

PORTLAND NEWS LETTER

Portland, Ore., Feb. 16 (Special).—Not only in Oregon, but in all parts of the country, the Government has inaugurated a movement to secure work for the unemployed and to furnish men or women to farmers and other employers outside the cities. It is a common sight to see men standing around the streets in town at all seasons of the year who would be glad to go out into the country and go to work if they only knew just where to go and could be certain that the job would be there when they arrive. John H. Barbour, United States Inspector, Oregon Immigration Service, has started to list applicants for positions of all kinds and is anxious to receive applications for help from employers of all classes.

Every applicant for work will be given a thorough examination as to his qualifications and no man will be sent out for any specific line of work unless he is fitted for it, thus leaving no room for the annual complaint that farmers are supplied with laborers who know nothing of farm work, at a time when the farmer is too busy to teach them. The first day the office was open more than 100 applications for work were received, and as there are no fees or other expenses connected with the service, it is expected that enough men will be available at any time to fill all possible demands.

Another movement operating along somewhat similar lines, but with the idea of assisting the would-be farmer to get land instead of work is now being discussed under the leadership of Tom Richardson, the founder of the Oregon Development League, with the purpose of evolving some feasible plan for financing the small farmer, dairyman or gardener who has the inclination and the ability to get back to the land and make a success, but who is financially unable to do so. Educators and business men are decidedly in favor of the scheme and it is probable that a convention for its discussion will be

held immediately after the close of the legislative session. Mr. Richardson has issued an appeal to all who are interested, asking them to give the matter careful consideration and to work up a community sentiment in its favor.

The commercial clubs of Polk county have issued a booklet to be distributed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The advantages that county offers in the lines of agriculture, fruit growing and manufacturing are set forth in detail and many illustrations will give the reader a good idea of the characteristics of the county. In addition, the county will have at the Exposition a very complete exhibit representing all lines of industry.

On February 27 Albany will hold a general "Sales Day." This is to be done for the purpose of bringing the farmer and the merchant closer together along business lines. There will be an auction of farm produce and stock, conducted without expense to the farmer, the Albany Commercial Club making all arrangements and a well known auctioneer donating his services. Local stores will stage special sales for that day, and if the scheme proves successful, it will become a regular event. It is a good plan and should be followed by other cities.

BRING IN YOUR PELTS.

I will be in Heppner every Saturday from now on. Bring in your pelts. I will pay one cent above the Portland market price. No pieces or green stuff goes. Bring in your pelts with the pieces to the Heppner MHLing Company and I will treat you right. I pay cash f. o. b.

FRANK WINER.

Stop and look at Gilliam & Bisbee's window and see if the cat is there. Also see their clock window. It shows you the time all over the world.

When you are going past Gilliam & Bisbee's take a look at their store windows; there is something unusual.

RABIES AND DOGS.

The following article on rabies is taken from a bulletin sent out by the state board of health:

Rabies has again made its appearance in Oregon after a period of comparative inactivity of several months. Six people have undergone treatment with anti-rabic virus in the office of the State Board of Health.

Rabies is a specific infectious disease common to all mammals, but, contrary to popular belief, is not entirely a disease of warm weather. Ninety-five per cent of all cases are the result of the bite of a dog. The cat comes next with three per cent, and the remaining two per cent are the result of accidental inoculations in scratches and saliva. It is a fact, however, that owing to the migratory instincts of the dog, and from the further fact that in warm weather the period of incubation is probably shorter, the disease is frequently more prevalent in the summer season.

The disease is prevalent in all parts of the United States, but Oregon, Washington and the northwest territory were exempt until two years ago, when cases occurred in the district east of the Cascade Mountains, and at that time the carriers were the coyotes.

Theoretically rabies ought to be the most easily controlled of all epidemic or contagious diseases, but practically it is the most difficult, as was instanced in the City of Portland last fall in the half-hearted attempt to enforce the muzzling law. The difficulty lies in the lack of uniformity of rules and regulations, the fear of political influences, and the idiotic sentimentality of the so-called "animal lovers," the ridicule in the public press, and, far too frequently, the idiotic and ignorant antagonism of the physician who has never seen a case of the disease and therefore denies its existence.

In the country all the untagged, unmuzzled dogs should be destroyed. The reason for extending the quarantine into the country is from the fact that one of the first symptoms of rabies in a dog is his tendency to wander away from home. Dogs have been known to travel a distance of fifty miles, snapping at every living object. The dog inflicting the damage in Clackamas County was one that had never been seen in that community before biting a little girl on the forearm as she entered the gate at her own home, afterward biting two calves and a pig in the yard. All of these animals have died of the disease.

Symptoms of Rabies in a Dog.

1. The first symptom is a change in the dog's disposition; usually it becomes more sullen.
2. Restlessness, growing into a tendency to wander away. Two of the people who were bitten in Portland were from their own dogs—household pets—that had returned home bedraggled and covered with mud and mire, evidence of having been on a long run, and when their mistress attempted to give them a bath they were promptly bitten.
3. A tendency to snap or bite anything that moves, often developing into a perfect fury.
4. Refusing food and usually drink, but may attempt to eat indigestible objects like stones, leather dirt, etc. A rabid dog, during the early stages of the disease, can drink water, and the word hydrophobia is really a misnomer.
5. A change of voice. The voice becomes a hoarse, high-pitched sort of half bark and half howl.
6. A tendency to tremor, with a possible blindness of the right eye, exceeding irritability, with a gradually increasing paralysis, usually beginning in the left hind leg, and becoming total and ending in dyspnoea or death.
7. A rabid dog does not froth at the mouth and does not always have fits. Setting a pan of water in front of him, and expecting, as is the popular belief, that he will "throw a fit" for diagnostic purposes, is an error. These are the symptoms of furious rabies. In dumb rabies the lower jaw is paralyzed early and drops down. The animal acts as though it had a foreign body in its throat, and persons are frequently inoculated in attempting to remove an imaginary bone.

The symptoms in all other animals are somewhat similar. Some animals strike, others butt. Rabid horses strike with their front feet, while others bite. Rabid cows usually butt and a cat with rabies is more vicious than any other animal. When paralyzed it will crawl along and viciously bite at anything that moves. One that was recently killed by a police officer in the City of Portland had attempted to bite all the members of the family, and was biting and scratching the bricks in the fireplace at the time it was killed. The question is often asked:

"How long will a dog live with rabies?" The period usually varies from forty-eight hours to eight or nine days, and any dog living after a period of ten days, you can be assured did not suffer from the disease. The average length of time that all of the animals that have developed the disease here has varied from three to five days after the first symptoms appear.

It is up to the State of Oregon at

ARRIVING DAILY

OUR SPRING LINE FOR 1915

Apron Gingham, 8 1-3c yd.

Dress Gingham, 10, 12 1-2, 15.

Dress Zephyrs, 15, 20, 25.

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Other goods, too numerous to mention, coming in every day.

Come in and look. We are always pleased to show goods.

THOMSON BROS.

GOOD JACKS FOR SALE

The People of Morrow and Adjoining Counties

Have the opportunity now to get good Jacks, the best in the Northwest if not in the United States. 22 head to select from. On the **EASTERN OREGON JACK FARM**, Seven miles northeast of Lexington.

I keep no high salaried men to sell my Jacks and anyone in the market for Jacks who can come to my farm will save commission fees, etc.

If you do not find as good Jacks here as there are in the Northwest or the United States, I will pay expenses of your trip both ways, providing you are a competent judge and know a good Jack when you see it.

Let your wants be known. I solicit your correspondence.

B. F. SWAGGART

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THE First National Bank OF HEPPNER

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dear Madam:

We take considerable pleasure in advising you that

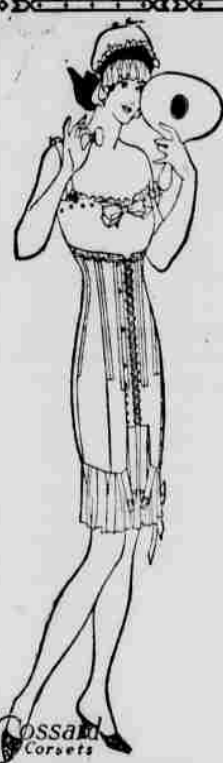
Mrs. Ada B. Cox

of the H. W. Gossard Company will be with us

February 27

at which time she will do special fittings in our Corset Department and consult with you regarding this season's modes.

Appointments for fittings can be made by telephone. We will greatly appreciate your visit to our department during the dates mentioned above.



LEACH BROTHERS LEXINGTON - - OREGON

least to appreciate the gravity of the situation, and by hearty co-operation with the city authorities and with the various county and city health officers throughout the State, backed by ample authority and co-operation from the city and county authorities outside Multnomah, we will be able to handle a condition that unless active measures are taken at once, bids fair to be serious.

In a letter to The Gazette-Times, relative to a pig being afflicted with hydrophobia, Dr. Calvin S. White says, "The ordinary period of incubation is about three weeks and from that time up to several months, and the animal should never be destroyed as death always ensues within two or three days and an examination of the brain would then prove whether the animal was infected with the disease. Killed prior to that time, and particularly if shot through the brain, it becomes a matter of guess work."

A six room house and five lots for sale, with chicken houses and out-buildings. This is a good buy. Price and terms all that could be asked for. For further particulars see Smead & Crawford.

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