OCTOBER WOOLEN—SALE—GOODS

which enables our customers to buy their winter's supply of Woolen Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery and Blankets at a Substantial Saving, and a Sale which will be patronized by hundreds of people.

Remember

Every article is sold on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.

Wool Sox at 25c

¶Men's Heavy Wool Sox. Colors: white, blue and brown, a reg. 35c value on Sale at . . . **25c**

Save on Your Wool Underwear

Men's regular	$1.00 natural wool underwear, garment -	75c
Men's regular	1.50 natural wool underwear, garment -	$1.25
Men's regular	1.25 natural wool underwear, garment -	1.00
Men's regular	2.00 Camels hair underwear, garment -	1.50
Men's regular	1.25 Vicuna wool underwear, garment -	1.00
Men's regular	1.75 Lambs wool underwear, garment -	1.50
Men's regular	2.00 wool underwear, garment - -	1.50

Wool Sox at 20c

¶Medium Wt. Wool Sox, come in Oxford, natural and black. A 25c value for . **20c**

Or 3 pairs for 50 cents.

Prepare for cold weather. Buy your blankets of us and save 25 to 50 per cent. We sell blankets made of the finest quality of Oregon Wool, woven by the mills at Oregon City and Eugene. Note these prices:

6-lb. gray blankets, worth $5.00, for	$3.40
5-lb. gray blankets, worth $4.00 for	$2.65
9-lb mottled gray blankets, worth $8.00, for	$6.85
6-lb sanitary gray blankets, worth $6.50, for	$5.35
Regular $4.00 wool nap blankets, at	$3.35
Regular $3.50 wool nap blankets, at	$2.85

All Single and Damaged Blankets at Half Price

6-lb Vicuna wool blanket, worth $6.00, for	$4.75
8-lb white lambs wool blkt., worth $10.00, for	$8.90
6-lb white lambs wool blkt., worth $8.50, for	$7.45
Regular $3.00 wool nap blankets, at	$2.20

A Remarkable Sale of Men's and Young Men's Clothing

New Fall Suits and Overcoats Tailored from Oregon Cloth

They are made of all wool materials and the tailoring is equal to that of suits selling usually at $18.00 and $20.00. All the new patterns for fall wear. Sizes 33 to 44 in regulars, also for stout men and tall men. Choose from them for **$15**

OREGON WOOLEN MILLS STORE

LEADING CLOTHIERS :: :: SELZ SHOES

Saving Seed Corn in the Northwest

By Prof. Thos. Shaw

The lesson of the autumn of 1910 with reference to its bearing on seed corn should not be forgotten. The difficulty of getting seed corn and its cost in the spring of 1912 should be remembered. It would be interesting to know, could it be known, how much the Northwest lost the past season because of the poor quality of the seed corn. The first cause of this condition was the large amount of rain and dampness in the Northwest, but that was only one cause.

The other cause was that the farmers did not save the seed that was sufficiently matured and dry it as it might and ought to have been dried before the cold weather came. While much of the crop was immature, enough of it was amply mature to have furnished a sufficient supply of good seed for the crop of 1912 had it been properly saved.

Three things call for attention when saving seed corn. The first is to select the good ears of the first ripe corn, the second is to dry the corn thoroughly in an airy place, and the third is to have it thoroughly dry before cold freezing weather comes.

By selecting the first ripe good ears, the maturing of the corn is hastened up to a certain limit. Corn thus saved will always mature earlier than corn of the same variety that has grown further southward and that has had a longer time in which to mature. Such seed will also be more rugged than seed grown further south. Saving seed thus has an important bearing on the success of growing corn in the future.

Seed corn must be dried where the air can circulate freely around it. Hung up in an attic in a way that prevents the ears from touching is a good way. It is better if they are suspended so they will not touch any object. Various ways of doing this will suggest themselves, as by the aid of racks or by contrivances for suspension underneath the ceiling The air circulating around the cob carries away the moisture. The corn thus may or ought to become thoroughly dried before the winter sets in. Should it not be quite dry when cold weather comes, artificial heat should be provided.

It is not easy in all instances to tell when the corn is sufficiently dried and, therefore, the aim should be to keep it in a place through the winter not subject to extremely cold weather. This is important and should never be overlooked. An ample supply should be saved, as it may be necessary to discard some ears when the testing is done in the spring.

These remarks are intended to aid the individual farmer who is saving his own seed. The saving of seed for the market is a more elaborate process. It involves the use of a drying house and artificial heat when a large quantity is to be saved. Nothing, however, should hinder the farmer from saving his own seed corn. He is then independent of the market. When it is considered that only a small amount relatively is wanted for each farm, the time should not be grudged that is spent in saving the seed.

Corn may be plucked for seed after it has become thoroughly glazed. The outer covering of the ear, that is the husks, will be assuming a yellow tint. Should frost strike the crop before it is mature, then the aim should be to get it from some neighbor's field, if this plan is feasible. On no account should the farmer neglect to give attention to this work. The action taken this fall in saving seed will largely determine what the corn crop shall be next year.

Enlarging Field of the Small Library

The welfare of the city depends upon the welfare of the individual citizens. When all are producing to their highest capacity the city gains wealth. The highest efficiency of the individual, the community or the commonwealth does not come spontaneously. For each there must be conscious, systematic effort. A large proportion of our boys and girls get only the rudiments of an education. They drop out of school when they have learned to study and before they have made fruitful use of that power.

Few, comparatively, reach the high school, very few college. We sow, but reap only a partial crop. But if only a few study the higher academic or technical branches, even a smaller number get aid in the practical lines of work for which they have special talents, or by which they must make their living.

The community educates for all the learned professions, stores an immense amount of experience and learning in printed form on history and art, but pays scant attention to the blacksmith, the house-painter, the domestic, the well-digger, or brakeman. The training for manual labor has been oral for so many generations that workers do not expect to get help in improving their trade education from literature or in classes.

They learn as the farmer's boy learned farming until recently, by imitation and tradition. The tremendous gain on the farms, due to better methods of instruction in agriculture, can be paralleled in the industries of the cities by using similar direct and practical plans of instruction.

Each community needs a central institution to take up the work of supplementing and broadening the work now done in the schools, for those who have left school and cannot attend the high school and the university.

When the young people have learned to study in the schools, give them both the incentive and the opportunity to continue their education.

The boy, browsing among the books of your library, may find a volume of mechanics, or natural history, or social science, of accounting or travel, that excites his imagination and ambition. Such a boy should have more than the book. He should be put in touch with some man or institution who can give him guidance, counsel and inspiration.

But you expect the working boys who are natural electricians, or engineers, or your girls, who would excel in certain handicrafts, to gain knowledge, enthusiasm and power by intuition!

We have been controlled by an absurd superstition that persons with special talents will use those talents forcefully and advantageously despite hazards. Because Edison pushed his way to his present eminence with little help from schools and libraries, we think the delivery boy in the grocery wagon will push his way to the front among electrical workers if he has natural ability in dealing with electricity.

Lester F. Ward, in his Applied Sociology, seems to me to prove his contention that "great men of achievement are produced by the cooperation of two causes, genius and opportunity, and neither alone are able to accomplish it," and that the economic loss to the world from the failure to give opportunity to the people with exceptional aptitudes is enormous.—F. Hutchins.

Spriggs Blacksn

Horse Shoeing a Repairing
ixth Street near Main

When you have a bi he best medicine obt ure it with as little d Here is a druggist's op old Chamberlain's Co fifteen years," says Saratoga, Ind, "and best on the market. Benson's Pharmacy.

Here is a woman v personal knowledge ience, viz., Mrs. P. H son, Pa., who says, " perience that Cham Remedy is far super For croup there is no it." For sale by Ben

J. E. Blac
THE CITY T
All Kin
Hauling &
Done on
Noti
Office at Saltzman

Sick headache is c dered stomach. Tak Tablets and correct t aches will disappea Benson's Pharmacy.

Finest Suburban Ho
I have decided to c my land within the sisting of 20 acres, m desirable places wit best of water.
The home place of has a spring, piped furnishing about 70 daily, with fall en power for private li
Better See Me
S. B. M

J. W. Copeland, purchased a bottle Cough Remedy for h cold, and before th used the boy's cold w not better than to doctor bill? For s Pharmacy.

Some of t
We Buy an
¶ Galvanized W Fittings, Tarred Pumps, Barbed Wire, Poultry Nett Ware, Tin Ware, ware, Hotel Crock
¶ We call your pa tion to our line includes Granite, Wool and Cashme also Tapestry and Velvets and Axm largest assortment
¶ If you are inter hand buggies o have four items show you.
Call And
KNOWLES &