the torture that is undergone by the tourist who, used to the luxurious modes of travel we may employ, trusts himself to the uncertain joys of a trip in a Peking chair, a writer in the Wide World Magazine says:

'Now, a Peking cart is a very venerable mode of progression. When our ancestors were lightly dressed in woad and had no conception of any wheeled vehicle the Chinese lady was paying her calls in the back of a Peking cart, the seat of honor under the tilt, well out of sight of the passers by, while her servant sat in front, the place of comfort, if such a word can be applied to anything pertaining to a Peking

"In spite of its long and aristocratic record if there is any mode of progression more wearying and uncomforta-ble I have not met it. It is simply a more wearying and uncomfortawheels with a wagon tilt of blue cotton over it and a place for heavy luguage behind. The Chinaman sits on the the ordinary westerner, like myself, packs his bedding and all the cushions he can beg or borrow around him and then resigns himself to his fate.

people will tell you-it has nothing to break in it. But there The Peking cart has one advantage. in it. But there are moments when it would be a mighty relief if something did break, for if the woodfrom side to side you yourself are one sore, bruised mass. No; I cannot rec ommend a Peking cart, even on the smoothest road.
"And the roads in China are not

smooth. We all know the description of the snakes in Ireland. There are none,' and much the same might be said about the roads in China. There are so called roads, certainly, upon which the people move about, but I have seldom met one that was any better than the surrounding country, and very, very often on this journey I met roads where it was ease and luxury to move off them on to the neighboring plowed field

"The recipe for a road there in the north seems to be: Take a piece of the country that is really too bad to plow or to use for any agricultural purpose papermaking. That set Dr. Hill think-whatever, that a mountain torrent, in ing. One day he came into the office fact, has given up as too much for the of a paper manufacturer holding a water, upset a stone wall over it a hornet's neet in his hand. "Why canstone wall with good, large stones in it-take care they never for a moment lie evenly, and you have your oad.

"Leaving Peking for the eastern ombs, you go for the first two or ombs, you go for the first two or use of wood pulp for making paper. ment lie evenly, and you have your

tombs, you go for the first two or three hours along a paved way of mag-Killed by Fear.

Frederick I. of Prussia was killed by fear. His wife was insane, and one day she escaped from her keeper and, databling her ciothes with blood, rushed upon her husband while he was dezing in his chair. King Frederick imagined her to be the "while lady" whose ghost was believed to invariably appear whenever the death of g member of the royal family was to accur, and he was thrown into a fever and died in nificent porportions planned and laid out as a highway should be. The great stones with which it is paved were probably put there by slave labor, how many hundred years ago I do not know, but the blocks are uneven now. some of them are gone nitogether, though how a huge block of stone could possibly disappear passes my on-derstanding, and whenever the carter could be took the cart down beside the road, where at least the dust made a cushion for the nail studded wheels, and the jarring and the joiting were not quite so terrible.

"It takes as long to get beyond the environs of Peking in a cart as it does to get out of London in a motorcar. First we passed through the Babylon ish gate, and the great walls were behind us; then, outside the city, sil look-ing dusty, dirty and khaki colored in the brilliant sunshine, were numerous small houses, and the wayside was fined with booths on which were things for sale.

"Along the roadway came an endless array of people, clad for the most part in blue cotton-men walking, men with loads slung from a bamboo across their shoulders, donkeys laden with baskets or sacks of grain, with fat Chi-

SIMPLE, FLEXIBLE AND RAPID.

One of the Codes Used by England

The United States government en-ology probably more different kinds of odes than any other power. The state war department has one. And the navy uses a separate and distinct ays-tem. The tode book or key of the lag, which is fined with sinc and heav-ity weighted. The bag is in the per-sonal custody of the commanding offi-cer of the ship, who has orders never to let it get away from him, but to throw it overboard in the event of cap-ture by an enemy. The advent of wire-less telegraphy has made this precau-

tion doubly necessary, for the solution of an enemy's cipher by time of war The only naval code book ever cap The only my are composed year cap-tured by an enemy was the one car-ried by the Chesapeake in the war of 1812. The commander of the Chesa-peake, Captain Lawrence, was waind-ed carly in the battle, and no one elseknew where the code book was kept. When the frigure surrendered the Exit-ish found the code behind a sliding panel, and the book is now in the Brit-

The cipher of the war department is very simple in its nature and by virtue of this simplicity, ease of operation, inscrutability and rapidity with which a new key can be substituted is said to hold dirst place among the military ciphers of the world. Army officers who have used other codes say that none of them compares to this one.

This cipher may in a general way be described as an ingentions method of distorting the order of words is a message and further obscuring the meaning by the systematic introduction of irrelevant words and meaningless names. The variety of distortions is great, and whenever a copy of the

fences, and when you see stone walls it is only because, since they can't be dropped off the planet into space, the stones must be disposed of somehow." Translated rather crudely and literally, this is the notice in a Paris troiley less names. The variety of displacements is great, and whenever a copy of the cipher is captured another cipher can be communicated in a vary short time to all those who should have it. iterally "prayed", before renouncing the sheiter which the carriage they are

to all those who should have it.

A simple and ingenious naval cipher was invested by Capiain Charles Morthemselves, as a preliminary, that no carriage coming in the apposite direc-tion is in proximity." ris for the use of the American navy during the war of 1812 and has been utilized by the many department, with modifications, ever since. The principle is applicable silks to day cipters or numerical ciphers transmitted by telegraph or wirpless.

Captain Morris in a hand written sig and book bound by him in 1811 stated: A circumstance may sometimes reader desirable to chapter the signification of the flags or the numbers expressed by these The following method should therefore to square, baving moved there from another house in the same square. Their

The following method ensum preceders adopted:

Let each day of the week be inserted in the signal book opposite a number. To each of these days affix a certain number, which is always to be communicated orally under charge of secrecy, that he stemp or improper person can become acquainted with it. The following list is an ex-

pet from the former house had been put down in the new one, leaving a few put down in the new one, leaving a few inches uncovered in a corner, which the furnishers had overlooked. As there was a dinner party at the embassy that night and Mrs. Lowell possessed a piece of the carpeting to cover the bare spot on the floor, she rang for one of the member rounds and signal will subtract the member rounds and signal will subtract the same number from all signals. By this means an enemy's kulpiladse of would kindly tack it down for her. He drew himself up, distinctly offended in

he said, "but it is not my place to do
that. I will ring for Alfred."
Alfred appeared, and his answer to
the same request was:
"I beg pardon, your excellency, but
it is not my place to lay carpets. I will
cell Charles." the code used by any power in trans-mitting important and vital news and instructions, some of the more ordinary ciphers have been discovered. For in stance, one of the simplest of all officomparatively unimportant messages, the cipher being too well known to swer. Mrs. Lowell called up, I think, every male servant in the house, but one and all stuck their noses in the air and looked with disdain spon the humiliating hammer and tacks. She then had them stand in a row while

Each letter is then represented by two numerals. Thus A would be 11. on. The letter Z, which has to be omitted from the sipher because of the fact that there are iwanty-six letters in the alphabet, is represented by 0, while the same symbol is used to separate words.

the cipher would be: 5315440201134034405463001143040311134 This cipher has the advantage of almost infinite variety, as by changing the arrangement of the numerals one may easily battle a chance recipient of the message, while the person for whom the cipher is intended would Hay, Jr., in Every Week.

Glibbs-Why do you call your waiter Billiard Cus? Dibbs-Hocause he gives the best satisfaction when he has a good tip.—Bostop Transcript.

Enough Knowledge.
"Did you ever stop to think," said
the shopkeeper recently as he mean A Hanpecked Bird.

The male rhea, a feathered inhabitant of South Africa, is very much put these potatoes contain sugar, and starch?"

"No. I didn't," replied the key, "but I heard father may that you put peasand beans in your coffee, and about gether and lay their eggs in one next fill the total reaches twenty or more, when the females depart, leaving a male bird to sit on the eggs and estend

was dropped.-Chicago Herald.

Asteunding Memories.

Horace Vernet is the best examp of visual memory. He could paint striking portrait of a mag, life als after having once looked at his mode Mozart had a great musical memory. Having heard twice the "Miserere" in the Sisting change, he would down it. the Sistine chapel, he wrote flown the full score of it. There are sololists who during twenty-four hours can play the composition of other masters without ever skipping a note.

their shoulders, donkeys laden with baskets or sacks of grain, with fat Chinese on their backs. There were Peking carts, there were mules, there were pooles, and this busy throng fi almost the same as it was a couple of thousand years ago.

"But it was a long long while before Country. There was the khaki colored land, there were the khaki colored land, there were

the Arab, must wear the tarboosh. "The man with a hat" means the foreigner. The way to see Constantino, ple without attracting attention to yourself is to slip on a tarboosh, but the wise foreigner has been slow thus to surrender the one visible token of his special extraterritorial rights, for when trouble is afoot the word goes out to spare "the man with a hat" be out to spare "the man with a hat" be-cause of the fear of international com-plications. During the reactionary rev-olution that followed on the heels of the constitution there was a ludicrous scramble on the part of the Greeks and other Christians to get beneath bats. and the sudden crop of silk bats and

derbies was wonderful to behold.
Fashlons in fexzes pass in review scross the bridge. The Albanian has across the bridge. The Albanian has a white headdress—a cross between a fee and a skullcap. The Persian wears a huge black feit dome that is matched in size only by the big brown bulb that crowns the head of the dervish. The hadd, whose merit in having made the had, or pligrinage, to Mecca is proclaimed by his burn turban has a free quent figure on the bridge, for every Moslem man who has the means and Moslem man who has the means and the physical strength is expected to visit the hirthplace of the prophet at least succe in his life. The claborately wound headgress of the laddl is of white cloth, but a sayld's, or descend-ent of Mohammed, is of green. Some-times the mosque officials, or imams, even when they are not of the proph-et's lightly wear the green turban.

Only the men wear any sort of head-gear. The oriental woman goes hat less. A cloth or vell is as much cover-

A BATTLE OF THE WINDS.

When Boress and Notus Rage at Each Other on the Besparus. By a strange phenomenon, if the

th wind prevails the superficial current of the Hosporus is reversed, though the interior current continues its accustomed course. Then the wa-ters on the surface are piled tumultuters on the surface are piled tumultuously back upon one another, and the
quays, which are several feet above
the ordinary Bosporus level, are flooded and perhaps made impassable. At
such times calques and smaller boats
do not dare to venture upon the tempestione surface.
Sometimes a strong wind blows
northward from the Marmora, and auother wind as strong blows with equal
violence southward from the Black
see. Then, as one gazes from some
central point like Roumelt Hissar, he
beholds ships under full sail majestic
ally approaching each other from both

ally approaching each other from both directions till at last they are only two or three miles apart. Hetween them lies a belt of moveless sea, into which they are forced and on which they drift helplessly about and per-haps crash into each other's sides. This is a duel royal between Boroas

and Notice and may continue for hours.
Gradually the tone of calm is forced
porth or south. At last one wind withdraws like a defeated champion from the areas. The ships which it has brought thus far drop their anchors and walt or else hire one of the numerous steam tugs which are paddling expectantly about. The ships which have come with the victorious wind meanwhile their sallors mock and jeer their fellow mariners whose breeze has failed them. From "Constantino

Clothes in Colonial Days.

When Salom was settled the Massa-maetts Bay company furnished other for all the men who immigrat-ing settled in that town. Every man had four pairs of shoes, four pain of stockings, a pair of Norwich saffers, four shirts, two suits of doub-lets, a pair of hose of leather lined with oliskin, a wooden suit lined with leather, four bands, two handker-chies, a green cotton waistcout, a leather belt, a wooden cap, a black hat. two red knit caps, two pairs of gloves, a cloak lined with cotton and an extra

HIS FRIEND THE RAT.

The Mine Disaster Story That Went With a Stuffed Rodent,

Any man who will keep a stuffed ratin his room wherever he goes must have a story to tell about the rat. This has hes.

"This story," he said, "concerns an experience that made my hair curi. I am an engineer. I was once retained to report upon the working of a mine in southern Arisona. The mine was called the Barbara. On an adjoining claim was another mine called the Hy-

claim was another mine called the Hyperion. A dispute arose. The Hyperion people claimed that the lower levies of the Barbara had been bored into their ground and half a dozen fortunes in bre taken out of their mine.

"The first thing to do was to make a survey of the Barbara. The Barbara people, of course, objected. Finally, an order for the survey was secured from the court, and I was sent, with a man named Jim Banks, to make the survey.

"There are tricks in all trades, and the Barbara representative knew a few in his. When we reached the mine he said that the tunnel we wished to explore was in a dangerous condition.

maid that the runnel we wished to axplore was in a dangerous condition. There had been a cave-in, the timbers were rotted, and so on.

"We classed him as a liar, though he furned out to be right. We worked our way into the tunnel until we ran against a jam of fallen timbers. The timbers, however, were sound and had plainly been arranged to stop our progress. Banks went back for an ax, while I worked at the roof with a pick to dislodge the center pieces.

while I worked at the roof with a pick to dislodge the center pieces.

"I succeeded and had climbed half-way over into the other side of the gunnel when there came a terrific grash of loose ore from the roof. It fall on both gides of the timbers, pinning me in a hole which would have been a grave but for a few attake which held the mass of ore above.

"The place was barely large enough to move in, and I knew it was certain to move in, and I knew it was certain death in a few hours unless Bunks on the land and timber thereon have been death in a few hours unless Bunks.

esit in a few hours unless flanks could dig me out.
"The foul air was getting into my arain, and I think I was actually inside with the fearful dread of being

buried alive.

"I had given up all hope and was almost swooning when I heard a strange, scraping sound above me. I yelled, but received no answer. With new en-

THE SECRET WORD

THE FEZ AND THE OTTOMAN.

Colors Mean Much, and Only the Arab

Foregoes the Tarboosh.

That stream of people crossing the Gaista bridge, over the Golden Horn, runs red, for every Ottoman, except the seemed to last for bours, runs red, for every Ottoman, except the Arab. must wear the tarboosh of the well and the steady grinding of a multiple of the steady grinding of a single fire when a life of our the control of the seemed to last for bours, runs red, for every Ottoman, except though it could hardly have been a minute after when a life of our the organization of the seemed to come pearer and sounded not unlike the steady grinding of a multiple of the seemed to last for bours. ped to my feet from the upper end of the wall, and along with it came a big

"That rat saved my life, for he n clear bole for his trail, and through it came a breath of fresh sir that gave life to me. The fellow had bored his way through from the shaft side of the cave. I stayed there two hours after that, until Banks found the cave. breaking the airhole.

"I enught the gray rat too, I kept and I wouldn't take a lot of money for

Various Methods by Which Gangliens May Be Cured.

Physicians use the word gangi escribe a sweiling of the sheath of a adon, which contains fluid, and which sually occurs about the wrist. A weeping sinew is the same thing. A little eweiling forms, and the fluid distends it more and more as it collects. The swelling is clastic and soft. Somemy trouble, and occasionally it passes way without any treatment. It may yield to long continued gentle pressure, the that which a ribbon band exerts. A well placed ribbon bandage also nelps to relieve the feeling of weak-

In a few cases the fluid that the In a few cases the fluid that the ganglion contains is tuberculous, but in most cases the ganglionic swelling is entirely harmless. In tuberculous cases it is best to remove the sheath and its contents completely.

Ganglions are usually seen on the back of the wrist, but sometimes one comes on the front and increases in size. It is then likely to spread down

comes on the front and increases in size. It is then likely to spread down the sinews into the paim of the hand. That naturally cripples the victim more or jess, especially since the swelling often gives pain in cold and damp weather.

There are various ways of breaking

a weeping sinew. Sometimes it can be dispersed by sudden pressure applied by the thumbs, which bursts the ganglion without breaking the skin. It is best then to bandage the part very tightly in order to prevent the little sac from filling up again. The band-age should contain some thin, hard substance, such as a large coto, direct-ity over the site of the sac. Sometimes a ganglion refuses to burst, but yields to tight bandaging combined with treat-ment by a blister or by painting with todine. The cure in such cases is efficied by gradual absorption. If other incans full there is nothing to do but to open the ganglibn and scrape out its contents.—Youth's Companion.

Repridebert British slection a candidate won by means of an umbrein. Sheer absence of mind caused him to leave the gamp behind at every house at which he called to canvass, and of course when it was returned by the voter a sovereign was only a suit able reward for honesty.

"That man over there is after your "He's a bair raising specialist and wants customers."—Raitimore Ameri-

The Going Over Season. Knicker-What happens when you go on a vacation? Bocker-Your firm goes over your books and your wife goes over everything else.- New York

We always weaken whatever we praggerate - In Harpe.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Unived For Publication.

Unived Syaris Land Office.

Burns, Gregor, September 25, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Woodle L. Best, of Riley, Oregon, who, on November 4, 1902 and June 8, 1916 mathe Homestead Entry, Sec. 0.277 03191 respectively for Nf., Sec. 5, Town. 28, Range 25 Seat. Williamskin Agridian, has filed notice of intention to make final free year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns Oregon, on the 57th day of October, 1915.

Claiment names as witnesses:

B. F. Mutter, Homer Ceell, Clyde A. Gibbons, O. L. Hembree, all of Riley, Oregon.

Ww. Farre, Register.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR HARNEY COUNTY.

W. E. Crowder, plaintiff Etta May Crowder, TO ETTA MAY CROWDER, DEFEN-

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication of this summons, to wit; on the 6th day of November, 1915, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the re

lief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit; For a decree of divorce forever

dissolving the bonds of matri-mony now existing between Plaintiff and Defendant. This summans is published by order of the Hon. H. C. Levens, judge of the

Surms, Oregon, July 31, 1915 (whice peak office address is Harney, Oregon, did, on the 37th day of Getober, 1914, 31e in this office Sectra Statement and Application, No. 3778, to purchase the SWightly, Section II, fownably 11 S., Rance Self, E., Willametta Hordina, and the limber thereou, under the provisions of the sat of June, 2 1878, and acts mendatory, grown as the "Timber and Sime Law", at such yairly as hight be fixed by expraisonout, and that purpulant to such application, the land and himber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 100,000 M. coard (set at \$1.00 per M., and the land \$2.00; has said applicant will offer final proof in appear to the application and sworth statement on the 4th day of October, 1915, before longitude and Section and S

tions containing pepsin or other mill 15 miles north of Burns on digestive ferments for indigestion the Canyon City road. as the more you take the more you will have to take. What is NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION needed is a tonic like Chamberlain's Tablets that will enable the stomach to preform its functions naturally. For sale by all deal-

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOT DOAL LANDS

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Lakeview, Deegon, August 25, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John O. Perry,
of Eclyst, Oregon, who, on April 12, 191
made Homestead Kniry, No. 0440, for SEY,
Section 18, NESS, Section 14, Township 25 South
Hangs 21 E., Williamette Meridian, has files
notice of intention to make three-year
proof, to establish elaim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, Jakeview Land Office, at Lakeview, Oregon on the
18th day of Outober, 1915.

Claimant names as with a



In addition to the above, the undersigned offers the same condition 200,00 for all horses branded horse shod bar on both or either jaw. Brand recorded in eight counties. Range Harney, Lake and Grook counties. Horses vented when sold.

None but grown horses sold and only in

tge bunches, W. BROWN Fife, Oregon,

SINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Circuit Court meets the first Monday April and first Monday in October.

HARNEY U. S. LAND OFFICE:

publication of this summons is August 28th, 1915. M. A. BIGGS. Attorney for Plaintiff.

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THE TIMES-HERALD

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Williams Bros. have all kinds Never take pepsin and prepera- of rough lumber for sale at their

University Land Office, Muris, Oregon, September 22, 1910;
Notice is hereby given that Frank B. Multer, of Lawen, Oregon, who, on April 16, 1910 made it on several Suitry No. 46020, for 4824, Section 52, Township 51 is, Hange 2016 Rast, Williamette Meridian, has filed notice of finantion for make final deveyour proof to such the deline in the land above described, sefare Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 24m day of Occober, 1915.
Claimant maintages withcomes, Despot, of the Mrs. Edith Haves, A. S. Swain, L. B. Hayes, all of Lawen, Oregon. M. B. Hayes, of Burns, Oregon.

Wm. Panne, Rogister.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

contine ath day of April, 1915, the paymen statement and a prileating paymen its tement and a prileating payment in the payment in the payment in the limit there is a first the payment in the payment i

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

WM. PARRE, Register.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Harney County Mand Ward, Plaintiff,

Lewis Robert Ward, Defendant. TO LEWIS ROBERT WARD, DEFEN-

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer to the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of the pub lication of this summons, to-wit; On or before the 5th day of October 1915, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the date of first publication of the summons, and if you fail to snawer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in ber complaint, to wite

For a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony pow existing between plaintiff and defendant and that plaintiff have a decree of divorce absolute from the defendant; That plaintiff have her name prior to

this marriage restored and for such other and further relief as to equity may pertain. This summons is published by order of the Hon. H. C. Levens, Judge of the County Court of Harney County, Ore

August, 1915, and the date of the first

Land Office Practice Three doors South of the Harney County National Bank Burns, Oregon.

Formerly Asst. Engineer Formerly Chief Ru-tu U. S Reclamation For-gineer of Boise &

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Office a specialty Office: Fry Bldg, next door to post office Burns, Oregon

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Practices in the State Courts and be ere the U.S. Land Office.

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