

The Hermiston Herald

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50 GOOD CIGARETTES 10c



GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

PROHIBITED THE USE OF COAL

King Edward I, of England Ordered Execution of Man Found Guilty of Burning Bituminous Fuel.

In 1306 King Edward I of England issued a proclamation making the use of coal as fuel in London a capital offense.

One case is on record where an accused was tried, found guilty of burning coal, condemned and promptly executed.

Prof. V. S. Babastianian, professor of organic chemistry at Lough university, who is just completing extensive research work on coal tar derivatives, recounts several amusing incidents.

The invisible gaseous products of the combustion of coal were early pronounced detrimental to health and vegetation. Resentment became intense when ladies of rank, their fair faces made fairer by liberal applications of powder, underwent a curious change of complexion whenever they sat near a coal fire.

The nature of the smoke and odor from burning coal remained a mystery until after the middle of the Seventeenth century, when an alchemist discovered an ingenious process of heating coal in the absence of air. The liquid obtained was known as "oil of coal," and was sold as a most potent remedy for many ailments.

Then followed the isolation of large quantities of the highly inflammable gas, "spirit of coal." When coal is distilled for illuminating gas it yields an enormous quantity of a black sticky by-product, now known as coal tar.

In 1845 Mansfield isolated a most important compound, benzene. In this by-product, in 1855 an eighteen-year-old investigator produced the first artificial dye from coal tar.

From 1850 to the present day the research chemist has subjected coal tar to the most searching scrutiny known to modern science. His efforts have been rewarded by the discovery of no less than 150 intermediates from which are produced the most gorgeous colors, the deadliest poisons, the most powerful explosives, solvents, insecticides, substitutes for sugar, perfumes, tanning materials, flavoring extracts, accelerators, photographic developers, antiseptics, antipyretics, analgesics, diuretics and purgatives.—Kansas City Star.

CAVE MEN RULED BY WOMEN

Female's Cunning and Wit Outcomes of Her Lack of Physical Strength, Say French Professors.

Recent research by some French professors into the ways of women of 100,000 years ago have given an unexpected jolt to preconceived ideas. They declare that woman in the days of our cave-dwelling ancestors was regarded as of the more important sex. Men held a secondary position, tolerated for the sake of the food and skins provided.

Women ruled, and were inventors of the earliest arts and sciences. It was the woman's ingenuity which devised snares for animals and made plans for storing food against times of scarcity. Women taught ways of making clothing from skins of animals and by the efforts of their brains improved the lot of all the human race. Women's cunning and wit were the outcome of her lack of physical strength, which obliged her to resort to strategy rather than force.

On the whole, the prehistoric woman apparently held the same position and ruled man in the same manner that she does today, according to these professors.—Detroit News.

His Unexpected Reason.

After a violent quarrel the betrothed couple had decided to part. During a passionate scene the girl tore the diamond ring from her finger and threw it on the floor at his feet.

"Calmly the young fellow picked up the ring, dusted it with his handkerchief and placed it carefully in his pocket.

"So," he remarked, coolly, "you have jilted me. Who has supplanted me?" "I don't like to tell you," she answered, averting her face.

"Tell me," he insisted. "No." "Give me his name and address." "No, Percy, no," said the girl. "You want to kill him, I know!" "No, I don't," replied the business-like Percy. "I only want to sell him the ring."

WAR'S EFFECT ON MEMORIES

Statistics Show That More Articles Are Lost in Paris Than Before the Conflict.

The war has had a bad effect on people's memories, according to the officials of the Paris lost property office. In the last year, 40,000 umbrellas have been left in public conveyances—double the prewar number. Nearly 25,000 pocketbooks have been returned, whereas the average number before the war was about 10,000. More than 20,000 wrist watches are turned in annually, and about as many hand bags. The amount of lost and found jewelry has increased enormously.

The officials believe that this increase in the business of the lost property office is not at all due to the greater honesty of finders in turning in what they discover, but that it is caused by the excitement and sufferings of the war days and the strain of the years that have followed the conflict. The average mind and the average nerves of today are not what they were ten years ago.

Some curious requests are received at the lost property office. Race-track followers write in and ask the possibility of getting a pair of field glasses found on a race-course, believing that possession of such a pair would bring them good luck. But the prize letter was that of an Englishman who, in a crisis of sea-sickness in the Mediterranean, knocked his portfolio out of his pocket, and wrote to ask if by any chance his valuable papers had been discovered in the belly of some fish sold in the Paris markets.—Detroit News.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND WEDDING

Marriage Arrangements of Laborers Have to Be First Sanctioned by White Man in Charge.

"The marriage arrangements of the laborers here are a great source of joy to me. All marriages have to be sanctioned by the white man in charge, and it is here that the fun comes in. As the man is too shy or too proud to come and say he wants such and such a woman, generally one of the women (not the selected one) is deputed to come to me. I hear a sort of cough-giggle, and then out on the verandah I see a woman, dressed up in her best. I take no notice, or she would run away. After about ten minutes she will come sidling in. Then I ask her what she wants, and she pitches me a long-winded yarn full of giggles and smiles. I don't catch more than one word in ten, but just listen for names. Then I tell her to send the boy to me. He, I know, is waiting at the gate, but he takes quite ten minutes to get into the house. Then the blushing bride is pushed in by all the other women, and I perform the ceremony. This consists of writing on a piece of paper: 'I, Banolape, do take Pousisiba for three years.' The couple affix their mark, and off they go.—'Tales of Illusion.'

Wear Husbands' Skulls.

There is to be found in the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal a race of pigmy people who believe that every child is born with evil spirits within him or her. So the mother, every two or three months, lets the spirits escape through cuts which she inflicts on the body of the child. As a result all the men and women of the island have their entire bodies covered with scars. The women of the islands wear the skulls of their dead husbands as loving souvenirs. When a man dies the little people blow on his face to say good-bye, bury him, and then desert the camp in which they are living. After several months they come back, dig up the bones and wash them in the sea. Finally they hold a dance in honor of the dead man's skull, paint it with red ochre and white clay, and give it and the jawbones to the chief mourner, who wears them about their necks on fiber strings, like huge stones on a necklace.

Sense of Smell.

Experiments with men and women as to their sense of smell showed that camphor was usually associated with old clothes and cupboards, but with one subject it aroused a sense of fear and a sensation of darkness and suffocation. It was found that this subject had been shut up in a dark wardrobe as a child and had completely forgotten the incident until it was recalled by the smell. Rose oil occurred, and this was due to the fact that he had met with a motor accident on a country road in July outside a house where roses were growing plentifully.

Time to Quit.

At a party a necklace a woman was wearing was much admired. She took it off to show it better and it was passed from hand to hand. Later, it was not forthcoming.

"The joke has gone far enough," said the host, "I will put this silver dish upon the table, turn out the electric light, count one hundred, and expect to find the necklace on the dish when I turn up the light."

When he turned up the light the dish had also vanished!

Presenting a Scapegoat.

"John, wake up," whispered his wife. "There's a burglar in the house."

"Well, what do you want me to do—get up and run the risk of being killed?"

"No, but if you find in the morning that somebody's gone through your pockets, don't blame me."

Fourteen Miles in Nine Years.

Augusto Holtenweck, a merchant of Colmar, Germany was in Metzval on August 5, 1914, and from there mailed a postcard to a friend, Paul Hatz, officer of the One Hundred and Seventy-first regiment of infantry at Munster, a small town near Colmar. The card never reached its destination, but on July 7 of this year it was returned to the sender in Colmar, thus taking nine years to travel 14 miles. The distance from Metzval to Munster is about three miles, and from Munster to Colmar it is 11 miles.

DINOSAUR TRACKS IN EAST

Remains of Prehistoric Animal Found Near Old Home of President James Monroe.

Strange three-toed tracks found in blocks of sandstone quarried to make a walk in front of the former home of President James Monroe at "Oak Hill" near Aldie, Loudon county, six miles from Leesburg, Va., have been declared by scientists to be the footprints made in the sand by a gigantic reptilian dinosaur fifteen million years ago.

While dinosaurs are chiefly known from reconstruction of fossil bones found in the western states, where these pre-historic creatures were apparently most abundant, many tracks of these creatures have been found in eastern states before, although few remains of the fossil reptiles themselves have yet come to light in the East.

The first evidence of dinosaurs was turned up by a farmer's plow in Connecticut in 1802, and was in the form of impressions similar to the footprints in the sands of geologic time just unearthed near Leesburg. At that time, these mysterious tracks were thought to belong to some unknown bird and became known as the tracks of Noah's raven. Later investigation and the finding of skeletal remains of the dinosaurs in the West in 1870 showed that extinct reptiles of gigantic size had made them.

The finding of these fossils where President Monroe once lived has recalled to historians that Thomas Jefferson, another president from Virginia and a close personal and political friend of Monroe's, was one of this country's earliest fossil hunters and himself discovered what he termed Megalonyx, or "The Great Claw," a prehistoric giant sloth which lived hundreds of thousands of years ago, but several million years later than the dinosaurs.—Kansas City Star.

FISH THAT SHOCKS ITS PREY

Whenever an Enemy Approaches the Torpedo It Emits From Its Body a Kind of Electricity.

The torpedo, or electric ray, grows to a large size, sometimes weighing seventy or eighty pounds. This peculiar fish has a nearly circular body, a short tail and a very small mouth. The back is brownish in color and the underneath parts are white.

The torpedo obtains its name from its power of giving a violent shock, similar to an electric shock, to anything with which it comes in contact. Whenever an enemy approaches the fish emits from its body a kind of electricity, which incapacitates the attacker or immediately, in capturing its food the torpedo fish finds this power of use. Being very inactive, it cannot pursue the small fish which form its diet, so it lies in wait until they swim close by and then throws out its powerful shock, which instantly renders them helpless.

If a person touches this strange fish he is attacked by cramp, which affects the stomach, producing a kind of convulsion. For this reason the torpedo is sometimes known as the "cramp fish."—Detroit News.

Where Brides Are Taken.

The men of Ball, an island in the Indian archipelago, still, as they did centuries ago, secure their wives by purchase or capture. An exchange of ardent glances in temple or market place, and perhaps a few clandestine meetings, tell the lover if the lady is not adverse to abduction. He knows, however, that if he is caught in the act of carrying her off her willingness will not satisfy father or brother; so he lays his plans carefully and smuggles her away in absolute secrecy. After a few days in hiding the groom sends a friend to his bride's parents to ask their forgiveness. Though the messenger invariably is received with great show of hostility, the culprits usually are forgiven. But if the third visit of the "go-between" is without result, the lover and his bride are doomed to banishment from their village and people.

Tasty Coffee.

French coffee, Turkish coffee, Russian coffee, all have had their vogue among those who are constantly seeking the bizarre; but in "All About Coffee" is found a recipe which should be well known to satisfy anyone's taste. It is "Judge" Walter Rumsey's "new and superior way of making coffee" as given in 1857: "You must take an equal quantity of butter and salted oyle, melt them well together, but not boyle them. Then stirre them well that they may incorporate together. Then melt together three times as much honey, and stirre it well together. Add thereto powder of Turkish Coffee, to make it Electuary." Butter, salad oil, honey and coffee mixed!

Snuff Taking Dies.

In days gone by snuff taking was general and considered a polite act. Polite people offered snuff just as men now offer cigarettes. However, it is not entirely a thing of the past. An English writer says that many persons engaged in night work still use it, and some ministers of religion. And a few old ladies, who learned the habit when it was much more prevalent than it is now, still cling to their snuff boxes and take a pinch now and then. The jar in which David Garrick's special brand was kept is still preserved. But the days when every buck and beau carried his box are gone, and there seems to be little prospect of their return.

Figures Were Not There.

The class had been told to draw a picture of a river with two figures sitting on the bank. Going round the class the teacher came to a boy who had finished his drawing. She looked at his paper and was surprised to find only a river.

"Why, Jack," she said, "where are the two people I told you to draw?" "Well, you see, miss," he answered, "I'm not very good at drawing people so I put up a notice: 'Trespassers will be prosecuted.'"

FIN CHARGED WITH VENOM

Being Bull Fish Found in the Mediterranean Sea Carries Poisoned Daggers.

The weaver, or sting bull, as it is sometimes called, is a fish native of the Mediterranean. The word weaver is a derivation of the French La Vire, and was in all probability conferred upon it in recognition of its tenacious hold on life after being removed from the water. Like all deep sea fish it takes a long time to die.

Its means of defense and offense are carried in a five-pointed fin heavily charged with venom, situated immediately behind the head. On each gill plate it carries a poisoned dagger half an inch long, which it is able to send out at right angles to the body. A sting from these fins is most painful, and the flesh surrounding the puncture at once assumes a dark purple color, while the limb swells to an alarming extent. Its food consists of the young fry of other fish, and it only feeds when the sun is shining. In dull weather it burrows into the sand, completely covering the body, with the exception of the five-pointed fin on the back.

It is delicious eating. But of course, care is required to see that the head has been taken off properly. In Spain there is a heavy penalty for exposing the fish for sale without removing any spines likely to give a bad wound.—Detroit News.

Valuable Dog.

"Expect they had some fine pups at the dog show," remarked Johnson, "but I have a dog at home I wouldn't exchange for the best of 'em."

"What breed is he?" "Don't know exactly, but I call him a coaly."

"Collie, you mean?" "No, I mean just what I say—coaly. Money wouldn't buy that dog. You see, several years ago I trained him to bark at the railway trains as they passed our house. That's his business—barking at trains. He annoys the railway men so much that every stoker on the line has sworn to kill him. Oh, but he is a valuable dog!" "I can't see where the value comes in."

"No! Well, you could if you were in my place and had all the coal you could burn and some to sell thrown off at your back door free of cost."

Britain's First Church.

According to tradition, Joseph of Arimathea reached the shores of Britain in the year of the Christian era 61, settled at Glastonbury with eleven companions, and built the first church. Its length was 60 feet and its breadth 26 feet. The walls were made of twigs and branches twisted together after the ancient custom. Professor Willis, in his "Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey," records that "on the spot where the present church stands there existed a structure of twisted rods, or bundles, which was believed to have been built as a Christian oratory, and reported to be the earliest church in Britain. It bore the name of 'Vestus Ecclesia,' the 'Old Church,' and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary."

Scotch and English.

Four separate wrecks had cast up four men on a lonely island of the South seas. There were two Scotchmen and two Englishmen. After several years a passing steamer hove to and took the four men aboard. Sandy and Donald found their way to the skipper's cabin and in telling their experiences Sandy said: "It would grieve you, mon, to see the English men. Never a word did they speak all the time they were there; they were not introduced." "And hoo did ye lads muck out?" inquired the skipper. "Aye, mon, the dee I found Don ald on the beach we organized a Caledonian society, a golf club and a Presbyterian church."—Capper's Weekly.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER EXECUTION

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said Court on the 19th day of November, 1923, in favor of Western Irrigation and against the plaintiff, and against D. F. Mustard, as defendant, for the sum of Three Hundred Sixty (\$360.00) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum from the first day of June, 1920, and for Thirty-five and 40-100 (\$35.40) Dollars costs and disbursements, which said decree, judgment and order of sale has been docketed and enrolled in the office of the clerk of said Court, and

Whereas, by said judgment, decree and order of sale it was directed that the following described property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit: The Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4 of SW 1/4) of Section 5, Township 4 N. R. 28, E. W. M., together with the water rights of forty miners inches, appurtenant thereto, as specified in the contract entered into between the Western Land & Irrigation Company and D. F. Mustard on the 20th day of April, 1910,

be sold by the sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment and decree and all costs. I will, on the 29th day of December, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, sell all the right, title and interest said D. F. Mustard had in and to the above described property on the 20th day of April, 1910, or since then has acquired, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs. Dated this 24th day of November, 1923.

1923. ZOETH HOUSER, Sheriff.

12-5tc By T. B. Buffington, Deputy.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER EXECUTION

Notice is hereby Given, That by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Umatilla, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said court on the 19th day of November, 1923, in favor of Western Irrigation Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, and against W. J. Stapish and Clara Stapish, his wife, John D. Watson and Mattie C. Watson, his wife, Defendants, for the sum of Four Hundred Ninety-nine and 15-100 (\$499.15) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum from November 19, 1923, and the further sum of Seventy-five (\$75.00) Dollars attorney's fees and for Nine Dollars and 70-100 (\$9.70) costs and disbursements, which said decree, Judgment and Order of Sale has been docketed and enrolled in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and

Whereas, by said judgment, decree and order of sale it was directed that the following described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit:

The Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter (NE 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section 2, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M., together with the water right appurtenant thereto, to-wit: A water right of one miners inch per acre for each acre of said lands, as set forth and described in the water right contract from Western Land & Irrigation Company to W. J. Stapish, recorded in Umatilla County, Oregon, in Volume 81 of Deeds at page 77,

be sold by the sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment and decree and all costs.

I will, on the 29th day of December, 1923, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in Pendleton, in Umatilla County, Oregon, sell the right title, and interest that said defendants had in and to the above described property on May 4, 1908, or since then have acquired, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1923.

ZOETH HOUSER, Sheriff.

12-5tc By T. B. Buffington, Deputy.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF PROPERTY UNDER EXECUTION

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County and to me directed on a judgment in said Court rendered on the 26th day of November, 1923, in favor of the Hermiston Company, a corporation, as plaintiff and against the Allen Umatilla Fruit Company, a corporation, as defendant for the sum of \$87.17 with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from March 1, 1919, and the further sum of \$45.00 attorney's fees; and the further sum of \$487.18 with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from March 1, 1919 and the further sum of \$75.00 attorney's fees and costs and disbursements, taxed at \$44.65, which judgment also orders the sale of the following described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit: The Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 33, Tp. 5 N. R. 29 E. W. M., and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 33, Tp. 5 N. R. 29 E. W. M.

I will at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 12th day January, 1924, at the west door of the Umatilla County Court House in Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, sell all the right, title and estate held or owned by the said Allen Umatilla Fruit Company in and to the above described NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33, Tp. 5 N. R. 29 E. W. M., and also separately sell the right, title and estate owned or held by the said Allen Umatilla Fruit Company in and to the above described SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33, Tp. 5 N. R. 29 E. W. M., including such interest as was owned by said Allen Umatilla Fruit Company in the above described pieces of property on the 12th day of January, 1911, or that it has since then acquired, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of the sale of the property first above described to be applied to the satisfaction of that portion of the execution referring to the first sum of \$487.17 with interest thereon as above set forth and the further sum of \$75.00 attorney's fees together with costs, and the proceeds of the sale of the property last above described to be applied to the satisfaction of that portion of the execution referring to the last sum of \$487.18 with interest thereon as above set forth and the further sum of \$75.00 attorney's fees, together with costs and disbursements. Dated this 30th day of November, 1923.

Zoeth Houser, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon. By T. B. Buffington, Deputy.

Happy New Year. Expect a Car of Rock Springs Lump on Track January 1. Inland Empire Lumber Company. Phone 331. "The Yard of Best Quality" M. M. STRAW, MGR. Exclusive Representatives of National Builders Bureau.

California. Where the Sun Shines Most of the Time and the very air seems to dispel worry and tone up the nerves. One can pick oranges, climb mountains, dance at fine hotels, bathe in the ocean, visit old missions and play golf all in one day, if desired; or every day for months and each day something new. 4000 Miles of Paved Highways. The most wonderful system of hotels, apartment houses, cottages, bungalows and suites for the accommodation of tourists in all the world, and costs reasonable. Representatives of the UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM will gladly furnish illustrated booklets giving complete information about the glorious playground of the West. Let them tell all about hotel rates, railroad fares, through car service. F. C. Woughter, Agt., Hermiston, Ore. Wm. Mc Murray, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon.

WEST END FARMERS. Have learned that The Herald prints the best butter wrappers. We have the large size, 9 by 12 inches. Our prices are— 100 for \$1.25 200 for \$2.00 300 for \$2.60 500 for \$3.75. Many are buying them in the larger quantities, but we are here to serve you all. If you want only a few we have them without the name. These we sell as follows— 12 for 10 cents 30 for 25 cents 62 for 50 cents 100 for 80 cents. "The Home of Good Printing" THE HERMISTON HERALD.