

HAMILTONS'

THIRD
Blue Bird
Flyers

GOOD PICKING
from a Choice
Flock of Prize
Winners--

for
SATURDAY

Roosting on the center
tables, main aisle near
the Broadalbin Entrance,
and in the Grocery, you
will find a flock of

Blue Bird Flyers
in the way of Spring
and Summer Merchandise that
are the finest kind of
pickings for hunters this
week who are looking
for real bargains.

Men's Wear

Arrow soft collars, reg. 15c
11c each, or 5 for 50c
35c Gauze Weight, 2-piece
Balbraggin Underwear, a
garment 29c

Ladies' Shoes

43 pairs of white Sport Lace
Oxford Shoes white and tan
leather trimmed, all with
rubber soles and heels.
Regular prices, \$2.95, \$3.35,
and \$3.75. Sold at our July
Sale for \$2.45; but now re-
duced so that they all go.
The "blue bird" sings the
song for \$1.99-9-9 (Two Dol-
lars)



Groceries

Butter, Creamery Butter, a
roll 87c
Cocoa, Best grade Cocoa per
pound 25c
Salt, 4 pound sack, regular
10c, at 5c
Corn Flakes, "Krinkles" 2
packages for 15c
Limit 4 packages to a cus-
tomer.



Crisco, Small 40c
Medium, 80c
Large, \$1.60
Mrs. Frances Morgan, repre-
senting Weinhardt's Berry
juices will give a
Free Demonstration
in our grocery department
Friday and Saturday:
Luko—"The happy hoppy
drink."
Appo—Consisting of pure ap-
ple juice;
Toko—Tokay Grapes and
Loganberries

Picnic Hams

24c lb,
We Pay for EGGS
Cash 35c
Trade 36c

If your aim is true, you'll hit
the bull's-eye every time and
bring down the pick of the
flock of these "Flyers."

CASH VALUES
WORTH WHILE

HAMILTONS'

FAMOUS TUNNELS

The Simplon Is the Greatest and
Costliest of Them All.

LONGEST HOLE EVER BORED.

This Road Through the Alps Is More
Than Twelve Miles in Length and Its
Cost Exceeded Fifteen Millions—Our
Own Mease Tunnel.

The costliest as well as the biggest
railroad tunnel in the world is the long
hole burrowed below the Alps between
Brigue, Switzerland, and Iselle, Italy.

This tremendous tunnel, the Simplon,
is 12 miles 537 yards in length and cost
more than \$15,000,000. Several mil-
lions more will be spent in completing
the second chamber. Work was begun
on it in 1858, and traffic began to move
through in 1900.

The Simplon is about three miles
longer than the St. Gothard and the
Loetschberg tunnels and more than
four miles longer than the Mont Cenis,
the three next longest of the world's
railway tunnels.

The Mont Cenis was the first of these
big bores. It was completed in 1871
and at once diverted passenger and
freight transportation away from Swit-
zerland, as it furnished a direct route
to Italy from southeastern France.

The Swiss determined to win back
their lost traffic, and in 1871 work was
started on the St. Gothard, which was
not finished until eleven years later.
The St. Gothard is about nine and one-
third miles in length and cost \$11,500,-
000.

In its toll of lives it was the costliest
of all. Faulty ventilation, the terrific
heat and the lack of care in keeping
down the dust caused the deaths of 800
laborers. This tunnel is wholly in
Swiss territory, and eight years ago it
was bought from the owners by the
government.

The Simplon, located about halfway
between the Mont Cenis and the St.
Gothard, is a double tunnel, although
only one chamber has been wholly ex-
cavated. The other will be enlarged
and put into service when the first be-
comes overtaxed. Better arrangements
for ventilation kept the death toll
down to sixty, twenty-five cubic feet
of fresh air being supplied to the labor-
ers for every one blown into the St.
Gothard.

The difficulties conquered were tre-
mendous. The Simplon is not only the
longest, but the lowest of the Alpine
tunnels, and the rock temperature
sometimes reached 133 degrees.

When the workmen from the Swiss
side reached the center of the great
bore they were halted by an enormous
spring of hot water. Then the Italians
were stopped, and for some time it
looked as though the whole work might
have to be abandoned. But the engi-
neers refused to be daunted, although
six months were required to dig out
the last 300 yards of the tunnel.

So slight were the errors made in
the digging that the headings from ei-
ther side met with deviations of but
eight inches internally and three and
one-half inches vertically. The total
length of the tunnel was thirty-six
inches less than had been calculated.
Trains are pulled through the tunnel
in eighteen minutes, at the rate of
forty-two miles an hour, by powerful
electric locomotives.

The Loetschberg is the latest of the
big Swiss tunnels. This is about the
same length as the St. Gothard and
is also wholly in Swiss territory, being
located to the north of the Simplon.
It is a part of the Bernese Alps rail-
way, which has thirty-four tunnels in
its forty-eight miles between Thun and
Brigue.

The Simplon will apparently remain
the biggest of railway tunnels until a
submarine one is driven under Bering
sea. At present the longest projected
tunnel in Europe is a French
undertaking, which is planned to pass
directly under Mont Blanc, the high-
est mountain in Europe, and to form
another highway between France and
Italy. But this tunnel will be only a
little over eleven miles long, so that
it will be merely second in rank if it
is carried out.

The Hoosac tunnel, in western Mas-
sachusetts, was the first really big tun-
nel in the United States. Begun in
1855, it was not finished until 1876.
Air drills and nitroglycerin were used
in this work for the first time on a
big scale in any American engineering
work. The Hoosac tunnel is four and
three-quarters miles in length.—Boston
Post.

Story of a Lion.

One of Sir Charles Wakefield's pred-
ecessors in office, while in the Arabian
desert, came face to face with a lion
of parts. Down on his knees went the
worldly knight in fervent prayer. The
lion understood or did not—and re-
treated suppers. Thereupon the pil-
grim came home and gave £200 to the
Church of St. Katherine's, Leaden-
hall street, where the lion sermon is
still preached on each anniversary of
the escape, Oct. 18.—London Chronicle.

Volubility.

Mabel (studying her lesson)—Papa,
what is the definition of "volubility"?
Mabel's Father—My child, volubility is
a distinguishing feature of your mother
when on account of urgent business af-
fairs I don't happen to reach home un-
til after 2 o'clock in the morning.

It's Use.

"Maud has a very engaging person-
ality."
"Yes. That's how she's managed to
get so many diamond rings."—Bald-
more American.

PRESERVE YOUR SHOES.

It Will Repay You to Give Them Prop-
er Care and Attention.

We all wear shoes. If we manage
them rightly they will last longer, we
will not need so many new ones and
there will be more left for others. The
following suggestions from the leath-
er and paper laboratory of the United
States department of agriculture can
be utilized by every one who walks:

Shoes should be oiled or greased
whenever the leather begins to get
hard or dry. They should be brushed
thoroughly and then all the dirt and
mud that remains washed off with
warm water, the excess water being
taken off with a dry cloth. While the
shoes are still wet and warm apply
the oil or grease with a swab of wool
or flannel. It is best to have the oil or
grease about as warm as the hand can
bear, and it should be rubbed well
into the leather, preferably with the
palm. If necessary the oil can be ap-
plied to dry leather, but it penetrates
better when the latter is soft. After
treatment the shoes should be left to
dry in a place that is warm, not hot.

Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes
that are to be polished; for plainer
footgear neatfoot, fish oil or oleine
may be substituted. If it is desired to
make the shoes and boots more water-
proof beef tallow may be added to any
of these substances at the rate of half
a pound of tallow to a pint of oil. The
edge of the sole and the welt should be
greased thoroughly. Too much grease
cannot be applied to these parts.

A simple method of making the soles
more durable, pliable and water re-
sistant is to wash them occasionally
with linseed oil, setting them aside to
dry overnight.

Many of the common shoe polishes
are harmful to leather. All those
which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric
or oxalic acids, turpentine, benzine or
other volatile solvents have a tendency
to harden the leather and make it more
liable to crack.

It is poor economy, too, to wear a
shoe with the heel badly worn on one
side. This throws the shoe out of
shape and may soon result in its ruin.
It is also likely to cause temporary
injury to the foot.

Hair and Cold Water.

To make your hair grow use cold
water as it runs from the hydrant.
Apply the water to your hair with
your wet hands and run your fingers
through what hair you have or rub
your scalp with your wet cold hands.
This exercise will bring the blood to
the scalp, and only from the blood can
you get new hair or make the hair you
already have more luxuriant. You can-
not get hair from grease. Nothing in
the world is so good for the hair as
cold water applied with the wet hands
until the water has reached the scalp.
But do not immerse your head in cold
water. This is all too much of a
shock.—Los Angeles Times.

Think Health.

It is not a fear of illness or of death
that should encourage, but a love
of health, a sense of responsibility for
the care of our bodies, a desire for
bodily endurance and efficiency and
full achievement.

If the mind is fixed on these ideals
and the already known means of ap-
proaching them are utilized the need-
less miseries that embitter the lives of
so many may be left to take care of
themselves.

It is not so much necessary to fight
disease as to cultivate health for the
happiness, contentment and moral gain
that it brings.

First Use of "Magazine."

"(Magazine)," properly a storehouse
(Arabian), has been annexed by litera-
ture, but it is interesting to recall the
birth of its now common literary use—
in that venerable periodical, the Gen-
tleman's Magazine. In the introduc-
tion to its number (1731) we read: "This
consideration has induced several gen-
tlemen to treasure up, as in a maga-
zine, the most remarkable pieces on
the subjects above mentioned."—Lon-
don Times.

Her First Journey.

Margaret, five years old, was travel-
ing for the first time. She sat as if
entranced by the view from the car
window.

Her father, noticing the rapt expres-
sion on her face as the train sped along,
said:

"What do you think of it, Margaret?"
She replied: "Oh, father, it is just
like a picture book, only you don't have
to turn the pages."—Chicago News.

Dehydrating.

Dehydrating is simply what was for-
merly known as drying fruits and veg-
etables. The old method of paring
and slicing apples, stringing the slices
and hanging them up to dry, although
called drying, was really dehydrating.
—New York Sun.

Took It to Herself.

"She's a vain girl. There is no mir-
ror handy, so now she is looking at
the barometer."

"How will the barometer cater to her
vanity?"
"It says, 'Fair.'"—Louisville Courier-
Journal.

History Repeats Itself.

"Can't say that the world is getting
a bit smarter," asserted grandpa. "My
grandson asks me the same silly ques-
tions that his father asked at his age."

But He Did.

Teacher—Bobby, give an example of
the double negative.
Bobby—I don't know none.

The love of country is more powerful
than reason itself.—Ovid.

HOME READING COURSE
FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

This course of thirty daily lessons
is offered to the men select for ser-
vice in the National Army as a prac-
tical help in getting started in the
right way. It is informal in tone and
does not attempt to give binding rules
and directions. These are contained
in the various manuals and regula-
tion of the United States Army, to
which this Course is merely intro-
ductory.

(Preceding Lessons: 1. Your Post
of Honor. 2. Making Good as a
Soldier. 3. Nine Soldierly Quali-
ties. 4. Getting Ready for Camp.
5. First Days in Camp. 6. Cleanli-
ness in Camp. 7. Your Health.
8. Marching and Care of Feet. 9.
Your Equipment and Arms. 10.
Recreation in Camp.)

There is a gripping interest about
the soldier's life that makes a strong
appeal to vigorous Americans. This
is doubly true in time of war when the
soldier has a serious object in view
and gives his whole mind to his new
duties.

You will find this interest growing
as you advance. New scenes and as-
sociates will bring you a new point
of view. You will be less wrapped
up than you have been in many purely
personal questions. You will cut
loose from many of the petty details
which tend to smother a man's in-
dividuality. You will devote more
time to thinking.

The healthy good fellowship of the
camp also can not fail to stimulate
you. Thousands of men drawn from
all walks of life can not be thrown
suddenly together without bringing
to light many qualities previously un-
known. You will probably become
better acquainted with yourself than
you have ever been before.

In order to get the most out of this
yourself than you have ever been
before.

In order to get the most out of
this new life you must devote your-
self to it heart and soul. A good start
is half the battle in making your way
in the army. Even if you are not
now interested much in military af-
fairs—if you are entering the ser-
vice, not because of personal inclina-
tion, but solely because it is one of
your obligations as a citizen you are
going to become keenly interested
after you once get into the swing and
spirit of the Army. This will be true
in at least 99 cases out of every hun-
dred. Recognize it now and play the
game hard from the very start.

Your Monthly Pay

While the men in the National
Army are serving at the call of duty
and not for money, nevertheless ev-
ery one will be paid more than
enough to take care of all necessary
expenses. These expenses are very
slight. Clothing, food, and transporta-
tion are provided by the Government.
In addition the private soldier re-
ceives \$30 per month while he is in
the United States and \$33 per month
while he is abroad. Following is a
table which shows the pay for some
of the higher non-commissioned
ranks:

Rank	Monthly Pay	
	In United States	Abroad
Private	\$30.00	\$33.00
First-class private	33.00	36.00
Corporal	36.00	40.20
Sergeant	38.00	44.00
First Sergeant	51.00	60.00

A man may allot such portions
of his pay as he desires for the sup-
port of his family or relatives.

CITY NEWS

Here on Business—
B. B. Doughton of Lebanon, was in
Albany yesterday on business.

Visiting Brother—
Mrs. Al Saylor is visiting her broth-
er, Mr. Carnes at Alsea.

Former Albany Girl—
The first war bride in Sherman
county was Miss Ina Hansen, a for-
mer Albany College student, who
was married this week to Mr. Roy
Kunsman, who came home on a fur-
lough from San Diego, where he is
stationed with the navy. The wed-
ding occurred at the home of the
bride's father in Moro. Mrs. Kuns-
man accompanied her soldier-hus-
band as far as Portland.

Bicycle tires at prices that prevailed
before the war.

Baltimore Gun & Bicycle Works.
A-24-25

Woodworth's Poison
Oak Remedy

One application will prevent and one bottle will cure any case of
poison oak. Money back if not satisfactory.

Safety first—Keep a bottle on hand.

Our Eczema Remedy will cure Eczema.

Woodworth Drug Co.

Jitney Service

Both Phones 25

Students,
"Attention"ENLIST FOR ALBANY
COLLEGE IN THE FALL

President Wilson, Secretary of War
Baker, General Wood, and other au-
thorities say it is your patriotic duty to
study and prepare for leadership . . .

Albany College
OPENS SEPTEMBER 17

For its fifty-second year. Same ex-
cellent faculty as last year. No change
write for full information. Address
Pres. Lee, Albany Col-
lege, Albany, Oregon . . .

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Electric
Ranges
Are
Clean
Safe
Reliable



Electric
Ranges
Are
Sanitary
Durable
Efficient

"When I get back My Dinner
will be ready to serve"

An Electric Range
Is a Thing of Beauty

Something every woman admires and wants in her kitchen
but not for beauty alone.

Because electric ranges employ no open flame for heat—they are clean
and safe.

Because they are clean they are sanitary
Because they are not subject to the whims of dampers and drafts and
flues they are reliable.

More than all else—modern housewives prefer and use electric ranges
because they are economical and produce superior results with less trouble.
Ask about the new cooking and heating rate—and decide to take advantage
of the low price time payment offer before it expires.

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Time Payments

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