

The congregation will please rise and sing—to the tune of a ten mill tax.

E. D. Elwood, councilman from the third ward, orders his paper stopped. Troubled with corns, E. D.?

Vick's Floral Guide for 1896 has arrived. It is one of the neatest catalogues ever sent out by that popular seed house.

The Chicago Tribune wants to know if Mr. Bayard has ever apologized for the treatment the English sparrow receives in this country.

The date of April 9th has been fixed for holding the democratic state convention and Portland will be the place. The convention will consist of 243 members.

Portland, the little village down the Willamette, is growing under a 7 mill tax, while Newberg, the second city of Yamhill, flourishes like a green bay tree under a 10 mill tax.

With all the "rumors of wars" afloat, it is quite apparent that very few people on either side of the Atlantic believe there is any likelihood of a scrap between Uncle Sam and Johnny Bull.

It is the last straw that breaks the horse's back. It is now reported that the bicycle is invading the bunch grass territory east of the Cascades. Verily the days of the Cayuse are numbered.

The poultry show at Portland last week was the means of awakening a new interest among fancy breeders in Oregon. The boys who attended from Newberg came home with the determination to prepare to win more premiums next year.

The rent alone of the Madison Square Garden in New York, where the great poultry show is held each year, costs \$1000 per day, and yet the show succeeds. This looks like it might be possible for the hen to outstrip the fast horse as an attraction for shows.

The Graphic's Lafayette correspondent says G. A. Graves is arranging to move the Valley Times to Amity. He goes no doubt with a view of filling the vacuum caused by the recent departure of the Blade from that place. It is well that George is still loyal to Yamhill.

At a recent bicycle exhibition held at Chicago 370 bicycle factories were represented. A report of the proceedings shows that Illinois has 110 factories; New York, 80; Ohio, 36; Indiana, 30; Pennsylvania, 21; Wisconsin, 14, and Connecticut, 11.

A gentleman who until a short time ago owned real estate inside the city limits remarked the other day, "I tell you I am mighty glad I don't own anything in town any more." But then we will "attract" some other unsuspecting suckers from the outside who "don't care for expenses."

It appears that the road to men's hearts has been changed from their stomachs to their pocketbooks, from the universal wall that is now ascending from the taxpayers.—Elgin Recorder.

Good reason to, for the stomach is bound to have an all-gone feeling when the pocketbook is empty.

When any of your friends write you asking about the outlook for profitable investment in Newberg, just write them that we have a good climate, an enterprising people, plenty of real estate for sale and—a ten mill city tax. This last bit of information ought to fetch 'em, if they know a rich thing when they see it.

A newspaper published for the purpose of moulding public opinion may say, "It is as much a man's duty to vote honestly as it is to deal honestly, and a man cannot vote honestly unless he votes for honest government," but such an assertion is evidence that the editor is not honest enough to admit, that honest men may honestly differ in opinion respecting honest government.

It now appears that the Red Cross society which was arranging to give relief to the Armenian sufferers will be unable to reach the case as the Sultan has announced that the imperial government will not permit the distribution in Turkey by any foreign society or person of any money collected abroad. It begins to look like the time was ripe for wiping the Turkish government from the face of the earth.

There are several fellows in town whose names are not on the subscription list in the Graphic office, who seem to have a pretty fair knowledge of the contents of last week's issue. That's right boys, a ten mill city tax is a pretty heavy burden to be borne, and if you don't feel able to subscribe for a live newspaper, don't for a moment think of going without the news, as long as you have accommodating neighbors who will kindly lend you the Graphic.

Mr. Goodhue editor of the new poultry journal of Salem remarked to the editor of the Graphic a few days ago, that in his opinion, the San Francisco market which was opening up to Oregon poultrymen was destined to be a great stimulus to the poultry interests of the

state. Such a thing as a poultry car had never until recently appeared in Oregon but one of the cars has already been as far north as Eugene. The Junction City Times says:

A patent car for poultry arrived in Eugene the other day. It has 128 compartments and will carry from 4000 to 6000 birds. The compartments are eight stories high, and range along each side of the car, with an alley through the center. It is built of iron and in each department are troughs for food and water for fowls while in transit. This car which is probably the first of the kind ever brought to Eugene, was loaded with chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese and shipped to San Francisco.

The bill which restores to ex-Confederates the right to serve in the army is not of so much importance as some of the papers represent. In reality, this disability was removed many years ago from everybody except those who held commissions in the United States army or navy at the beginning of the war and broke their oaths to enter the Confederate service. It is only to this comparatively insignificant number of ex-United States officers that the recent bills applies. The passage of the bill was all right, but the extent of its operation does not justify so much editorializing about it.—Globe-Democrat.

It is shown by the official statistics that in a given 1000 of the people of Massachusetts there are now more individuals possessed of moderate and fair-sized estates than ever before, and that the average size of such estates is more than double what it was sixty years ago. This is relatively true as to the whole country. In spite of all the loose talk about the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer, the fact is that the poor are accumulating property faster, in proportion and in the aggregate, than the rich.—Globe-Democrat.

The marshal and recorder appear to think the Graphic has a personal grievance against them, which is not the case at all. But in the interest of the taxpayers it is compelled to say that the property owners of Newberg are in no condition financially, to pay \$600 a year for their services. If the work can't be done for less money, then we had better have less work done.

The state legislature went away beyond the proper limits last winter in making appropriations, which has helped to increase taxes, but Newberg can't remedy that evil now. We must look out for our home expenditures and make the burden as light as possible.

Business in some lines at least seems to be improving east. Benjamin Pritchard of Noblesville, Indiana, recently married his ninth wife.

McMinnville will pay a 3 mill city tax this year, divided as follows: Water fund, 1 1/2 mills; street fund, 1 mill; general fund, 1/2 mill.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION. The changes which take place in the industrial empire of the world are scarcely less interesting than is the shifting of political supremacy. They are little noticed while in progress, but become manifest when one looks back over a considerable period of time.

Twenty-five years ago, the supremacy of England in manufactures of iron and cotton was undisputed. But the American product of iron now surpasses the British. In structural iron Belgian manufacturers undersell those of England. Germany has developed into the most formidable competitor with England in manufactures of iron and steel. Her shipyards take contracts away from the ship-builders of Belfast and Clyde. The largest steamship ever constructed for is now in process of construction in a German yard.

The German manufacturers are seeking the encouragement of their government to relieve them of dependence upon British supplies of iron and steel materials. In the finer articles, such as cutlery, German products compete successfully with English in foreign markets. The increasing ratio of German goods of this class among our own imports marks this change.

In cotton manufactures, still more remarkable changes are taking place. Only ten years ago Great Britain had considerably more than half of all the spindles in the world. She has now less than half. During the decade, the increase in British spindles was about five per cent. On the continent of Europe, and in the United States, the ratio of gain in the same period was four times that; while the increase in India was seventy per cent.

The development of cotton manufactures in the far East is progressing at a rapid rate. India, China and Japan have increased their productions immensely, and if they do not yet compete in the markets of the world, will soon supply a large part of their own wants.

The Japanese, who have been called the Yankees of the East, promise to justify the term by their industrial alertness and capacity as well as in other ways. They are deft, painstaking and thorough in whatever they undertake. The industrial exhibition at Kyoto last year startled foreign observers by the variety and excellence of the products displayed. Not only was great improvement apparent in the native industries, but the products of Europe and America were shown to have been adopted, copied and in some instances improved.

There were woollen fabrics; canvas and the heavier cotton goods; ropes and cordage; carpets of cotton and hemp; a remarkable exhibit of chemicals; perfumery, brushes and toilet requisites; lamps and glassware; clocks and watches; scales, from those for weighing railroad cars to the most delicate

instruments; bookbinding and printing apparatus and schoolroom appliances; and all sorts of implements, from improved agricultural machinery down to the finest cutlery and surgical and mathematical instruments.

Not only are these things made as well in Japan as in America or Europe but the machinery for making them also is constructed there.

There are no treaties which protect the patented inventions of Western nations, and the ingenious Japanese artisans copy what they will. Japanese competition is more serious because skilled labor brings but ten cents a day in Japan. The wants of the workman are few, and trade-unions are unknown. The prices of the goods exhibited at Kyoto were phenomenally low. In process of time, the wants of the Japanese will become more complex, and labor will cost more than at present. But it is plain that the manufacturers of Europe and the United States must reckon with a competition from Japan which includes the elements of ingenuity, excellence of product, and low cost of production in an unusual degree.—Youth's Companion.

NEW METHOD OF PRUNING IN CALIFORNIA. Oregon and Washington fruit growers have generally followed the California system of heading and pruning fruit trees, especially prune trees. It is well, therefore, that attention be called to what is referred to by the Pacific Rural Press as almost revolutionary tendencies in methods of pruning in California.

At a recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society of that state Mr. S. P. Sanders, of San Jose, read a paper on the "Pruning of the French Prune," in which he most vigorously attacked the system of heading and pruning which has generally been followed in that state. This system is in brief that of cutting back the young trees when planted to one foot of the ground, and allowing a number of limbs to start at practically one height to form the head of the tree, and then following this up by cutting back two-thirds of the new growth. The tendency of this system, he says, is to excessively multiply the number of the limbs, as well as to produce a tree which easily splits and breaks under its load of fruit.

Mr. Sanders would allow the tree to grow according to its natural tendency, with one main center stem, and six branches at varying distances along the stem. He would watch the growing trees and allow the first branch to develop at about thirty inches from the ground, the second branch about eight inches higher and a quarter way round the tree and so on, not allowing more than five or six branches in all to start from the main stem by the time it is five years old and commences to bear. By this the head of the tree is kept open, the fruit sets on the main limbs and over-bearing is to a great degree avoided. The practice of annually "shearing" trees is condemned most emphatically and is said to have been abandoned in the Santa Clara section. The California Fruit Grower says that the general discussion which followed showed it to be almost the unanimous opinion that a central stem should be retained in prune trees with branches coming out nearly at regular intervals along the trunk, thus giving symmetry to the tree and strength to carry its load of fruit.—Rural Northwest.

A Property Owner Heard From. DEAR SIR:—I was pleased to notice in your last week's paper, that you were advocating economy in the financial management of our municipal affairs. The cry is being heard all over our state, calling for economic measures in public affairs, and why should it not be heard in Newberg as well as elsewhere.

Almost every taxpayer in town feels the urgent necessity of reducing his expenses to the lowest possible limit, because his income has already been reduced to that limit.

Who is there, of our citizens, that feels able at the present time to double his individual expenses? No one can be found. Then why double the expenses of the city by raising the tax levy from 5 to 10 mills?

The fact is, our town is a small one, with a very small property valuation; and yet we are trying to put on city airs. The result will be the same as it always has been with the man with only a few dollars in his pocket, who has undertaken to pose as a millionaire; "he went busted."

Any man or set of men who wish to get into themselves a name, that will be long remembered in Newberg, can easily do it, by saddling on the town, burdens in the way of unreasonable and unnecessary taxes, which will have to be borne by others, long years after the perpetrators themselves are basking in the genial rays of a foreign climate.

It is easy enough to howl long and loud about foolish extravagance in national and state affairs, and soundly abuse Congress and the legislature, and forget that we ourselves are not only imitating them, but even excelling them. Let the watchword be retrenchment and reform, and the strictest economy in all things.

Oregon's Premium. Oregon walked off with the prize for growing the finest Yellow Globe Danvers onions recently. The prize was \$100 in coin, won by J. D. Saunders, of Eagle valley, Union county, and paid by a seed grower of Philadelphia. In awarding the seedman said: We are glad to award you this money and the fact that you have secured this prize against the strongest kind of competition not only in the United States but also in Canada. It is quite a card that owing to superior soil and cultivation you were able to secure the premium in a competition of this character, and should not only be of great benefit to you but also to your friends and neighbors.—Ex.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES. Valley Transcript. The city tax levy has been made and is 3 mills, as follows: Water fund, 1 1/2 mills; street fund, 1 mill; general fund, 1 mill. Making this setting a 2 1/2 mill school and 10 mill county and state and we have a total of 21 1/2 mills within the city limits.

Mr. C. B. Reynolds, of Fremont, Wash., is in the city. He has kindly volunteered to do the scene painting and fancy ornamental frescoing in the New Science Hall. The scene work is well under way, and when finished, will be one of the most complete and artistic stages on the coast.

According to the following from the Statesmen, Rev. Hoberg's pulpit must take a back seat: Talk about your spring chickens, just read the following which was sent to the Statesmen by E. S. Frost, of Polk county: "I saw, in your issue of January 10th, an account of a Yamhill pullet that had done remarkably well; but I have one that was hatched the 1st day of last March that laid a setting of eggs, hatched them on the 15th of September and raised the chicks. She has laid another setting and I set her on them the 15th of the present month. If nothing happens to mar the natural course of events she will hatch the second brood in time to scratch for bugs for them twenty-five days before she is one year old."

The girls all say that W. L. Warren is a darling of a partner and the cleverest dancer in the city. He will not go begging for lady escorts during leap year.

Monday a big Fiji Parrot (cat faced owl) was quietly napping at the corner of Third and D streets and was pounced upon by T. A. McCourt, who captured him in good shape. He was without the spilling of a fly blood. His owlish appearance perfectly docile and sits upon his perch with all the dignity of a supreme judge.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sharp, of Bellevue, died yesterday morning of what was pronounced diphtheria. It is well for people to keep a sharp lookout for this disease.

Road Making by Convicts. One of the most troublesome questions connected with the management of penitentiaries is that of determining what sort of work to set the convicts at. When convict labor is employed in manufacturing of any kind it generally has a disastrous effect upon private enterprises against which it competes. It has frequently been suggested in Oregon that our convicts be set to work upon the roads, as is the custom in Southern states.

In those states the inmates of county jails as well as those of state's prisons, are required to work upon the roads. Last summer Mr. H. W. Collingwood, managing editor of the Rural New Yorker, visited Georgia and while there, investigated the matter of road-making by convicts. In a recent issue of his paper he gives the result of his observations as follows:

"The first thing we saw was a white man setting under a tree with a loaded rifle in his hands, while up at the road at some distance sat another similarly armed. Between them worked a squad of twelve or fifteen colored convicts. Each wore a striped suit, and had an iron ball chained to his leg. While they worked, this ball and chain were fastened around the waist. Several were driving mules and scrapers, while others worked with pick and shovel. They were all hard at work and, apparently, good natured and happy. They would crowd in and spend the night. A large tent was pitched at the edge of a wood, with small open fires burning near it. After their supper of corn bread and molasses, salt pork and fruit, the convicts crawled into the tent where they were chained together for the night. After an hour of snoring and talking, they fell asleep and snored contentedly till daybreak, when they were crowded out for breakfast and another day on the road.

"It was said that all the roads in Houston county were made by convicts. There were no jails for petty offenders, but every convict sentenced they were sent out on the chain gang and put to work. At first thought, the sight of that armed guard and the stories of whippings that were told, made the whole thing seem like a relic of a barbarous age. Yet, I saw enough to convince me that those convicts were better off working on that road than they would have been confined in a jail, and subject to all the evils of idleness. I would be glad to see the fat and lazy inmates of our Northern jails out on the roads at work. If a drunkard, or a wife beater, were made to understand that jailing meant hard and constant labor on the road, such people would think a good many times before they duplicated the crime that forced them into such services.

"As to the character of the work done by these Georgia convicts, there can be no doubt of its value. I have never seen neater work done on a county road. They were straight through a rough country, cutting through hills, and filling low places in thoroughly workmanlike manner. The cost to the county was ridiculously small as compared with the usual system of contracting."—Rural Northwest.

Mr. Sternberg on Kaffir Corn. Mr. Theodore Sternberg, Ellsworth, Kansas, in American Fancier, calls attention to Kaffir corn as a sure crop and as an excellent food for poultry.

He says: I want to call attention to a new grain for poultry food. I allude to feed Kaffir corn, as it is called. It is being largely raised in this part of the West as a forage crop. It yields profusely and fowls are very fond of it; its grain makes it especially adapted to feeding chicks. My first experience with it last spring, and the fowls did surprisingly well on it. Our farmers who have used it say it is the best food they have yet had to get eggs, being better than wheat. My brother is grinding 3000 bushels and feeding it to steers, I shall watch the results with much interest. This Kaffir corn grows well in very dry years and usually makes a crop, and this is what has caused it to be so generally on grown the Plains.

We endorse the above, as we have experimented with it, and know what can be done with such excellent food. It thrives during drought, wet weather, on clay lands, on very sandy soils, and is as tough and hearty while growing as some of the persistent weeds. It is a sure crop, is superior to corn for all purposes, and thrives everywhere in the United States.

We advise our readers to try it next

Of course You scold

When your old Stiff Hat is not presentable on Sunday morning. But that's your fault, not PARKER'S. Parker has a big line of Stiff Hats which 50c. ON THE \$.

So did Your Wife

When you wore your old Overcoat around to church by the side of her new "sealskin." PARKER is making awful discounts on Overcoats just now.

BUT THE BOYS KICK

Like sin on wearing their old, last year's suits when they go to see their best girls, when your neighbors boys go to PARKER'S and get the pick out of the largest and finest line of Clothing ever brought to NEWBERG.

spring, if only with a five cent package of seed. It is grown the same as corn, only thicker in the rows. It can be had of any seedman, and there are several varieties.—Poultry Keeper.

Real Estate Transfers. Furnished every week by Rhodes & Rhodes, Abstractors of titles, McMinnville, Oregon.

W H Miller and wife to Chas A and Clara A Deach, warranty deed; recorded Jan 29 1896; half interest in 69 64-100 acres of the frac n 1/2 of n w 1 sec 31 t 2 s r 3 w \$ 800 00

H W Peery to A M Peery, warranty deed; recorded Jan 29 1896; 100 acres part of Alvis Kinney d l e in t 5 s r 3 w. Also lot and blk No. 22 Rowlands add to McMinnville, Or 6500 00

Samuel E Rhiester and wife to Edwin Norton, warranty deed; recorded Jan 29 1896; tract No. 53 of Hurley's subdivision of south 1/4 of John and Seby Hess claim 5 acres. 600 00

W W Jones and wife to R Jacobson, warranty deed; recorded Jan 29 1896; 30 acres part of Jesse Parrish d l e in t 3 s r 2 w 4097 25

G A Pleith and wife to C Clarence Elliott, warranty deed; recorded Jan 29 1896; 30 acres part of Jesse Parrish d l e in t 3 s r 2 w 635 00

Thomas McNish and wife to John W Fletcher, warranty deed; recorded Jan 29 1896; s 1/2 of lot No. 146 in the town of Dayton, Ore 325 00

H M Roberts to Ivan L Daniels, warranty deed; recorded Jan 15 1896; 40 acres part of Chandler Cooper d l e in t 3 s r 4 w 300 00

David and Irena Everest to Kate Grabel, warranty deed; recorded Jan 15 1896; lots 5 and 6 blk 10 Everest's add to Newberg 120 00

John J Roberts to Florina Roberts, warranty deed; recorded Jan 15 1896; 20 acres part Elizabeth Buckingham d l e in t 2 s r 4 w 350 00

Hiram Brown to B. E. Durfee, quit-claim deed; recorded Jan 16 1896; 80 acres being the n 1/2 of n e 1 and n e 1 of n w 1 sec 11 t 2 s r 5 w 1 00

Oregon & California Railroad Co to R L Stow corporation deed; recorded Jan 16 1896; n 1/2 of sec 31 t 3 s r 5 w 655 00

Gu R Jewett to J P Pitman, warranty deed; recorded Jan 17 1896; tract No. 106 in Dundee Orchard Homes Co. 1, also blk 13 in Dundee 350 00

Wilhelm Weisz by W G Henderson sheriff, to Ellen J Hedges tax deed; recorded Jan 15 1896; 40 acres being n 1/2 of sec 15 t 2 s r 3 w 9 50

Martin Falch to Mary Falch, warranty deed; recorded Jan 15 1896; 40 acres being n e 1 of s w 1/4 sec 1 t 3 s r 2 w 100 00

State of Oregon to E G Fahl, state deed; recorded Jan 14 1896; n w 1/4 of sec 36 t 3 s r 6 w 160 acres 200 00

Have you titles examined and abstracts made by Rhodes & Rhodes, who have in their office the only set of abstracts of title of land in Yamhill county. Prompt attention given to orders for abstracts. Office upstairs in the McMinnville National Bank building.

Remember The City Feed Store is where you can buy Flour and Feed of all kinds. Poultry Investigator, Insect Powder and Imperial Egg Food, Farm and Garden Seeds. Don't make a mistake. W. G. HAYES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. CLARENCE BUTT. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Newberg, Oregon. OFFICE—Second Floor Bank of Newberg Building.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-AT-LAW. R. W. CULLISON. OFFICE OVER CHAMBERLAIN VALLEY BANK. Newberg, Oregon. All legal and notarial work given prompt attention. Collections solicited. Admitted to practice in all the courts of the state.

DENTISTRY. I. L. SCOFIELD. Newberg, Oregon. Seamless gold crowns, bridge work, gold silver and bone fillings; aluminum or rubber plates; teeth extracted without pain. Prices reasonable.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ESTHER E. BARNARD, M. D. Newberg, Oregon. Office: First door west of Hill's drug store.

DENTISTRY. E. P. DIXON. Newberg, Oregon. Gold filling, seamless gold crowns and bridge work a specialty. All kinds Amalgam, Bone and Silver filling done. Also artificial teeth with gold fillings at bedrock prices. All work warranted.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING. At prices to correspond with the times. First-class Shoeing a specialty. Located at the Weston Shop. J. M. McDONALD, Propr.

Notice to Lumbermen. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the furnishing of lumber in wagon load lots to the several road districts of Yamhill County, bids to be made for each road district separate and same not to apply to bridge work let by contract. Said bids to be opened Wednesday, February 5, 1908, at one o'clock p. m. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. 15121 A. E. MCKEEN, Clerk.

LAFAYETTE. Uncle Jess Dixon is very bad off and growing worse all the time.

Mrs. Jane Martin who is living at Mr. Burbanks is very sick, with little prospect of recovery.

Mrs. John Sampson died very suddenly of heart failure on last Wednesday morning. She had prepared breakfast as usual. She complained of feeling sick and laid down on the bed and was dead in five minutes. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Gay.

LaFayette Lodge No. 31, A. O. U. W. held memorial services in their hall last Saturday night, there being a large crowd of workmen their families and friends present. Bro. Poling delivered a eulogy on the life of Dr. J. L. Hayes, a member of this lodge who died last June.

The Valley Times is no more in LaFayette. Mr. Graves having decided to move the plant to Amity after this issue. Success to you George.

Saturday was an unfavorable day for teachers meeting here but quite a number of teachers were present and they report a profitable meeting.

The horticultural meeting was well attended here last Tuesday, there being men here from all over the state. H. M. Tolson has bought the property occupied by Charly Powell and will move into it Feb. 1st. Posey.

For Sale. Three thoroughbred Jersey males. One seven-eighths Jersey heifer, fresh. Thoroughbred Poland China pigs. J. W. & S. W. ARNOLD, Factory on National.

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Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

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EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR AND AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER. The most complete and useful device ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is Durably and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment, Sews ALL Sewable Articles, And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

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There is one Magazine which will help you to succeed by teaching you to know and appreciate yourself. The *Phrenological Journal* is a wide-awake up-to-date exponent of Human Nature.

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DRAIN TILE From 2 to 12 inch, and 1 in 1 and 2 foot lengths.

On hand at all times. Write or call for Hard Times prices. MITCHELL & MOORE. Factory on National.