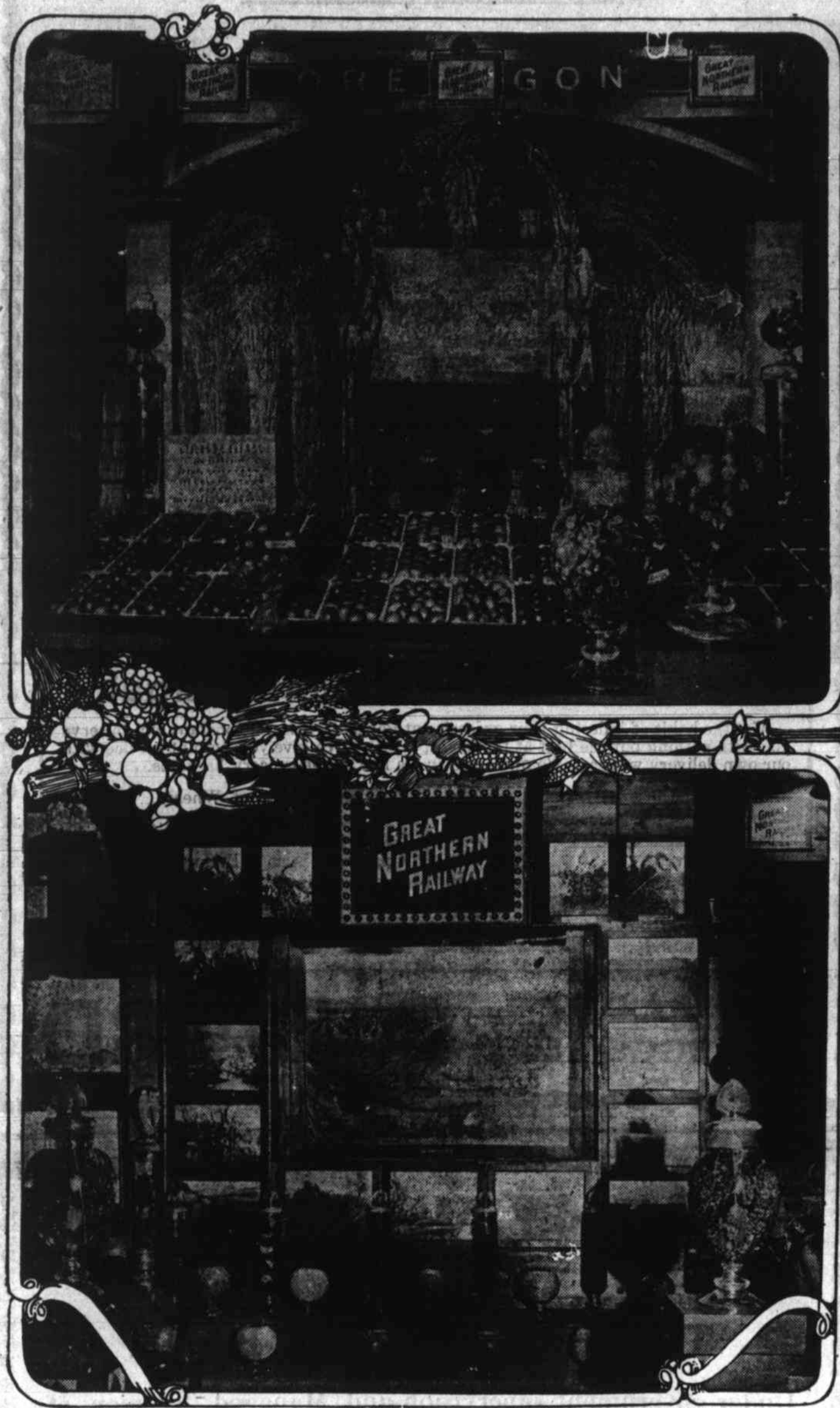


Oregon Is Well Represented At United States Land Show



CHICAGO, ILL.—Oregon stood out prominently at the United States Land Show during the three weeks it was held at the Coliseum, Nov. 20 to Dec. 8. Aside from the bountiful displays of the state's products in the Oregon booth and the mammoth exhibit of the Great Northern Railway on the main floor, the Great Northern Railway's exclusive lecture hall proved a telling medium of acquainting land show visitors with the state's wonderful resources, both agricultural and horticultural. This lecture hall, consisting of one-half of the Coliseum annex, had a seating capacity equal to that of a good sized theater. Motion pictures and stereopticon views were used to illustrate the lectures of the Great Northern Railway's experts, and besides C. C. Chapman of the Portland Commercial club other Oregon men were given the use of this lecture hall daily through the courtesy of Louis W. Hill.

Never before has there been such effective missionary work done among homeseekers for the state of Oregon. Scores of jars of fruits, large sections of transparencies showing scenes in the fruit growing districts of Oregon and great varieties of fruits in their natural state were exhibited in the huge booth of the Great Northern Railway. The dry farming sections of Oregon were not overlooked either, many astonishing varieties of grasses and other land products being exhibited. They attracted much attention.

Colonel Bill Hanley visited the show and occupied the platform of the Great Northern Railway's lecture hall on Oregon day. Colonel Hanley always is a big drawing card in Chicago, and standing room was at a premium when he gave a characteristic talk on the great possibilities his home state holds out to the homeseeker. Louis W. Hill accompanied Mr. Hanley from St. Paul to Chicago to attend the land show.

Bonfire Originally "Bone-Fire."

It is doubtful, however, whether any bonfires contain even a proportion of the matter whereof bonfires were primarily constituted, to wit, bones; for originally "bonfire" was "bone-fire," signifying "a fire of bones," and the older method of spelling the word was common down to near the end of the eighteenth century. The real, old fashioned meaning of the "bone-fire" (or "bone-fire," as it was then called), survived longer in Scotland, and we learn that old bones were regularly stored up for the annual conflagration in the burgh of Hawick till about the year 1800.—Liverpool Courier.

The Sea Serpent Myth.

It is possible, even probable, that the sea serpent myth started in all good faith. In the southern seas grow the gigantic algae, the largest of which measure from 400 to 600 feet in length. These when rolled on the beach form enormous cables several hundred feet long and as thick as a good sized tree trunk. Such cables washed out to sea by storms may very easily have given rise to the far famed but yet undiscovered sea serpent.—New York American.

Lord Nugent was one evening very eloquent to Goldsmith in praise of M. as a bad actor. "But, my lord," said Goldsmith, "you must allow he treads the stage very ill—he waddles." "Waddles?" said Lord Nugent. "Yes, he waddles like a goose. Why, you know we call him Goose M. Well, and then, you know, when he endeavors to express strong passion he bellows."

"Bellows?" said Lord Nugent. "To be sure he does—bellows like a bull. Why, we call him Bull M. Well, then," continued Goldsmith, pursuing his triumph, "his voice breaks, and he crouks."

"Crouks?" said Lord Nugent. "Why, the fellow crouks like a frog. We call him Frog M."

"But M. is a good actor." "Why, yes," said Goldsmith, "barring the goose and the bull and the frog and a few other things I could mention, and not wishing to speak ill of my neighbors, I will allow M. is a good actor."—"Memoirs of the Earl of Nugent."

Sundials.

A sundial consists of two parts, the style or gnomon, usually the edge of a plate of metal, made parallel to the earth's axis, and pointing toward the pole, and the dial plane, which may be of any hard substance and on which are marked the directions of the shadow for the several hours of the day, their halves, quarters, etc. Dials are given different names, according to the positions which they

are constructed to occupy. The dial is called a horizontal dial when the dial plane is on the plane of the horizon; a vertical dial when perpendicular to that plane. A dial whose plane is parallel to the equator is called an equinoctial dial. There are also north dials, south dials, east dials, west dials, polar dials, declining dials, etc.—Chicago Tribune.

Bright Boy.

Holding up a globe before a bright little boy in school the teacher asked what country is opposite to us on the globe. "I don't know, ma'am," was the reply. "Well, now," pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole," replied the pupil, with an air of triumph.—New York Globe.

Her Test of Bravery.

She—I would never marry a man who is a coward. He—About how brave would he have to be to meet your approval? She—Well, he'd have to have courage enough to—er—propose.—Boston Transcript.

No Wonder.

Jack—Yes, poor John may have had his faults, but his heart was on the right side. Wags—Is it possible? No wonder he died.

He is nearest to God who has the fewest wants.—Jewish proverb.

NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

Measures of Great Importance Confront Congress on Reassembling.

Washington.—A heavy calendar of business confronted the members of congress when they reassembled Monday after the Christmas recess. Among the most important items are the Alaska railroad bill, the proposed constitutional amendment granting the right of suffrage to women, the La Follette seamen's bill, the Adamson bill providing for the suspension for two years of that provision in the Panama canal act which will give to American coastwise vessels free tolls, and the proposed amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law. On the last named subject it is expected that President Wilson will send in a special message at an early date.

The president reached Washington Tuesday with a draft of his message to congress upon trust legislation. This will be gone over at conferences between the president and anti-trust bill framers of house and senate before it is submitted to congress.

Rural credits legislation will also receive attention when the president returns. The bill takes the form of a measure creating a system of country banks from which farmers and stockraisers can obtain credit on special terms of security and time of maturity; and the creation of credit associations by which farming communities can finance their own operations.

Hope For June Adjournment.

Scores of other legislative subjects are pressing for consideration in both houses and congressional leaders predict that the present session will be crowded with work until well into the summer. Efforts are to be made to dispose of the appropriation bills and to push the more important work of other character so it may be completed by June.

This will be done so democratic members of congress can get out into their own states to join in the campaign for the fall congressional elections.

President Wilson has impressed on party leaders his belief that the enactment into law of legislation promised by the democratic platform should be accomplished as early as possible, in order that senators and representatives may take an active part in the fall campaign, when control of congress will again be at stake.

The Alaskan railroad measure has first place in both houses and will come up at once for consideration. It is believed congress will agree to the financing of government roads to develop the resources of Alaska and to bring its coal and minerals into commerce.

Anti-Trust Laws Drafted.

A tentative draft of anti-trust legislation has been prepared by majority members of the house committee on the judiciary for action by the full committee, subject to a conference with President Wilson.

The bills drafted cover these three main points:

First, interlocking directorates. Second, trade relations and prices. Third, injunction proceedings and damage suits by individuals.

It was decided that it would be better to draft several bills instead of incorporating all the anti-trust propositions in an omnibus measure, supplementary to the Sherman act. An attempt to define combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade as far as possible has been made in the bills already prepared. The bill to inhibit interlocking directorates is regarded by the committee members as the most important of the three. It deals not only with banks and trust companies, but applies to every industrial corporation engaged in interstate trade.

New Haven Agrees On Reorganization

The department of justice has announced a preliminary agreement, designed to effect a reorganization of the New Haven railroad and to prevent a suit for its dissolution under the Sherman law.

In compliance with department demands, the New Haven will dispose of its holdings in the Boston & Maine railroad, cancel its joint agreement controlling the Boston & Albany and give up its trolley lines and several of its steamship lines.

The dissolution was voluntary, although it followed threats that the department of justice would institute suits if the railroad did not come to terms.

Save Suet, Say Experts.

American housewives waste valuable food and increase the cost of living when they throw away suet or use it for soap-making, says the department of Agriculture in a statement. Suet, the experts contend, contains the same food value as lard, and is a satisfactory substitute for frying purposes and shortening. Cookbooks have misled the housewives, they say.

DEFEATED FEDERALS CROSS BORDER LINE

Six Mexican Generals and 2,800 Soldiers Surrender to American Troops.

Presidio, Tex.—Twenty-eight hundred Mexican federal soldiers, six generals, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, two cannons, four large field pieces and 1500 civilian refugees are in the custody of the United States army border patrol as the result of the federal army's evacuation of Ojima, Mexico, its flight to American territory and the occupation of the village by General Francisco Villa's rebels.

The distress of the refugees is appalling. Men, women, children, dogs and chickens and cattle are packed together in a space covering several acres. About them are scattered all the wreck and turmoil they brought in fleeing from the Ojima battle.

From a military viewpoint the situation was regarded as being without precedent, since in time of peace the United States army has never had to surround, disarm, hold in custody and care for so large a body of aliens. Fewer than 500 cavalymen handled the panic stricken mob of almost ten times their number.

"It was hopeless," said General Mercado. "Our men had left only 70 rounds of ammunition apiece and we could not have resisted a charge by the rebels. It would have been a massacre. I ordered the evacuation and flight to safety across the river on grounds of humanity."

STATE BEGINS TO PROBE

Washington State Officials Investigate Spokane City Treasury.

Spokane, Wash.—From two different directions the state of Washington began investigation of persons in the county treasurer's office under the administration of Zach Stewart, who is under bond awaiting trial on a criminal charge.

Scott Henderson, assistant attorney general, has arrived to take up a line of investigation whose purpose and direction he declined to state. C. F. Watson and N. G. Hawkins, examiners for the state bureau of supervision and accountancy, have begun work on the records in the treasurer's office.

The visit of the attorney general's agent is more or less mysterious. Rumor said it was due to the fact that Prosecutor Crandall, in his last attempt to get the superior judges to call a grand jury, had declared a state officer to be implicated.

Cooley Bound Over on Murder Charge.

Goldbeach, Or.—Following his preliminary hearing on a charge of having murdered Thomas Van Pelt near Chetco, Curry county, February 19, 1898, A. R. Cooley was bound over to the grand jury with bonds fixed at \$50,000. Cooley's relatives announced that the bonds would be furnished.

THAW IS DECLARED SANE BY COMMISSION

Concord, N. H.—The release of Harry Kendall Thaw under bail would not be a public menace, according to the report of the commission appointed by Federal Judge Aldrich to inquire into the state of Thaw's mentality. The commissioners found that Thaw was not afflicted with any of the mental diseases from which he was held to be suffering at the time he killed Stanford White.

While the commissioners say they have reached "a definite and positive opinion as to the present mental condition of Thaw and his probable state of mind at the time of the homicide," they refrain from expressing this opinion, in view of their instructions from the court not to embarrass any subsequent litigation where the broad question of insanity might be involved.

The report will be considered by Judge Aldrich in connection with the petition of Thaw for admission to bail under habeas corpus proceedings.

Federal Closed Season Waived.

Washington.—Representative Albert Johnson obtained a ruling which will permit the hunting of migratory birds in the state of Washington without prosecution until the state's closed season beginning January 31. The federal closed season begins January 15 but will be waived this spring.

Girls Starve But Won't Be Servants. Los Angeles.—Although they say they are starving and want work, nearly all of the girls and women registered at the municipal employment bureau turn down every offer of domestic service.

Big Steel Plant Reopens.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Riverside plant of the United States Steel Corporation has resumed operations in full after an idleness of four months. Approximately 5000 men are affected.

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