

Don't Obligate Your Pocket Book

By failing to improve this chance of a life-time to secure the many little everyday necessities in what you wear. Whether it be the garment itself or the trimming whether you need the dress for the head or feet, over garments or underwear, you will RELIEVE YOUR POCKET BOOK, by being prompt at the great

CLOSING OF BUSINESS SALE

of the

FAIR STORE

of Oregon City

Sale starts Thursday April 1st and will continue until everything is gone. It means money in your pocket and a saving of many dollars if you do not wait. We will not hesitate on price or value, everything must go and we will put the price on the goods that will make them go.

We have an immense stock of dry-goods; Mens and Ladies furnishings. Ready to wear Ladies suits, jackets and skirts; and all the fine dry goods you are purchasing every day—Laces, embroideries and trimmings of all descriptions, right up to date, and this will be your everlasting chance to make a quarter look like 75c.

You can prove the prices all through our store by comparing the following:

Children's Underwear, regular 20c goods, now 15c	Shambras, 7c	38c Dress Goods, dark, 22c
Boys' Overshirts, regular 25c goods, now 19c	Unbleached Muslin, regular 9c and 10c goods, now 7c	75c Dress Goods, 54 inches wide, 49c
Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, regular 50c goods, now 33c	Finest of Cambrics, regular 15c goods, now 10c	Bleached Damask, regular 45c, now 27c
Men's Ribbed Underwear, regular 62 1/2c goods, now 45c	Finest of Straight Front Corsets, regular 65c goods, now 45c	Moroccon Satens, all colors, regular 30c to 54c yard, now 22c
Men's All Wool Underwear, regular \$1.12 1/2 goods, now 79c	Odds and ends in Corsets that were sold at \$1.00, now 39c	Fancy trimmed Ladies' Muslin Skirts, regular 89c, now 59c
Men's Dark, Light and Black Overshirts, regular 65c goods, now 39c	Linen Huck Towels, regular 15c goods, now 10c	Extra Fine Window Curtains, by the yard, regular 35c, now 17c
Men's Golf Shirts, regular 50c and 65c goods, now 39c	Madras and Duck, regular 15c yard, two for 25c, now 10c	Shirting, dark, regular 12 1/2c and 15c, now 10c
Baby and Children's Hose, regular two for 25c, now 15c	India Linen, regular 15c, two for 25c, now 9c	Braids, Aplicas and Pazementries, less half of value
Ladies' Hose, regular two for 25c, now 15c	Persian Lawn, regular 15c, now 10c	Linen as good as Butcher's Linen, regular 15c goods, now 14c
Laces from 1c a yard up	Colored Lawns, regular 10c and 15c, two for 25c, now 8c	Real Butcher's Linen, regular 38c goods, 24c
Embroideries from 3c yard up	Dark Cotton Goods, regular 15c, now 8c	Ladies' sleeveless Vests, regular 15c and 12 1/2c goods, now 8c
All colors, the best brands called	20c Cotton Goods, two yards for 25c	Carlson & Courar Silk Thread, regular 10c goods, now 8c
	25c Cotton Goods, (Erinoids) 15c	

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

IX.—Weeds and How to Combat Them

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IN attempting to produce large crops the farmer finds that he has many enemies working against him. Among the worst of these are weeds. One of the greatest problems that confront the farmer is that of keeping his crops free from these pests. After a field has been so handled and prepared that a large amount of plant food is in available form, with plenty of moisture to dissolve it, it is poor policy to allow weeds to convert this food and moisture and set them into a worthless product.

Weeds may be divided into three general classes—annuals, biennials and perennials. Annual weeds are propagated entirely by seeds and live but one year. An exception to this is found in the winter annuals, which come up in the fall, live through the winter as small plants and produce seed the following spring.

Among the most troublesome annual weeds are the foxtails. These are grasslike plants that are too common to need any special description. The fact that makes them so difficult to

heads appear will not kill the plant, but if kept up through the season will prevent it from producing seed. In bad cases about the only remedy is to plow up the field and put it in some cultivated crop. Where a regular rotation which includes the meadows and pastures is followed this weed can be readily kept in check. A point that must be carefully attended to in preventing the spread of this weed as well as of any other weed is to keep the roadides and fence corners from raising weed seed enough each year to keep the entire farm seeded.

Another troublesome annual in some sections of the country is the Russian thistle, a form of tumbleweed. By rolling across the fields after it ripens it scatters its numerous seeds very widely. These weeds are usually not so plentiful but that they can be easily destroyed by pulling before they form seed. By doing this they may be kept from becoming thick enough to do any serious damage.

Biennial weeds live through the first winter and produce seed the second year of their life. They die as soon as the seed is ripe. The common bull and prairie thistle and burdock are conspicuous examples of this class of weeds. Biennials are not difficult to subdue. In cultivated fields they seldom live long enough to produce seed. They seed so late that they hardly ever ripen seed in meadows. In permanent pastures they may be controlled by cutting off below the surface of the ground just at the beginning of blossoming time. Sheep and goats will rid a pasture of these and all other troublesome weeds.

The hardest class of weeds to combat are the perennials. These do not depend entirely upon seed production to spread themselves, but are propagated by means of underground stems. These stems extend along beneath the surface of the ground, sending up stalks at short distances. They live in the soil from year to year, sending up fresh shoots every spring.

Some of the most common and troublesome perennials are the Canada thistle, morning glory, wild arctic, milkweed and quack grass. These weeds are found on all parts of the farm—in cultivated fields, in small grain and in meadows and pastures. The only way to kill them is to destroy the roots or starve them by preventing leaf growth. This is much more easily said than done. Where the weeds occur only in small patches the desired result may be accomplished by covering them with a thick layer of straw. In a dry season thorough cultivation will discourage them, though it will seldom exterminate them entirely. When the ground is wet cultivation will do more to spread perennial weeds than to kill them. The pieces of the underground stems which stick to the shovels will grow wherever they happen to fall and thus start a new center of trouble.

Of all the means of getting rid of perennial weeds that have been tried none is so effective as turning the field into a hog pasture. If the fields are fenced hog tight and the rotation includes the hog pasture the hogs will get a chance at all parts of the farm



FIG. XVIII—QUACK GRASS.

every four years or so. They are very fond of the roots and stems of perennial weeds, especially those of quack grass and morning glory, and they will continue to root until the last piece is brought to light and eaten. Where all the fields are not fenced hog tight a temporary pen may be used. This can be moved about over the patches of quack grass and morning glory until they are destroyed.

The weed problem is not nearly so difficult as many people believe. The remedy for weeds is good farming and when good farming becomes the rule weeds will largely disappear. In a way weeds are more of a benefit than an injury. If it were not for them we would often be tempted to let the cornfield go a few days longer before cultivating and thus fall to get as large a crop as we might otherwise have done. It is the cultivation that the presence of the weeds forces upon us that makes plant food available and prevents the escape of capillary moisture and so enables the plants to put their best efforts into producing a maximum yield.

The Road To Success.

has many obstructions, but none so desperate as poor health. Success today demands health, but Electric Bitters is the greatest health builder in the world has ever known. It compels perfect action of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, purifies and enriches the blood, and tones and invigorates the whole system. Vigorous body and keen brain follow their use. You can't afford to slight Electric Bitters if weak, run down or sickly. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed by Jones Drug Co.



FIG. XVII—A RUSSIAN THISTLE.

combat is their great seed producing capacity. It is not difficult to kill one formal plant, but no sooner is that done than another springs up to take its place.

Early fall plowing gets rid of many of these weeds by turning them under before the seed is ripe. Some of the seed which is ripe will grow up, and the plants will be killed by the first frosts of winter. If the field is harrowed early in the spring many of the remaining seed can be induced to start. The more weeds that come up at this time the better, since they will be killed in the subsequent preparation of the land for planting.

There is no better implement for killing weeds before corn comes up than the harrow. Harrowing is a cheap operation, since so many acres can be gone over in a day. The more times a cornfield can be gone over with the harrow before the corn comes up the better. In harrowing to kill weeds care should be taken not to do the work when the weather is cloudy or the ground too wet, or the weeds will be transplanted rather than killed.

In regard to the value of harrowing growing corn opinions differ greatly. It is almost impossible, however, to harrow corn without destroying some of it. It is a waste of time to test the seed and planter with the idea of getting a good stand and then harrow part of it out. Unless the weeds are very bad the harrow had better be put away in the machine shed as soon as the corn begins to appear above the surface of the ground.

Thorough cultivation from the time the corn is two or three inches high until it is ready to "lay by" will do much to keep the weeds in check. The deep early cultivations will bring up the seeds that have been lying dormant at the bottom of the furrow slice. These will germinate and be killed by the later cultivations. Fox tail may grow up and go to seed after the crop gets too large to cultivate.

It is often a good plan to sow rape in corn at the last cultivation. This will come up quickly and shade the ground so completely that it will prevent the growth of annual weeds almost entirely.

Annual weeds seldom do much damage in small grain. If the grain is drilled in on a properly prepared seed bed it will get such a start that most of the weeds will be smothered out and die for lack of plant food and light. One annual that is sometimes troublesome in grainfields is mustard. Since this weed is easily killed by cultivation it seldom goes to seed in cornfields. Consequently when small grain follows corn there is little mustard seed in the soil except that which is sown with the oats.

There is another annual, or rather winter annual, that is much harder to eradicate than those mentioned so far. This is squirreltail grass, so called because of its fuzzy heads. The seeds are very light and are attached to long beards, which cause them to be carried for considerable distances by the wind. Squirreltail grass is not troublesome in cultivated fields, but often infests meadows and pastures to such an extent as to make them almost worthless. Mowing as soon as the

HOUSEHOLD

How to Make Tamales.

Take one-half gallon of shelled corn, cover with water and add three table-spoonfuls of lime; let it come to a boil, and when cool rub with hands and wash until entirely grinded. Grind white wet in a meat grinder, unless a stone mallet, such as Mexicans use, can be obtained. When well ground, mix thoroughly with chicken broth, making a thick batter; beat well with wooden spoon, or hand mallet, until smooth. Chop fine the meat of a well cooked hen; add half a cup of almonds, half a cup of raisins, season to taste with salt, chill or green peppers. Take clean corn husks (dry), oil well with butter; place a large spoonful of the batter in the center of the husk and spread it slightly. On the platter place a teaspoonful of chicken with a little tomato sauce; fold well in husks, doubling ends carefully, and steam thirty minutes. Serve hot.

Washing Apron.

Washing, except in the case of experienced home experts, is apt to be a damp occupation, splashes being difficult to prevent when the ins and outs of the trade are not understood. A damp-proof apron will, in such a case, be found to represent a great convenience, and one of the best materials for the purpose is that of white oiled cloth bound with braid and supplemented with a wide bib.

To Clean Clothes.

The best articles for cleaning clothes in a piece of woolen cloth. If possible use a strip of the same cloth as the garment to be cleaned. Take a piece 4 inches wide and 8 inches long and roll lengthwise. Fasten at the middle with a stout rubber band. Soak either end with gasoline and rub the article to be cleaned.

A Duet Remedy.

An excellent instrument for keeping free from dust in the crevices is an old bicycle pump. A small bellows can often be used in the same way or even in atomizer. The work of cleaning can be done in half the time.

For Leather.

Vinegar and linsed oil form an excellent restorer for leather cushions and upholstered furniture which have become dull with wear. One part of vinegar to two of linsed oil is the correct proportion. The two ingredients being poured into a bottle and the latter shaken until the polish is of the consistency of cream.

WHEEZER OR SNEEZER.

Have You Heard of Hyomei for Catarrh, Asthma and Hay Fever.

If you wheeze or sneeze, hawk or spit, snuffle or blow, something is the matter with the membrane of your respiratory tract, and you need Hyomei.

And you need Hyomei because Hyomei will cure you of any catarrhal or inflammatory condition that exists.

It isn't a stomach medicine, or spray, or douche, but a very pleasant, healing, antiseptic balsam, from the eucalyptus forests of Australia. You breathe this balsamic air through a small, hard rubber inhaler, and it reaches every nook, corner and crevice of the membrane, and promptly kills the catarrh germs. Huntley Bros. Drug Co. will sell you a complete Hyomei (pronounced

High-me) outfit for \$1.00, on the money back plan. "The use of Hyomei cured Mr. Cutler of catarrh in 1904. He has strongly endorsed the use of Hyomei in many instances, and we are glad to go on record regarding this marvelous catarrh cure, and endorse it."—Mrs. A. Cutler, 201 Post Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST COMPANY.
Land Titles Examined.
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Office over Bank of Oregon City.
JOHN F. CLARK, Mgr.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Notes
There will be 85 dancing men and women in the Turkish Village at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which opens on June 1 in Seattle, making it the biggest oriental concession put on at any exposition.

Tourists bound for the Exposition, will have a splendid opportunity to take the world famous summer excursion along the glaciers and mountains of the Alaska coast.

The Seattle chamber of commerce will conduct an information bureau in Seattle while the Exposition is in progress for the benefit of visitors to the city. Agents will meet all boats and trains and in this way persons who visit the metropolis of the state of Washington this summer will be assured of reasonable rates at the hotels and lodging houses.

Among the interesting works of art to be exhibited at the Exposition this summer will be a statue of "Old Jennie," last of the Rogue River Indians. The National convention of the Epworth League to be held at Seattle this summer during the progress of the Exposition will draw more than 10,000 visitors to Seattle from the cities of the Northwest.

One of the interesting exhibits at the Exposition will be the display of the American Bankers' Association. The exhibit will be highly educational in character. A meeting of the bankers' associations of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho will be held in Seattle this summer.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious Drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers, 75 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 46 Warren St., New York.

INDIGESTION ENDS IN FIVE MINUTES

MISERY FROM AN UPSET STOMACH GOES BEFORE YOU REALIZE IT.

Every family here ought to keep some Diapiesin in the house, as any one of you may have an attack of Indigestion or Stomach trouble at any time, day or night.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour stomach five minutes afterwards.

If your meals don't tempt you, or what little you do eat seems to fill your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of Indigestion. Ask your Pharmacist for a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin and take one triangle after supper tonight. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin is a certain cure for all stomach misery, because it will take hold of your food and digest it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Actual, prompt relief for all your stomach misery is at your Pharmacist, waiting for you.

These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to cure a case of Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

NATURE TELLS YOU.

As Many An Oregon City Reader Knows Too Well.

When the kidneys are sick, Nature tells you about it. The urine is nature's calendar. Infrequent or too frequent action; Any urinary trouble tells of kidney ills.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

A. J. Wood, of 250 Cottage St., Salem, Oregon says: "Kidney and bladder trouble became so bad with me about two months ago that I was obliged to do something to ease the suffering. The trouble bothered me most in the morning for two or three hours after I awoke. The too frequent action of the kidney secretions was also very annoying and embarrassing. I had known people who had received the best results from Doan's Kidney Pills and I finally procured a box. Before I had used one box I was completely free from every symptom of the trouble. The kidneys were strengthened and my general health became better. I can hardly express in words the good opinion I have of Doan's Kidney Pills."

No Drums in the Middle Ages.

As we come to the middle ages, where the nations of modern Europe were struggling into existence, we find that at first the drum was not used at all. So, although melody had been known and practiced for many centuries, rhythm had been quite forgotten, for what there is left to us of the music of the middle ages contains no bars, and we know that it was slowly and monotonously chanted, without the least accent.

In the eleventh century, however, things began to improve, more particularly as the crusaders brought into Europe all sorts of percussion instruments from the east. Various kinds of drums, tambourines and cymbals were thus seen in Europe for the first time since the days of savages, and they have been used, with very little change, ever since.—St. Nicholas.

An Epistolary Hint.

In the letter from Boston was a special delivery stamp. "What did she send that for?" the woman wondered. "The information she wants can be sent in an ordinary letter. It won't need to be sent special."

"That stamp," said the man, "is a delicate hint to be quick about answering. It is a hurry up device used by many men. As is very effective. A two cent stamp does not always spur one on to any special effort, but a special delivery stamp means that the writer wants what he wants when he wants it, and the most dilatory correspondent alive is not going to let any grain grow between the scratches of his pen when answering."—New York Press.

Mantle Rays.

"There are X rays and X rays, and there are also rays from those mantle things that you put on gas burners to improve the light." The speaker, a photographer, pointed to a batch of fogged plates. "I know to my cost that there are mantle rays," said he. "For a month I stored new plates in a closet along with a mantle, and all of them got fogged. The mantle, you see, contained thorium, a radio-active substance that penetrates a cardboard plate box as easily as it penetrates glass. I didn't know that till my doctor told me so last week. My ignorance cost me over a hundred plates."—New York Press.

Shunted.

Editor—Is this your first effort?

Budding Poet—Yes, sir. Is it worth anything to you?

Editor (with emotion)—It's worth a guinea if you will promise not to write anything more for publication until after this has been printed. I want your entire output, you understand.

Budding Poet—I promise that, all right. When will it be printed?

Editor—Never while I'm alive.—London Telegraph

A kid's nose, due to the poet is never lost.—Blairns

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and \$1.00. Williams Mfg. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. For sale by Jones Drug Co.

WANTED THEM SAVED.

Lincoln Stuck to His Selection of a Hospital Chaplain.

The nomination of a Mr. Shrigley of Philadelphia, a Universalist, for the position of chaplain for the hospital was not met with favor on all sides, and a delegation of protestants went to Washington to see President Lincoln on the subject. The following interview was the result:

"We have called, Mr. President, to confer with you regarding the appointment of Mr. Shrigley of Philadelphia as hospital chaplain."

"Oh, yes," replied the president. "I have sent his name to the senate, and he will no doubt be confirmed at an early date."

One of the young men replied, "We have not come to ask for the appointment, but to solicit you to withdraw the nomination."

"Ah," said Lincoln, "that alters the case. But on what grounds do you wish the nomination withdrawn?"

The answer was, "Mr. Shrigley is not sound in his theological opinions."

The president inquired, "On what questions is the gentleman unsound?"

"He does not believe in endless punishment. Not only so, sir, but he believes that even the rebels themselves will be finally saved," was the reply.

"Is that so?" inquired the president. The members of the committee responded, "Yes, sir."

"Well, gentlemen, if that is so and there is any way under heaven whereby the rebels can be saved, then, for God's sake and their sakes, let the man be appointed."

Mr. Shrigley was appointed and served until the end of the war.—Boston Post.

THE GREAT BOMBARDMENT.

A Constant Rain of Missiles Upon the World's Atmosphere.

The regions of space beyond our planet are filled with flying fragments. Some meet the earth in its onward rush; others, having attained inconceivable velocity, overtake and crash into the whirling sphere with loud detonation and ominous glare, finding destruction in its molecular armor or perhaps ricocheting from it again into the unknown. Some come singly, vagrant fragments from the infinity of space; others fall in showers, like golden rain, all constituting a bombardment appalling in its magnitude.

It has been estimated that every twenty-four hours the earth or its atmosphere is struck by 400,000,000 missiles of iron or stone, ranging from an ounce up to tons in weight. Every month there rush upon the flying globe at least 12,000,000,000 iron and stone fragments, which, with lurid accompaniment, crash into the circumambient atmosphere.

Owing to the resistance offered by the air few of these solid shots strike the earth. They move out of space with a possible velocity of thirty or forty miles per second and, like moths, plunge into the revolving globe, lured to their destruction by its fatal attraction. The moment they enter our atmosphere they ignite, and the air is plied up and compressed ahead of them with inconceivable force, the resultant friction producing an immediate rise in temperature, and the shooting star, the meteor of popular parlance, is the result.

A Subtle Hint.

A representative in congress, who is the father of several bright girls, tells a story whereof one daughter is the main figure.

"For a long time," says the representative, "I had the bad habit of hanging about the lower floor when the girls had men callers. One evening I had settled in an easy chair in the reception room just off the drawing room when one of my girls, who was talking to a bright chap from our own state, called out:

"Dad!"

"What is it, daughter?"

"It's 9 o'clock, the hour when Tom and I usually go into committee."—Harper's Weekly.

When an Ostrich Kicks.

"The only safe place in the neighborhood of a kicking ostrich is just behind it," said a zoo keeper. "An ostrich can kick a mule to death, but its kicks are delivered at an angle of 45 degrees. Within those 45 degrees, right shaft the 'pop's' nose of the bird, there is absolute safety. On the ostrich farms of California, when the herds are being driven, you will always see the ostrich boys holding on to the tails of bad kickers. The kickers tear along, and their scaly legs shoot out like piston rods, but the boys in the shelter of the pop's nose are safe."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Condemnation.

"What do you think of members of European aristocracy as sons-in-law?" asked the old time friend.

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrook, "the way their relatives boss them around indicates that they ought to make easy husbands."—Washington Star.

The Idiotic Affair.

Irre Parent—Am I to understand there is some idiotic affair between you and that impecunious young ass, Lord Blaris? Fair Daughter (very sweetly)—Only you, papa.—Illustrated Bits.

For Good.

It never seems to occur to persons who are getting married that they ought to take each other for good as well as for better or worse.—Philadelphia Record.

The Tears of a Penitent are the Wine of Angels.—Bernard.

An Ideal Cough Medicine.

"An ideal cough medicine I regard Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in a class by itself," says Dr. R. A. Wiltshire, of Gwynneville, Ind. "I take pleasure in testifying to the results of Chamberlain's Cough Medicine. In fact, I know of no other preparation that meets so fully the expectations of the most exacting in cases of croup and coughs of children. As it contains no opium, chloroform or morphine it certainly makes a most safe, pleasant and efficacious remedy for the ill it is intended." For sale by Huntley Bros. Company.