

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

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Baseball is Played All Year Round. Winter as Well as Summer.

Baseball is the national game. It is played with a ball and bat in the summer time, and with newspapers, injunctions, contracts and trust magnates in the winter. Originally baseball was a game to see which player could get the most runs. Of late it has become a game to see which magnate can get the most players. The magnates fight for the pennant all winter and the teams ratify the decision the next summer.

Baseball is divided into different denominations, like money. A player is a man who throws a ball or catches it or bats at it. A team is composed of nine players who play and nineteen more who are drawing salaries. A league is composed of eight teams and a squabble over the salary limit. A commission is composed of all the leagues in the country. Baseball is now so well organized that if a player plays "one old cat" with his infant son without the commission's permission he is fined more than if he hit the same son with a baseball bat.

It is a very difficult matter to play baseball successfully. It is even more difficult to witness a game in an expert manner. A good baseball player can play 150 games in succession, but a baseball fan who goes to three games in succession becomes so hoarse that he has to talk on his fingers. A player can throw a ball 100 yards, but some fans can throw pop bottles two blocks. Baseball is not played in the English language. It is played in the American language, which was invented by the baseball reporters.—Peoria Herald Transcript.

The Englishman's Tail.

It is said that the natives of southern Arabia still believe that Christians wear hats only to hide their horns. Formerly the continent of Europe was firmly convinced that the Englishman's nether garments concealed a tail. As late as the reign of Edward VI., according to Bale, "an Englishman cannot travel in another land by way of merchandise or any other honest occupation, but it is most contumeliously thrown into his teth that all Englishmen have tails."

The belief probably arose from the legend of the "Kentish long-tails." The people of Canterbury, as the legend has it, mocked at Becket as he rode by on an ass, and

they cut off the ass' tail, wherefore they and their descendants were cursed with tails thenceforth. At least so said the jesters of other countries, and the slander eventually reacted upon England in general. Another version substitutes St. Augustine and Dorsetshire.

A Safe Answer.

A witness had the reputation of never expressing an opinion on any subject. No matter who asked him or what was asked, it seemed impossible for him to give a direct reply. The lawyer tired himself out trying to get the witness to give an opinion as to the moral character of the defendant in the case on trial and, giving up in despair, appealed to the court. The judge regarded the witness sternly and in a severe tone inquired:

"Witness, do you believe that the defendant is a good man or a bad man? Answer me straight."

"Judge," said the old man earnestly, "sometimes I think he is an' sometimes I think he ain't, but I've never been able to make up my mind on it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Defendant's Pleading.

In a rural district in the west of England there lived an eccentric old farmer who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway.

During the hearing of his case for a similar offense upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentlemen on the bench" and others.

The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked:

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, ver 'onor, I expects as I be guilty. But don't be too hard on a reg'lar customer."—Tit-Bits.

It Grows Feeble.

The attraction of a man's character is apt to be outlived, like the attraction of his body, and the power of love grows feeble in its turn, as well as the power to inspire love in others. It is only with a few rare natures that friendship is added to friendship, love to love, and the man keeps growing richer in affection—richer, I mean, as a bank may be said to grow rich, both giving and receiving more—after his head is white and his back weary, and he prepares to go down into the dust of death.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

OUR TRADEMARKS ABROAD.

Precautions Necessary to Protect Them in Foreign Countries.

There is an ever present danger to American shippers through lack of knowledge respecting the protection of their trademarks in foreign countries. In many countries the individual or firm registering a given mark is the owner thereof.

For instance, suppose a merchant or manufacturer were shipping to the Argentine Republic with success, and had not registered his trademark prior to the first shipment; any native there who had sufficient money to register same could levy a toll on the American shipper. If this was refused the one who had registered the mark could prevent business being done under the mark in question unless paid outright for his priority interests or a commission arrangement was made.

Some countries before issuing trademark registration certificates demand proof that the mark has been registered in the country from whence the goods came. Others do not. The only safe way is to register trademarks covering goods suitable for any given market before introducing them.

When trading with the far and near east great care must be taken that no trademark shall be the picture of a sacred animal, or with the Chinese anything that means bad "joss."

The trademarks ordinarily used by American manufacturers, such as Indian names, variations on the names of the manufacturer himself or of the city in which the goods are made, are unintelligible and therefore not interesting to or easily remembered by the eventual buyers in foreign countries, and as a large part of the regular export staples are imported for sale to the untutored masses, who buy largely by trademark, it is advisable to have a mark that will be easily remembered and one that appeals to the ideas of the ultimate consumer. Once a mark becomes popular it is almost impossible for any other mark to oust it. Many well known trademarks in the far east are today worth fortunes.—Harry Love in Exporters' Review.

Use of Gloves.

The use of gloves is so old that relics of them have been found in the habitations of the cave dwellers. The Romans used them as decorative articles of dress and the Greeks

to protect the hands when doing heavy work. When the social world was restricted, so to speak, in the number of its members who could afford some of life's luxuries the glove was confined largely in use to royalty, nobility and the well to do. And, the trade not being extensive, prices were high, being added to by decorative elaboration in needlework in order to extract as much money as possible from the ultimate buyer for the manufacturer and his employees. While glove-making is now one of the stabilities of modern manufacture, it is nevertheless constantly changing in styles, due to eagerness for novelties and new fashions.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Presence of Mind.

There are symptoms of a panic in the theater.

A big man in the front row arises. "Sit down!" he roars. "There is no danger! Sit down!"

The stampeding audience stops, turns and faces him.

"Sit down!" he orders.

The people obediently sit down.

"I will go to the entrance and show you that there is no danger whatever," the big man says. He strolls along the aisle, reaches the exit and rushes out.

"That's what I call presence of mind," he tells himself. "I never could have got out of there if I hadn't stopped that panic."—Judge.

Taking the Crackle Out.

Across the dumb waiter shaft somebody smelled alcohol in the apartment of the temperance lecturer, and pretty soon it was up to the lecturer to clear herself of the charge of inconsistency.

"I was only giving a five dollar bill a bath," she said. "It was new and crackly. I am sending it in a letter and want to save the cost of registration. A new bill betrays itself by rattling, an old one by the money smell. The safest way is to douse a new bill in alcohol. That takes out all the crackle."—New York Press.

Not What She Meant.

The salesgirl undoubtedly understood what the customer meant in this story, from the Boston Transcript, although it is somewhat puzzling:

Customer (in bakeshop)—Is this bread today's?

Salesgirl—Yes'm.

Customer—The reason I ask is because the bread I got here yesterday wasn't.

THE DATE LINE.

Its Zigzag Course From the North Pole to the South Pole.

There are some curious features in what is generally known as "the date line."

It is easy to see that at every point east of that where it is just midnight of Saturday it is Sunday. Since it is necessary that each day shall be supposed to begin somewhere men have agreed that it shall be on a line one-half way round the globe from London—that is, 180 degrees east or west from Greenwich.

But convenience requires that the line shall not be straight. The meridian of 180 degrees passes through the eastern peninsula of Siberia. Russia treats the whole of her possessions as being comprised within the same day. Before the United States purchased Alaska the Asian day was extended even to the American continent. It was a day later at Sitka than at places due north from that place.

When Alaska came under the American flag the day was changed and the date line was shifted to the west of the Aleutian archipelago. These are not the only variations from the one hundred and eightieth meridian, but within these limits it is not possible to notice them at all. It is, however, interesting to trace the date line from north to south.

Starting at the north pole, it follows the meridian adopted until it approaches the Siberian coast. There it bends to the east and passes through Bering strait, thence in a southwesterly direction so as to take in all the Aleutian islands. Next it curves back to the one hundred and eightieth meridian and follows it to the equator.

Again it bends eastward through the midst of numerous groups of islands, leaving the Samoan group on the east and the Tongas on the west. It sweeps almost to the one hundred and sixty-fifth meridian, then curves back gradually to the one hundred and eightieth meridian and follows it to the south pole.

As we all know, when a vessel crosses the Pacific from east to west it drops one day from the calendar upon passing the date line. In going from west to east it repeats one day.—Exchange.

English Club Manners.

It is contrary to the laws of an inflexible etiquette for one member of the Athenaeum club in London

to speak to another unless upon formal introduction.

Thereby hangs a tale. One member of the Athenaeum was one day walking down stairs. He trod upon the toe and the corn of another member. He apologized profusely. The sufferer showed upon his face signs of acute physical agony, but at the same time he showed signs of lively moral delight. Wincing as he was, he said to him who had trodden on his corn, "Sir, may I thank you?"

"Thank me? What for?" said the offender.

"It is true you have trodden on my foot," said the sufferer, "but at the same time you are the first man in twenty years who has spoken to me in this club."

The Paramount End.

The character itself should be to the individual a paramount end, simply because the existence of this ideal nobleness of character, or of a near approach to it, in any abundance, would go further than all things else toward making human life happy, both in the comparatively humble sense of pleasure and freedom from pain and in the higher meaning of rendering life not what it now is almost universally, puerile and insignificant, but such as human beings with highly developed faculties can care to have.—John Stuart Mill, "System of Logic."

Three Stirs and a Wallop.

Eighty years ago in Edinburgh, Scotland, it was the custom for a man to walk through the poorer portion of the town every day at noon, bearing a large shin bone of beef. His cry was, "Three stirs and a wallop for a bawbee!" (A bawbee is a halfpenny.) All the housewives had their vegetables stewing for the family soup and gladly paid their bawbees for the privilege of three stirs and a wallop (the final flourish) with the bone, which was supposed to impart a fine meat flavor to the stew.

How to Cook a Loon.

Bill Crozer, a guide for fifty-two years at Charleston lake, in Ontario, Canada, has a novel recipe for cooking a loon. Here is the recipe that Bill gave: "Cook the loon in water for twelve hours; at night pour off the water and cook him overnight; in the morning throw in a piece of grindstone, and when you can stick a fork in the grindstone the loon is done."—Fur News.