

Personal and Social.

—Tinware at cost at The Magnet. Will French was in Portland Monday.

E. W. Harris was in the metropolis Friday.

—For groceries, Hoffman and Allen Co. are it.

—Short order lunches at Home Bakery.

C. R. Smith, of this city, was in Portland, Friday.

—Hoffman & Allen Co. store is the spot for bargains.

Senator E. W. Haines was registered at the Hotel Portland Friday.

Miss Kate Myers, of Fairview, spent Sunday at her home in this city.

—For genuine bargains in every thing, go to Hoffman & Allen Co.

—Cash paid for furs. Martin & Co next door to Brooks Harness shop.

—Fresh bread and pies, daily at the Home Bakery.

Mr. and Mrs. Billinger of this city, have gone to spend a week in Portland.

Mrs. Oliver Curtis visited her parents, Judge and Mrs. Rood, in Hillsboro the past week.

Albert Ranes of Gaston was in town Wednesday and found time to make The News a call.

—Good country bran, \$20 per ton at Crescent Mills.

Dwight Thomas, of Shelburn, Linn County, was in the city last week transacting business.

Chas. Roe was in Portland last Thursday and Friday and took 14 degrees in Masonary.

Jesse Caples and family, of Portland, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thomas, this week.

Mrs. Judson Wilson, nee Varley, of Vancouver, is visiting her mother in this city, this week.

Miss Gray, of Portland, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Woods, of this city.

A. W. Johnson went to Portland on a business trip Wednesday evening and returned Thursday.

—Just take a look at the bargain counter at Hoffman and Allen Co. It's money in your pocket.

Miss Edna Harper of Gales Creek, came to Forest Grove, Tuesday, to visit friends for a few days.

The Hillsboro dramatic club will present the comedy-drama "The Border Land," in that city on January, 28.

Mrs. Moore, formerly Blanche McNamer, of Portland spent several days this week with friends and relatives here.

Pr. G. B. Hardin left Monday for a trip through Yamhill, Polk, and other counties where he has many pupils in his correspondence school.

H. Teegarden, the delivery man, has a painful carbuncle on his left hand and has secured Mr. Murphy to run one of the wagons this week.

Bert McCleod, formerly of Dilley, was in town Friday, having returned from Southern Oregon where he has been employed for several months.

Chet Johnson is suffering with blood poisoning in the hand. Some days ago he injured it while cutting a piece of telephone wire and caught cold in the wound.

Rev. M. Sanderson, the recently chosen pastor of the Christian church of this city, has rented the Baldwin cottage on Third Avenue, near Atty. Hawk's residence.

James Rasmussen, of Reedville, has sold his ranch at that place and expects to move to Forest Grove in the fore part of the month. His son William is a student at the college.

Miss Lottie Wilson, who has been in Portland for the past few months, has returned to Forest Grove, to spend several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, of this city.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoat Pass, I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. Dr. Hines Drug Store.

—Three lots in Cornelius, 8 blocks from depot. Fine location, good drainage, old house, nice fruit, plenty of shade trees, fenced. \$350.00 R. W. McNutt, Real Estate agt., Cornelius, Ore.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure no pay. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Dr. Hines Drug Store.

The evangelistic services at the M. E. church, will be resumed February 5th. A goodly number of the workers have been on the sick list and it was thought best to put off the meetings for a while. The pastor will be assisted by neighboring clergymen.

The greatest system renovator. Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to cure get your money back. That's fair. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Dr. Hines Drug Store.

A card from Miss Vesta Greer states that our people may not again hear from them and gives as her reason that "we Oregonians have not the ambition to shovel out." She says the snow is eight inches deep and still falling.—Loup Valley (Neb.) Queen.

Sunday night some unwelcome guests entered the woodshed of John Ballard and departed with some 60 pounds of pork ready to be smoked. Somehow they missed the box containing the hams and so John has still some good breakfasts ahead of him.

Mrs. Mary Barr, an inmate of the county poor farm, was burned to death Sunday of last week. She was putting a stick of wood in the kitchen stove when her sleeve became ignited and before the flames were extinguished she was so badly burned that she died from the effects later in the day. Deceased was 58 years old and leaves two sons, one in Bethany and the other at Seattle.

Newell of Washington, has an important bill to reform the transportation of the insane. The bill is always fought by the sheriffs, and will be hotly contested as part of their ancient emoluments. He has another pet measure for the inspection of fertilizers at the expense of the dealers and manufacturers. It is to be done by the state experiment station at Corvallis. Newell also wants \$2500 appropriation for more farmers' institutes. Mr. Newell is a horticulturalist, and one of the most quiet men in the house.—Salem Journal.

CENTENNIAL NOTES

The Order of Railway Conductors will hold its biennial session at the Lewis and Clark Exposition on May 9.

The National Letter Carriers Association will hold a week's convention at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, beginning September 8.

Norwegian singing societies will have a special day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition for a reunion of members and a contest for prizes.

An airship tournament will be an attraction at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Large prizes will be awarded to the successful contestants.

A crowd of almost 5,000 people visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds recently on a pleasant Sunday.

Car of exhibits for the Lewis and Clark Centennial are arriving daily, and the displays are being stored in the finished buildings.

Work on the Government Buildings five in number, for the Lewis and Clark Centennial, is progressing rapidly. The buildings are almost ready for the staff, and will be completed by April 1.

The United States Government exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Exposition is ready for shipment from St. Louis and Washington. The display will be stored until the Government Buildings are ready for installation.

J. A. Ramsey, secretary of the Ramsey family association, has written the officials of the Lewis and Clark Exposition regarding a reunion of the family at the Exposition on August 26. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 people of the name in the United States and a reunion will probably be arranged.

Dr. J. J. Wiggins

Osteopathic physician, of Portland, continues to visit Forest Grove and may be seen at Mr. David Smith's residence on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

OLDEST CLOCK IN ENGLAND.

Erected in 1320 in One of the Towers of Peterborough Cathedral.

Peterborough cathedral has the oldest working clock in England. It was erected about 1320 and is probably the work of a monastic clockmaker. It is the only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel. This wheel is about twelve feet in circumference, and the galvanized cable, about 300 feet in length, supports a leaden weight of three hundredweight, which has to be wound up daily.

The clock is said to be of much more primitive construction than that made by Henry de Nick for Charles V. of France in 1370. The clock chamber is in the northwest tower, some 120 feet high, where the sunlight has not penetrated for hundreds of years, and the winding is done by the light of a candle.

The gong is the great tenor bell of the cathedral, which weighs thirty-two hundredweight, and it is struck hourly by an eighty pound hammer. The going and the striking parts of the clock are some yards apart, communication being by a slender wire. The clock has no dial. The time is shown on the main wheel of the escapement, which goes round once in two hours.—London Chronicle.

THE TOWER OF HUNGER.

A Famous Prison of Pisa Long Since Destroyed.

"The Tower of Hunger" was a name given to the tower of Gualandl, in Pisa, celebrated because of the reference made to it in Dante's "Inferno."

Ugolino, count of Gherardesca (1220-80), was the head of a leading Ghibelline family in Pisa. Deserting the Ghibellines, he went over to the Guelphs. Afterward he returned to his own side and joined that uncompromising faction which regarded Archbishop Ruggieri as their head, until dissensions arose between him and them after he had killed the archbishop's nephew in a quarrel.

In the summer of 1288 Ugolino was seized by the Ghibellines and sent a prisoner to the tower of Gualandl, with his two sons and two grandsons. Here they were kept till March, 1289, when the door of the tower was fastened, the keys thrown into the Arno and the prisoners left to die of starvation. The tower, which was ever after known as the "Tower of Hunger," was in ruins at the end of the fifteenth century and was finally destroyed in 1655.

AFRICA.

The Way That Name Was Bestowed Upon the Continent.

The name Africa was given by the Roman conquerors, after the third Punic war, B. C. 146, to the province which they formed to cover the territory of Carthage. It was most probably adopted from the word "Afrighah," the Carthaginian term for a colony.

This original Africa was limited in extent. Its borders reached, according to Ptolemy, from the River Tusca on the west, which divided it from Numidia, to the bottom of the Syrtes Minor on the southeast, though Ptolemy carries it as far east as the bottom of the Great Syrtes, making it include Numidia and Tripolitania.

In later days the whole African continent took its name from this part, which in its narrower limits corresponded with the modern regency of Tunis and was called by the Greeks Lybia. Africus, the stormy southwest wind, was so called in Italy because it blew from Africa.

Russia's Civic Forces.

That the Russians have no genius for home politics is apparent to the world and is admitted by the people themselves. Born and bred Americans are puzzled at the spectacle of a modern, ambitious and, in the main, progressive power wholly lacking in a stable social element that can be counted upon in a government crisis. The reason is that there is no cohesion in the populace. The freed serfs are, on the whole, only a lowly, groping peasantry. The nobility and gentry, despoiled of serf labor, remain nobles and gentlemen living by debt, corruption and government office.

Between the two extremes of Russian society—the peasant class and the nobility—there is a third, or middling, class, not so numerous by far as the others and, worse than all, for civic purposes, wholly unorganized and without a common interest or impulse to stimulate unity in action. Within the borders of Russia proper there are over 100 different nationalities and about forty languages. The Russification of the mass is a slow process, especially as the main force working to this end is at the very top—the autocracy—and relies upon edicts rather than education, example and leadership. The Germans, Poles and Finns, all very intelligent and capable agents for progress, are the ones who cling most tenaciously to racial aloofness.

In the German population of the czar's realm are many professional men, students, high class mechanics and artisans. Whenever they affiliate with the Russians it is for revolutionary rather than for social development. The moment that the more progressive workmen get a lift by government concessions they become revolutionists and follow the leadership of the underground press of Geneva and Paris.

One loyal Russian element there is of the middle class—that would at this date be a power in national as it is, to a limited extent, in local politics but for the bar which has for generations rested upon public discussion and organization. This element is not numerous, but is by natural position formidable. It comprises a class of rural people who up to 1845 had the rank and privileges of a lesser nobility. In 1845 the czar reduced the members of this class to the rank of peasants in the matter of privileges. Naturally they have the old yearnings and ambitions. In all Russia there are elements which, fused into a body, would form a strong civic force to co-operate with a progressive ministry. Clubs there are, associations and unions, but the law stamps out all attempts at federation, leaving the true civic forces unorganized and impotent.

Country Life as a Brain Tonic. Half a century ago Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great philosopher, talked to a Boston audience on "Country Life." At that date practically everybody lived in the country, at least in surroundings which today would be called rural by the denizens of cities. Mr. Emerson's appeal was addressed especially to brain workers, or men of sedentary life, but at this stage of social development there is meat in it worth recalling for the average man and woman. He said:

When Nero advertised for a new luxury, a walk in the woods should have been offered. 'Tis one of the secrets for dodging old age. Nature kills egotism and conceit, deals strictly with us and gives anxiety, so that it was the practice of the orientals, especially of the Persians, to let insane persons wander at their own will out of the towns into the desert and, if they liked, to associate with wild animals. In their belief, wild beasts, especially gazelles, collect around an insane person and live with him on a friendly footing. The patient found something curative in that intercourse by which he was quieted and sometimes restored. But there are more insane persons than are called so or are under treatment in hospitals. The crowd in the cities, at the hotels, theaters, card tables, the speculators who rush for investment at 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, are all more or less mad; these point the moral and persuade us to seek in the fields the health of the mind.

Now and then a city bred person sneers at the country and if stranded in the heart of a stretch of nature unspoiled by the acts of man exclaims, "Oh, I would go mad if compelled to live in this out of the way place!" According to Emerson's keen diagnosis, the mind so steeped in the city habit is already mad.

The statistician is out with figures on hunting accidents and states that there were sixty-six fatalities during the first two months of the shooting season. If the total number exposed in this manner could be ascertained it would then be clear which is attended with the greater risk—hunting or traveling by railroad.

Russia has a monopoly of the liquor saloon traffic, and Japan established government monopoly of tobacco manufacture just after the outbreak of the war. It previously had a monopoly on leaf tobacco. So it's "You pay your money and you take your choice" as to which people is in the east iron grip of autocracy.

The city of Hull, England, is experimenting on municipal ownership, with the result that street car fare is 2 cents to the end of the line, telephone service \$25 a year for a private house, \$30 for a business office, gas 48 cents a thousand feet and electricity 9 cents a unit. The corporation is ahead, too, in the deal.

DOCTOR OF DANCING.

This Title Was Given to Beauchamps by Louis XIV.

In France during the reign of Louis XIV. dancing took a very prominent position among court festivities, and many members of the royal family took part in the complex ballets of the time. Louis himself, no mean performer, took lessons for twenty years from Beauchamps, who was called the father of all dancing masters and upon whom the king conferred the title doctor as a special mark of favor.

Beauchamps had the honor of appearing as partner with the king in the minuet, a dance which was introduced in 1650 in France, and no court ball was opened in Europe for a century and a half without it.

About the year 1661 a royal academy of dancing was formed under the auspices of Beauchamps, Lull, Molere and others, the object of which was to elevate the art and check all abuses. Of this academy Beauchamps was chief, with the title of director.—London Telegraph.

A Story of a Scholar.

Theodor Mommsen, the famous historian, had not only the appearance but the manner of a scholar. Once during the half hour's drive from Berlin to Charlottenburg the car in which the professor rode went badly off the track. The rest of the passengers alighted, the horses were removed and the stranded car was left until help could be found. An hour passed, and the sound of jeters and jacks and the plunging of horses' hoofs aroused him from his reverie. With no sign of discomposure he arose from his seat and went to the door. "Ah," said he, "we seem to have come to a standstill."

Maine Counties.

The three original counties of Maine had good old English county names, York, Cumberland and Lincoln. Only two, Oxford and Somerset, have been similarly named since, all the rest having good American appellations. For the names of Androscoggin, Arrostook, Kennebec, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Sagadahoc find their origin among the aborigines, while Franklin, Hancock, Knox and Washington bear the names of distinguished Americans of the white race.

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