

EWARTSVILLE

Arthur Cole, V. L. Higgins and Master Dwight Cole were Colfax visitors last Friday.

Walter Hatley returned home last Friday from Alberta, where he had been during harvest.

Mr. Orin Martin of Spokane was a guest at the home of his uncle, C. D. Martin, several days last week.

Representative William L. LaFollette arrived last week from Washington, D. C., and has been the guest of relatives and friends in this neighborhood for several days.

Mrs. Will Ryan and Mrs. Ed Hogan were called to Kamiah, Idaho, Sunday by the serious illness of their grandmother.

Miss Hattie Story is spending some time with her sister, Miss Effie Story, at the Will Ryan home, during the absence of Mrs. Ryan.

Mr. Scott Martin of Garfield spent a few days of last week with his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Lybecker.

Miss Myrtle Story spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. L. J. Story.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Martin spent last Thursday at the W. S. Neil home near Pullman.

Mrs. Minnie Bryant returned home Saturday from Granite, where she had been a guest for sometime at the C. H. Kincaid home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Martin, Mrs. C. A. Haverland, Orin Martin of Spokane, Miss Hazel Lambert, and Miss Belle Higgins spent Sunday afternoon at the H. W. Hodges home.

The dance given at the Grange hall last Friday night was a success and a splendid time was had by all. Music was furnished by Roy LaFollette's chosen four-piece orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Brannon have purchased a piano.

A large crowd attended the Grange meeting Monday night. Nine candidates were initiated in the first and second degrees. Lunch was served.

A horse owned by B. C. Baird of Pullman and driven on a carryall to Snake River last Friday, became ill before reaching the river. Mr. Baird was telephoned for and took another horse down. On the return trip the horse became seriously ill near the J. M. Klemgard home and was taken there, where Dr. E. E. Wegner treated the animal until it died Tuesday night.

Miss Marie Dunnell of Pullman was a guest at the Sherman Brannon home a few days last week.

Frank Marshall of Pullman spent a few days this week at the Frank R. Wilson home, the guest of Chester Wilson.

FIRM FOUNDATION

Nothing Can Undermine It in Pullman

People are sometimes slow to recognize true merit, and they can not be blamed, for so many have been humbugged in the past. The experience of hundreds of Pullman residents, expressed publicly through newspapers and other sources, places Doan's Kidney Pills on a firm foundation here.

Mrs. R. A. Emerson, 1211 Star Route St., Pullman, says: "I suffered a great deal from a dull pain across the small of my back. I felt tired all the time and had but little ambition. My kidneys acted irregularly and caused me much annoyance. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I did. They proved very beneficial and soon removed the ailments. Another of my family, who had about the same ailments as I did, found great relief from Doan's Kidney Pills. After a lapse of over three years I can say that I have as much confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills as I did when I gave my former endorsement."

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PIANO FOR SALE—Almost new Walworth at a bargain. Call at 605 Gladstone St., Methodist hill, oc30nov5

MME. SCOTNEY CO.

WINS APPLAUSE

First Lecture Course Attraction Given Friday Night Makes Popular Hit

A large and responsive audience listened to the first number on the lecture course in the College auditorium last Friday night by the Madame Scotney Company.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Messrs. Hayne, White and Seiler playing the violin, violoncello, and piano, opened the program with a selection from "Samson and Delilah" by Saint-Saens, after which the audience refused to become quiet until "Ständchen," by Johannes Pache, had been played.

In the aria, "She Alone Charmeth My Sadness" from "Queen of Sheba" by Gounod. Mr. White displayed a voice of good timbre and considerable range and control. He responded to the encore with "The Road to Rio," a rollicking poem of Kipling's set to music by Edward German.

Mr. Hayne, in the violin solo, "Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso," by Saint-Saens, showed his sympathy with, and control of, his instrument as well as good technique; but the "Serenade" by G. Piene, with which he responded to the encore, probably gained more appreciation from the audience.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Madame Scotney as she made her first appearance on the stage. She sang the aria "Ah! fors e lui" from "La Traviata," by Verdi, which gave full vent to the wide range and excellent control of her high soprano voice. The audience brought her back for an encore with "Li nes vers avient des ailes," by Hahn.

The next number, a piano solo, the Liszt arrangement of the quartette from "Rigoletto," was an unexpected pleasure not announced on the program and given only because the College piano was so excellent. "Impromptu" by Reinhold, played in response to the encore, was well received.

Mr. White had already captured his audience, but the solo "On the Lake" by Goddard, which he played on the cello, added still more to his popularity. Appreciative applause was answered with "The Swan," by Saint-Saens.

Madame Scotney next sang a group of three songs, the best executed of which was "Fairy Pipers," by Brewer, an airy little selection in which the singer caught the spirit of moonlight dance and music of the fairy folk and displayed new voice characteristics and charm of personality. The responses, "Comin' Through the Rye" and "The Cuckoo," to the two encores captivated the audience.

A group of three short violin selections constituted the next number, and again the audience was held by Mr. Hayne's interpretation of some master thoughts. The little "Chanson Louis XIII" and "Povane," by Cooperin and Kreisler, played on muted strings, proved a charming response to the encore.

Clear enunciation especially marked Mr. White's group of three songs. "Mother o' Mine" is always a favorite, "My Little Woman" was delightful, and the "Toreador's Love Song" showed a wider range and greater control of voice than the singer had displayed before. The audience demanded more, so he sang "An Irish Courtship," by Lohr, "The Dear Little Girl," and finally "Uncle Rome."

The closing number, "Summer's Joy," sung by Madame Scotney with violin and cello obligato, was composed by Mr. Seiler especially for the company. As the last note died away the audience applauded until Madame Scotney and Mr. Seiler bowed their thanks. It should be added that the accompanist's skill contributed appreciably to the success of each number.

Considerable criticism has been expressed on the manner of entrance and exit, and at times there was a suggestion of vaudeville. Also, there was a lack of depth of feeling in the rendition of several of the selections. However, the personalities of the performers helped them to get the good will of their listeners.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sabbath school at 9:50; morning worship and preaching service, subject, "The Devoted Life." At 2:30 p. m. there will be a Fellowship service. All who care to do so are invited to bring lunch and enjoy the fellowship hour and the afternoon service. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 will be a sacred song service. This service is to introduce the new Psalters. There will be numbers by the orchestra and the Young People's chorus. There will also be solos and other special music. You are cordially invited. Rev. W. G. M.

Hays, pastor. Leo L. Totten, assistant and student pastor.

Notice to Debtors to the Estate of H. M. Aten, Deceased

All persons indebted to the above entitled estate may settle same with me or with F. E. Sanger, attorney for the estate.

ELLA ATEN, Administratrix. nov6-13

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Henry F. Miller Upright Grand Piano; in fine condition. Inquire of D. F. Staley, Phone 20. Evenings 315. nov6tf

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FALL PLOWING

Fall plowing possesses many advantages in the greater part of the agricultural area of Washington.

(1) Fall plowed land left rough will absorb the winter's precipitation much more completely than a firm surface. This advantage is very important except in some of the regions of heavy rainfall in Western Washington.

(2) The winter's rain and snow will settle the furrows, shutting out excessive air space, and restoring capillary connection with the soil beneath. This puts the soil in better shape for rapid and extensive root development and greatly lessens the danger of the furrows drying out if much manure, stubble or other refuse has been plowed under. This settling of the furrows, accomplished by nature, is more effective and costs less than the firming of spring plowing done with compacting tools.

(3) The weathering of the loosened furrows improves the physical condition of heavy soils and aids in the liberation of latent plant food. The immediate yielding power of a given piece of land is not determined by the amount of plant food actually stored in the soil, but by the amount of plant food that can be made available to the immediate crop. One of the leading purposes of tillage is to encourage the development of available plant food in the soil.

(4) In the hilly sections land plowed on contour lines in the fall and left rough is less apt to wash and gully than the same soil left with a firm surface. This is becoming an important consideration in the grain belt in most cases.

(5) Fall plowing economizes time and labor by utilizing teams and equipment that would otherwise be idle, and relieves the usual congestion of spring work. This usually gives time for better soil preparation in the spring. In most cases it is probably better not to fall plow land that is to be summer fallowed, but instead disc the surface. Discing in the fall will give the benefits of fall plowing in a minor degree. Summer fallow land is usually apt to become too compact by the spring after seeding if it is plowed the fall before summer fallowing. It is also usually best not to fall plow a leachy soil in a wet climate.

In general, however, it is usually desirable to fall plow for spring crops in most parts of Washington except where the spring seeding is done on summer fallow. We would urge those who have not practiced fall plowing for spring crops to give the practice a small trial this fall. Land may be given a deeper plowing in fall than in spring with good results.

GEO. SEVERANCE, Agriculturist.

SIRUP FROM APPLE CIDER

Recently the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, released a paper on "Discover Way to Make Fine Table Sirup From Apples." The patent applied for is in the interest of the public and is believed to be of value in utilizing undesirable or unmarketable apples.

The paper containing the information shows that the sirup is made from apple cider and that one gallon of sirup is obtained from every seven gallons of cider. In some respects the sirup is similar to cider sirup that was known to us twenty years ago. In other respects this sirup is similar to cider butter.

Inasmuch as the new process was designed chiefly for the cider mill or other manufacturer who desires to manufacture and sell cider sirup, the question immediately arose as to whether or not such a process would be feasible. From the home manufacturer's point of view the introduction of milk of lime (slaked lime suspended in water) did not appear practicable because it would be difficult to teach the average person the right amount of milk of lime to use. As outlined there is another objection in that the addition of water contained in the milk of lime dilutes the cider and consequently increases the time for the concentration of the cider to the proper consistency.

Taking these objectionable features into consideration, Professor Geo. Olson of the State Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash., has modified the original process in such a manner as he believes to make it of practical use to not only the cider mill but also to the housewife. Whatever changes have been made in the process it is hoped that it will not modify the patent in any way whatsoever. With this understanding, any one who desires to make sirup according to the modified method does so without infringing upon anyone's personal rights.

The modified process as worked out at the Washington State Experiment Station Chemical Laboratories differs from the U. S. Department method in that precipitated chalk (lime carbonate) is used in place of milk of lime and an untreated boiled apple cider is used to render the chalk treated cider slightly acid.

The ample addition of milk of lime or precipitated chalk changes the coloring matter in apple cider to an inky color. Lime also tends to impart a chalky flavor. Its chief use, however, is to neutralize the malic acid in the cider and form what is known as calcium malate.

The difference in the use of milk of lime compared with precipitated chalk is in its limits of reaction. The milk of lime must be cautiously added so as to avoid an alkaline reaction, otherwise more cider will have to be added until the color of the liquid returns to an amber one. This moving from the alkaline to the slightly acid is not easily accomplished and in the hands of the average person may make a product varying more or less in flavor. On the other hand, precipitated chalk will react with the acid in the cider to form a neutral product (neither acid nor alkaline) and which is easily made slightly acid according to the following instructions:

For every 100 pounds of cider add ½ pound (ample in most cases) of precipitated chalk or enough more to make the treated cider take on a bluish to blackish color. Boil the cider for five to ten minutes and filter while hot. Collect the filtered material into open kettles or pans, add five pounds of boiled and filtered apple cider that has not been treated with lime carbonate. Boil again until the cider has reduced to one-seventh its original volume, then filter under pressure. The sirup formed is "distinctive" in flavor and appearance.

MISS M. A. ROBINSON

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