

UNLIKE OLD TIMES

Town Meetings Not Just as They Used to Be.

Possibly It is an Improvement, but Eminent Citizen Seemed to Speak With a Certain Tinge of Regret.

"How did town meeting go this year?" inquired Capt. Dudley Patter-shall, just home from a voyage and coming to headquarters for information of what had happened of interest while he had been away.

"W-a-a-a-a, Cap'n," began Grindle the storekeeper, "th' annual meeting of the legal voters of this town, to meet an' act upon certain articles to-wit, namely, ain't nothin' what it used to be. Times is changed wonderfully, especially since the war broke out.

"Town meet'n' nowadays is gettin' to be as decorous as th' Bible class which meets in th' small vestry directly after preachin' services, to which all adults are invited.

"They ain't no winders broke, nor no stove tipped over, nor the moderator don't have to suspend consideration of article 21 while he goes down on th' floor an' impresses some citizen as to proper parliamentary procedure by bangin' him over th' head with a caulkin' mallet, used in more peaceful moments as a gavel."

"Yes, I see it done," put in Captain Pattershall with a chuckle. "It used to take an able man to do the moderator."

"They was times," continued Grindle, "when a woman couldn't go by on 'tether side of the street from the town hall without stickin' both fingers in her ears, but this year there was a row of 'em flin' th' gallery an' all listenin', an' lookin' on an' knittin'. We've got a woman on the school board—think o' that!

"Th' battle of Unpateddiddy wan't nothin' to some of th' violent collisions between the Boshkelovits from the upper end o' th' valley an' the clammers from down on th' cape—but they ain't nothin' like that now. Th' hatchit is buried in a carefully marked spot.

"An' what do you think, cap'n, they opened up th' meetin' with prayer, an' a sick prayer it was, at that. Elder Estes o' the Baptist church, he prayed for 'Pater' Pollard, th' moderator—that he might preside over th' deliberations with wisdom an' judgment. It ain't no record that ol' Pollard was ever prayed for before—not that way. Th' elder prayed for 'most everybody an' everything an' then for who or what he might have left out."

"Well, wasn't it a better town meeting than the old-fashioned kind?" inquired Cap'n Pattershall.

"W-a-a-a-a, I s'pose, it was, in speakin' o' results an' good business proceedin's; but there seemed t' be somethin' lackin'—this war has upset many old an' time-honored institutions, somehow."—Boston Globe.

Two Brave Marines.

On the first day of February, 1918, there was an explosion in a seaplane hangar on an aviation field near Washington. The explosion started a fire which set ablaze the clothing of a chief petty officer of the navy. The death of the petty officer and the destruction of the costly hangar were imminent. Privates William R. Lawton and Raymond J. Burnap, United States Marines from the Washington navy yard, were on duty nearby. Arming

themselves with fire extinguishers, they dashed to the rescue. The life of the petty officer was saved and the destruction of the hangar prevented. Secretary Daniels wrote a personal letter to each of the marines, commending him for his coolness and presence of mind in the face of sudden danger. Private Lawton enlisted in the marine corps on August 4, 1914, at Norfolk, Va. Private Burnap joined the soldiers of the sea at Philadelphia on July 21, 1917.

Telephones in Canada.

A most remarkable increase is evidenced in the use of the telephone in Canada during the past five years, according to a report recently laid upon the table of the house of commons. The number of telephones in use throughout the Dominion in 1912 was 370,884, while in 1917 the number had grown to 604,136. The number of telephone companies operating in 1912 was 683, and five years later there were 1,650 companies in operation. A total of 889,572 miles of wire was in use during the year 1912. In 1917 the wire mileage was 1,708,202. The capitalization of telephone companies also shows a great increase in the five-year period. In 1912 it was \$42,278,851, while in June, 1917, it was \$79,121,702. The revenue during the same period had grown approximately \$8,000,000. The number of persons for each telephone in the Dominion in 1912, was 19.3 and in 1917, 13.4.

Cautious Galveston.

Many persons remember the destruction of Galveston by a West Indian hurricane which blew so hard it forced the sea up into the streets of the city and thousands of lives were lost. As a protection against a similar disaster, the city built a great sea wall. This year it has begun nearly two miles more of sea wall which will take nearly two years to complete and which will cost \$2,000,000. After the great storm of 1900, the citizens raised the site of the city 17½ feet by pumping millions of tons of sand from the gulf. Galveston has taxed itself for all these colossal improvements.—Exchange.

SAME BOTHERSOME WEEDS

Pests to the Aborigines Continue to Be an Annoyance to Farmers Now Tilling the Soil.

When Samuel Champlain earned the gratitude of succeeding generations by keeping a Journal as he sailed along the coast from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Cape Ann he recorded, among other things, the appearance of the fields which the Indian women cultivated not far from the site of the present town of Gloucester, Mass. He described, relates a writer, the hoos used by them, made from the shells of the horseshoe crab, a creature which interested him greatly, and he also told of the weeds which these women grubbed up with their primitive hoes, thus saving their corn, beans and squashes.

Among the weeds he mentioned especially the purslane of which he saw enough and, if he could come back today and inspect the gardens along the Massachusetts shore he would find the same weeds flourishing in the same old way and holding their own against the most modern of farm implements. More than that it would not be surprising if he found fields in which the weeds had gained the upper hand and had smothered the planted crop, whether of beans, squash or corn, and he could well be pardoned if he wondered that agriculture, after more than 300 years, was still helpless against the weeds which he had fought in his day.

HAIR WORTH MORE THAN GOLD

Lock From Head of the Immortal George Washington Brought Sum of Five Hundred Dollars.

It is a wise barber who knows his famous customers, notes a writer. A single hair from the head of Shakespeare would be priceless today. Yet he must frequently, methinks, have had his hair cut. Most poets wear their hair long, but there comes a time, even to a poet, when he must have it trimmed at least. That is the barber's chance.

A silver shell-shaped reliquary containing a lock of hair of Milton, together with a lock of hair of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, sold in London at an auction recently for \$400.

A lock of Thackeray's hair, cut from his head after his death by his daughter, Anne, Lady Ritchie, fetched \$100 at auction. Milton did not get quite that much for "Paradise Lost." The sale of a lock of Napoleon's hair for 10 shillings denotes a serious slump in hair shares. Perhaps there was doubt whether it ever grew on Napoleon's cranium at all, for in 1900 a similar relic, much the same color and texture, realized \$100, and a year earlier two locks were sold for \$125 and \$25 respectively.

But probably the record was broken in America, where most records are doomed to be broken sooner or later, for at an auction sale in New York a lock of hair from the head of the immortal George Washington fetched the sum of \$500.

ARTICHOKE IS EASY TO GROW

Favorite Vegetable, Declared to Be Valuable Article of Food for Both Man and Beast.

The Jerusalem artichoke deserves to be much better known in this country, which is its native land, for it is one of the favorite vegetables in all parts of Europe. It is easy to grow, and a most valuable article of food for man and beast. Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell of the University of Colorado extols its merits in the Scientific Monthly and tells some most interesting facts about it.

Its name is a curiosity to etymology. The word "artichoke" is derived from the Moorish "al-kharshof," which was applied to the true, or globe artichoke, of which we eat the flower-head with its thickened bracts and the delicate "bottom." This plant, which is of the thistle family, is a native of the old world. The Jerusalem artichoke, Helianthus tuberosus, is a tuber which grows on the roots of a sunflower. It was well-known and much used by the natives of America before the coming of Columbus. It was introduced into France early in the seventeenth century and was grown in the Farnese gardens in Rome, whence it was distributed throughout Europe under the name of Girasole Articoeco, or sunflower artichoke. "The name artichoke," writes Professor Cockerell, "appears to have been given to the Helianthus solely on account of the more or less similar flavor, while Jerusalem' is an English corruption of the Italian 'Girasole, or sunflower.'"

Accommodating Fish.

"Waiter!"
"Yak, sah."
"That fish isn't fresh."
"Oh, yas, sah. Dat fish am fresh, sah."
"Well, it's been a long time out of the water."
"Oh, no, sah. I seed dat fish e-crawin' out ob de water only an hour ago, sah."

SWEET CLOVER

Up North in the early days we decided sweet clover a nuisance. We dug it out, cut it off, and did all we knew to eradicate it; still it came on. It took the roadsides, fence corners, ditch banks, and any old place, wet or dry, that was not in other crops. It grew and did well right in fairly strong alkali water; water-logged seemed to be its favorite place. But it also grew on dry land.

Then some one started things by offering good prices for seed. Some of these waste places made more money for the seed than the better sections of the farm.

The United States Department of Agriculture Weekly News Bulletin has this to say:

Let the sweet clover grow this year in vacant lots along roadsides and along railway rights of way until after the blooming season. Thus provide more nectar for the honeybees and eventually more substitutes for sugar. This appeal is made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sweet clover, recognized by beekeepers for many years as a valuable honey plant, has been considered a weed in many places. City, county, and railway authorities, as well as farmers, have cut the plants before the blooming season, thus preventing them from maturing seed.

It is admitted that sweet clover unmolested, many of the plants reaching a height of 6 feet, but it is not difficult to eradicate, and sweet clover recently has become well known, as a valuable forage plant. Thousands of acres in some sections of the country are planted annually to grow forage crops, and results have justified the rapidly increasing acreage.

The United States must not only increase sugar production for domestic needs, but must ship an increased quantity to the allies. Every effort should be made this year to stimulate production of substitutes for sugar. In localities where sweet clover is growing abundantly, city, county, and railway officials are asked to cooperate with beekeepers and see that all well-known nectar-producing plants, and especially sweet clover, are not cut until after the blooming period. This plan was practiced in at least one locality last year with gratifying results, and it is hoped that all sweet clover growing within a mile of colonies of bees will be permitted to stand until after the blooming period this year.

Sweet clover not only produces an abundant flow of nectar over a long period but does not begin to bloom until the white clover and alsike clover nectar flowing is nearly over, thus supplying an abundance of nectar when few nectar-producing plants are in bloom. Owners of bees are advised to make every effort to bring the importance of sweet clover to the attention of officials in charge of mowing plants in vacant lots, along roadsides and along the rights of way of railways, and to endeavor to have the mowing of such places where sweet clover is growing delayed until the flowering period is past. By hearty cooperating to this end, the department says, the production of honey can be considerably increased this year.—Reclamation Record.

"HIS TREATMENT IS REMARKABLE," HE SAYS

His Remarkable Medicine Accomplish Wonderful Results in Leading Cities

Nearly everybody in Knoxville, Tenn. especially the railroad people, know Captain F. S. Patty, for twelve years district passenger agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, with local offices in Chattanooga and general offices in St. Paul, Minn.

On account of generally failing health Capt. Patty was forced to discontinue active work and for the past few years has been making his home in Knoxville, where he numbers his friends by his acquaintances. He is a kind genial gentleman of the old school, and is beloved by all who know him. The following interesting statement was made by him in person to the Tanlac representative:

"I am 69 years old and always enjoyed good health up to about six years ago, when I suffered a nervous breakdown and my general health gradually failed me. My principal trouble was indigestion and catarrh, but my whole system seemed to be out of shape. My condition finally got so bad I couldn't sleep at night and always after eating I would suffer so from indigestion and heartburn that I felt like there was a coal of fire in my stomach. My hearing and vision were also affected. I consulted several doctors here in Knoxville and other cities and they helped me considerably and I finally got so I could go around, but some how I just couldn't feel right and I couldn't sleep at night which made me awfully nervous and nothing I would eat

seemed to agree with me. "I began reading about this Tanlac when you first came here, but did not decide to try the medicine until I talked with a friend of mine who had actually used it. He said it was the best thing he had ever taken, and that was sufficient proof for me.

"I have just finished the first bottle and came here this morning, not only to buy the second bottle, but to tell you just what it has done for me. I began enjoying my meals from the first few drops. My nervousness is gone and I can sleep like a child and always wake up early in the morning ready for breakfast and feeling refreshed. I am very fond of onions, but was almost afraid to eat them, because they always disagreed with me so; I could taste them for hours afterwards. I ate one for dinner the other day and it agreed with me perfectly and I felt no bad effects whatsoever. I tell you I am beginning to feel like a different man and am always going to keep this Tanlac on hand. It has done me more good than anything else in the medicine line I have ever taken. I certainly do recommend it to my friends. It is really remarkable."

Tanlac is sold in Burns by Reed Bros.—Adv.

NAZARENE CHURCH

Rev. J. Stewart Maddox, Pastor.
A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend our services. The hours of the service on the Sabbath are as follows:
Sabbath School at 10 A. M.
Preaching at 11 A. M.
Young Peoples' meeting at 6:45 P. M.
Song service at 7:30 P. M.
Preaching at 8:00 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Lightless nights are on deck again and the Great White Way is discontinued. But we have not heard that Uncle Sam has placed any restriction on the light of the moon and that was good enough for our forefathers.

Perfect Confidence

No other words can describe the relations that should exist between a Bank and its patrons.

If you haven't confidence in the soundness of a bank, you certainly will not trust your money to it.

This Bank invites careful inspection of its financial strength and sound business methods. We know they are above criticism, but the point is, we want you to know it.

When you have learned, then we solicit your business on our merits.

CRANE STATE BANK
CRANE, OREGON

20,000 Acres

--- SAGEBRUSH LANDS ---

with water rights for sale on Blitzen River in tracts of 80-Acres or more. Reasonable prices---one-fifth cash balance easy terms, six per cent interest.

Eastern Oregon Live Stock
CRANE Company OREGON

ADVERTISE

You may have the most wonderful store in the county, but if you don't advertise who will know about it?

USE SPACE FREELY

Include the use of The Times-Herald in your appropriation---it's the best medium in Harney county for letting people know about what you have to sell.

Advertise in dull seasons as well as in prosperous times---you can make your business hum every day in the year by using space freely.

The Times-Herald

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Bring your Ford car to us when it needs to be "fixed up" or repaired. We guarantee the most reliable work; the genuine Ford-made materials and to ask Ford prices. It is our business to know all about Ford cars. We have the necessary equipment and competent workmen to do the work as it should be done and to give you prompt attention at all times. When you want to buy a Ford car we earnestly solicit your order.

BURNS GARAGE
BURNS AND CRANE

For your convenience we keep a supply of FORD REPAIRS and OILS at Narrows, Riley, Alberson, Harney, Drewsey and Juntura



The Times-Herald Prints for Particular People