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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
 EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
 E. H. WOODWARD & OIRM. C. EMERY.
 FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903.
 Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

LITTLE COUSIN JASPER.

Little Cousin Jasper he
 Don't live in this town like me;
 He lives 'way to Rensselaer,
 An 'st come to visit here.
 He says 'at our court house square
 Ain't nigh big as them is there.
 He says their town's big as four
 Or five towns like this, an more.
 He says of his folks moved here
 He'd cry to leave Rensselaer;
 Because they's prairie there, an lakes
 An 'st ducks an rattlesnakes.
 Yes, an little Jasper's pa
 He made most things out ever saw.
 Wunst he shot a deer one day,
 'At swarmed off and got away.
 Little Cousin Jasper went
 An caught out wunst in a tent
 W'it his pa, an he'll get shot
 While he's kill a turrapun.
 An when his ma heard of that,
 An more things he pa's been at,
 She says, "Yes, an he'll get shot
 'Fore he's man grown, like an sot."
 An they's musstrats there, an minks
 An di-dippers and cheewinks—
 Yes, an eat 'most rous you chew
 All up, an 't won't plizen you.
 An in town's a flagpole there—
 Highest one 'at's any where
 In this world—'st in the street
 Where the big mass meetins meet.
 Yes, an Jasper he says they
 Got a brass band there, an play
 On it, an march up an down,
 An all over round the town.
 W'ist our town ain't like it is;
 W'ist it's 'st as big as is;
 W'ist 'at his folks they'd move here,
 An we'd move to Rensselaer!
 —James Whitcomb Riley in Century.

Fifty thousand dollars is the amount figured on for the running expenses of the legislature.

The present outlook now is that there will be two or three new counties in Oregon at the close of the present legislative session.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES bequeathed his property to his five children in equal shares after provision was made for a library at Fremont, O.

THERE is nothing small about the authorities of the state deaf mute school. With an enrollment of 39 they ask for \$20,000 for the running expenses during the next two years.

THE Oxford University has just issued the smallest complete Bible ever published. It is three and three-fourths inches long, two and one-half inches wide, and seven eighths of an inch thick.

ASSOCIATE Justice of the Supreme Court L. Q. C. Lamar died at his home in Macon, Georgia, quite suddenly last Tuesday evening. Prominent lights in the political firmament have been going at a rapid rate during the past few weeks.

PORTLAND, and for that matter a hundred other cities, license saloons to run in public places and rob men of their money, morals and manhood, after which they are sent to jail for vagrancy, or referred for food or shelter to the city board of charities. This is civilization.

WON'T the big dog salmon at the falls leap for joy when they hear that the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a fish ladder has passed the house? Unless the work is done in a better manner than the work that was done on the old one, they will need to take several leaps however before they get over the falls.

ALL signs point to some action by the Oregon legislature to give the people of the state cheaper school text-books. One bill introduced provides for compilation and publication of a state series, and another asks for a commission which shall be authorized to make terms with the American school book trust.

THE legislature might very well consider the advisability of lowering the limit of passenger rates on Oregon railroads, which is now four cents per mile. While a lower rate would be a great benefit to the people, the travel would no doubt increase to such an extent that the roads would make money in the end.

A CALIFORNIA journal recently sent circular letters to all the teachers of the state to ascertain if the plan of pensioning supernumerated teachers was favored by them, and about nine-tenths gave an affirmative answer. If a school teacher, in doing his duty by teaching school, is entitled to a pension, why not the farmer or the mechanic, who, equally industrious, spends his life in his chosen vocation? This pension business could easily be made a nuisance. Why not better pay teachers or other laborers sufficient for their work, enabling them to provide a competency against the time when "old age comes creeping on." It would seem that true American independence would have prompted those teachers to spurn the idea of charity, in the guise of pensions, and the rather demanded just remuneration for their services.

IT SEEMS now to be a foregone conclusion with everybody that John G. Carley will be Cleveland's secretary of the treasury.

IT COMES Uncle Sam \$797 to get the electoral vote of Oregon delivered in Washington City by messenger; from Washington \$820 and Idaho \$693. There is some talk of repelling the provisions for paying messengers for carrying the returns and providing that they shall be sent by mail or express to the Capitol.

SENATOR WOODWARD's bill prohibiting the shooting of live pigeons for sport will meet with hearty approval all over the state. Sport within proper limits is all right, but the fellow who can't have sport without torturing animals or birds is brutal, and the law should say, "Thou shalt not."

MANLEY, of Multnomah, has introduced a bill to provide a commission to prepare special prices on books from the school book trust. Mr. Manley evidently is out of a job and wants a place on said commission. There is just one way, and only one, to bring the trust to terms, and that is to establish a state system of text-books.

SEVERAL members of the Oregon legislature visited Portland Friday and saw the tin soldiers all in a row. An edict had been issued that the first man who dared to act natural was to be punished, cause why, the law makers were coming. The Oregonian seems to think such action on the part of the sagers sufficient to warrant the legislature in making the \$60,000 appropriation asked for by them.

THE Amity Poptuna mentioning a row at a saloon in that town remarks that it is not the first one and that "it all shows exceedingly poor city government." What is it that shows such poor city government, the fact that drunken men will raise a row, or that drunkard makers are allowed to ply their trade in Amity? In our opinion good city government is that which has no place for the saloon, and which consequently does not have saloon rows to deal with.

A DISPATCH from Lakewood, N. J., dated Jan. 24, says: Taken a number of politicians, who claim to be in touch with Mr. Cleveland, arranged this state: Secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; secretary of treasury, John G. Carley, of Kentucky; secretary of war, Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts; secretary of navy, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; secretary of interior, F. C. Wall, of Wisconsin; postmaster-general, W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania; attorney-general, John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; secretary of agriculture, Hugh C. Wallace, of Washington.

THE GRAPHIC would gladly publish the proceedings of the county court without any charges, if the court would furnish the report immediately after each session was held. We presume all the other papers outside the county seat would do the same thing. Then where is the good sense in paying two papers for doing what all the others would do without any cost to the county. We understand that Hon. H. S. Maloney has introduced a bill to repeal the law which gives this work to the two papers having the largest circulation in the county. This bill ought by all means to pass.

Weather history is being made every day now. The cold area extends over the entire globe, and in that respect is remarkable. It has been a long time since the isothermal zone in which Toledo is located has had such long continued cold weather, and this winter will be one to reckon from in the future. "As cold as '33," will be pretty cold when people look back to it.—Toledo Blade.

This may be put down as a cold winter all round the globe outside the Willamette valley, but when we contemplate the fact that the coldest morning we have had this winter up to the present time, the mercury has not been lower than twenty degrees above zero, ours would hardly be put down as a very "horrid" zone. The poor fellows who are shivering around in the polar regions of the Mississippi valley would think they had reached the promised land if they were put down here on one of our winter days.

According to the Telephone-Register a majority of the people of Oregon are pests, only kept in their proper place by reason of a wholesome fear they have for the Oregon national guard. Will the Register man tell us where the O. N. G. would be if it were not for these same pests? Is it not a fact that the aforesaid O. N. G. is more a pest than are they, who are supposed to stand in such deadly fear of it? If, to be a parasite, feeding on the resources of the people, breeding idleness, drunkenness and licentiousness, is pestiferous, then is it not a fact that the O. N. G. and kindred military organizations are greater pests than anything else the people have to contend with? In the past four or five years during which the O. N. G. has been supported by the people at an aggregate cost of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, has it rendered to the state any service equivalent to the one hundredth part of its cost? To be perfectly plain about it, we firmly believe the whole business is no more nor less than a gigantic steal, to enable a certain class of fellows to have a pull at the public treasury and to provide empty but high sounding titles for others who would never be able to get them in any other way. We do not wish to be understood to say that all members of such organizations are bad, but we do think that the system is dangerous, and that the state should abolish it and thus remove temptation out of the way of the virtuous element connected with it. And we further believe that a big majority of the people of the state are opposed to the system.

THE KEELY CURE.
 The editor of the Oswego Iron Worker, in his efforts to say something derogatory to the Keely Institute, drifts into a regular quagmire of argument in which he is very liable to lose himself. While tacitly admitting the ability of Dr. Keely and those working under his mode of treatment to cure the diseases incident to the use of intoxicants and narcotics, he argues that the very assurance of cure is an encouragement to persons to contract the diseases and is therefore harmful to society. To substantiate his position in this he attacks the practice of the mother forgiving her child; the authorities showing any leniency to offenders against the law, and even of God having forgiveness for the sinner.

Let us first admit the analogy, and yet see the falsity of the deductions. We have an imperfect humanity, prone to error, surrounded by temptation, weak in resistance, subject to mental, physical and spiritual ailments, and without the prospect of recovery from the effects of these; without the possibility of reinstatement after reasonable atonement, the world would be a bleak, blank desert of despair, with no hope after a fall, no helping hand toward retrieving lost ground, nothing but a headlong, downward course for him or her whose foot once loses its hold upon firm ground. How would our friend of the Iron Worker enjoy a picture like that?

But the analogy does not exist. There is a difference between reformation and the cure of a disease. Reformation implies the previous existence of voluntary sinfulness now replaced by a promise or determination to lead a better life. Dr. Keely claims that the victim of intoxicants or narcotics, upon whom the habit has become fixed, is diseased and is powerless to shake off the condition. To such a victim the Keely Institute is simply an infirmity as we understand it, where by scientific medication and attention a permanent cure can be obtained, and he or she be restored to a healthy condition, free from the irresistible craving for the poisons and ready to do battle in life without the chains of an abnormal appetite.

Why should not a man so set free take such a place in business or social life as his talents and accomplishments entitle him to?

The Iron Worker finally claims that large numbers cured by the Keely methods and medicines either die soon after treatment or return to their habits. We are authorized, after investigation, to contradict that claim emphatically. A very small percentage return to former habits, and the Keely people challenge all comers to produce one of those men who took a full course of Keely treatment, who will testify that he was forced by craving or appetite to resume his former habit—to produce one who will not admit that the beginning again was a deliberate act on his own part. They also defy any one to point to a dozen instances out of nearly ninety thousand persons receiving the Keely Institute treatment, whose death could be in the remotest degree traced to the treatment—a dozen instances altogether—or to a single one who was shown by investigation to have been injured physically or mentally by the Keely medicines. These are square propositions and unless they can be met, no newspaper should allow itself to make such sweeping charges.

This paper has no interest in the controversy other than a desire to see mankind benefited, and our investigation has led us to believe that the Keely medicines and treatment are a blessing to mankind, doing great good, and that the victims of alcohol, whether voluntary or involuntary sufferers, ought to be encouraged to seek a cure thereby.

LETTER FROM E. ROBINSON.
 WHITTIER, Cal., Jan. 19, '93.
 EDITORS GRAPHIC:—We reached Riverside on the 27th of last month via the Sunset route of the S. P. R. R. to Colton, from which a steam motor runs to Riverside. The orange groves and other orchards visible from the main railroad line give only a faint idea of what may be seen at Riverside and other fruit growing centers. Many of the latter are easily visited by excursion ticket ever what is called the "Kite-shaped Track" of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Riverside is situated on the Santa Ana river to which it largely owes its existence, the whole supply of water for irrigation and all other purposes being derived therefrom, by means of ditches which head some 6 or 8 miles above the city. The soil is mostly very sandy and looks as though it would produce very little, but a bountiful supply of water works a marvelous change. Nevertheless it is a fact that Riverside spends thousands of dollars annually for various kinds of fertilizers, the soil not being strong enough to withstand annual crops of oranges, for

very many years without some assistance. The corporate limits of the city are the largest of any on this continent, comprising 52 sq. miles, and there is no finer or more extensive group of orange groves in the world. The drive along Magnolia and other avenues between Riverside and Arlington is unequalled elsewhere. For seven miles the avenue is lined with palms, eucalyptus, pepper and other semi-tropic trees, for half the distance there is a row in the center, while it is flanked on either hand by an unbroken succession of orange and lemon groves the entire distance. This is the finest drive but only includes one line of avenues, if to this is added the numerous parallel and transverse avenues, as also those in the north part of Riverside, not included in this drive, some faint idea may be formed of the extent of the orchards. It is almost impossible to attempt a description of the extent or beauty of the groves as we saw them bending under their weight of golden fruit, or of the palatial residences and beautiful grounds dotted along among the groves. The city is usually free from that baneful pest of western cities—the vacant block held by speculators, and this adds largely to the beauty of the place. But nearly every place has its drawbacks and the happy winter visitor after basking in the summer sunshine of Christmas, needs only to experience a few days of the "Santa Ana's" or "norther's" to realize that these winds must not be classed among the least of the former. They derive their name from the direction from which they come and are perhaps worse along the course of the Santa Ana river than most other localities.

They blow all over southern California, however, but some places are more sheltered than others by mountains, they are only prevalent in the winter and early spring and are warm, coming from the deserts and are usually accompanied by more or less dust and sand; on rare occasions the latter is dense enough to obscure the sun. They never blow continuously more than three days in succession, but may blow six days in the week with only one intermission though they probably don't average more than half the time when they are in season. They are also injurious to the orange crops as they cause the fruit to get more scratched. The evil is largely mitigated by wind-breaks, but I have seen young orange trees in exposed localities from which the young tender leaves had been stripped by the wind. The real estate men naturally don't say much about them. They are almost unknown here at Whittier, where we are sheltered by the Puente Hills of which more anon. Yours Resp., EDWARD ROMBERG.

P. S. Had ripe watermelon from the patch on Jan. 1st and 16th. E. R.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING.
 There has been twice as many joint committees, to investigate this, that and the other, appointed in this legislature, as ever before, says an old member. They are to investigate state institutions, government works, private corporations, school books, schemes, projected and yet to be devised enterprises.

There is one feature common to all these wheels within the wheel and that is a clerkship. The clerkship is the main spoke in this fifth wheel to the legislative wagon. It will continue to be, the clerkship is often promised before the committee is created. The committee thus created to create a clerkship is more often for whitewashing purposes than for any revelations in the public service.

These joint committees as a rule report late in the session so as to increase the emoluments of the clerk, too late for their work to be of any use whatever so far as affecting legislation at this or at any other session. The legislature will go on creating them until near the end of the session. Then it will create a few more to report to the next legislature. Thus thousands will be stolen from the state treasury in a round about way.

Some of these committees are created upon matters of supreme importance, as for instance, the portage railway, the jute mill, the Willamette locks, the world's fair. There have been two adjournments of nearly a week each, and the legislature has a right to call for these reports at once unless the money they cost is to be thrown away absolutely. A halt should be called in the creation of these joint committees and their rendering reports at the end of the session.—Capital Journal.

QUADRENNIAL DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.
 It is unfortunate, but perhaps inevitable that a pending Presidential election, to a greater or less extent, checks enterprise and disturbs business; and this event happens every four years. Our State elections do not obstruct the flow of business to any material extent because in them there are involved no economic, commercial or financial issues.

It is otherwise in national elections, for in these the General Government deals almost exclusively with questions that have a direct influence upon industries and trade. It alone brings out the subject of import duties, except it alone can legislate and administer laws so as to change values and enhance or embarrass production and commerce. This is particularly true as regards imported articles, which we do not produce, and effects trade in our domestic products by raising the question of increased foreign competition. Commerce is sensitive, not only to proposed changes in the revenue laws,

but also to any shadow of doubt cast over the permanency of existing laws. During the campaign, doubt as to what will be the outcome makes people hesitate as to embarking in new enterprises or enlarging existing schemes. Confidence is at the bottom of energy and enterprise, and confidence cannot exist so long as there is doubt as to what commercial conditions will be.

If the question is in danger of being raised whether duties shall be lowered, until that danger is past, manufacturers will produce conservatively and the merchant will reduce his stock, in order that his loss contingent upon increased foreign competition, may be as light as possible. Except where conditions are extraordinary, the proposition is never that duties shall be raised, and the question ordinarily is whether or not they shall be reduced and reduction inevitably entails a loss to somebody.

Changes in economic laws have usually been made suddenly, and possibly, rather than a desire to give effect to theories and maxims than to respect property interests. Laws which effect values should not become operative until there has been time for those whose interests may suffer thereby to adapt themselves to the new condition. Theories cannot always be relied upon, and experiment is conclusive proof of the wisdom of measures. No political party should disturb economic laws until experience demonstrates that they should be repealed or modified.

Were these conservative principles generally recognized in our politics, one-half of the depression which a Presidential campaign causes would be avoided.—California.

THE SUPPORT OF THE PLYMOUTH.

The very sensible idea has struck the Portland Telegram that what is needed to build up Portland and the other cities of the Pacific Northwest is more people in the country. It is to be hoped that the Telegram will succeed in impressing its idea upon some of the rest of the city folks. People in the country are required to back up the cities, but the people will not come here to fill up the country unless they can do as well here in a financial sense as they can elsewhere. The Willamette Valley alone has all the conditions requisite for supporting a country population of a million people. It can not be done, however, if the chief reliance of the people is upon raising wheat. So far as the stock growing district east of the Cascades is concerned the population is said to be actually becoming more sparse and it would require more than the proverbial cheek of a mule to be able to advise anyone to come to Oregon to engage in stock raising under the conditions which now exist here. There are great possibilities in dairying and fruit growing but it will require a great amount of educational work to enable these possibilities to be realized. The man who engages in either fruit growing or dairying without understanding the business is pretty sure to be swamped. There are always some folks who think they know all about such things simply because they know so very little about them. There are a great many of these kind of people engaged in so-called dairying in Oregon and there are a good many city folks who are growing fruit by the aid of what they don't know about the business.

Every broad-minded citizen of Portland must know that the prosperity of the farming classes of Oregon is a matter of the most vital interest to the city. If the farmers of the state are prosperous more will come to share their prosperity with them. If they are not prosperous all the advertising schemes that can be devised will not fill up the country. Every movement, therefore, which is calculated to better the condition of the farmers of the state will tend to build up the city of Portland. It is of no less importance to the people of Portland than it is to the farmers of the state that a vigorous educational movement be set on foot which shall lift the dairy business of the state out of the rats and give it a vigorous start upon progressive lines.

The hearty support of the state should be accorded to all organizations whose object it is to foster and develop industries of such vital importance as dairying and fruit growing. These industries can not be left to develop of their own accord in haphazard fashion. If they are so left the state will assuredly get left also. The states which do the most as states, to build up these industries are the ones in which they are making most progress. The educational work so much needed in these lines can not be done effectively without state aid.—Rural Northwest.

HARDY FOWLS.

There are a great many breeds that excel those in general use, and they are first class layers, but the experience of farmers has prevented the introduction of some of the new breeds on farms because they are lacking in hardiness. The Plymouth Rock is perhaps as widely distributed as any breed, and it is a favorite, yet it is neither the best breed for laying or for market. On the table the Dorking is as far superior to the Plymouth Rock as it is possible for fowls to vary, but the Dorking is not as hardy as the Plymouth Rock, and the chicks are difficult to raise. Could a contest be made between a Hamburg hen and one of the Plymouth Rock breed the probability is that the Hamburg would greatly excel the other, but when winter sets in the Hamburg is not as capable of enduring the cold as the Plymouth Rock, and is more subject to

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Nearly all readers inquire which are the best layers. The inquiry should be for the hardest fowls. The Plymouth Rock, Brahma, Cochins, Wyandottes and Leghorns seem to hold the first places and it will be a long time before they are supplanted by any new breed, unless such new breed combines hardiness with extraordinary egg production. The Houdan and the Dorking take the lead as table fowls, but they are lacking in some other respects. The Indian Game is also a fine table fowl, and seems to be harder than the Dorking, but it is not yet well known. In selecting a breed, let the first consideration be for hardiness in preference to all other qualifications, as such fowls give the largest profit for an entire year.—Farm and Fireside.

The fruit growers of this section should certainly do some experimenting in the line of resistant stocks to avert the damage caused by the woolly aphid. In a recent letter to the Rural Californian from Charles French, Government Entomologist, Melbourne, Victoria, he states that the fruit growers of Australia care little for the woolly aphid, as everyone now relies entirely upon the double grafting and resistant stocks as well as on a preparation for painting the trunks of the trees. A quotation from a California paper was published in the Rural Northwest some months ago in which the practice above referred to was described. It will be remembered that it was stated that the Northern Spy and Winter Majestic apples are found by the Australians to be distasteful to the woolly aphid and that by a system of double grafting, stocks are secured from these varieties which are practically proof against the ravages of this pest.—Rural Northwest.

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