Xenia, Ohio, January 22, 1903.—Friend Mason: Relative to road construction n Greene county, Ohio. To make in-ormation reliable and instructive in ny other section of the country, condi-ions under which roads have been contructed here should be fully understood, uch as character of country and soil, he proximity of suitable road material, c., all of which influence the cost of onstruction. To be able to specify how nuch material should be put on a road o make it sufficient to stand the traffic with the minimum amount of repairs, is e economical road for any community

This county, in the western half, is olling and in many places rather hilly, yith an abundance of gravel in the hills nitable for road purposes. The eastern e main outlets; gravel rather scarce nd nearly all under water when found. some portions where gravel is scarce good quality of limestone exists, and nce the advent of stone crushers a few pads have been made with crushedstone. Greene county has been improving its ads for the last thirty-five years, under he various laws that have been enacted om time to time until all the principal, nd in fact nearly all the roads in the ounty are now more or less improved

grading and graveling or covering ith broken stone These improvements have nearly-all en made by assessments on the lands enefited, lying within one and two iles on either side of the road. In 1mroving the most important roads, two iles on either side, with a circle of two iles around each end being assessed cording to benefits, taking into con-leration the accessibility of each indihal to the proposed improvement and him accordingly. After the most portant roads were improved in this mer, the law was so modified that a on each side of the improvement ild be taxed by a uniform tax on both nd and personal property, and in where parallel or nearly parallel ds run nearer than two miles of each her the territory was divided between roads, even when no improvement uld be contemplated on one of the ads; leaving the property adjacent road to make its improvements hen desired, by petition to the county mmissioners by a majority of the alty owners in any such district. At east 80 per cent of the mileage of roads

the county were improved under the mentioned. These roads ave been kept in repair by each townip, by the trustees levying a small x on all the taxable property in each bwnship and having it expended on the bads. Many of the roads of minor imortance have been greatly improved at of this fund, both by tax in cash exded by the supervisor of the district nd by tax worked out by each individunder the direction of such supersor. For a few years past laws have en enacted which permit the county missioners to raise money by a genal tax on the county and apply to road struction when a road has been pe-oned for by a majority of the resiits along any proposed improvement,

cial commissioners to take charge build the road. The special com-sioners would issue bonds and superthe construction, receiving two lars per day for their services. This was very popular and most of the age in the county was constructed his way. The entire line to be built ng divided into three parts, each imissioner personally taking charge division. The customary price was for teams and labor (preference aggiven to tax payers). Each comie. kept a strict account with individual performing labor, and esenting from time to time his pay to the county auditor, payment was le from the fund provided for by the of bonds. The most influential and iest taxpayers along any improvewas generally appointed to take riation of funds under this arrangeriation of funds under this arrange.

As a rule the community built one within themselves, and when high had both the money and the overnent, with several years in the to pay off the bonds. When road overnent was at its highest ebb in ovement was at its highest ebb in

cases much more, depending on mount of grading, etc. The bridgnd culverting was generally done the county. In a few instances ey was spent injudiciously by the an excessive amount of material, asing the cost of construction so a that the interest on the excess more than maintain a good road less material in the original conion. A road covered with sufficient rial to make a firm and unyielding that will only have to have the out material replaced on top from to time, I believe to be the econoroad to construct.

made too light and is constantly ng and yielding under the traffic, repairs become so costly that such d is not economical. Some judgshould be used in constructing a but if you should err in your judgit would be best to have too much not enough of material. The age of a road is the all-important in building good roads. You can-ut material on a soft foundation keep it on top; the heavy material

a circle, with slopes three to one into the ditches. If the gravel is edged up with a grader it should be put on wider than where left to spread by travel. In estimating the cost of constructing

grading and graveling is paid for by the adjacent property owners and the remainder by the county at large. The grading when done by machinery will cost from 40 to 75 cents per rod for grades that can be made directly from the side ditches; where material has to be hauled in wagons or scrapers the cost will be from 1216 to 25 cents per cubic yard for hauls from 200 to 1,500 feet. Prices for such work however depend on the cost of labor in the locality where the work is done. In estimating the cost of gravel the basis is generally art of the county is very level, most of the land requiring under-draining, with arge open ditches to carry the water to team, and 24 miles as the average days' to handle depends entirely upon the travel for a team, to which must be available quantity of first class fruit added the cost of a man for spreading gravel on the road and a sufficient number of shovelers in the pit to load teams promptly, so that teams will not be idle too much of the time. In hauling crushed rock a team will haul 1½ cubic yards, to which must be added the cost of breaking or crushing, etc.

I have hastily writting few thoughts upon this subject which I hope may be of some benefit to you in considering the road question. You are at liberty to use it in any way you may desire, but I would suggest that you re-write it and put it in more readable shape, incorporating any ideas or thoughts of your own that would make it more applicable to conditions in your country. Any in-formation that I can give you at any

time will be freely given.

I would suggest that you apply to the good roads commission at Washington, D. C., for literature upon the subject, which they will furnish you free for the asking. Very truly yours, G. A. McKay,

County Engineer, Greene Co., Ohio.

The Way They Do It Out West. hite Salmon Letter to Viroqua (Wis.) Censo Editor Censor: S. C. Zeigler, in 1895, ought ten acres of land near the Columbia river, price \$1,000, paying \$100 and having but \$7 left all told. There is but four acres of it that can be cultivated and the knowing ones said: "Zeig ler will starve on that sand hill." This it cannot be irrigated by gravity, being 75 feet or more in height. Zeigler made up his mind that strawberries and tonatoes were the best to starve to death on and went to work in earnest. The perries were planted twelve by thirty nches apart, then each spring in proper ime tomato plants were set in every other space between these rows, 24 by 60 inches. When berries are gathered the vines are cut off and a full crop of of "frigation on wheels"—by using water coming out of the hill high up, to eabutting land owners. Owing to the set that most of such lesislation has sen held to be special in nature and eration, very little work has been ne in this manner.

Under the original two-mile assessent plan the work was sold to the west responsible bidder at a price per dor mile for the completed road, the unity issuing bonds in anticipation of taxes to pay for the work.

Under the one mile system the law povided for the appointment of three sical commissioners to take charge ab build the road. The special commissioners to take charge ab build the road. The special commissioners would issue bonds and superation. The special commissioners would issue bonds and superation and the superation of the set of the coming out of the hill high up, to give head, and having a system of pipes underground so arranged that irrigation is done by sprinkling. If a burglar were to come around about midnight he might find Zeigler moving his "wheels." In seven years Zeigler has cleared over \$7,000 off the four acres. How did he west responsible bidder at a price per of the work.

In the first place he run his business run him. He knew how and when a certain thing ought to be done and did it. The first year he cleared \$450 and as experience taught him, kept the balance sheet increasing until in 1901 he cleared over \$1,800. He is now owner of 360 acres of land a few miles up in the hills, with a young apple orchard of nearly 1,000 sell readily at picking time for fancy.

Newtown Pippins and Spitzenbergs in the Protland market was and use others merely for fertilization or two varieties for their main apple crops and use others merely for fertilization or two varieties for their main apple two varieties for their main apple two varieties for their main apple two varieties will in the warieties for their main apple to make the money is the Ben Davis.

Henningsen—What's the matter with the Red Cheek?

Mr. Middleswart—Well, I have not lessed was the warieties ov

What Land Plaster Will Do.

A farm in Oakland county, Michigan. was so worn with continued cropping that it produced only three bushels of wheat to the acre. A new owner came ge, and I have never heard of a into possession of the farm, and a few years after, wrote: "Now without any years after, wrote: "Now without any fertilizer except clover and plaster, I

county there were many complaints the same soil, and prepared alike, and the reckless expenditure of money all planted with potatoes of the same all planted with potatoes of the same variety at the same time; on one-half blessing to the county.

e cost of these roads has varied one to three thousand per mile, in many were rotten. The other part, to the send at lower prices and let us reap the blessing to the county.

e cost of these roads has varied one to three thousand per mile, in many were rotten. The other part, to the best trade for the lower prices and let us reap the blessing to the benefit of our exceptionally favorable matural surroundings in soil and climate and put ourselves in position to eater to the best trade. which plaster was applied, yielded 360 bushels to the acre and not an unsound potato among them."

F. M. Hollaway of Hillsdale, N. Y. stated at a meeting of the farmers' in-stitute that he had tried an experi-ment on a field of corn by using plas-ter on one-half and using no fertilizer on the other half. From the portion where plaster had been used he husked 80 baskets of corn, and where no plas-ter had been used only 50 baskets to

The effect of plaster upon clover and grasses is well known in Oregon. Its use increases the crop from 25 to 50 per cent the first year.

The best time to apply plaster on grasses is in the spring, when the grass starts to grow, and again when four or J. P. Carro

calling attention to the growing importance of our fruit industry, and especially to the growing of apples. In estimating the cost of constructing a road, the amount of grading, culverting and bridging, graveling or macadamizing must be considered. Generally the grading and graveling is paid for by the adjacent property owners and the remainder by the county at large. The grading when done by machinery will cost from 40 to 75 cents per rod for Mr. Bateham read the following paper from H. F. Davidson, who was called to Portland on important business, consequently was unable to attend the meeting:

VARIETIES TO RAISE FOR PROFIT. Gentlemen: The Davidson Fruit Co. has been instrumental in holding this neeting of apple growers for the reason hat the volume of business we are able which you gentlemen produce, and for this reason we are directly interested in the promotion of the apple growing in-dustry in this section. While we handle all kinds and qualities in various ways we desire and much prefer to give our attention particularly to marketing fruit of high quality at high prices and as a secondary consideration take up the matter of using culls and lower grades so as to prevent them from being a loss on the grower's hands and to furnish

employment to our men.
The writer made a trip recently coverng the principal markets in the United States, and was extremely gratified to find that unquestionably the best apples seen on the entire trip were from this section, and an opportunity was had to see apples from almost every apple producing section of this country. There are a great many varieties of apples as grown in other parts of the United States that are equal in quality to the same varieties grown in this section. Pomologists all agree that it requires a peculiar soil and climate to produce certain high grade varieties to perfec-tion, but that the common varieties do well on a great variety of soils,in a great many different altitudes and under dif-ferent climatic conditions.

There were such varieties as Ben Davis, Ganos, Missouri Pippins, Rhode Island Greenings, Northern Spys and the like on sale in several markets that were fully equal to any of the same varieties raised in this section, and we ler will starve on that sand hill." This sand hill was formed perhaps about the saw Jonathans from Colorado, Idaho time Adam and Eve were in the Garden of Eden, by the wind blowing up the that we cannot excel in the production Columbia river and forming this sand of this variety, but the latter variety is cool heaver and the columbia river and forming this sand of this variety, but the latter variety is a good heaver and the columbia river and forming this sand of this variety, but the latter variety is them off your hands. I will state in respect to the Newtown Pippin keeping when properly grown, that I made a present to a friend of a box of New tree, it will stand. The limbs don't have a solid fork. If a man grows a present to a friend of a box of New tree, it will stand. The limbs don't have a solid fork. If had no colored to the next of the n markets will take large quantities of them when grown perfectly and of good

We are thoroughly convinced that at resent the world does not produce can be compared favorably with those world has been seeking a favorable place

Newtown Pippins and Spitzenbergs sell readily at picking time for fancy a young apple orchard of nearly 1,000 sell readily at picking time for fancy trees. The land is now worth \$3,000 prices and at about the same price that and most of it when planted with the right kind of apple trees, will be worth of the year, which is an exceedingly right kind of apple trees; will be worth \$100 an acre as an investment. Mr. Zeigler has offered one of his neighbors (offer refused) \$500 per acre for ten acres. The ten acres adjoining is not worth \$5 an acre.

Young man, come west if you think you can become a "Zeigler."

CHARLES WATERS.

Can be of amed for them in the spring of them have nice large apples but some of them are not doing quite so well, and although growing side by side, while some have fine large apples others bear considerable reduction in prices as compared with a few years past, and this grade is gradually but surely getting harder to sell, so far we feel itour duty to advise you to plant and grow principally the fruit that will sell readily at picking the first that will sell readily at picking to fit them have nice large apples but some of them are not doing quite so well, and although growing side by side, while some have fine large apples others bear right by the side of running water, but I never noticed that there was any special damage from water. There was some dying in the top but those were no worse where the water was than the

time and at good profitable prices.

If you have good trees trees of unsatisfacrory varieties it is possible and often profitable to the change the variety and it is also possible to plant a more hardy stock than either Newtown Pippin or Spitzenbergs, and after the tree reaches a certain size the desirable varieties can be grafted or budded on the limbs and a better tree be grown than if the original

stock is planted. While growers in other sections are not able to produce the fancy varieties for which the people are clamoring the world over, let them supply the ordi-nary varieties which must necessarily be sold at lower prices and let us reap cater to the best trade, for there are enough people in the world now who are far more particular about the quality than they are about the price, and this class is rapidly increasing, to con-

same all of the fine apples we can grow in this limited section for years to come. We will always have a market for the heaper and more ordinary varieties, and they can be grown with a degree of profit, but with the opportunities for growing better varieties, one cannot afwill not thrive.

Chairman-Now, gentlemen, we will be glad to hear from each one of you on

J. P. Carroll-I don't want to do the five inches high. About 100 pounds to talking but I don't like a Quaker meet-the acre should be used in a season. On corn, the usual method is to put, say, a tablespoonful on each hill, when the corn is up four or five inches. The plaster should be scuttered on the leaves as much as possible. Potatoes should be treated the same as corn sh ing a bit. I think it depends very much

The amount of gravel used on the roads in this county varies from five to nine cubic yards to the road, owing to the importance of the road, and put on from 14 to 16 inches thick in the center and from 10 to 16 feet in width. It is not wise to put it on too wide unless you bank up the edges with earth to hold it in place, as travel will spread it sufficiently in a short time. A form of cross-section that I like best for a road of gravel or broken stone is one of nearly a circle, with slopes three to one into the ditches. If the gravel is edged up trees were pruned out in the early fall find that is not like a Newtown tree, these limbs would grow stronger and the apples are not like Newtowns. thicker and they would stand the weather better. It is the trees that Mr. Hunter's trees that die every bear the most fine wood that dies back the most. The Spitzenbergs were a

late keeper formerly, but of late my observation has been that it is a fall apple proper and not a good keeper. These his Ben Davis. He planted his Ben two varieties are my favorites.

Mr. Hunter-Yes, I have been in the business two years and have sold 20 will cut his Ben Davis open, you will boxes of apples, while here are Mr. Brown and others who have been raisit is the mixture of the pumpkin with

Brown and others who have been raising apples for 20 years, but by interchanging ideas we will all gather something.

Of course I could talk in general about apples but I want to talk Mosier apples.

I will tell you something about Newtowns. I will tell you why it dies in the top. \*Mr. Mosier, where does that one tree of yours stand that dies the most in the top, does it stand in an underground drain? derground drain?
Mr. Mosier-No, I think not. Mr. Hunter—I have a tree that receives lots of sub irrigation and that is the only one I have that dies in the top. You have a big drier here and perhaps the only one I have that dies in the top. My brotler's orchard has hard pan unwith the Lawver is that the tree breaks der it and under ground irrigation and his trees die in the top. In California even without fruit. I lost four trees last their walnut trees die in the top in cervear and Sproat Bros. lost 12 six or year and Sproat Bros. lost 12 six or

Mr. Mosier-When I first noticed this top dying I took a number of twigs and fork. I want to ask one question.

vere pruning in the fall. tlemen have unraveled the secret of the | because we always used them, dying in the top of the Newtowns, I have in my orchard two draws running water through it. I have put in some seldom call for them. A retailer may drain tile and ordered more and will now and then have a customer who put in enough to drain it thoroughly. would want them, but no wholesales I have running water in both these draws. When I have a tree that dies in the top it is in these draws where the water runs. I think it is on account of the of mine once had a tree of sweet apple immature wood as the Corvallis man he thought the best apples on earth. said. I got my finest apples on these He guaranteed to me that I would trees in the draws, but they will not keep till spring. They are all right to take to the apple show, then they should be sold to the Davidson Fruit Company grocer will have a cranky customer or some one else as soon as you can get was perfectly sound and been lying up on a shelf without any protection at all

in any way. present the world does not produce Mr. Evans—The Ben Davis apple 1 Spitzenbergs and Newtown Pippins that think is profitable in this section as any grown in this section, and these are the worms out we will have a profitable crop. two varieties for which the pomological This year I think I have learned a les-O inches. When perries are gathered world has been seeing a rectang the vines are cut off and a full crop of in which to grow them for many years sprayed six times. I got my leg broken and up to date no spot has been found the uses proper commercial fertilizer. equal to Mosier and Hood River valleys then, and there are lots of worms in the uses proper commercial fertilizer. the uses proper commercial fertilizer, equal to Mosier and Hood River valleys and produce but very light crops without water. He has inaugurated a system of "irrigation on wheels"—by using water coming out of the hill high up, to give head, and having a system of pipes underground so arranged that irrigation is double to be springling to so the second wheels will be the spring spraying the spring and did not get sprayed good then, and there are lots of worms in them. If we don't get the spring spraying done well we will have worms in them. The Ben Davis is the most profitable for one reason, they bear every war while the Baldwins and other varieties over their main apple crops and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found as spatem and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date no spot has been found and up to date not spot has been found and up to date not spot has been found and up to date not spot has a spot has been found and up to date not spot has a spot has been

> and at the same price. The Red Cheek is a good keeper and a profitable apple. My Newtowns are doing nicely. Some of them have nice large apples but some the fruit that will sell readily at picking others. The only trouble I find from the water was that the trees grew too much to top, made too much wood. Some people think the Ben Davis are not fit to eat. I have taken such peo-ple Ben Dayis apples all pealed ready to eat and when eating them they thought

they were Red Cheeks.
Mr. Root-What Newtowns I have don't do very well. I don't know whether it was the soil, location or what, they were always small apples. The trees were thrifty and looked well but the apples were always small. The Spitzenbergs I could never keep the worms out of.

Chairman-There are two distinct breeds of Newtown apples in Mosier valley as well as in Hood River. One able natural surroundings in soil and climate and put ourselves in position to the other kind planted along side bear a

small greenish apple.

Mr. Mason—In my orchard, which is just beginning to bear, I have two kinds of Newtowns. At least I have trees that are not as yellow as others. who know more than I do, say that it is because the trees are not mature enough E. L. Smith says there are no green Newtowns in the valley. About the Ben Davis, I would say I would like to see the Bens out of the valley. I will admit that you can raise, ten boxes of ford to raise the cheaper ones except for Bens where you can only raise five of fertilization or where the choice kinds the Spitz or Newtowns; you get twice as much into the market, but you get twice as much per box and more for your Newtowns and Spitz. For instance you can now get \$2 a box for Newtowns, while the best that I know of Bens selling for is 8734 cents net. Where are we ahead? We are ahead in work; we are ahead in picking, ahead in handling, in the care of and packing of the apples You raise apples to make money, so do I. Which is the tree to plant?

Mr. Carroll-While I don't think the in building good roads. You can the material on a soft foundation to the bottom.

This last is especially true of the keep to the cere should be used.

This last is especially true of the Newtown provides need to be cut. If steep hills acountered the work is more extent the should be acted.

For wheat, oats, barley, etc., on winter wheat there should be acted.

For wheat, oats, barley, etc., on winter wheat there should be acted by graveling or macadaming broken is one steep hills, as it will wash office are or so in countries subject to trains. After you get a grade that more them six or seven feet in one and road to the series of the material will wash away as.

In all cases the plaster should be used.

In all cases the plaster should be used barley and rye the plaster should be used.

In all cases the plaster should be used barley and rye it down to the roots, where it becomes the flexibility of the plaster should be used.

Mr. Carront—while I don't think the u to others and not to others. Some yrow fine and not to others. Some grow fine and not to others and not to others. Some grow fine and not to others and not to others. Some grow fine and not to others. Some grow fine and not to others and not to others. Some grow fine and not tready to dig them up. I notice the not cheat the not think the Newtown Pippin. I have not tried them on the not ready to dig them up. I notice the not not. This last is especially true of the New Some grow fine and not others. Some grow fine and not content. This last is especially true of the New Some grow fine and not content. This last is especially true of the New Some grow fine and not other the not some provided them in other or only land to not clear the not content in the set apple I have not tried them on the not content in the set apple I have not tried them on the not. This last is especially true of the New Sow not not treat the not ready to dig them up. I notice the not not content in the notice them in other or only land to not on the not some grow fine and not for Ben Davis the best apple I have, I am

Mr. Hunter-I will just make a statehis Ben Davis. He planted his Ben Davis orchard to stock pumpkins and they mixed with his Ben Davis. If you

apples today to make money out of it? It you can make money out of drying their walnut trees die in the top in certain locaties, and this is the reason they assign for that, and I think ours are due down. I am glad to hear it is a good

to the same cause. The Spitzenbergs have done nicely for me. My Spitzenbergs are keeping well enough for win-bergs are keeping well enough for which well enough for w the same experience; this year seven broke down. Some broke the body down and some just the limbs at the sent them to Corvallis asking them the don't want to get up too many subjects, cause. They sent back quite a lengthy answer saying it was due to immature wood and cold weather bursting the sap cells and killing the wood. Their remedy was stripping the leaves or schemely assured to the same call for sweet apples in the market. I have one tree and they never rot. I sent a couple of the same call for sweet apples in the market. I have one tree and they never rot. I sent a couple of the same call for sweet apples in the market. I have one tree and they never rot. I sent a couple of the same call for sweet apples in the market. of boxes down to Portland; it was the A. I. Mason-I think the last two gen- only sweet apples I ever sent to market,

Chairman-I am not aware of any

would stock up with them.
Mr. Mason-I think the chairman has answered exactly right. A friend who will want sweet apples.

Mr. Carroll—There is only one thing

tree, it will stand. The limbs don't break; they break at the fork. I had those Newtowns in his cellar yet, that it six boxes on a six year old tree that did not break.

Mr. Mason-Did you have any trouble with fungus?

Mr. Carroll-No, my trees are light think is profitable in this section as any other variety; if we will just keep the worms out we will have a profitable crop. This year I think I have learned a lesthick as on the Baldwin or Spitz. Mr. Mason-Heaviest foliage that I

have got.
Mr Hunter-Mine are the lighter. Mr. Mason-To free the limbs you have to shear them like a sheep. [Concluded next week.

Notice.

Hogs for Sale. I have 3 young brood sows for sale. Also, good Jersey cow. H. W. WAIT.

Government Land. I can locate home-seekers on government land—good fruit land, with springs; some with water to irrigate; easily cleared; 12 to 13 miles from Hood River, near county road, n21 E. C. MHALER, Hood River, Or.

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S. C. JACKSON, Proprietor. Will opicture framing in connection. Room holdings and all kinds of picture and window lass constantly on hand. Call and see samles of wall paper.

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And time may go, but we will continue to do all kinds of plain and

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### The Old Dairy Homestead.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Ruby—A little waif	Miss Brown.
Mrs. Glinner-A dashing widow adventuress	Pearl Cox.
Maud-The farmer's niece	Miss Nell Moor.
Becky Wilkins-An old maid	Mrs. F. Davidson.
Mike Donnavin-A traveling tinker	Punch Isenberg.
Jason Wilkins-A farmer	Walt Isenberg.
Josh Arrowroot-Town coustable	Frank Davidson.
Malcolm Gray-Schemer and ex-convict	Maltie Dukes.
WILLIE WORK-A gentleman of leisure, born	tiredJAS. F. DEBORD.

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To produce the fancy quality of fruit that brings the high prices, while at the same time increasing the yield, growers should judiciously apply fertil-izers. We are agents for prepared fertilizers that have been known as o. k. in Hood River valley by

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We can also furnish Muriate of Potash, Phosphoric Acid, Nitrate of Soda and Ground Bone.

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All our Pattern, Street and Tailored Hats at cost. See our show window for prices that defy competition.

(ientlemen,

Make your wives, daughters or sweethearts a Xmas present of one of those lovely Pattern Hats.

MAE B. ROE, Milliner.

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Ticket office for the Regulator Line of Steamers-Telephone and have a hack carry you to and from the boat landing-If you want a first-class turnout call on the

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General Nursery Stock, One and Two-year-old Apple

And other Fruit Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vine You are Invited

To examine the stock and let us know what you want. H. C. BATEHAM, Proprietor.

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