

OUR PUBLIC FEELING

E. P. Ripley On Relation of Railroads and People

The industrial leaders of this nation are talking to the public face to face through the columns of this paper. The time was when if a corporation had anything to say to the people they sent a hired hand, whispered it through a lawyer or employed a lobbyist to explain it to the legislators, but the men who know and the men who do are now talking over the fence to the men who plow "back to the soil" with their problems, strife and dissension and smile there is a better day coming.

When the leading business men of this nation get back to the soil with their problems, strife and dissension and smile there is a better day coming.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railroad, when asked to give his views in reference to relations existing between the railroad and the public said in part:

"Frequently we hear statements to the effect that relations are improving, that the era of railroad hating has passed and that public sentiment now favors the railroads fairly. As yet this change in public sentiment, if any such there be, is not effective in results.

"It is true that in the legislatures of the southwestern states during the past winter there were fewer unreasonable and unreasonable laws passed than usual, but a consideration of the hostile bills introduced shows that there is still reason for much disquiet even though they were defeated by more or less of a majority.

"Moreover, the idea that the railroads have been harshly treated does not seem to prevail in the offices of the State Railroad Commissions, which seem to cherish a notion that their business is not to act as an arbitrator between the railroads and the people, but which proceed on the theory that the railroads are able to take care of themselves and that their duty is to act as attorney for the people even though in so doing they deny justice to the railroads. It requires no argument to demonstrate that the railroads are entitled to justice equally with other citizens and taxpayers. That they have not received it and are not receiving it is perfectly susceptible of proof. That they have practically no recourse in the courts has also been determined.

"The situation therefore is that the people, through their representatives, must elect whether the services of the railroads shall be adequately compensated or not; and it requires no fortune teller or soothsayer to predict that in the long run the service will be paid for in full and no better.

"The natural competition between the railroads and the natural desire to perform first-class service has heretofore resulted in giving the public much more than it was willing to pay for. Continuation of the impossible, and no laws, however drastic, can long accomplish the impossible."

LOVE LINKED WITH DEATH.

Where Women Propose and if Rejected Kill Themselves.

In the Pacific ocean, between Fiji, New Guinea, New Caledonia and the continent of Australia, lies the Melanesian group of islands, where head hunters and cannibals abound. Strange and gruesome as are many of the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger who cannot relate the personal matter back on the solitude of the dusky bodies who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man whom she loved in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baldness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bald does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really lovely.

But, bald or not, she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fail. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed under the most dishonorable conditions by the leaders of the tribe.—Buffalo News.

ESSENTIALS OF PITCHING.

First Comes Control, Then Knowledge of a Batter's Weakness.

"Control is the thing," say all the great pitchers, and all the great pitchers agree that a study of the batsman is next in importance. There are certain batters who can punish certain kinds of balls, while against a certain style of pitching they are correspondingly weak. If a batter likes a fast ball at the waist line it becomes the duty of the wise pitcher never to give him a ball in his liking. Perhaps he is weak on a curve ball at the knee on the outside. The fussy pitcher makes a specialty of offering him that kind of delivery in abundance. In dealing with a brawny catcher is of wonderful assistance.

Then, too, the pitcher must study situations. When he divides that a sacrifice is the play it is usually the best plan to keep the ball high. Such a ball is harder to meet squarely, while it is almost impossible to give it definite direction. On a low ball the skillful batter can usually place it to ward first or third, as is desired. For batters who have a tendency to pull away pitchers usually keep the ball on the outside, mostly depending on the curve. Seldom do batters who pull meet such balls squarely. As noted, they hit fast balls on the inside hard. The batter who hugs the plate closely and steps into the ball is bothered most by a fast ball on the inside, as it has a tendency to make him meet the ball on the handle, thereby losing most of the force he puts into the swing.

The pitcher must also take into consideration the position of his infield and must know who is covering the base on a throw, so that he may pitch to all his infielders.—Billy Evans in St. Nicholas.

WEIGH THEIR HATS.

A Fad of Fussy Men Who Are Cranks in the Matter of Weighing.

In the back part of a Broadway hatter's store there is a pair of scales that are used only in the case of particular demands by particular customers. As a general thing you don't look for scales in a hatter's, and the proprietor explained his reason for having them in this way:

"You will often find very fussy men when it comes to buying a hat. With them the weight of headgear is of prime importance. An ounce more or less gives them the edge when they have made a rule of life to wear only such and such weights on their heads. So I keep the scales to convince them. It is well that I do. It has settled many an argument with a grinch and sold me many a hat.

"You may call them queer for wanting the exact weight they call for or wifish and not over that weight; but, come to think of it over, they are not any queerer than the men who wish in here at the beginning of summer demanding summer headgear because they simply can't endure their heavy winter hats any longer.

"Well, they buy a straw and go away perfectly satisfied they are prepared for summer best. And the hat they buy? Why, by actual weight on these very scales it often weighs two to four ounces more than the winter hat they have been wearing. One of our good customers has regularly shifted from a twelve ounce winter slouch to a fifteen ounce summer straw, and has been happy in the change."

It is a fact, however, that thousands of men know the truth of what the Broadway hatter says, but still buy heavy straws.—New York Sun.

Babies in Samoa.

Samoa babies are very points to Europeans apparently. According to A. S. Middleton in "Ratton and Beachcomber," they are much prettier and very intelligent. Moreover: "They can swim at three months old; talk, run and sing at a year old, and if a Samoa had a child that sucked a dummy (presumably a comfort) at six years old and walked drinking along in its paps at an advanced age, as the children of the wealthy class of England do, they would look upon it as a great curio and another it for shame on the first starling night."

NEW AS A FIGHTER

Napoleon Called His Marshal the "Bravest Man I Ever Saw."

THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

Where the Heroic Commander With a Mere Handful of Men as a Rear Guard Fell Back, Facing the Fear-Miner Heroes of the Great Conflict.

Three towering personalities came to the clench on the field of Waterloo. There are perhaps a half dozen names remembered in connection with that epoch-making battle, but they are little more than names; only Blucher, Ney and Wellington have continued to outlive the memory of their contemporaries.

Yet there were some at Waterloo who were not only brave fighters, but vastly interesting individuals, and it is more than fortunate that they should have suffered eclipse. There is perhaps one exception. One cannot scratch the history surrounding any of the three great commanders who met at Waterloo without encountering the name of Ney. Napoleon's "bravest" of the bravest.

"It is impossible to collect dry facts about him; the temper that matched his hair smolders through and sets them ablaze. Even Napoleon, always so impassively eager while the battle raged, fell into other shoulders, wrote from the middle of St. Helena, 'Ney was the bravest man I ever saw.'

"One of his officers once asked him if he ever felt fear. 'Never had time,' was the curt reply.

"The tales of his daring, his hair-shirt courage, his unbelievable indifference to shot and shell, are legion. He was always calmest in time of the greatest peril, and it was this quality that Napoleon appreciated. Again and again France and the crown were in Michael Ney's hands. Whenever Napoleon saw that the danger of a battle turned on a single point he sent Ney to that point. At the battle of Bautzen the emperor lay on the ground which is sheltered by a bright from the town. He heard Ney's gun on the left. A bomb burst over his head. He sat down and wrote Marie Louise that the victory was his. He made it a habit to order that she should be notified in a pretended letter in front of a house at dinner time and on recovering he would naturally be invited to share the meal, which he always did after the proper amount of protestation. Often he would pretend to these kind people that they had saved his life, would make a great fuss over them and tell them he intended to remember them or their children in his will.

"One man, a poor relation, occasionally sent him small presents of butter. This angered Ney, who said to him: 'Why send me those trifles, you who are to get thousands and thousands of mine as I die?'

"Like many men showed in petty ways, Ney was miserably vain. Thus once when his horse was sick he was told to pay a horse doctor and asked advice of a quack, who told him he must take thirty onions, drill a hole through each, put them on a string, put the neck over the horse's neck and let it stay there. The expense of thirty onions was too much; he bought fifteen, and when, after many days, they had served their purpose, he took them to the servant and ordered her to make an onion porridge for the day's dinner.—Knoxage.

WINDING THE CLOCK.

Follow This System and You May Get More Accurate Time.

You cannot secure the best services from a good watch or clock unless you know how to wind them so as to cause the least wear and irregularity in their delicate mechanism.

A watch should be wound at the same time every day. If allowed to run down or even almost do so and then wound up until it will not wind any further it cannot do its perfect work as a watch that is not allowed to run until it is full capacity or wound up until it is as tight as it can be made.

If a watch is wound both morning and evening at about the same hour and the key is given only enough turns to wind it a little less than half what it could be wound the watch will run more evenly, wear much longer and keep more accurate time than if it is wound up tight once a day.

A watch spring will last longer if it is wound when there is the least extreme of temperature, and morning and evening are, of course, the best in this respect.

It is more or less dangerous to wind a watch during a heavy electric storm, and it is best to avoid winding while on an electric car.

An eight day clock should be wound twice a week at regular periods as possible to secure the best results. Never allow the clock to run out, and if possible do not wind it until it is tight.

Learn by experience just how many turns the key it takes to wind the clock to run eight days and then when half of the week is gone wind as clock by giving the key just half as many turns as it would require to wind it all the way. More accurate time will be had and it will avoid placing any of the parts in a strain, which is frequently the cause of good clocks giving out in some particular before they should have served half as long as they should.

Little attention to this advice will lengthen the life of any watch or clock and make it a better timepiece.—New York American.

A FAMOUS MISER.

Called Dried Wealthy After a Life of Petty Saving and Trickery.

Thomas Cook, known as the "Islingham miser," left at his death more than \$500,000. His whole life was one of penny saving, petty saving and petty trickery. He made it a habit to order that she should be notified in a pretended letter in front of a house at dinner time and on recovering he would naturally be invited to share the meal, which he always did after the proper amount of protestation. Often he would pretend to these kind people that they had saved his life, would make a great fuss over them and tell them he intended to remember them or their children in his will.

"One man, a poor relation, occasionally sent him small presents of butter. This angered Ney, who said to him: 'Why send me those trifles, you who are to get thousands and thousands of mine as I die?'

"Like many men showed in petty ways, Ney was miserably vain. Thus once when his horse was sick he was told to pay a horse doctor and asked advice of a quack, who told him he must take thirty onions, drill a hole through each, put them on a string, put the neck over the horse's neck and let it stay there. The expense of thirty onions was too much; he bought fifteen, and when, after many days, they had served their purpose, he took them to the servant and ordered her to make an onion porridge for the day's dinner.—Knoxage.

DEPIED THE AUDIENCE.

Then the Audience Forced Adelaide Nelson to Surrender.

In "Forty Years On the Stage" the author, John H. Barnes, an old time actor, has this to say of Adelaide Nelson, the once famous star:

"One quite extraordinary gift she had—namely, that at times, at any given moment or cue she could make the ears mount to her eyes and even run down her cheeks irrespective of anything she was feeling at the time. It almost resembled the turning on of a tap. Unconsciously she had great beauty—wonderful eyes and an expressive mouth, the coloring of complexion and hair and a rather spare figure.

"Her appearance suggested a woman of Spanish or Italian type. As a matter of fact she was born of humble parents in a village in Yorkshire in 1824, and her real name was Elizabeth Ann Brown. In her youth she was by turns a mill hand at Guseley (York), a nursemaid and a barnmaid, so the strenuous life she must have led to raise herself to the position she eventually attained may be imagined."

An example of the temper that sometimes flared from behind the Nelson beauty is included in the passage:

"A curious incident occurred in Baltimore. The play was 'As You Like It.' Misses Levick played Jacques and had spoken the 'Seven Ages' speech very finely, gaining tremendous applause at the end. Miss Nelson (she was then as I know without intently said, 'Go on, go on,' and the scene was taken up before the applause died down.

"The audience got annoyed and seemed to feel that it was being treated scornfully and kept up the applause in a manner which stopped the play. Miss Nelson ordered the curtain to be rung down, and then the storm burst out. It became a bitter rally between her and the audience, who simply declined to listen to a word until Mr. Levick had repeated the speech. A silly scene, which might have been avoided, but became an absolute deadlock, out of which there was only one way.

"The audience was master of the situation."

Channel Island Corrosives.

The currency of the Channel Islands is complex. Both Jersey and Guernsey have a coinage of their own and in addition permit the free circulation of the coins of England and France. Guernsey's coinage of copper, which includes a half farthing, does not go higher in value than a penny, but pound notes are also issued. And if you take in Guernsey on the way back from a holiday in France you can have a mathematical morning calculating how to pay your bill, stated in English, in the coins of France and Guernsey, for which you will have no use in England.—London Spectator.

NEVER TAKE PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING PEPSIN OR OTHER DIGESTIVE FERMENTS FOR INDIGESTION AS THE MORE YOU TAKE THE MORE YOU WILL HAVE TO TAKE. WHAT IS NEEDED IS A TONIC LIKE CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS THAT WILL ENABLE THE STOMACH TO PERFORM ITS FUNCTIONS NATURALLY. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Charles B. DeWolf, of Burns, Oregon, who on October 1, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 405, for 200 acres of land in Section 2, Township 24 S., Range 24 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register at Burns, Oregon, on the 24th day of November 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: R. A. York, Tom J. Lewis, B. H. Gayer, Ben DeWolf, all of Burns, Oregon.

W. F. FARNS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Frank E. Rutley, of Burns, Oregon, who on April 1, 1910 made Homestead Entry, No. 35, for 200 acres of land in Section 2, Township 24 S., Range 24 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register at Burns, Oregon, on the 24th day of October 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Mrs. Edith Hayes, A. R. Swain, L. B. Hayes, all of Burns, Oregon; M. H. Hayes, of Burns, Oregon.

W. F. FARNS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT George B. Broughton, whose post-office address is Burns, Oregon, did on the 31st day of April 1915, file in this office a Homestead Entry, No. 15, for 200 acres of land in Section 2, Township 24 S., Range 24 E., Willamette Meridian, and filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register at Burns, Oregon, on the 24th day of October 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Mrs. A. J. Williams, A. R. Swain, L. B. Hayes, all of Burns, Oregon; M. H. Hayes, of Burns, Oregon.

W. F. FARNS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Albert L. Bushaban, of Burns, Oregon, who on April 1, 1910 and June 1, 1911, made Homestead Entries, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Woodie L. Bush, of Burns, Oregon, who on October 1, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 405, for 200 acres of land in Section 2, Township 24 S., Range 24 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register at Burns, Oregon, on the 24th day of November 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: R. A. York, Tom J. Lewis, B. H. Gayer, Ben DeWolf, all of Burns, Oregon.

W. F. FARNS, Register.

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

W. E. Crowder, plaintiff, vs. Rita May Crowder, defendant.

TO KETA MAY CROWDER, DEFENDANT.

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, 1916, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer, or want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: For a decree of divorce forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between Plaintiff and Defendant.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. H. C. Levens, Judge of the County Court for Harney County, Oregon, made and entered on the 24th day of September, 1916, and the date of the first publication of this summons is September 15th, 1916.

J. W. BIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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