

Spring Dress Goods and Gingham

We have just received our new Spring Dress Goods and Gingham and want to extend to you a cordial invitation to come in and inspect them. All the newest fabrics, pretty designs at prices lower than you ever expected to get them

BAIRD'S

We quote prices on just a few of the new goods. Come in and see them.

Sumida silks, all colors, 25c
Rajutta silks, all colors, at 35c
Silk thread Voile at 25c
Bourette Voile at 15c
Madras Cloth at 20c
Silk Gingham at 25c
French Gingham at 25c
Chambray gingham at 15c
Dress gingham 10 and 12½c
Bordered batiste at 10c
Percales, all colors, 30 and 36 in. wide at 10 and 12½c

BAIRD'S

Heavy mixture 54 inch ALL wool Dress goods, very popular, at \$1.25 per yd

See our complete line of Wool Dress Goods, all colors, special values at 50c and up

Our Parisiana Corsets

When you get your new spring Corset try a PARISIANA. They are undoubtedly the best corset you can get for the money. We have them to fit any figure. The prices range from \$1.00 up.

BAIRD'S

Hosiery Department

In this department we take special pride, having as we believe the very best values to be had for the price. Space will not permit of us quoting prices. What we want you to do is to come in and inspect them for yourselves.

Groceries Try a pound of Steel Cut Magnolia Coffee 35 cents

We carry the most complete line of staple and fancy groceries and vegetables of any store in Newberg. It will pay you to get the habit of buying your Groceries at Baird's.

WE WILL PAY CASH FOR EGGS

SOME EGG

W. R. Vaughn brought to this office Thursday an egg that knocks the spots off any other that was ever laid on any other editor's table on the Pacific Coast, or any other coast. This egg measured 10 3/4 inches around the long way and 6 3/4 inches around the short way, and inside of this egg was another egg of greater than the average size, both being perfectly developed eggs, shells and all. The hen that laid this egg was a thoroughbred dunghill, not vain and proud of ancestry, but promising and hopeful of an honest and fruitful posterity. We have said it before, and we say it again, Ilwaco against the world! "Woodie" has traded an interest in the fortune he expects to realize when he secures the release of the uncle of a handsome maiden from a Spanish dungeon for the curio, and will preserve it in alcohol—the egg, not the girl.—Ilwaco Tribune.

CHEHALEM CENTER

The Ladies of the W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. Maude McGuire Wednesday the 7th. There were quite a number of the ladies present not withstanding the rainy day. After the devotional and the business of the meeting was satisfactorily arranged, there was an evangelistic program as follows: Song by Miss Elsie Tangen, answer to roll call by a text from the bible and Mrs. Helen D. Harford gave some very interesting and helpful remarks on "Our Evangelistic Work." Mrs. Harford kindly invites the union to hold the next meeting at her home on the 8th of March. It will be an all day's social gathering for old and young. Mrs. Alma Strait became a member of the W. C. T. U. also at this time. At the close of the meeting some time

was spent in a social way while the hostess served very nice refreshments.

The morning service at Chehalem Center Church next Sunday will be given to the subject of temperance. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is arranging for this service in commemoration of Frances Willard's work. Some special songs will be used, and the pastor will give a temperance sermon, including his oration on the subject: "The Saloon in Society." Sunday School at 10 and after service at 11 a.m. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Perkins, of Carlton, who was on her way home from Portland, visited over Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Miss Perkins, of Chehalem Center School.

Frank Johnson returned home from Corvallis last Wednesday, having taken the short term course at the O. A. C.

BOY SHOOTS OTTER

The North Plains Sentinel says: One day last week a 13-year-old lad, who refused to give his name for fear of getting pinched for killing aquatic animals out of season, shot an otter in a stream near the Brogden ranch, just east of Hillsboro, which measured five feet from tip to tip. The boy was standing on a log lying across the stream, when glancing down, he saw two great, shining eyes staring at him from the water below, and to use his own expression, he "was scart stiff" and he could not move a muscle or utter a sound. Gradually this feeling wore off, and taking aim with a gun he was carrying, shot the otter in the head; killing it instantly. The lad says he don't know whether he shot game out of season or not, but he sold the skin for \$15 and has the money to prove it.

DAYS IN A YEAR.

The Number Depends Upon What Kind of a Year is Considered.

Reduced to simple numbers, we say that all years contain 365 days. And unless one is a time specialist one would say that all years begin the first day of January. It depends on what kind of year is considered. The lunar year, for example, has 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and 36 seconds. In this year the moon makes a journey around the earth twelve times. As you will see, the lunar year is eleven days shorter than the solar year. The Jews make their calculations on this year. It is their period of time. They undertake to correct this defect by adding a thirteenth month of thirty days every third year, but this does not bring their year up to the solar by three days. Those who compute by solar time say that it consists of 365 days. The exact time is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. In this time the earth completes one journey around the sun.

Then there is the sidereal year, which has 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9 1/3 seconds. In this year the earth goes round the sun and returns to the same position with respect to the sun and a given fixed star. Next there is the anomalistic year, which has 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes and 48 seconds. This year is that in which the earth travels from perihelion back to perihelion again.

Any boy or girl who has had scholastic advantages knows that leap year belongs to the solar year system. Those more advanced know that civil and astronomical time are made equal by adding a day every fourth year and that this makes leap year. But everybody does not know that the year is eleven minutes and twelve seconds short of 365 1/4 days. The result of this showed a long time ago that every four years civil time became faster than solar time by the amount stated. To be exact, this was only a small fraction of a year. The man who is a stickler for splitting hairs will tell you that this is .00778 of a day. But this little bit figured up considerably in the course of centuries. After 1,200 years of this time had been consumed an Italian astronomer, Aloysius Lilius, discovered that the error amounted to ten days. That is, civil time was ten days before the solar time.

Thereupon Pope Gregory XIII. decreed that ten days should be cut

out. This made Oct. 5 show up on the calendar as Oct. 15. Then, to prevent future errors, it was ordered that every hundredth year should not be counted as a leap year unless the number of the year was divisible by 400 without remainder. That explains why 1600 was leap year and why 1700 and 1800 were not. And so 1900 was not leap year, but 2000 will be.—New York Tribune.

Napoleon on Washington.

By Napoleon's order Washington's death was thus announced to all the troops of the republic: "Washington is dead. This great man fought to overthrow tyranny. He consolidated the liberty of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French people as to every other freeman in both hemispheres and especially to French soldiers, who, like him and the other soldiers of America, are fighting for liberty and equality. The first consul, therefore, orders that black crape shall be draped on all the flags and pennants of the republic for ten days."

Flaw in the Reasoning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chuckster were engaged in one of their frequent arguments.

"Now, Amanda, see here"—
"Get that right, Oliver," she interrupted. "The proper form, as you will see if you think a moment, is 'look here.'"

"What's the difference?" he demanded. "You can't look without seeing, can you?"

"Oh, yes, you can. Everybody says you and I look alike, but it's a notorious fact that we don't see alike."—Chicago Tribune.

Sheep Versus Clouds.

A struggling young artist of San Francisco was not long ago afforded an opportunity to do a bit of work for a wealthy man of that city. In a week or two his wife had her first glimpse of the painting in hand.

The wife sighed delightedly. "It's just lovely, dear," she said. "lovely! But don't you think those sheep look—well, just a bit like clouds—that is, of course, darling, unless they are clouds!"—Lippincott's.

Changing the Subject.

Elderly Lady (who has been retailing at some length her domestic troubles)—And now, Mr. Jones, I've worried you about my domestic affairs: let's turn to a more cheerful topic—when are you going away?—

WATER CLOCKS.

Curious Little Instruments That Are Used In Sahara Desert.

A man's wealth in the Sahara is calculated almost entirely by the number of camels or palm trees which he owns and by the amount of water to which he is entitled. Water in the desert is so scarce that the ownership of it is most jealously guarded. In "A Search For the Masked Tawareks" the author says that in buying a palm grove it is always necessary to stipulate for so many sa's per day or week. A sa'a, literally "an hour," is the amount of water which will flow in an hour through an opening the width of a man's fist in the side of a segia.

The main segias, or channels, as a rule follow the roads of the oasis, forming a sort of ditch at the side. A regular time table is kept, showing the hours at which the owners of the different plantations are entitled to draw water.

The time is measured by a very curious little water clock, consisting of a metal cup, made usually of brass or copper, with a small hole pierced in the bottom. At the commencement of each hour this is placed in a basin of water. The water gradually runs through the hole until at the expiration of the hour the cup sinks to the bottom of the basin. It is then taken out, emptied and set again to measure off the next sa'a, and so the process is continued throughout the twenty-four hours.

This instrument is usually kept in the village mosque. In order to prevent all interference with it a watchman is set over it, who notifies the expiration of each hour from the minaret of the mosque.

At the end of the sa'a the opening in the side of the segia through which the water flows is closed with clay, and the water is cut off and allowed to flow down the main channel to the next plantation.

Dentistry In China.

Dentistry is not new in China. Ages ago their dentists discovered that toothache is due to bugs. The dentists proved it by inserting in the mouth a spatula with a worm attached under thin paper. The paper moistens, the worm drops and is picked up by the dentist and exhibited to the patient, of course. This enhances his reputation and increases his fee. But there hasn't been a day for a thousand years when you couldn't buy a set of false teeth in China for 50 cents; price

of one false tooth, 5 cents. They use corrosive sublimate to deaden the pain, then pull the tooth with the fingers or a pair of pliers. False teeth are attached by means of a wire.—Exchange.

Misunderstood.

She was a plump widow, with two charming daughters. She had been a relict just a year and was beginning to wear her "weeds" lightly. All the same, when the new curate called upon her she sighed:

"Ah, I feel the loss of my poor, dear husband very much. I never have any appetite for anything now."

The curate was all sympathy and, in the endeavor to cheer her by pointing out what a comfort to her her daughters must be, replied:

"I can quite understand that, but you are so laced in!"

"S-i-r-r!" interrupted the indignant lady. "Allow me to inform you that I am not laced in at all."—Exchange.

The River Clyde.

The river Clyde has been brought up to its present draft for vessels of large capacity by a system of dredging, and the diligent Scotsman is justly proud of it. A party of American sightseers were one day on the lookout for wonders and passed some caustic remarks on the river's insignificance.

"Call this a river? Why, it's only a mere ditch compared with the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence," etc.

"Aye, mon," said a patriotic bystander, "ye can thank Providence for your rivers, but we made this one ourselves."—London Answers.

That Oil of Sorrow.

Small Ralph was fond of helping with such little repairs and adjustments about the house as he could. One day his mother suggested that he should oil the squeaky rollers under the library chairs.

"Please give me the key to the medicine closet, mother," he said. "The medicine closet? What for?"

"Why," exclaimed Ralph in real surprise, "isn't that where you keep the castor oil?"—Lippincott's.

Utilizing His Self Respect.

"I should think," said the woman of the house, "you would have too much self respect to make your living by begging."

"Lady," protested Ruffon Wrats, straightening himself up, "self respect is wot fills me. I wouldn't do this for no other man on earth!"