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A Blue Mark here will answer an inquiry, when entered upon our calendar, giving the date of the paper as the date at which your current subscription expires.

SPECIALISTS IN CHINA.

They Know a Nicety Just Where Their Work Begins and Ends. The Englishman knows how to serve, and he knows how to be served, says Isaac Taylor Headland in "Home Life in China" but in the matter of service and serving even the Englishman must take a second place, for the Chinaman has specialized service such as has never been done in Great Britain.

We sometimes think we are specialists in the west. We have our eye specialists, a kind of servant, of course, although I simply use them to illustrate what I wish to say here, but they often combine with the treatment of the eye that of the ear, the nose and the throat. They have not got down to last analysis of specializing as the Chinese doctor has.

A man had been shot with an arrow, the head of which was buried in the flesh. He tried to pull it out, but the skin had closed over the head, and he was not able to do so. He went to a physician to get him to remove it. The doctor promptly sawed the shaft off close to the skin and then demanded his fee. "But," said the sufferer, "the head of the arrow is still inside." "Quite right," said the doctor. "I am a specialist. I deal only with outside diseases. If you want the head taken out you will have to go to another specialist who cares for inside ailments."

WON BY DARING WIT.

Story of Czar Paul, His Sacred Snuff-box and a Wager. Czar Paul's snuff-box was as sacred as the imperial crown itself. No one was allowed to touch it. Kaploff wagered that he would take a pinch out of it.

One morning he walked up to the table which stood near the bed on which the czar still reclined and boldly took from it the czar's snuff-box. Opening it noisily he inserted his fingers, and while Paul I. was watching him, in stupefaction at such audacity, he snuffed up the fragrant powder with evident satisfaction.

"What are you doing there, you rogue?" exclaimed the czar excitedly. "Having a pinch of snuff, sire. I have now been on duty for eight hours, and, feeling drowsy, I thought it would keep me awake, for I would rather break the rules of etiquette than neglect my duty."

Paul burst out laughing and merely replied: "That's right enough, my lad, but as the snuff-box is not large enough for both of us you can keep it for yourself."

Reptiles Are Short-sighted.

According to a naturalist, serpents, in spite of their reputation for alertness, are very short-sighted. Some of them cannot see more than a yard or two in front of them. Other reptiles are similarly deficient in sense of vision, and the authority asserts that a crocodile cannot see a man at a greater distance than six times its own length. In respect of hearing, many reptiles are even more deficient than in sight. Some serpents are deaf, the boa, it is said, being unable to hear any sound. The term "deaf adder" consequently expresses a fact. In one respect some reptiles show singular acuteness. They have an unerring instinct for water and in dry weather will travel straight to it, even when they are at such long distances that the mystery is how they could possibly become aware of its locality.

The Seal's Sense of Smell.

The sense of smell possessed by the seals is very strong and will invariably wake them out of a sound sleep even if you come upon them ever so quietly to the windward, and you will alarm them in this way much more thoroughly, though you be a half mile distant, than if you came up carelessly from the leeward and even walked in among them, they seeming to feel that you are not different from one of their own species until they smell you. The chief attraction in these animals is their large, handsome eyes, which indicate great intelligence. They are a deep bluish black, with a soft, glistening appearance, and the pupil, like the cat's, is capable of great dilation and contraction.

Wheat and Flour.

It takes about four and a half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, but different wheats vary from this estimate. A hard wheat produces more flour to the bushel than a soft wheat. Generally speaking, a bushel of wheat will yield from 70 to 75 per cent of flour of different grades, distributed about as follows: Patent flour, 55 to 60 per cent; bakers' flour, 8 to 10 per cent; red dog, 5 per cent; millings, approximately 70 to 75 per cent of flour and leaving 25 to 30 per cent of feedstuff—that is bran, shorts etc.—Philadelphia Press.

Freeman the Historian.

It was an English bishop who, when the historian Freeman had worn out his patience with his rudeness, introduced him to a waiting audience as "the distinguished scholar that so admirably describes and illustrates the savagery of our ancestors."

The Result.

"Dear me, girls! What on earth is that peculiar sweetish smell in the air all over the house?" "Why, Geraldine is burning her old love letters in the furnace."—Baltimore American.

There Must Have Been Souvenirs.

"Was your banquet a success?" "Great! We couldn't have had a bigger crowd if it had been a free feed."—Detroit Free Press.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Bandon is talking of bonding the city to build a shipyard. The myrtle wood industry of southern Oregon is increasing. The Coos and Curry fair was held at Myrtle Point last week.

The annual Morrow County fair was held at Heppner last week. The sixth annual Columbia county fair opened at St. Helens Wednesday. A state grain inspection office will be opened in Pendleton within a few days.

Lincoln county is coming into prominence rapidly as a stock and dairy county. John B. Bowden, one of eastern Oregon's oldest pioneers, died at Baker, aged 87 years.

The senate Sunday held a special session to hear eulogies on the late Senator Lane, of Oregon. The fifth annual southern Wasco county fair was held at Tygh valley September 18, 19 and 20.

Not less than 200 pigs from the boys' pig clubs of Oregon will be shown at the Oregon state fair this year. Tuesday the biggest county fair ever held by the Linn County Fair association, opened its gates at Scio.

The D. C. Eccles interests, of Ogden, have purchased the bi-metallic mine near Greenhorn from Anthony Mohr. Portland in 1916 had the lowest infant death rate of any city with a population of 50,000 or more in the United States.

F. R. Brown, of Deer Park, Wash., has been named as county agricultural agent in Marion county by the Oregon Agricultural college. Five more counties, Benton, Umatilla, Clackamas, Baker and Marion, have joined the group of 15 that maintain county agricultural agents.

George A. White, adjutant-general of Oregon, has been assigned to active duty in orders placing him with the Forty-first Infantry division for service in France. It is definitely settled that all students of the military science at the Oregon Agricultural college will get free uniforms from the United States war department.

County teachers' institutes are now being held in the various counties of the state. They began last April in Lincoln county and will end in Multnomah on December 1. The house appropriations committee adopted an additional item of \$10,000 to cover the deficiency for fire protection on Oregon and California and Coos wagon road grants.

Miss Junia Todd has resigned her position as dean of women at Willamette university to accept a similar position at Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa, her alma mater. The announcement of the sale of bonds and the award of contracts for the Ochoco irrigation project has caused a general activity in real estate in and near Prineville. At the present time there is one automobile for each group of 18 persons in the state of Oregon, and 38 per cent of all the cars, or slightly more than one in three, are Fords.

Emery Olmstead, president of the Northwestern National bank of Portland, was elected vice-president of the Oregon section of the Pacific Northwest Tourist association at Seattle. Guy W. Talbot, of Portland, was elected president of the Northwestern Electric Light & Power association, in convention at Spokane, and Portland was chosen as the 1918 convention city.

H. S. Dixon, a Prineville stockman; W. H. Daugherty, president of the Union stockyards, Portland, and E. P. Marshall, a Pendleton farmer, were named as judges of the Round-Up at Pendleton. Hood River Bartlett pears for canning purposes reached the high water mark of \$37.50 per ton last week f. o. b. Hood River. This is the highest price ever paid in Hood River for canning stock.

The Lane County Poultry association which holds its annual exhibition in connection with the Lane county fair October 2, 3 and 4, announces that there will be large cash premiums and more special awards than in the past. Attorney General Brown has filed in the supreme court briefs for the state in the Hyde land fraud cases, which are on appeal from seven circuit courts. The briefs fill two large volumes, making a total of 723 printed pages.

In a complete check made by the chamber of commerce of the number of wooden vessels under contract in Oregon, the total is placed at 118, of which 75 are for the government, 23 on private account and 20 for France. Added to that are two steel steamers afloat that are being finished and 21 others are either on the ways or contracted for.

Attorney-General Brown, in an opinion to Insurance Commissioner Wells, holds that there is no limitation as to the number of agents that an insurance company may appoint in the state to transact automobile insurance business. Three million acres of rich agricultural lands can be added to the food producing area of Oregon by proper drainage, is the statement of the Oregon State Drainage association in its first biennial report, which is just off the press.

An American-Scandinavian patriotic festival, participated in by Dr. Alma Webster Powell, the world-famous prima donna, will be the leading feature of the opening of the coming state fair, to be held at Salem September 24 to 29.

Mrs. Laura Starcher, head of the first city administration in the country composed entirely of women, has resigned as mayor of Umatilla and gone to Parma, Idaho, to live. Her successor is Mrs. Helen T. Duncan, appointed by the council. Approximately 1800 men left their places in the wooden shipyards of Portland Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in compliance with their previous announcement that they would strike unless their demands for closed shops and higher wages were granted. It would not be lawful to invest the state school fund in irrigation district bonds, even though the bonds have been approved by the state securities commissioner, according to an opinion given by Attorney General Brown to G. G. Brown, clerk of the state land board.

Completing the plans originally prepared for its Bend lumber plant, the Shevlin-Hixon company will install a fourth band this winter, increasing the daily production to 300,000 feet and adding approximately 150 men to its payroll at the mill and in the woods. Active work on the Gales Creek & Wilson River railroad, now being built westward from Wilkesboro, the terminal of the United Railway, toward Tidewater near Tillamook, is progressing rapidly. The first 10-mile unit will be completed before the first of the year.

C. E. Spence, master of the state grange, is in Washington, to confer with a party of grangers from other coast states and representatives of the department of agriculture in regard to the price of wheat recently fixed by the government. Oregon's other delegate is W. W. Harrah. During the past week 450 industrial accidents, of which three were fatal, have been reported to the state industrial commission. The victims of the fatal accidents were: Frank Rowley, Kelso, Wash., logger; Abraham Lincoln, Portland, steel worker; Karl Dahl, Deer Island, logger.

The ports of Newport and Toledo held a joint meeting at Toledo and decided to proceed with the work of improving Yaquina harbor by building the south jetty as soon as the specifications are prepared. Improvement bonds will be sold for \$418,000 or as much as the estimates require. The work will be done by contract. Decision of the state highway commission to postpone construction of the west side route of the Pacific highway until the completion of the east side road has evoked wide indignation. There is talk of holding a meeting of representatives of west side counties to ascertain if steps cannot be taken to force the commission to do otherwise.

A resolution demanding the removal of Allen H. Eaton as a representative in the state legislature from Lane county and his resignation as a member of the faculty of the University of Oregon because of his participation in the meeting of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace at Chicago was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Eugene chamber of commerce. Twenty-two deputy game wardens in service throughout the state were discharged last week by order of the state fish and game commission. The order is due to lack of funds for continued patrol duty and means that all deputies now in service will be discharged. Later it is hoped to redistrict the state and a number of district wardens will be named to look after the fish and game interests.

Fall rains and fogs always bring danger of late potato blight and rot. No part of the state is safe from blight epidemics and some districts suffer serious loss every year. Both blight and rot may be prevented by thoroughly spraying the potatoes. Fall spraying should be done at once in districts where blight is usual, says H. P. Bars, plant pathologist of the Agricultural college experiment station. Discovering that should he grant the application made by the East Side Water company, of Los Angeles, for a diversion of water from Oregon for a California project it would interfere with the development of 100,000 acres in a project in Warner valley, State Engineer Lewis notified the company that, unless a plan could be submitted whereby the Oregon project would not be injured, he would deny the application. The California project embraces 40,000 acres.

Paradoxical. "There was a funny thing about that counterfeit note charge." "What was it?" "The grand jury found a true bill in the case."—Baltimore American.

The grandest of all human sentiments—what is that? It is that man should forget his anger before he lies down to sleep.

An Old Time London Fog. "There happen'd this week," says John Evelyn in an entry in his diary dated Nov. 25, 1690, "so thick a mist and fog that people lost their way in the streets, it being so intense that no light of candles or torches yielded any (or but very little) direction. I was in it and in danger. Robberies were committed between the very lights which were fixed between London and Kensington on both sides, while coaches and travelers were passing. It began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was quite gone by 8, without any wind to dispense it. At the Thames they beat drums to direct the watermen to make the shore."

Ricksha Coolies. The human beasts of burden—the rickshaw coolies of Hongkong, Shanghai and the treaty ports—are directed by little of their own language. Only a few of the mercantile men on station learn the language. The foreign tourist generally learns two words, "kwai" (go) and "man-man" (stop), and the coolies, like beasts, therefore depend for directions as they race along in the heat on a tap on the left or right shaft to indicate which street the "fare" desires to turn up.

Was It an Anniversary Ghost?

By WILLARD BLAKEMAN

One night—it was 12 o'clock—a cabman was jogging along through Wall street, New York, half asleep on his box, when he was accosted from the sidewalk by a man who assured himself that he was right. To begin at the top of his head, he wore a bowler hat with a large bell crown and a rim curled at the sides. His coat was very high in the collar, his necktie was voluminous lace, the buttons on his clothes were brass, his breeches were what we call knickerbockers. Coachy drove to the sidewalk, and the gentleman, without asking permission, opened the door and stepped inside.

"To Greenwich," he called as he closed the door behind him. "Up Greenwich street, sir?" "Yes."

That part of New York which was originally Greenwich Village is several miles from where the stranger entered the coach, and the cabman would rather have declined to make a fare so late in the evening. But there was something about the stranger that was compelling. When the cab reached Greenwich and cabby asked for further instructions the man inside only said, "Drive on." Cabby seemed awed by the tone in which the words were spoken and dared not ask another question, so he drove on in the direction he was going, northward, till he reached the river bank. The man inside stepped from the cab without calling on coachy to stop, and when he reached the ground there seemed not to be the slightest shock. As he walked away he fired his eyes on the cabman with a look that made him forget all about the omission to pay the fare. Indeed, a cold chill ran down the man's back. Going to the margin of the river, his figure seemed to float along, growing more and more indistinct till it was lost, as cabby thought, for there came from where he had disappeared a sound of oars. The sound passed up the river, gradually dying away in the distance.

Now, although the stranger had given no orders to the cabman to await his return, the latter felt no power to do otherwise. He did not think that by going away he would lose the money he had already earned; he remained fixed where he was by the look his fare had given him when he walked away with that unearthly tread.

It was the season when the days are long and dawn begins about 3 o'clock. Coachy sat for perhaps an hour, perhaps two—he could never recall how long it was—waiting there on the river bank, with no human being near, for he says that he was not conscious of the surrounding traffic of the present day. He saw about him only the green bank of the river, behind him the village, in which all were wrapped in slumber. But he is not sure that he was awake, not sure but that he was dreaming. At any rate, he was oblivious to the stranger's return, for the first he knew of it he heard a voice ordering him to drive home. Rousing himself and looking down from the box, he saw his fare's face thrust through the window, looking up at him. The cabman will never forget that face. It was singularly handsome, though so pale as to be rather the dead than of the living. The expression was that of one who had committed some dreadful crime, one who had killed some one. But in it there was no remorse. It was rather triumphant.

"Home!" said the stranger. The cabman did not know and did not dare ask where home was. He knew that he had taken up his fare on Wall street, and for that location he headed.

In the twilight the city seemed changed. All the landmarks of a metropolis were missing.

Turning out of Broadway at Wall street, he drove down till he reached the point where Broad joins it. This was where he had taken up his fare. Here, too, was not the office of the great banking house which is there, but a small brick dwelling. The stranger called on him to stop, and he drove up to the curb.

Coachy says that when this singular being alighted he cast his eye at a dwelling on the opposite side of Wall street a short distance down toward the East river and looked toward the man, turning, without mentioning the money he owed for his ride, he mounted the steps of a dwelling before him and seemed to pass through the door without opening it.

Coachy was found that morning in a stupor on his box and about to fall. He was removed to a hospital, whence he did not emerge for several weeks. When he did so he narrated the adventure of that memorable night to a gentleman who happened to be a scholar. All the information he received was this:

The house the strange man entered was once occupied by Aaron Burr. Alexander Hamilton lived on the opposite side of Wall street a little way farther down toward the East river. The night of the adventure was the hundredth anniversary of the duel fought between Hamilton and Burr, in which Hamilton was killed.

Perhaps the vision came to the cabman as he was entering a severe illness rather than being the cause of it. The singular feature is that it should have come to an illiterate man.

Ricksha Coolies. The human beasts of burden—the rickshaw coolies of Hongkong, Shanghai and the treaty ports—are directed by little of their own language. Only a few of the mercantile men on station learn the language. The foreign tourist generally learns two words, "kwai" (go) and "man-man" (stop), and the coolies, like beasts, therefore depend for directions as they race along in the heat on a tap on the left or right shaft to indicate which street the "fare" desires to turn up.

WHERE DRUGGISTS FLOURISH.

How the Business is Run in the South American Republics. Latin Americans are great believers in medicines and, due to the scarcity of physicians, are obliged to "doctor" themselves. Pharmacy is consequently profitable. With the exception of modern Europe, Canada and the United States pharmacy is practiced in other lands of the world much as it was in the United States seventy-five or a hundred years ago, and this is particularly true of the republics to the south of us.

The individual druggist makes his own pills, extracts, tinctures, infusions and pulverizes his own crude drugs. Soda water fountains are few. The usual rubber goods, toilet articles, soaps, perfumes, instruments and sundries are carried.

Each druggist makes a line of his own specialties which he pushes. In addition to the standard drugs and medicines he also carries remedies and medicaments known only in his immediate vicinity. They are mostly of Indian origin, compounded from roots, herbs or other ingredients, produced only in the country where he lives. These find a ready sale among all classes.

Superstitious ideas are prevalent, and these are frequently taken advantage of by the unscrupulous. One pharmacist made a fortune selling Indians, half castes, and whites, for that matter, too, "white love powders" and "white love powders." The white love powder was pulverized sugar, while the pink love powder was made of the same material colored. Indians would walk hundreds of miles to buy this precious powder.—Laelle's Weekly.

Drummers. The custom of calling traveling men "drummers" originated in the fact that in the early days peddlers who sold goods about the country announced their arrival in town by beating a drum.

No. 216. Report of the Condition of The Bank of Moro, at Moro, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business September 11, 1917.

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$187,752 41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	379 51
Bonds and warrants	3,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,740 72
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	5,909 20
Due from approved reserve banks	113,299 69
Checks and other cash items	357 73
Exchanges, other banks	487 55
Cash on hand	9,085 29
Total	\$322,603 20
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	17,000 00
Individual deposits	4,923 42
Taxes paid	14,574 17
Individual deposits subject to check	248,588 92
Time and savings deposits	13,346 69
Total	\$322,603 20

State of Oregon } as  
County of Sherman } as  
I, F. E. Forner, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. E. Forner, cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of Sept. 1917.  
John M. Parry, Notary Public.  
My commission expires Sept. 29, 1920.  
Correct, attest:  
L. Barnum, R. C. Atwood, Directors.

No. 240. Report of the Condition of The Farmers' State Bank, at Moro, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business September 11, 1917.

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$ 42,334 31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	359 87
Furniture and fixtures	1,941 35
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	96,387 44
Due from approved reserve banks	56,382 95
Checks and other cash items	25 71
Exchanges and other cash items	120,447 57
Cash on hand	4,812 01
Expenses	638 18
Total	\$147,661 82
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	1,250 00
Individual deposits subject to check	120,447 57
Demand certificates of deposit	100 00
Time and savings deposits	864 25
Total	\$147,661 82

State of Oregon } as  
County of Sherman } as  
I, Geo. B. Boushill, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. B. Boushill, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of Sept. 1917.  
J. B. Hosler, Notary Public.  
My commission expires May 1, 1920.  
W. H. Ragdale, W. S. Powell, W. F. Jackson, Directors.

Notice of Final Settlement

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County.  
In the matter of the Estate of Saidie A. White, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the above entitled cause his final report and account of his administration of said estate, and that Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day has been by order of the court appointed as the time, and the county court room in the county court house at Moro, Oregon, as the place for the reading of said report and account, the objections thereto, if any, and the settlement of said estate.

Dated at Moro, Oregon, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1917.  
J. M. Parry, Administrator of said estate.  
Bright & Bryant, Attorneys for Administrator.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman county.  
Franklin G. King, plaintiff,  
vs.  
Lilly C. Hussey, G. C. King and Mrs. G. C. King, husband and wife, defendants.  
To Lilly C. Hussey:  
In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to answer the complaint filed in the above cause within six weeks from date of first publication of this summons, exclusive of the date of first publication; if you fail, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint; for a decree foreclosing the mortgage described in the complaint; for \$350.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum from the 30th day of January, 1914; \$100.00 of attorney's fees, and costs and disbursements; for an order that Lots three and four of section seven in township four, south of range eighteen, east of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, be sold to satisfy above summons, and that all persons claiming any interest in said premises, through you, that the purchaser have immediate possession. This summons is served pursuant to an order of D. R. Parker, Judge, made on the 11th day of August, 1917, directing that this summons be served by publication for six weeks in the Sherman County Observer.

Date of first publication, August 17, 1917.  
Date of last publication, Sept. 28, 1917.  
Frank G. Dick, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

It is Said to Have the Most Trying Climate in the World. The chief peculiarity about Kurna is that the natives believe the place where they live is the exact site of the garden of Eden.

The climate of Kurna is acknowledged to be the most trying in all the world. The heat is terrific in the summer time. It is claimed that the British government has a record of 150 degrees in the shade upon the bridge of a boat anchored in the river at Bureh, a little to the south.

The missionaries at Bureh tell of nights when the thermometer registers not less than 125 degrees. British sailors bound for the Persian gulf in the summer time usually desert if they can. Perhaps in Arizona the thermometer rises nearly as high, but there is the dry air, while in the Persian gulf it is exceedingly moist.

The Europeans at Bureh must pass the days in underground chambers, or serdabs, while a native boy pulls a huge fan, or punkah, suspended from the ceiling to keep the air in circulation. The nights are spent on the roof, for it is impossible to sleep below.

In the winter time the air seems exceedingly cold, for the marshes are filled with salt, and as the wind sweeps over the plain the moist air is peculiarly penetrating. Frequently the Arab, numbed by the cold, falls from his horse.—Christian Herald.

The Oregon Agricultural College

Where trained specialists with modern laboratories and adequate equipment give instruction leading to collegiate degrees in the following schools:

AGRICULTURE, with 15 departments; COMMERCE, with 4 departments; ENGINEERING, with 6 departments, including Civil, Electrical, Highway, Industrial Arts, Irrigation, and Mechanical Engineering; FORESTRY, including Logging Engineering; HOME ECONOMICS, with 4 major departments, including training in the Practice House;

MINING, with three departments, including Chemical Engineering; PHARMACY. THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, offers instruction in the principals departments of vocal and instrumental music.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, enrolled 1085 cadets in 1916-17, and won recommendation of O. A. C. from the Western Department of the U. S. War Department as one of the fifteen "distinguished institutions" of higher learning. All cadets will be furnished complete uniforms by the U. S. Government and the junior and senior cadets, enrolled in the R. O. T. C., will be given commutation for subsistence, as well as all transportation and subsistence at the six weeks' summer camp.

REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 8, 1917. Information on request. Address, Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

WESTERN HOMES

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BUILD YOUR NEW HOME  
By the Modern Method.  
Buy your lumber cut to fit direct from the mill. Send for our new book of WESTERN HOMES today.  
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HOTEL ALBERT

THE DALLES, ORE.

Is noted for its comfortable surroundings and the courteous attention received by the traveling public. Rates moderate priced. Rooms equipped with modern conveniences and newly refurnished throughout. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED

Special Rates

NEW HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Sts. PORTLAND, ORE.

Room with privilege of bath, single, 75c up; double \$1.00 up. Room with private bath, single \$1.50 up; double \$2.00 up. Auto Meets Trains. Street cars from Union Depot pass our doors. Transfer at 5th and Clinton streets from North Bank Depot.

MORO BARBER SHOP

Porcelain Bath Tub. Everything First Class and up to date. Agent for Model Steam Laundry of The Dalles. Shop in Brick Building next Observer Office. E. W. LEWIS, Proprietor. Moro, Oregon.

WHEN YOU TRAVEL

BY AUTO AND VISIT THE DALLES STORE YOUR CAR

In the concrete, recently completed, fully equipped, roomy garage of Walther-Williams Company. Competent workman always ready to help you in any way they can at least expense to you. For any service rendered the charge will always be reasonable.

WALTHER-WILLIAMS GARAGE

THE DALLES, OREGON.

READ THE OBSERVER

ALL the time. For County news

Both Appropriate. Longmore—The former clients of Smith, the divorce lawyer who died last week, are going to do a nice thing. Short—What? Longmore—Show their appreciation by erecting a monument to his memory. Short—Have they chosen the design? Longmore—Not yet. A number of them want something along the lines of the statue of Liberty, and the others favor a colossal granite cleaver.—Lamb.

Keep Clean

Keep clean inside, as well as outside. Do not allow food poisons to accumulate in your bowels. Headache, a sign of self-poisoning, will point to numerous other troubles which are sure to follow. Keep yourself well, as thousands of others do, by taking, when needed, a dose of two of the old, reliable, vegetable, family liver medicine.

Thedford's Black-Draught

Mrs. Maggie Bledsoe, Oswaltome, Kan., says: "Black-Draught cured me of constipation of 15 years standing, which nothing had been able to help. I was also a slave to stomach trouble. . . . Everything I ate would sour on my stomach. I used two packages of Black-Draught, and Oh! the blessed relief it has given me." Black-Draught should be on your shelf. Get a package today, price 25c. One cent a dose.

All Druggists

ES 11

WESTERN HOMES

MILL CUT  
BUILD YOUR NEW HOME  
By the Modern Method.  
Buy your lumber cut to fit direct from the mill. Send for our new book of WESTERN HOMES today.  
WESTERN BUILDING COMPANY  
285 Spokane Avenue Portland, Oregon

HOTEL ALBERT

THE DALLES, ORE.

Is noted for its comfortable surroundings and the courteous