

# Special Six-Day SALE!

For the purpose of introducing my stock I will give a special discount on everything in my store, beginning on

**Monday, Sept. 28,**  
and Ending Saturday, Oct. 3

I have a complete line of

## Furniture

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Window Shades, Mattings, Curtains, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Trunks, Suit Cases, and Valises. Pictures and Picture Framing.

Framing and Enlarging a Specialty

**John Wunderlich, Prop.**  
**BANKS, OREGON**

## Mr. Bicycle Rider!

You are going to need a steel rim wheel this winter. Don't fool your time away on wood rims in wet weather; trade your old wheel in on a new nicked steel rim wheel at

**O. A. Corl's**

Phones: Shop 503 Res. 591

## PERFECT PRINTING PLATES

IN ONE OR MANY COLORS

LARGEST FACILITIES IN THE WEST FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE WORK

RATES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES

## HICKS CHATTEN ENGRAVING CO.

—Joe Stream guarantees to please with the latest haircut. Sharp razors properly handled. Pacific avenue near Hinman's Hardware.

—Money to loan on farm security. W. H. Hollis, Forest Grove

## TAFT COMES FROM GOOD STOCK.

Family Ranked Among the Plain People for Many Years.

The Tafts—those who at present are the Tafts—hall ancestrally from Uxbridge, Mass. They say that Tafts are so thick in Uxbridge that even a woman can't throw a stone without hitting one.

Some years ago—in 1874, to be exact—there was a Taft reunion in Uxbridge, to which descendants of the original Robert Taft came flocking from all parts of the country. One of the conspicuous features of the affair was a historical address by Alphonso Taft, father of the present Republican candidate. He traced the history of various branches of the family, and when he came to the one to which he and his children belonged he said:

"Our family have not embarked much upon national politics, except that they have soared in the battles of the country on national independence was to be won, and also when the Union was at stake. But brilliant political careers have not been characteristic of the Tafts in the past. It is not safe to say what may be in store for them. There is a tide in the affairs of men and also of families."

This is taken from the account of

### The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach is utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Advisor will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

the reunion published at the time. Alphonso Taft would perhaps have been somewhat dazzled if he could have foreseen how quickly and brilliantly the family would proceed to "embark upon national politics." He himself started the turn of the tide which he predicted. It seems to be reaching its flood in the career of the son who that year was entering Yale.

As Alphonso Taft described his immediate ancestors one sees where his son got certain characteristics. Peter Taft (1715) was "a large, good-looking man of magnanimous disposition." He had four sons.

Aaron, the candidate's ancestor, was also so magnanimous that he lost money by indorsing a friend's notes; he was a man "of great intelligence and integrity." And then, going somewhat further back, there was Captain William Taft, who took Barney Castle in the sixteenth century "by blarney quite as much as by military prowess." Good stock was Captain William from which to make a twentieth century Secretary of War William.

**A Grand Record.**  
The Republican party is not only rich in men, but rich in practical and beneficial principles—it is rich too in its record, in promises performed and pledges fulfilled, and so we are for party and party principles first and will acquiesce in the choice of the majority, rallying around the standard bearer who will carry us again to victory.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Mr. Bryan might make a hit in the Rocky Mountain States by proposing a federal guaranty of mining stock deposits.—Omaha Bee.

Colonel Bryan laments the "discrimination that has been going on against the farmer" in electing so few tillers of the soil to Congress and the Senate. What troubles him chiefly, however, is the discrimination which the whole American nation exercises against a certain farmer of Lincoln, Neb., in declining to elect him to the White House.—New York Tribune.

## VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

Shall Banks Be Made Liable for One Another's Debts?

Recognized Authority on Financial Questions Discusses Practical Bearings of Proposed Guarantees Plan.

(By George E. Roberts, former Director of the Mint.)

The proposal to require the banks of the country to guarantee each other's deposits owes its present strength to the financial disturbance of last fall. It is urged as a means of preventing panics, and there is no disagreement about the desirability of accomplishing that purpose. Most of us agree that a repetition of the conditions which existed last fall should be made impossible, but this is by no means the only way to do it, or the best way.

For years the advocates of comprehensive currency reform have pointed out that with \$14,000,000,000 of bank deposits in the country and only about \$3,000,000,000 of money all told in the country, both in the banks and out, there should be some method provided by which, on the basis of good assets, the supply of lawful currency could be readily increased to meet exceptional demands, whether such demands were due to seasons of unusual business activity or to alarm among depositors. Their foresight and arguments did not avail, but they are hardly to be swept off their feet now by impatient zeal for this new, and, as they regard it, ill-considered scheme. They stand for a complete and scientific treatment of the subject.

The guaranty of deposits is a crude and imperfect remedy at best. It does not recognize or attempt to cure the defects in our banking and currency systems, but aims only at persuading depositors not to draw their deposits. The losses to depositors by the failure of national banks has become an insignificant percentage, and is growing less every year, as a result of natural, evolutionary progress in banking. The standards are being constantly raised, and the efficiency of official inspection and supervision constantly improved. The true line of development is not by any revolutionary policy, but by holding individual bankers to yet stricter account, and at the same time enabling every properly conducted bank to readily obtain a supply of currency to meet all demands upon it.

The fundamental weakness in our currency system is in the fact that it is not readily responsive to the needs of the country. The legitimate demand for money varies from year to year, and from season to season in the same year. It is a familiar fact that there is a great deal more business to be handled from September 1st to December 31st each year than in any other four months of the year, but there is no more money in the country unless gold is imported for the purpose.

### Would Lead to Reckless Banking.

As a remedial measure the guaranty of bank deposits is not only inadequate, but it is worse than inadequate, for it proposes to overturn the principle of individual responsibility by means of which the banking business has been raised to its present high standards, and upon which all individual and social progress is based.

The proposal contemplates that the public shall be relieved entirely from the exercise of judgment and discrimination in the choice of banks, and while it is highly desirable that all banks shall be made safe, to the end that even the most ignorant and confiding may be protected, it is still true that an alert public opinion has great influence in maintaining proper banking standards. We cannot afford to do without that influence.

Under present conditions the investments, the personal habits, the general character and abilities of the banker are under the constant scrutiny of the community, and a matter of public interest. Notwithstanding occasional instances in which the public has been deceived, it may be stated as a general proposition that an unblemished character and a reputation for good business ability and conservative judgment have been necessary to success in the banking business. The public looks over the individual who is to receive, and invest and be responsible for its money with some discrimination, and the elimination of the unit by the scrutiny and composite judgment of the community is a factor of the highest value in maintaining the standards of the banking business. It is, however, a factor entirely overlooked by the advocates of this scheme.

They calculate the insignificant percentage of loss to total deposits under present conditions, and assume that no greater losses would occur after character ceased to be a factor in the business, and all deposits were given blindly to whoever would bid highest for them. To the objection that this elimination of character as a factor in the acquisition of deposits must tend to promote reckless banking, reply is made that bankers will be deterred from recklessness by fear of losing their own money. The reply misses the point. All men are not deterred from recklessness by fear of losing their own money, but reckless men are now,

as a rule, kept out of the banking business by the unwillingness of the public to entrust money to their care.

### Careful Banking Best.

Under present conditions there are compensations in favor of careful and conservative banking. There are people who are not influenced in their selection of a bank by the highest rate of interest offered on deposits, and who have their suspicions aroused by the tender of exceptional inducements. They know that such offers put a strain upon the business, and they deliberately prefer to place their money with a banker who will not subject himself to such strain. These depositors esteem safety above all other considerations, and they are numerous enough to exercise a very wholesome restraint upon reckless tendencies in the business. A banker now prizes the reputation of "doing a safe business" and cannot afford to have a reputation for imprudence and speculative inclinations. And yet, although held in check by these powerful considerations, the pressure of competition carries the business near the danger line even now. There is too much competition for deposits, and the ambitions of the more venturesome members of the fraternity, and the pace they set, puts the whole system under strain.

But what are likely to be the conditions in the business when the public is no longer concerned about the management of a bank, and all the rewards for conservatism and restraint upon recklessness are removed? The considerations which in the past have tended to safeguard the business and advance its standards would be gone. The public would care nothing for the personality of the banker. Instead of looking to the institution which received the deposits, the depositor would rely on an outside fund. A banker might bet all the deposits on horse races without the fact becoming a matter of any concern to his customers.

And how would the conservative, prudent banker fare under these conditions? The legitimate reward for maintaining that character would be lost to him. He would get no deposits unless he bid as high for them as his rivals, for the government would stand behind the latter, and assure the public that they were just as safe as he, and tax him to make them so. In short the reckless and incompetent people, who are now either excluded from the banking business, or held in check by the distrust which a discriminating public feels towards them, would make the pace to which everybody else in the banking business would be obliged to conform or get out of the business.

### Would Demoralize Business.

The hardest competitor in any line of business is the incompetent or dishonest man who does anything to get business. Such people get into the banking business even now, but their number and influence for mischief would be greatly increased if they were backed up by unlimited credit. In other lines there may be some question as to the quality or service offered by rivals, but all bankers deal in the same kind of money, and if deposits were made a joint liability, there is no reason why they should not go to the bankers who offer the greatest inducements to attract them. The careful banker would have no offset or protection against demoralizing competition, and he would be placed in the strange position of being liable for his competitor's obligations.

All efforts to make it appear that the interests of bankers are on one side of this question and the interests of depositors on the other are untrue to the facts. Nothing that in the long run is harmful to the banking business, that puts it under strain and tends to lower its standards, can be beneficial to depositors or the public. It cannot be advantageous to the community to have its savings and working capital pass into the hands of the venturesome class of bankers who will bid most for them. The actual waste and loss through unwise investments would inevitably increase. It would fall at first on the conservative bankers and penalize them. Instead of an elimination of the unfit, which is the true process of evolution, the tendency would be to an elimination of the best. Eventually the burden of increasing waste would have to be borne by all depositors and the whole community.

### Oklahoma Trial Inconclusive.

The fact that the first bank failure in Oklahoma after the law went into effect, was followed by immediate reimbursement of the depositors, proves nothing as to the practicability of the system in the long run. The fact that the State banks of Oklahoma have gained deposits since the system went into operation, while national banks within the State have lost, if true, proves nothing as to the merits of the system. The law itself requires that all public deposits must be kept in banks that belong to the system, and this provision alone would cause a considerable transfer of deposits and influence some banks to join the system. The real test of the policy will come in its influence upon the banking business in the long run. Will it tend to secure more careful and prudent investment of the vast sums which the people of the country keep in banks, or will it tend to weaken the personal responsibility for these funds and divert them into incapable and wasteful hands. It is a superficial view which lays all emphasis upon the immediate results of the law and gives no consideration to its violation of fundamental principles and the consequences which must follow.

# "Oregon," Builders

Are you doing what you can to populate your state?

OREGON NEEDS PEOPLE—Settlers, honest farmers mechanics merchants, clerks, people with brains, strong hands and a willing heart—capital or no capital.

## Southern Pacific Co---Lines in Ore.

is sending tons of Oregon literature to the East for distribution through every available agency. Will you not help the good work of building Oregon by sending us the names and addresses of your friends who are likely to be interested in this state? We will be glad to bear the expense of sending them complete information about OREGON and its opportunities.

COLONIST TICKETS will be on sale during SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER from the East to all points in Oregon. The fares from the principal cities are

From Denver . . . \$30 00	From Louisville \$41 70
" Omaha . . . 30 00	" Cincinnati 42 20
" Kansas City . . . 30 00	" Cleveland 44 75
" St. Louis . . . 35 00	" New York 55 00
" Chicago . . . 38 00	

TICKETS CAN BE PREPAID.

If you want to bring a friend or relative to Oregon, deposit the proper amount with any of our agents. The ticket will then be furnished by telegraph.

W. BRQWN, Local Agent, Forest Grove, Ore.

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon

## FIRE INSURANCE

IN THE BANKERS AND MERCHANTS MUTUAL FIRE RELIEF ASSN.

### Of Forest Grove, Oregon

IS THE

## Best and Cheapest

## JAMES RASMUSEN

Dealer in FLOUR and FEED

Forest Grove, Ore. Pacific Ave.

## Good Things TO EAT

Tender, Juicy, Steaks,  
Roasts and Stews,  
Sausage and Bacon  
All kinds of Fresh

Vegetables  
Groceries  
W. F. SCHULTZ

## Good Eatables at Low Prices

Everybody knows that we keep the best Meats to be had, but this is to remind you to give us a call.

SAELEN & CO.  
Forest Grove, Ore.

## Quong Lee's LAUNDRY

FINE WORK DONE CHEAP—PRICES

White shirt - 10c	Drawers - 8 to 15c
Soft " - 10c	White Waists - 10 to 20c
White Shirts - 10 to 50	Undershirts - 15 to 25c
Undershirts - 15c	Stockings - 25c
Headscarves - 25c	Collars - 25c
Men's White Vests 10 1/2	Faces - 25c
Coats - 10 20c	Dusters - 15 20c
Towels - 20c	Doz Napkins - 20c

The following articles 50c per doz: Pillow cases, Bed Sheets, Tablecloths, Night Gowns, Women's Drawers, Underwear, Aprons and Corset Covers.

PACIFIC AVENUE FOREST GROVE

W. H. HOLLIS  
Attorney-at-Law  
Forest Grove, Oregon

Dr. Geiger  
Homeopathist and Surgery  
Forest Grove, Oregon

Moulton & Bogan  
BARBERS  
HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY  
Postoffice Row Forest Grove

Wood Sawing  
ALBERT DIXON  
Forest Grove Oregon

Misner & Gordon  
Fashion Stables  
Stylish Turnouts  
PACIFIC AVE FOREST GROVE

DR. J. H. KNOX  
Veterinarian  
County Stock Inspector  
Office, First Street and Pacific Avenue  
Both Phones at Office and Residence

Monuments  
WEEKS GRANITE CO.  
301 4th St. Portland, Ore.  
For Designs and Prices see  
V. H. LIMBER  
Local Agent Forest Grove

A. BALDWIN  
Real Estate Exchange  
Houses Rented and Rents Collected  
Forest Grove Ore.