



LATEST AND BEST SHOES

We have one of the neatest lines of Ladies' Oxfords to be found in the city. All styles and prices.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, the kind that wear and give satisfaction—at prices that will please you.



Spring and Summer Dress Goods

A large line of all kinds of Summer Dress Goods from Dress Gingham at 10 cents the yard to all the grades of Silks. It will pay you to see these summer goods before you buy your new dress.

GROCEREIS

Where do you buy your groceries? Don't you think it would pay you to buy them at Baird's? Our constant aim is to try to keep good, clean, fresh groceries. To try and always please my customers, and to try and give you the closest prices possible. If you will try us once you will come again.

Phone your orders to E. C. Baird.

E. C. BAIRD, NEWBERG, ORE.

FLAVOR SENSATION.

Variations in Taste Are Due to the Sense of Smell.

It is not generally known that we can taste only four different kinds of matter—that is, perceive by means of the tongue any more than four taste qualities of matter. They are sweet, sour, bitter and salt. If one holds his nose and places on his tongue in succession pieces of apple, onion, raw potato and beet he cannot tell the difference between them. By these experiments it has been determined that the sense of smell has a great deal to do with the flavors perceived or taken cognizance of by the brain. As the tongue can distinguish only these four sensations, it is at once seen that all variations in taste are due to the sense of smell. In some cases, as with the orange, all the flavor is in the smell, so when we eat an orange while we have a cold no taste is apparent.

These four sensations also have not their respective seats distributed uniformly over the tongue. Sugar and other sweets are perceived at the tip of the tongue, as are also salty things. If a little sugar is placed on the back of the tongue no sweetness is apparent. The locus of sour and bitter perception is back farther in the mouth and placed on the sides of the tongue. Both these facts are easily proved by experiment.

Another peculiarity of taste perception is that dry things cannot be tasted; only those that are in solution. If a dry cracker is placed on the tongue no taste is apparent until the saliva has dissolved part of it. If the tongue is wiped dry with a handkerchief and a little sugar is placed on it no taste is perceived for some time.

The mechanical arrangements provided by the body for the perception of taste are also interesting. In the mouth, situated in the places mentioned as seats of taste perception and also in other places, though not so thick, are what are known as "taste buds." They get this name from their almost exact similarity to a bud when cut in cross section. These taste buds have in them the excessively fine branches of the nerves of taste that carry the impulse to the brain.

The only reason a great many things are tasteless to us is because they are not soluble in water or saliva. Take sand, for instance, or lead or gold. None of these gives any taste on this account.

The tongue of course has many

uses besides the organ of taste. One of the chief of these is the ability of its end to perceive very slight touch sensations. The tip of the tongue is proved by numerous experiments to be the most delicate touch perceiver in the human body.

Of course the floodgates of the saliva ducts are controlled by nerves from the brain. One or two peculiar experiments can be made to show results of thought on their operation. If one thinks about sucking a lemon or about eating a luscious pear his mouth immediately receives an extra flow of saliva. The mouth waters for it. If a person is frightened the flow of saliva is stopped, and immediately afterward one perceives that his mouth is extraordinarily dry and cannot account for it.—Lawrence Hodges in New York Tribune.

An Accout Accident.

Cast away upon a desert island, Lonely Joe came suddenly upon another shipwrecked party—the lost Hibernian crew of the good ship Shamrock. Their hair flowed down below their waists, and their beards and whiskers resembled miniature jungles.

"I want food!" gasped Lonely Joe to the first man he met. "Food! Give me food! Tell me, are you the mate?"

"No, sorry," replied the Hibernian ship's cook coldly. "I'm the man who cooks the mate."

"Great heavens!" cried Lonely Joe, fleeing for his life. "Cannibals!"

He took the first plank home and as he sank gurgled:

"This is a far, far better death than t'other would have been."—London Fun.

A Big Bell.

The largest hanging bell in the world is said to be that in the great Buddhist monastery near Canton, China. It is eighteen feet in height and forty-five feet in circumference, being cast of solid bronze. This is one of eight immense bells that were cast by command of the Emperor Yunglo about A. D. 1400. It is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed in the process of casting. The whole bell, both inside and out, is covered with an inscription in embossed Chinese characters about half an inch in length, covering even the top piece from which it swings, the total number being 84,000. These characters tell a single story, which is one of the Chinese classics.

THE BASTILLE.

Rise and the Fall of the Famous State Prison of France.

The famous French prison known as the Bastille was started on April 22, 1356, by order of Charles V. The Bastille turned out to be an important structure in history, and its fall on July 15, 1789, marked the beginning of the French Revolution. It was originally intended by Charles as a defense against the English. When it came to be used as a state prison it was provided with vast bulwarks and ditches. The Bastille had four towers of five stories each on each of its large sides. It was partly in these towers and partly in underground cellars that the prisoners were situated. It was capable of containing from seventy to eighty prisoners, a number frequently reached during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., the majority of them being persons of the higher ranks. On its site now stands the Column of July, erected in memory of the patriots of 1789 and 1830.

The name bastille, or bastel, in ancient times was given to any kind of structure calculated to withstand a military force, and thus, formerly in England and on the borders of Scotland, the term bastel house was usually applied to places of strength and fancied security. The French Bastille was originally called the Bastille St. Antoine.

Stephen Marcel, provost of the merchants, undertook the erection of the French Bastille. The building was enlarged in 1369 by Hugh Aubmot, provost of Paris under Charles V. He added two towers, which, being placed opposite to those already existing on each side of the gate, made of the Bastille a square fort, with a tower at each of the four angles.

After the death of Charles V., Aubriot, who had many enemies, was prosecuted for alleged crimes and was condemned to perpetual confinement in the Bastille, of which, according to some historians, he was the first prisoner. After some time he was removed thence to Fort l'Eveque, another prison, from which he was liberated in 1381 by the insurrection of the Maillotins.

After this insurrection, in 1382, the young king, Charles VI., still further enlarged the Bastille by adding four towers to it, each 100 feet high, thus giving it, instead of the square form it originally possessed, the shape of an oblong or parallelogram. To increase its

strength the Bastille was surrounded by a ditch 25 feet deep and 120 feet wide. The road which formerly passed through it was turned to one side.

The Bastille from its commanding position was closely connected with important affairs in French history and was occupied by the Guises in 1588, by Charles IV. in 1584, the Frondeurs in 1649 and Conde in 1652.

It was natural, therefore, that the Bastille should be one of the first objects of attack at the outbreak of the Revolution. In July 15, 1793, the populace of Paris, recruited chiefly from the Faubourg St. Antoine, attacked the fortress and stormed it after a half hearted resistance by the governor, De Launay, and a handful of Swiss. The governor and seven of his men were killed, the archives of the prison scattered, and the prisoners, seven in number, were carried through the streets and hailed as victims of tyranny and martyrs in the people's cause. The building itself was torn down. The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille is celebrated every year as the national holiday of France.

An Old Time Encyclopedia.

An ancient encyclopedia was that compiled by a Chinese. In 1403 an emperor of the Ming dynasty ordered that such a work should be undertaken, and in 1410 the 100 volumes were ready for block printing. This process in ancient China was accomplished by pasting written copy on blocks of wood and cutting the letters in relief. The work of printing the encyclopedia seemed so arduous that it was abandoned, and the work remained in manuscript. The books of the encyclopedia were one foot and eight inches in length and half an inch thick and were bound in yellow silk. They were stored in Peking and were burned during the siege of that city by the allied forces in 1901.—Harper's Weekly.

His Hard Luck.

His horse went dead, and his mule went lame, and he lost six cows in a poker game; then a hurricane came on a summer's day and blew the house where he lived away, and the earthquake came when that was gone and swallowed the land that the house was on; then the tax collector came around and charged him up with the hole in the ground.—Upson (Ga.) Parrot.

All Steel, even the handles

That is the JOHN DEERE one horse
Garden Cultivator

Made in five, seven and fourteen tooth. Something more durable than the old style. We carry a complete line of them at N. C. Christenson's and it is your privilege to compare them here on our floor with other styles. Just the thing for strawberries and small fruit cultivation.

At N. C. CHRISTENSON'S

Parlor Pharmacy

Quality Store

Quality always foremost. Pure drugs and medicines, choice perfumes, toilet articles, etc. If you are too busy phone us we will do the rest.

Store phone, White 35
Res. phone, Black 1

Newberg, Oregon

"WE NEVER SLEEP"

The Newberg Manufacturing and Construction Co.

For the Best Prices on the Best Windows, Doors, Interior and Exterior Finish, Mouldings, Building Stone, Cabinet Work, Store Fixtures and General Mill Work