

MONMOUTH WEEKLY RECORD.
Obituary notices, resolutions, cards of thanks, etc. are given free of charge. For all other notices, 5 cents a line, for all over five lines.
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1904.

LOCAL JOYFINDS.

Mrs. A. G. Adkins is very ill. F. Anstine commenced moving to McMinville this week. L. B. Frazer of McCoy, was in the city several days this week. Frank Montgomery of Portland, is spending several days in this city. T. S. Hansaker preached in the Christian church at Amity last Sunday.

The populists of this city attended their convention at Dallas on last Saturday.

Harry Harris left on last Tuesday for Eastern Oregon, and will sojourn there for awhile.

The new school district just west of here is having a hard time in being established, as a remonstrance against it is in circulation.

Mrs. Charly Taylor has been visiting her brother Dr. E. Davis at Geryais the past two weeks; she returned home Wednesday.

"Uncle" Carey Embree of Dallas, is visiting his daughter Mrs. Jas. Dempsey; Uncle Carey will be three score and ten years of age his next birthday.

Born on Friday, March 9, '94, to the wife of Prof. J. M. Powell, twins—a boy and girl; the boy died a short time after; the remaining child is getting along nicely.

Rev. J. N. Smith went to Walla Walla this week and will hold a protracted meeting there for two or three weeks; the brethren at that place having requested his services for awhile.

The talk of Hon. E. T. Hatch on Alaskan ways, customs and scenery was very entertaining and instructive, the audience giving the best of attention throughout. The territory of Alaska has many curious sights and a person would be well paid in spending a couple of months in sight-seeing there.

The football game last Saturday morning between the seniors and commercials vs the juniors and sub-normals of the Normal, resulted in a draw, neither side scoring a touch-down. Both teams are very evenly matched and another interesting game is looked for in the near future.

The party given by Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Smith to the Y. P. S. C. E. on last Saturday evening was one of the occasions to be remembered by our young people. The residence of Rev. Smith was brilliantly illuminated for the event, and a very good number were present but the extreme inclemency of the weather prevented several from attending. The amusements consisted of vocal solos by different ones, and all joined in singing several hymns; a few entertaining games were played after which a delicious lunch was served to which all did ample justice, then the endeavors were treated to some taffy which they ate with a relish. The young folks enjoyed themselves immensely, and Rev. and Mrs. Smith were heartily thanked for the pleasant evening spent.

Some Hard Problems.

You may have the same amount of an valorem duty this year as last, and you may import the same quantity of goods subject to that duty, and you may have an increase of revenue as follows:

If a ton of iron cost \$50 in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be \$12.50. If iron costs \$100 a ton this year in England and the ad valorem duty is 25 per cent, the duty would be \$25, or 50 per cent more than last year.

You may have the same amount of ad valorem duty this year that you had last, and you may import the same amount of goods, and yet have an increase of revenue as follows:

If iron cost \$100 a ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be \$25, but if iron costs \$50 per ton in England this year, with an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, the duty would be only \$12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year below that of last year and still reduce the revenue as follows:

If iron cost \$100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be \$25. Now, if you should reduce the ad valorem duty to 12 1/2 per cent, or 50 per cent less than last year, the duty would be \$12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year below that of last year, and you may increase the revenue as follows:

If iron cost \$50 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty should be 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be \$12.50. Now, if you reduce the ad valorem duty to 12 1/2 per cent, or 50 per cent less than last year, the duty would be \$6.25, or 50 per cent less than last year.

year, and you should import two tons of iron at \$100 per ton, the duty would be \$25, or 100 per cent more than last year. You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and reduce the revenue as follows:

If iron cost \$100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be \$25. Now, if you should increase the duty to 50 per cent, or 100 per cent greater than last year, and you should import only one-half ton of iron at \$50 per ton, or 50 per cent less than last year, the duty would be \$12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and increase the revenue as follows:

If iron cost \$100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be \$25. If you increase the ad valorem duty to 100 per cent, or 300 per cent greater than last year, and you should import one ton of iron at \$100 per ton, the duty would be \$100, or 300 per cent greater than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year as compared with last year and still have the same revenue as follows:

If iron was \$100 per ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you import one ton, the duty would be \$25. If iron this year should cost \$50 per ton in England, and you should import two tons, the duty would be \$25.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and still have the same revenue as follows:

If iron cost \$100 per ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be \$25. But if iron should cost \$50 per ton in England this year and the ad valorem duty was raised to 50 per cent, or 100 per cent more than last year, the duty would be \$25.

The foregoing problems are respectfully submitted for Professor Wilson to state upon which particular basis he has gained the information that the receipts of custom duties under his tariff bill will be \$75,707,784.06 less than the duties received in 1893. The solution of this problem will do much to solve the other problem whether American factories must be permanently closed and American labor remain permanently idle. Mathematical accuracy is essential, as the professor evidently appreciates, having worked his problem out in minute detail down to the very cents. The happy solution of this question may also definitely determine whether a X road statesman — a X eyed politician or whether X — X = O.

Krause's headache capsules are more pleasant and convenient to take than powders, wafers, elixirs, etc.

GUATEMALA.

The Land Where Money Grows on the Trees.

Quite a number of inquiries have come into this office regarding Guatemala, on account of the letters in last week's paper, so we re-publish them. Those persons who are desirous of investigating will leave their names at West Side office, and whenever there are forty, an effort will be made to organize. Mr. Hardenbrook of this city, sent word to the West Side that he had lived four years in Nicaragua, and wanted the editor of this paper to call on him, which we did.

He said life there was delightful and the soil would produce anything it is so rich. The natives are ignorant, lazy and good-for-nothing, and do not try to make money. He saw millions of acres of land apparently open for settlement. It would be the ideal land for the populist for there the farmers grow their own money. The cocoa bean (chocolate) is counted as so many cents and passes current in paying debts. It does not need the stamp of the government however. Those persons who want to hear about Central America can get a good account from Mr. Hardenbrook.

Editor WEST SIDE: What do you think of a proposition like this? A concession is obtained on 21,000 acres of coffee-land, 15,000 acres being capable of cultivation. The terms of payment may be made \$2000 a year, with interest at 4 per cent per annum. If forty persons were to buy the land it would cost them \$50 each, a year, for 20 years. The land is in a healthy location; a stream runs near, which, six miles below is navigable, and thirty miles away is a city of 16,000 inhabitants, with mail steamers to San Francisco, every few days. If forty persons should buy the tract of land they could put in say, 400 acres in coffee, 400 acres in cocoa, 100 acres in rubber-trees, 100 acres of bananas, 100 in pineapples, etc., so that at the end of a few years a large income would result, and still the land could be subdivided. There would still remain several thousand acres for future development. From the water-power in the river dynamo could be run to furnish light and power for the forty families, a mail could arrive and depart daily for the steamboat landing, or to the city, and in the settlement could be a school, where both English and Spanish would be taught. By forming a colony, as suggested, some valuable concessions can be obtained. All household goods, provisions and domestic animals would be admitted by the government, free of duty, and the colonists could get freedom from military duty. They could probably be set off into a separate district, thus making their own local laws. This proposition seems so fair that we suggest that all those persons interested in coffee culture who live in Polk county shall leave their names at the West Side office. Then let a small assessment on the forty persons be made, say \$2.50 each, and select some one to go to Guatemala and report on the land. It offers great inducements to any one desirous of making money. Native labor in Guatemala costs less than half a dollar (in silver) per day, so that the colonists would not need to do

the rough work, being superintended by more than laborers. Men of good business sense would succeed better than those with muscle only. The gross returns on 400 acres of coffee the fourth year would be \$120,000 which would pay all expenses and leave a profit. The other crops would pay. The colony idea is simply for economy in first settlement; the land would otherwise be divided into forty parts, each colonist getting one-fourth part of the coffee trees, pineapples, rubber trees, etc. The proper time to go would be in a month or two. All persons who want to investigate this matter are asked to call at your office at once and you can let me know what the probabilities are of success. The cost to go to Guatemala and return would be about \$100 from San Francisco. If you only get ten or fifteen persons you can join a colony here from California. I would advise your readers to investigate this last concession as it is liable to be taken up soon. It would be best if you could get up a colony from your section altogether as it would be much more pleasant.

You have probably heard spoken of a railroad from the United States to South America. I understand that the surveys are being made now and the direction would bring them very close to this land which would be worth much more than the price now offered. I cannot say how soon this concession may be snapped up, so your readers must act quickly. Yours truly, W. C.

The following facts about Central America are of interest:

At your request, and invitation, I beg to state for the benefit of your readers and in answer to the numerous inquiries regarding Guatemala as to its climate and agricultural resources: It is the richest country I ever saw. Everything can be grown there. I have visited every part of the United States, and spent several months in Guatemala. I will quote some facts furnished by the consul-general of the United States: "The climate of Guatemala is of an even temperature, the thermometer having an average temperature of 68° to 74° in the day time and from 62° to 68° at night." I would compare the climate with that of San Francisco, without the winds and fog. It would be difficult to describe a more delightful climate. I once visited the South Sea Islands, which I thought a veritable Garden of Eden, where bread grows on trees. But in Guatemala, bread and butter virtually grows on trees. While it is a paradise, in some respects, there are in some portions too much sunshine; this is along the coast. There it is to be compared with a Turkish bath room, and it is on this account that the many who pass up and down the coast get the impression that Guatemala is a terrible place. The climate, with the exception of the coast, is healthy; it is not like Panama, and for those who are acclimated, the coast is considered healthful. Mr. Brighsen in his report on Guatemala, says: At Livingston, on the Atlantic side (which is the lowest land in Guatemala) the death rate is only one-fourth that of Boston.

Guatemala is about 1000 miles north of Panama, and for scenery and richness of soil it beats any country in the world. Mr. Kimberly says: "The average business man in the United States, as I know from my own experience, does not take the trouble to look for the consular reports." And there are but few of our American people who have ever visited the interior of Guatemala. Those who do visit Guatemala seldom get far away from the capital, or line of railway. The country is so mountainous that it is difficult to travel far, especially in the rainy season. Over one-third of the country is comparatively unknown and unexplored; but every spot of it is interesting beyond description. It is an ever-green country and a perpetual spring exists. It is impossible for anyone to imagine what is there, and the least idea cannot be formed without visiting the country. I had the same opinion as nearly everyone else has before going there. As Mr. Kimberly says: "I may truthfully assert that no country offers such inducements as Central America." Knowing so well the characteristic and ingenious enterprise of the average American business man, I cannot comprehend how such great opportunities right at his door, can escape his attention Guatemala, with the exception of about fifteen miles inland from the coast, on either side, is from 3500 to 7500 feet above the level of the sea.

On the coffee plantations the climate is superb. (Coffee does not grow on the low lands.) Agriculture in Guatemala has attained a considerable development, and every day gives new evidence of progress. Cereals, such as rice, maize (corn) and wheat are cultivated on a large scale, yet the production is not sufficient for home consumption.

The celebrated cocoa is a natural production of the country and is claimed to be the best in the world; it pays better than coffee. The gutta percha tree grows in abundance, from which great profits could be derived. The sugar cane of Guatemala is of an excellent quality and grows abundantly, is very profitable as not enough grows to supply the demand. Horse breeding, cattle and swine-raising also prosper.

Another writer on Central America, says:

Good reports are constantly reaching me of the American colony established in the department of Matagalpa. This section is about 100 miles from Leon, and is destined to be a great coffee region. The Manning Bros., of which Charles Manning, the head of the firm, was at one time a resident of Tacoma, have a finca of 500 manzanas, nearly

1000 acres. This year they have planted 18,000 trees of coffee, besides planting 200 pineapples, 100 apple trees, vegetables seeds of various kinds, bananas and plantains. The Manning Bros. have also put in about 14,000 coffee trees for a Mr. Rice of Valparaiso, Ind., whose place adjoins theirs, and contains 1800 acres. Mr. Rice represents a company that intends making a very large coffee finca. Another American who is branching out extensively is W. J. Hawkins of St. Paul Minn. This gentleman has lately purchased for \$12,000, silver, a place near the city of Matagalpa, and from which he will shortly derive a yearly income almost equal to the original purchase price. Mr. Hawkins contracted for this plantation when exchange was 60 per cent, and paid for it when exchange was 85 per cent, thus making a saving of \$1014 on the purchase.

One of the best conducted coffee fincas in Nicaragua is that known as the LeClair place, in the vicinity of Matagalpa. This year LeClair will have 30,000 pounds of coffee from his 8000 old trees, and as coffee is selling in Managua now at \$30 to \$33 per quintal, 100 pounds, LeClair will have the net little sum of \$9000, silver, to add to that which he already has in his stocking. The average yield of the tree on LeClair's place this year is three pounds and three-quarters.

(I. A. Manning is a member of the firm of Manning Bros. His postoffice address is Matagalpa, he having recently removed there with his family from Managua. Mr. Manning is a son of Wm. Manning of Salem and his wife is the daughter of P. H. Hatch, a pioneer of Oregon.—Salem Statesman. [Mr. Manning is the brother-in-law of Hon. E. T. Hatch of McCoy.—Ed.]

General or local Agents \$75
Ladies and gentlemen: The
W. P. HARRISON & Co., Cor. 2d St. Columbia, Mo.

G. L. HAWKINS,
Proprietor of
The Independence Marble Works, estimates on all masonry work. Finishes workmanship, latest designs, and lowest prices.

WANTED
2500 Sacks of Choice Potatoes
WILCOX, BALDWIN & CO

E. B. BERG,
PROPRIETOR OF
The New Furniture Store.

Bedroom Sets,
Parlor Sets,
Kitchen Furniture.

Baby Carriages, Rocking Chairs, Center Tables, Etc., Etc., at the Very Lowest PRICES.

Corner C and Main Streets,

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

DR. HANBAND & CO'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how completely you are made and how to avoid ailments and diseases. No one enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admissions 25c.
Private Office—Home Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of the skin, itching, loss of hair, etc., etc. of the scalp and kidneys quickly cured, without the use of a cure. Treatment personally or by letter. Address for book.
When visiting the Midwinter Fair, be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Permanent position. Excellent territory. Experience unnecessary. Possibilities advantages to beginners. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Largest nursery stock. Complete assortment for the orchard, lawn and garden. Forward you here, while the fruit industry is so important. Good chance for advancement. Cuttings and full particulars free. BROWN BROS. CO., nurserymen, Portland, Ore. (This house is reliable. See this paper, Ed.)

ROUSES A TORPID LIVER
DR. HENRY'S ENGLISH TONIC
CURES MALARIA, MAKES AN APPETITE.

BANKS.
THE INDEPENDENCE National Bank
Capital Stock, \$50,000.00.
H. HIRSCHBERG, President.
ABRAHAM NELSON, Vice President.
W. P. CONNWAY, Cashier.

A general banking and exchange business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check, interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.
A. Nelson, I. A. Allen, H. H. J. Goodman, D. W. Sears, H. H. Hirsche

Commenced Business March 4, 1889
Established by National Authority.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
of Independence, Oregon.
Capital Stock \$50,000.00
Surplus \$14,000.00

I. S. COOPER, L. W. ROBERTSON, President, Vice President.
W. H. HAWLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
I. S. Cooper, L. Robertson, Lewis Heimick, G. W. Whiteaker, W. W. Collins.

A general banking business transacted. Buys and sells exchange on all important points. Deposits received subject to check or on certificate of deposit. Collections made. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF OREGON
POLK COUNTY BANK.
MONMOUTH, OR.

J. H. HAWLEY, J. R. STIMPSON, J. M. STIMPSON, J. R. V. BUTLER, J. R. STIMPSON, J. S. POWELL, J. H. HAWLEY, J. R. STIMPSON, J. M. STIMPSON, J. R. V. BUTLER, J. R. STIMPSON, J. S. POWELL, J. H. HAWLEY, J. R. STIMPSON, J. M. STIMPSON, J. R. V. BUTLER, J. R. STIMPSON, J. S. POWELL.

PAID CAPITAL, \$30,000.

DIRECTORS.
J. H. Hawley, J. R. Stimpson, J. M. Stimpson, J. R. V. Butler, J. R. Stimpson, J. S. Powell, Joseph Craven.

A general banking and exchange business transacted; loans made; deposits received subject to check or on certificate of deposit; interest paid on time deposits. Fire proof vault and burglar proof safe, secured by Yale time lock. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

CITY STABLES.
ELY JOHNSON, Prop.

Horses Fed by the Day,
Week or Month.

Best of Attention Given Stock
Left in Charge.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

A. PRESCOTT, J. A. VENESS.

PRESCOTT & VENESS,
Proprietors of—
INDEPENDENCE SAW MILL.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FIR and HARDWOOD,
—AND—
Rough and Dressed LUMBER.

J. A. WHEELER, - Manager.

Sperling Brothers
Meat Market
DEALER IN
Choice Meats
Highest market price paid for fat stock, beef, mutton, veal, pork, etc. All bills must be settled monthly.
OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 8 to 9 a. m.
Free Delivery to all parts of the City.
Main street Independence.

SECRET SOCIETIES.
A. O. U. W. - INDEPENDENCE
Lodge, No. 22, meets every Monday night in I. J. O. F. hall. All sojourning brothers are invited to attend. A. J. Wolcott, M. W. W. O. Cook, Recorder.

VALLEY LODGE, NO. 42, I. O. O. F.
Meets in Vanday's hall every Thursday evening. All Odd fellows cordially invited to meet with us. W. H. Craven, N. G. Zed Rosendorf, Secy.

LYON LODGE, NO. 29, A. F. & A. M.
Stated communications Saturday evening or before full moon each month and two weeks thereafter. W. P. Connaway, W. M. W. H. Patterson, Secretary.

HOMER LODGE, NO. 45, K. of P.
Meets every Wednesday evening. All knights are cordially invited. Blair Miller, C. C.; D. H. Craven, K. R. & S.

PHYSICIANS - DENTISTRY.

DR. S. A. MULKEY, DENTIST.
practices the profession in all its branches. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours, 8 to 12 and 1 to 5. Office in the O'Donnell brick, Independence.

O. D. BUTLER, PHYSICIAN AND
surgeon. Secy. U. S. Board of Medical Examiners. Office in Opera House block.

E. L. KETCHUM, M. D. OFFICE
and residence, corner Railroad and Monmouth sts., Independence, Or.

DR. J. R. JOHNSON, RESIDENT
Dentist. All work warranted to give the best of satisfaction. Independence, Or.

DRS. LEE & BABBITT, PHYSICIANS
and Surgeons, Special attention paid to diseases of women. Office over Independence National Bank. T. J. Lee, M. D., W. Babbitt, M. D., C. M., Fellow Trinity Medical College.

ATTORNEYS.

GEO. A. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT
Law. Will practice in all state and federal courts. Abstracts of title furnished. Office over Independence National Bank.

A. M. HURLEY, ATTORNEY AND
Counselor at Law. Office next to Independence National Bank, Independence, Or.

BONHAM & HOLMES, ATTORNEYS
at Law. Office in Bush's block, between State and Court, on Commercial street, Salem, Or.

SASH AND DOORS.

MITCHELL & BOHANNON, MANUFACTURERS
of sash and doors. Also, scroll sawing. Main street, Independence, Or.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. E. J. YOUNG, late of Newberg,
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist has moved to Independence, and opened an office over the Independence National bank.

TAILORS.

W. G. SHARMAN, MERCHANT
Tailor, C Street, near postoffice. Suits in any style made to order at reasonable rates.

HOP POLES.

Parties wishing to purchase cedar hop poles or fence posts can have the same delivered about the Oregon Pacific cars at Berry, Marion Co., Or., in quantities and prices to suit. For further particulars call on or write to J. L. BERRY, Berry, Oregon.

W. E. POOLE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office next door to Anstine's Furniture store.
MONMOUTH, OR.

Go to the C Street

BLACKSMITH SHOP
And see how
CHEAP
You can get your
Work Done.

H. A. FULLER, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.
TIME TABLE.
Independence and Monmouth Motor Line

Leaves Independence.	Leaves Monmouth.
7:00	7:30
8:10	8:40
9:20	9:50
10:30	11:00
11:40	12:10
1:50	2:15
3:00	3:25
4:10	4:40
5:20	5:50

East and South
via
The SHASTA Route
—of the—
Southern Pacific Co.

California express trains run daily stopping at all stations between Portland and Albany.

Leaves	Arrives
Portland	Albany
6:15 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
10:25 P. M.	11:15 A. M.
10:45 A. M.	11:30 P. M.

Roseburg Mail (Daily)
Leaves: Portland 6:30 A. M., Roseburg 7:15 A. M., Roseburg 7:50 A. M., Portland 8:40 A. M.

Dining Cars on Ogden Route.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS
and Second-Class Sleeping Cars attached to all through trains.

West Side Division.
Between Portland and Corvallis.
Mail train daily (except Sunday).

Leaves	Arrives
Portland	Corvallis
7:30 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
11:25 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
12:10 P. M.	1:00 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains Oregon Pacific railroad.

Express train daily (except Sunday)

Leaves	Arrives
Portland	Albany
4:40 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
7:25 P. M.	8:10 P. M.

Oregonian Railway Division and Portland and Yamhill Ry.
Airline mail Tri-weekly.

Leaves	Arrives
Portland	Albany
8:40 A. M.	9:25 A. M.
11:25 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:45 P. M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada, and Europe, can be obtained from T. M. STIVEL, Agent, Independence.

R. KOEHLER, Mgr. A. G. F. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & Pass. Agt. PORTLAND, OREGON.

FREE MEDICINE!
Golden Opportunity for Suffering Humanity...

Physicians Give Their Remedies to the Public. Write us at once explaining your trouble, and we will send you FREE OF CHARGE a full course of specially prepared remedies best suited to your case. WE WANT YOUR RECOMMENDATION.

The most approved diseases of both sexes. Our treatments for all diseases and deformities are modern and scientific, acquired by many years' experience, which enables us to guarantee a cure. Do not despair.

N. B.—We have the only positive cure for EPILEPSY, (FIT) and CATARRH. Refer, please given. Permanently located. (Old established.)

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
719 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PATENTS
GAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to H. A. FULLER, who has had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Fuller & Co. receive special notice in the Patent Office. American and foreign cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has for the latest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$2 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$1.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: FULLER & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

HOME BUILDERS
Will consult their best interests by purchasing their

SASH AND DOORS
of the reliable manufacturer.

M. T. CROW,
Independence, Or., successor to Ferguson & Van Meter. Sugar pine and cedar doors, all sizes, on hand.

SCREEN DOORS.