

Congregational Church
 REV. HERBERT W. BOYD, PASTOR.
 Sunday, July 8, 10 a. m., Sunday School; 11 Morning Worship—"The Beatitudes—Those Who Suffer for the Right"; 7 p. m., Young Peoples' Meeting—Topic—"Forgiveness." 8 p. m., Special Service with Address by Miss Penfield on "The Educational Work of Dwight L. Moody."
 Tuesday, July 10, Sunday School Picnic. Thursday, July 12, 8 p. m., "Life Here and Life Hereafter."

Charley Reiling of Greenville, has been rather seriously ill for the past week or two with an attack of the quinsy.

The Oregon hop crop now bids fair to be a record breaker, not only in point of size but the quality will be exceptionally good. Both these points are important to the hop industry as the volume of the crop insures a bigger profit to the grower and places a greater amount of money in circulation among those who are most in need of it. The quality is of vastly more consequence for the future of the Oregon hop industry as it is quality that establishes a steady and reliable market when other crops will not sell.

Closing Exercises.

A very enjoyable picnic was held at Grange Hall, Gales Creek, June 29, 1906; by the pupils of Miss Margaret Bateman and Miss Margaret Asbahr, the occasion being the close of two very successful terms of school. The Hall was tastefully decorated with Balm of Gilead, locusts, and roses.

A very pleasing program was rendered by the "rising generation."
 Some of the features deserving special mention were the pantomimes given by the young ladies. Immediately after the conclusion of the program a real picnic dinner was enjoyed by those present.

The Grain Bag Scarcity

Grainbags have soared to the highest point reached in many years, and, as there is an insufficient supply on the Coast and enroute to handle all of the grain now promised, still higher prices may prevail. The high prices will work a hardship on the farmers, as 11-cent grainbags reduce the farmer's profit on wheat about 5 cents per bushel. The scarcity and attendant high prices are due to failure of the Indian jute crop, just as the high prices for wheat two years ago were due to failure of the American wheat crop. This is a cause which cannot be removed, as proposed by some farmers, by establishment of a bag factory at the penitentiary, for in the present case it is the raw material, and not the manufactured product, that has made the abnormal advance, although the exorbitant ad valorem tariff on grainbags is, of course, a contributing factor.

Send This Book East, O. R. & N. and S. P. Book Tells About This Country.

If possible, the Passenger Department of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and Southern Pacific (Lines in Oregon) has surpassed itself in the 1906 issue of its new publication, "Oregon, Washington and Idaho and their resources."
 The purpose of the publication is to attract homeseekers and investors to the Pacific Northwest and this publication is undoubtedly the best messenger that could be sent by residents of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to their friends in the East and Middle West. Beautiful half tones, printed on superb bookpaper, make the publication, which contains 88 pages and a map of the section, a work of art, but far superior to the typographical make-up is the contents of the book. Under many heads covering practically all the resources of the states are short, pithy stories of what has been accomplished, not what might be done, but actual facts and figures accompanied by names and addresses of well known farmers, who are daily laying aside an income that would be a fortune to an Eastern Agriculturist.

Wm. McMurray, General Passenger Agent of the O. R. & N. Co. and S. P. Lines in Oregon, has favored the editor with a copy of this publication and assured him that readers of this paper by sending the names and addresses of friends in the East and our cents in postage for each address, may have the book promptly mailed to the address given.

San Francisco sees the necessity of reducing the number of its saloons. The city fathers have passed a new ordinance reducing the number and abolishing those in grocery stores. It is believed the mayor will sign it.

James Cronin arrived home last Wednesday evening from a recent cruise around over the globe. He has visited Japan, the Philippines and other countries of the far east, and on this visit intends to remain in Forest Grove during most of the summer or for at least two months.

ARTS AND CRAFTS VILLAGE

An Interesting Group of Unique Buildings at Jamestown Exposition.

The first buildings to be completed at the Jamestown Exposition present a unique group, called the Arts and Crafts Village. In the early colonial days men and women made by hand almost every article which entered into the furnishing of their houses and the providing of their wearing apparel and even for their ornaments. And before the landing of the whites in America the Indians made with their own hands their clothing, cooking utensils, baskets, pottery and objects of ornament for their persons and for their tepees. Some of these things are now worth their weight in gold and are in great demand by those who appreciate art and things artistic.

Perhaps the whites never assimilated the artistic instincts of the savages in the making of useful objects, or that the artistic ideas of the more civilized race found expression through other mediums. At all events the whites fell far short of the Indians in handicraft. Some very fine specimens of workmanship however, were produced by the early settlers of America.

While the rudest couches, tables and chairs might suffice for John Smith and his followers, the advent of gentle women at Jamestown changed the complexion of things and created a demand for articles of beauty and art. The manner of making these things and the articles themselves are to be shown at the Jamestown Exposition, in the Arts and Crafts Village.

In the cotton states of the South the cotton was carded, spun and woven into fabrics of varied artistic merit, the work all being done by hand. This was for the summer clothing. Wool was washed, carded, spun and woven into winter wearing material, also without the aid of machinery. In those days the spinning wheel and old hand loom were objects of use and not ornament. Hand made carpets of artistic design and superior workmanship were in general use, where the householders were wealthy enough to afford such a luxury. In the Textile Building of the Arts and Crafts Village will be seen this work and the fruits of the old hand loom. Carpets, rugs, blankets, shawls, linseys, woolseys, towels, cottonades and numerous other articles made from cotton and wool will be made in the olden way at the Jamestown Exposition. The carding room, the spinning room, the weaving room and the eye house will all be as they were in centuries gone by.

The Iron Workers' building will contain much of intense interest in the way of quaint andirons, door knockers, knobs, hitching posts and other articles of common use in the old colonial days.

The Copper, Silver and Woodworking shops, the largest of the village, will show how chairs, tables and other articles of wood and many things made of silver and copper were made in the olden times.

In the Pottery building will be made beautiful Indian pottery of unique designs, molded by hand and artistically colored and finished. The Pottery building and the Iron Workers' buildings are each 48x50 feet. The Textile building is 53x88 feet, and the Copper, Silver and Woodworking shops are 44x137 feet. These pretty buildings are in themselves works of art and peculiar attractiveness and are so unique as to excite general admiration.

Thus, the Jamestown Exposition will interject a phase of the Seventeenth century into the Twentieth century and will show the changes which three hundred years have made in the mechanical world. What is shown here may incalculable an artistic spirit in modern manufacture and at the same time teach the user of home made articles the value of them and make him proud of wearing the best that is made.

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DILLEY

Mrs. Kuhns and daughter have returned from Amity.
 Reuben Orr and daughter have moved to St. Johns.
 Mr. and Mrs. Groandyke were Portland visitors one day last week.
 Mrs. Chas. Hubbert has a sister and niece visiting her from Tacoma.
 J. C. Ward and Mr. Davis are digging a well on the Forbis ranch, this week.
 Miss Lucie Crawers of Gales Creek, visited with her sister, Mrs. Ben Hoskins, last week.
 Mrs. John Storey and children will leave Sunday to join her husband at Stella, Wash.
 Mr. Arch Wilks and family, have returned to their home in Dilley, after spending the winter at Seaside.
 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Briggs have returned from Washington where they have been visiting for some time.
 Mrs. Hoover had the misfortune to fall and break her arm, Monday of this week. Dr. Via was called and set the broken member.
 Earl Van Meter and wife, Clarence Kaser of Portland and Miss Fountain of Lewiston, Ida., came out Saturday evening and spent Sunday with S. F. Van Meter and wife.

GALES CREEK

Mr. A. Heisler came home one day last week.
 Walter Schofield is spending a few days with J. F. Allen.
 Mrs. Maud Wilson was a passenger on the Varley stage Monday.
 Bob Lilly of Quincy, came home Monday to spend the Fourth.
 Robert Lilly is in Portland visiting his daughter, Mrs. Cora Jacobson.
 William Zeigler and family of Hillside, spent Sunday at the home of William Louisgnott.
 Neil McGilvery, who has been working over near Banks for the railroad Co., is at home now.
 Grandma Wilson went to Portland last Thursday where she will make her home with her daughters.
 J. L. Loving and Mr. Ryan were on Hillside a few days last week spraying Mr. Greene Lilly's orchard.
 Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Fitch of Cornells, attended the meetings here Saturday and Sunday.
 H. F. Shorb of Wilson River, left Monday for Tacoma, where he will spend the fourth with his daughters.

There was preaching Saturday evening, Sunday morning and Sunday evening at the A. C. Church by Dr. Eaton.
 Mr. and Mrs. McCracken of near Greenville, visited with Sam Short and family from Friday until Sunday evening.
 Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Becker of Svensen, Ore., are visiting with Mrs. Becker's brothers, Chas. and Ed. Thomas of this place.
 The Wilson and Lyda schools held a picnic last Friday at the Grange Hall. A very good program was rendered and was enjoyed by a large crowd.

SOLILOQUISMS

By EVE

"The morning after."
 I guess that was it alright, alright. We've spent our money and now we're happy.
 It's all over and we're still alive, thank the Lord.
 Yesterday was the most glorious day in the year and I guess that's no dream.
 "Aw, go on, I rode on that car first myself. You don't know what your talkin' about."
 Just stretch and feel of yourself and see if there are any places where it didn't touch you.
 "And the next day it rained." I guess not, in this man's country, for it usually rains the day before.
 This is the 5th of July. (Just for the convenience of those who wake up to-day. You, who do not, just skip this note.)
 If any of you believe that Forest Grove is not a city just come and we'll convince you. There is more than one way of doing it, too.
 If this is a "bum" sheet this week kindly make allowances, for this is the "bummest" day in the year—and besides just consider yourself in the balance.
 Don't be down-hearted! Remember that you can go to Tillamook and celebrate again if you did not have a good time yesterday. Call around about the 4th of August and Tillamook will show a good time.
 The incongruous and morbid as well as the ludicrous side of this hospital business comes out when you think of the enthusiasm manifested in the project by the undertaker and the street car magnates of our city.
 There's nothing like an electric street car for a 4th of July attraction in a country town. Even the steam swing fades so perceptibly that with great difficulty it casts the usual shadow in the bright July sun. At the time we go to press all the people in this part of the county who have not already ridden on that car can be counted on your two hands without using any of the fingers. And you'll have to hurry.
 The good old days, when "the course of empire" was striding westward at such a pace that tented cities sprung up on the prairies and glistened in the morning sunshine like newly arisen toadstools, has not passed in the Oregon country. At this very moment the "white city" of Dee on the Banks of Hood River is reflecting the bright July sun back upon the mountains that surround the rich Hood River Valley, while the inhabitants are at work erecting more substantial abodes and building railroads that some day will make our country the centre of the world's industry; when Portland will be the metropolis of the world and Oregon the source of the world's power. Possibilities of not an indefinite future!

THE COFFEE PLANT.

A Native of Abyssinia That Was Transported to Arabia.
 The origin of coffee is lost in the mists of antiquity, but the plant is believed to be a native of Abyssinia and to have been carried thence into Arabia early in the fifteenth century, whence the Meccan pilgrims soon carried it to all parts of the Mohammedan world. A bureau of commerce and labor publication notes that Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621) makes this reference to it: "Turks have a drink called coffee, so named from a berry black as soot and as bitter, which they stir up hot, because they find by experience that that kind of drink so used helpeth digestion and promoteth alacrity."
 Although brought to Venice by a physician in 1501, it was only in 1652 that the first coffeehouse was established in London, and it only became fashionable in Paris in 1683, says the same authority. England gradually forsook coffee for tea, but the progress of the beverage, though slower, was steadier in France.
 Until 1696, when the Dutch began to successfully grow coffee trees in Java from the Malabar (India) bean, all coffee came from Arabia. The coffee culture of the West Indies and Central and South America had its beginnings, it is said, in a slip taken from a tree in the botanic gardens at Paris, which had obtained a vigorous growth from a cutting said to have been stolen from the botanic gardens at Amsterdam. All the plantations of the old and new world are practically derived from the specimens taken from Arabia, first to India, thence to Java and elsewhere.

ANTIQUÉ SEVRES.

You Can Always Distinguish the Genuine by its Gilding.
 False Sevres in the bric-a-brac shops is offered as genuine by "reputable dealers" in London and Paris as well as in New York. It is old, it is true, but only as old as the "restoration" in France, although the marks would indicate a much earlier and better period. The counterfeits may usually be detected by the surface of the gilding. In the real it was burnished in lines by means of metal nails with rounded points, which were set in a piece of wood.
 The imitations of later date than the real have been burnished in a similar manner, but with an agate. It retained considerably more force to obtain a bright surface by the ancient method than by the use of the agate point; hence the burnished lines in the genuine ware are perceptibly sunken, while in the counterfeit they are flush with the general surface of the gilding. There are other means of "spotting" the imitations, such as the inexact copying of the marks which have served since 1753 to denote the date of fabrication, and the use of chrome green, which was not discovered until 1802, but the test of the burnished parts of the gilding is the easiest for the ordinary buyer.—New York Herald.

The inhabitants of Forest Grove amused themselves with an unusual phenomena last Saturday by being able to see a star in broad daylight, which was plainly visible although the sun was extraordinarily bright.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, June 8th, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Joseph W. Pearl, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6958, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 15, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of August, 1906.
 He names as witnesses: A. G. Laffer of Portland Oregon; C. E. Shepherd of Portland, Oregon; W. H. Pettie of Portland, Oregon; W. Ingalls of Portland, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of August, 1906.
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
 (First Pub. June 14)

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, May 31, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Joseph W. Pearl, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6951, for the purchase of the S. E. 1/4 of Section No. 18, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1906.
 He names as witnesses: E. G. Staples, W. Ingalls, W. L. Snyder and H. G. Schmitt, all of Portland, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of August, 1906.
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
 (First Publication June 7th)

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, May 31, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Joseph W. Pearl, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6951, for the purchase of the S. E. 1/4 of Section No. 18, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1906.
 He names as witnesses: E. G. Staples, W. Ingalls, W. L. Snyder and H. G. Schmitt, all of Portland, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of August, 1906.
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
 (First Publication June 7th)

—Have you weakness of any part of your body? Don't dope yourself with nary medicine. Hollister's Mountain Tea is the supreme corrective. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Dr. Hines' Drug Store.

Notice for Publication

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, April 27, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Albert H. Letts, of Forest Grove, county of Lapeer, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6951, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 15, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of July, 1906.
 He names as witnesses: Archie Greenman of Portland, Oregon; F. C. Whitten of Portland, Oregon; A. Wheeler of Portland, Oregon; U. S. Brown of Portland, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of July, 1906.
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
 (First Pub May 3.)

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, June 12, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lawrence H. Coker, Jr., of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6951, for the purchase of the Lots 1, 2, and 3 and SW 1/4 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 2, Range No. 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1906.
 He names as witnesses: Julius C. Bock of Portland, Oregon; Edward Burg of Portland, Oregon; Oliver Stafford of Portland, Oregon; James Miller of Portland, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of September, 1906.
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
 (First Pub. June 14)

Notice for Publication

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, May 7th, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mackenzie Vert of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6916, for the purchase of the N. W. 1/4 of Section No. 34, in Township No. 1, Range No. 5 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1906.
 He names as witnesses: George Bigelow of Portland, Oregon; Edward Jasper of Portland, Oregon; Steve Jasper of Portland, Oregon; Al Davis of Gales, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of July, 1906.
 ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
 (First Pub. May 10)

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