

Listen! Don't Fail to Inspect the New Fall Goods at Baird's

The stock is more complete and the prices are much lower than they ever were before in Newberg

Wool and Cotton Blankets

A big line at Bargain Prices

Cotton Blankets per pair 75c to \$2.75
from
Wool Blankets per pair 4.00 to \$8.50
from

We want you to see this line of Blankets before you buy. These are genuine bargains and you will save money by buying them at Baird's.

Mixed Wool and Cotton Dress Goods

For Girls School Dresses

Here is some goods that we are selling at very attractive prices, and now is the time to buy. We have several pieces of mixed wool and cotton goods which we bought especially for girls school dresses, and we have marked them to sell at

25c and 30c per yd

Our Hosiery Department

For Men and Women, Boys and Girls

It certainly does pay to buy your hosiery here. There is no better line and no better assortment of Hosiery in the county than Baird's, and you will find that our prices are generally a little lower than those of other dealers. We have them for Men and Women, Boys and Girls, in wool or cotton. You always get the best value for the price at Baird's.

Ladies and Childrens Coats

We have just received a nice line of those Black Caracul Coats and are offering them at the astonishingly low prices
\$12.00 for ladies, \$5.50 for children

These are good bargains and want you to come and see them

Groceries

Don't forget this is the fast growing department of our store. Remember that it pays to do your trading at Baird's store.

Fine All Wool Dress Goods

Here will be found one of the largest lines of all wool Dress Goods and the widest range of assortment to be found in the city. All wool dress goods in all colors and styles at only

50c to \$1.25 per yd

Silk Waisting—1 of a kind

Some lovely silk waisting—three and half yards to the pattern—one of a kind. If you need a nice silk waist come in and look these over. Priced at

\$3.50 per pattern

5000 Yards of Outings

5000 yards of Outing—the largest assortment of patterns in the city. Get your Outing now.

at 10c per yard

Baird's

Men's Suits and Overcoats

ALL WOOL SUITS FROM \$13 TO \$18

These suits are as good as the others ask \$18.00 to \$30.00 for. You can get more for your money in suits and overcoats at Baird's than any store in the Willamette valley. It will be a great pleasure to show you this up-to-date line and save you some money

MECHANISM OF A WATCH.

The Force That Moves It Equal to Four Flea Power.

Few pieces of machinery show more marvelous features than that of the watch. As a general proposition it may be stated that a watch is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About 175 different pieces of material enter into its construction and upward of 2,400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture.

Certain of the facts connected with its performance are almost incredible when considered as a whole. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day and, as a matter of course, is glad when Sunday comes, but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day, and day after day, 432,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 blows during the course of a year without stop or rest, or some 3,153,000,000 blows during the space of twenty years, the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump. The watch power is therefore what might be termed the equivalent of a four flea power. One horsepower would suffice to operate 270,000,000 watches.

Furthermore, the balance wheel of a watch is moved by this four flea power 1.43 inches with each vibration, or 3,558 3-4 miles continuously in one year.

Not much oil is required to lubricate the little machine on its 3,500 mile run. It takes only one-tenth of a drop of oil to oil the entire machinery for a year's service.—Scientific American.

Eyestones.

It used to be thought that certain small, smooth stones which passed from hand to hand for generations in some family had the power when slipped inside the lids of the eye of attracting foreign bodies therein and working them out of the eye. There the stone was likely to come in contact with a foreign body, if such was present, and to work it out of place. Then the natural expulsive power of the eye would work it out altogether. At best, however, the process is an un-

certain one, and since such a stone, having been in one eye may gather the germs of some disease it would be a serious source of danger to another eye when used again. Some druggists when asked for eyestones will give the person a small flat seed, which can be used but once.—Optical Journal.

Icicles Made to Order.

At Balingen, in Wurttemberg, a singular method of making ice from pure water is practiced. A wooden structure about twenty feet high and twenty feet square and open at the top and sides is provided in the center with a tube connected with a water main by which water may be raised to the top and then sprayed round by a rotating disk.

The water falls upon two open floors, each consisting of eighteen beams widely spaced, one at the top of the structure and one halfway down. Freezing weather being chosen for the operation, the water dripping from the beams rapidly forms huge icicles, and in very cold weather the mass of ice thus created sometimes amounts to 700 cubic feet in a single night.—Harper's Weekly.

One Exception.

A wealthy senator from one of the eastern states has a son who has been known chiefly for his dissipated habits, and on one occasion the senator put the young man "on the carpet," warning him that he must cease his bad habits.

"Well, you know, dad," said the son, "I am apt to do everything in excess. I can't drink or smoke or gamble in moderation. I can't do anything in moderation."

"There is one exception, my son," objected the senator. "In one thing you are excessively moderate."

"What's that, sir?" asked the youth, surprised by this concession.

"Work," answered the father dryly.—New York Tribune.

High Louis and Low Louis.

It is not unusual for persons to talk glibly about certain "styles" of costume or decoration without any intelligent idea whatever concerning them. Such was the young woman who, according to a writer in the London Sketch, entered a shoe store and said to the salesman:

"I think these Louis XV. heels are too high for me. Give me a size lower, please—or perhaps Louis XIII. would be high enough."

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

The Way the Glass Sheets are Cleaned, Coated and Sensitized.

First of all the small sheet of glass destined to form the support for the sensitized film is carefully cleaned, so as to be ready to receive the preliminary coating upon which the sensitive film will afterward be placed. The sheets of glass are passed through a machine which first scrubs one side of the plate and then the other. A stream of clean water flows over the surface of the glass all the time.

The work is all done automatically, and after all the plates are well scrubbed they travel under fine jets of water, which squirt away every trace of dirt. The plates then travel still further through the machine in order to receive the preliminary coating or "substratum," a special liquid flowing over the surface of the plates.

In this manner the glass passes in at one side of the machine, coming out at the other side cleaned and coated with an adhesive. The plates so treated are placed in racks and conveyed to a drying room. Of course all these preliminary operations take place in the daylight.

The next operations, however, are carried on in almost complete darkness, as otherwise the light would spoil the sensitive film which is now placed on the glass. The technical name of the coating which is now applied is the "emulsion," which is a preparation of silver salts, extremely sensitive to action of light.

The body of the emulsion is formed of a kind of gelatin. This is kept liquid by the application of heat. The plates are carried on an endless band, and as they pass along an even film of the emulsion flows on to them. In the latter portion of their journey along the endless band they pass under a refrigerator, which cools the warm film and so causes the emulsion to set.

By the aid of ingenious machinery the plates are separated during the journey. Finally they are taken to another set of drying rooms, the finished product being a white substance coated upon a plate of glass.

Of course the plates made use of by photographers are of different sizes. Hence the glass sheet passes through another machine, in which guides are so fixed that the glass passes over a diamond point. This scratches each sheet so that it can

be broken into the exact size of the "dry plates" which are sold in the photographic shops.—London Answers.

The Pill and the Coating.

Joseph Savador, the French historian, and Jules Sandeau, a novelist, made their meeting at a public reception the occasion for a dispute as to the respective places which they occupied in the world of letters.

"The reading of history is like a pill—it needs the sugar coating to make it palatable," argued the novelist.

"Ah, but it is the ingredient which cures, not the coating," remarked the historian.

"Then let us divide honors," said Sandeau, "for if it were not for my sugar coating your historical facts would dry on the shelves."

Microbes and Man.

As a man grows older and learns things he is inclined to wonder how he escaped all the microbes he encountered in the days of his youth. But even if that consciousness makes him skeptical the scientists probably are right. The point is that a man or a boy in good physical condition, with plenty of fresh air and exercise, can whip a brigade of microbes without much trouble. It is only when he allows himself to run down that he becomes easy picking for the germs.

Chinese Nomads.

In the plains on the western borders of the Chinese empire, in the heart of Asia, there live roaming tribes who seldom visit towns except for trade. They dwell in tents made of felt and usually low, small and conical. The wooden door frame is no higher than half a window frame in English houses, but the tent, although not equal to the wants of a large family, is snug and comfortable in summer, but cold in winter.—London Graphic.

The Reasons For Enlisting.

Two soldiers were on picket together, relates the Ram's Horn, when one of them said:

"How did you come to enlist, Tom?"

"Well, I'll tell you how it was," said Tom. "You see, I didn't have any wife, and I liked war, and so I went into the army. But what made you enlist?"

"Well, I did have a wife, and I liked peace, so I enlisted," returned the other.

EXPRESSED HIS IDEA.

Lincoln Vetoed the Objections to His Use of "Sugar Coated."

President Lincoln had a style of his own even in writing his state papers. It does not appear that he took pains either to secure or to avoid ornamental diction. He was, however, fond of homely but expressive phrases. For these he showed his preference upon occasion, as Mr. Lamon tells in his recollections of the man.

In one of his messages to congress Mr. Lincoln used the term "sugar coated." When the document was placed in the hands of the public printer, Hon. John D. Defrees, that officer was terribly shocked and offended. Mr. Defrees was an accomplished scholar, a man of fastidious taste and a devoted friend of the president, with whom he was on terms of great intimacy.

It would never do to leave the forbidden term in the message; it must be expunged—otherwise it would forever remain a ruinous blot on the fair name of the president. In great distress and mortification the good Defrees hurried away to the White House, where he told Mr. Lincoln plainly that "sugar coated" was not in good taste.

"You ought to remember," said he, "that a message to the congress of the United States is quite a different thing from a speech before a mass meeting; that such messages become a part of the history of the country and should therefore be written with scrupulous care and propriety. Such an expression in a state paper is undignified, and if I were you I would alter the structure of the whole sentence."

Mr. Lincoln laughed and then said, with a comical show of gravity: "John, that term expresses precisely my idea, and I am not going to change it. 'Sugar coated' must stand! The time will never come in this country when the people will not understand exactly what 'sugar coated' means."

Mr. Defrees was obliged to yield, and the message was printed without amendment.

When Two Rainbows Are Seen.

When two rainbows are sometimes seen at once, one outside the other, the inner or primary bow, as it is called, is always the brighter, and the red band of color is always on its outside. The outer or secondary bow is much fainter in color,

and the red band is always on the inside. This is because in the primary bow the sun's rays are reflected only once, while in the secondary bow they are reflected twice, which makes them fainter in color and turns them upside down. In one rainbow we see the rays of the sun entering the raindrops at the top and reflected to the eye from the bottom, while in the other we see the rays entering the raindrops at the bottom and reflected from the top, whence they reach the eye.

A Fit of the Blues.

When you find yourself in the possession of sundry blue devils, proceed to outdevil them. If they would have you go a mile go two miles. Put your will into it and see how blue you can be. Pretend you are a bluer blooded aristocrat than any of those that have come to visit. Be polite to them and let them entertain you. Do anything they bid you do. Sit down and mourn and wait to their hearts' content. Berate everything and everybody. Just try it. Blue devils are such contrary imps that they never stay long where they are well treated. Their good mission is to torment. A hearty welcome sends them flying.—Nautilus.

Brides Priced.

To us it seems a curious whim on the part of our ancestors of the eighteenth century that in their marriage announcements they should so often choose and with such seeming complacency to enlighten the world with regard to the amount of fortune received with the brides. Here are two cases in point: "Mr. James Counts of Jeffry's Sq., merchant, to Miss Peagram of Knightsbridge, £30,000." "W. Smith, gentleman, of the 2d Troop of Horse Guards, to Mrs. Ann Gardiner, a maiden lady, aged, 'tis said, near 70, with a fortune of £20,000."—Chambers' Journal.

The First Bank Note.

There is an extremely curious engraving in the British museum. It is a bank note issued in China during the reign of the Emperor Hung Wu, five centuries and a half ago. It is the oldest known specimen of paper money, since it precedes by 300 years the first notes issued by a European bank, that of Stockholm. This interesting specimen, covered with strange and complicated characters, is in a very good state of preservation.