

Classified Advertising
WANTS and FOR SALE

All ads. under this head re cash with copy. Rates, one cent a word; initials and figures count as words. Minimum, 25 cents an issue.

FOR RENT—A farm of river bed land suitable for garden, grain or hay for rent on shares or cash. Inquire of

VERNONIA EAGLE.

WOOD—You need it. I have it to sell. Thos. Schock, Phone 533

Good Front Office room for rent. In fireproof building. Call Hoffman Hardware Co.

Cash paid for false teeth, dental gold, platinum and discarded jewelry. Hoke Smelting & Refining Co., Otsego, Michigan.

Sale or Trade—160 acres, 45 in cultivation, 7 room house, large barn, out buildings, 3 springs, lots of outside range, in Clear Water Valley, Idaho. What have you to trade? C. H. Brown, Rose Ave.

FOR SALE—4 Room House with bath, garage on Rose Ave. C. H. Brown.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks from heavy laying strains White Leghorn chicks \$16. per 100 Barred Rocks 25c each; Hatched come off about March 22, April 1 and May 10. My breeding stock is surpassed by none. Satisfaction guaranteed.

One 2 year old O. A. C. Barre. Rock Cock and two O.A.C. Barre Rock Cockerills for sale.

Grand birds from heavy layer price \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. My hatching capacity is limited. Place your order early.—P. Hill

PIANO LESONS—Latest modern methods for children. Popular music if desired.

MRS. CULVER.

Over Emmott & Culver Market.

SALE OR TRADE

I have 160 acres good rolling prairie land in Alberta—80 miles east of Red Deer. Will consider any trades you have to offer. There are 25 acres in cultivation. All of it is fenced. House, good roads, good county and neighbors.

C. TODD, Vernonia, Oregon

FOR SALE

Bungalow \$2500, half cash, balance \$25.00 per month and interest.

Inquire HOTEL VISTA

FOR SALE—Bed and springs and 3-burner oil stove with oven. See House 53 Millside.

LOT FOR SALE—50x100 corner lot, 2 blocks from Grade school, one block from church and High school. Half cash and terms on balance. See CHAS. A. MALMSTEN.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

87 1/2 acres rich, sandy loam, creek bottom soil; 70 acres in cultivation running water on one side of place; 4 room house in good condition; barn for 36 cows; straw shed and all necessary out-buildings. 5 miles NE from Banks and 1/2 mile to store and school. Will consider Vernonia property or Nehalem Valley ranch exchange. See G. C. OLSEN.

NEW AND MODERN BATTERY SERVICE

Conveniently located in the center of the town we have installed, at our garage, all the latest devices and equipment for the needs of the motorist. An Eight-Hour Battery Charging Service, you will be delighted with Ford Magneto charged while you wait and work guaranteed. Yes, here you find a first-class Wild Battery Service.

MONKEY WRENCH GARAGE

MODERN HOME FOR SALE

6 rooms and bath, first class plumbing, 3 sleeping rooms, linoleum, hot water tank. Well located on east side near school and church. Large out buildings used as garage, storage and wood. A home you will enjoy. Offered for a short time at \$3850.00—1/2 cash and terms.

VERNONIA REALTY CO

A. P. Schomer sold his part of the Dance Hall at Treharne to N. C. Young, and will not be responsible for any bills connected with the Dance Hall.

FOR SALE—Good cow, fresh, and calf. See E. R. Treharne.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A little 2-room house, a corner lot, on Rose avenue, lot 13. Address P. O. Box 3.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that Occupation License to conduct business in the City of Vernonia, Oregon, in accordance with ordinance Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104, passed by the City Council of the City of Vernonia, Oregon, with an emergency, on March 23rd, 1925, shall be procured from the City Recorder at the City Hall in said city of Vernonia, Oregon. Said license shall be paid in advance quarterly (or annually) Jan. 1st, April 1st, July 1st and Oct. 1st of each year, by order of the City Council of the City of Vernonia, Oregon, this Mar. 23rd, 1925.

D. B. REASONER, City Recorder.

FINAL WARNING!

Get your building connected with sewer, and do away with your outside privy vaults. This is your last chance before street work starts.

W. J. KELLY, Sanitary Inspector

NATAL

Bill McMullen, who has been visiting his aged father and brothers since the first part of February has returned to his home in Canada.

Mr. Bell Goodnight and Mr. Chas. Bee were evening callers at the Holding's ranch last week.

Little Jimmie McMullen is a very sick boy with a bad cold.

Mr. Lee Osburn was cutting a little wood for the Grange one day last week.

L. A. Peterson and his nephew Lawrence Linberg were in Klatskanie Wednesday and also Vernonia the following day.

A. R. Hilfes of Klatskanie was visiting few days with some of his friends in this valley last week. He returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Nellie Deeds called on our school teacher, Mrs. Perry Smith, one day last week.

Ed. McMullen has started the opening of the fire trails.

The Grange social of Saturday night was enjoyed by a large crowd.

A few of the Grangers gathered together Sunday to clean up the hall after the social.

John McMullen came home Saturday from Portland where he has been for several days having his eye doctored. He is very sorry to hear he lost the sight of his eye. He went to Portland Monday morning again and returned in the evening.

The farmers are busy trying to get their spring crops in while the sun shines.

How Crocodiles "Hunt"

The scent, sight and hearing of crocodiles are most acute, a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune remarks. Their favorite method of hunting is to lie immersed in water, or under brush, grass or bushes near a drinking place, and when a victim bends its neck to drink, by a swift rush it is seized by nose, leg or tail and crushed in the powerful jaws of the crocodile. The powerful tail also is a valuable aid to a crocodile when in a battle. Often when a large animal, like a deer or goat, is browsing near the bank of a river, a crocodile may quietly steal close to it and by a well calculated stroke of its tail stun the animal and knock it into the water.

PATENTS
Obtained. Send model or sketch and we will promptly send you a report. Our book on Patents and Trade-marks will be sent to you on request.
D. SWIFT & CO.
PATENT LAWYERS—
305 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Over 34 Years' Experience

Origin of Arabian Horse Never Traced.

The early history of the Arabian horse is shrouded in that impenetrable veil beyond which investigators have been unable to discover a satisfactory path to knowledge.

Recognizing the thoroughbred as a fixed type of highest quality, resulting from painstaking and careful mating to obtain particular results, many students are agreed that the Arabian might have been originated and perpetuated in the same way, says the National Geographic Magazine. On the other hand, the Arabian and the Barb of northern Africa are so alike, and yet so distinct in every possible way from the ancient horses of the steppes and of the European areas that admirers of the Arabian and Barb are unwilling to assign them to any but a distinct classification of their own.

There have been many hundreds of books written on the horse. A lifetime devoted to the study has brought the conviction that a large majority of these writings, as far as examined by me, contained little original matter, and that those which may be regarded as authoritative must be considered in the broad light of recorded history and of scientific discoveries in order to assign a correct value to their conclusions.

The preponderance of evidence favors the belief that the Arabian horses were obtained through Egypt, from Libyan tribes of northern Africa, and that by long and careful mating the superior type of Arabian horse has been maintained through many centuries.

Scriptures Say Little of the Barber's Art

The word barber is only once mentioned in the Scriptures, namely, in Ezekiel 5:1, which reads: "And thou, son of man, take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard."

Although barbers are not expressly mentioned, yet from the constant mention of shaving and the incident of Delilah sending for a man to shave Samson there can be no doubts that his class existed among the ancients. The Hebrews were particularly careful of their head and beard, and all seem to have applied the razor except the Nazirites, who were untouched by it from their birth. The Egyptian barbers were called khak or shavers, and they are represented at work in a tomb of Beni-Hassan, of the Twelfth dynasty, holding their razors in the hand, which have a short cylindrical handle, with a broad, flat blade of bronze on a line with the axis of the handle.

Rover's Friend

Rover, the pet dog owned by Walter Pratt of Bowdoinham, Me., gets along famously with the family cat, and the cat always sleeps at night between the paws of Rover. One night, after the family had retired, it was aroused by a scratching and a low barking at the front door. When the door was opened in walked the cat, with one foot caught in a trap; behind came Rover, carefully holding up the chain of the trap. Far up a neighboring stream trappers had set traps for muskrats, and Kitty evidently walked into one. Rover must have heard her cry and gone to the rescue, for he had evidently searched, found the trapped kitten and lifted the trap from the water; then freeing his friend as much as possible, carried the chain all the way home.—New York World.

Tree Toad Changes Color

It is a well-known fact that tree toads or tree frogs can change their color through a considerable range from nearly white to nearly black, in harmony with the surface on which they are resting. Thus they take on the hues of the trees and shrubs on which they live. The tree frogs form the connecting link between the true frogs and toads. They live chiefly in trees which they climb by means of their claw-shaped toes. They are small and are more active and brighter in color than true frogs. They utter loud piping noises. Even though these creatures live in trees they return to the water to lay their eggs. The hind legs are long as in ordinary frogs, but since they jump very little if at all the muscles of these limbs are slightly developed.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Animals Fight Like Men

The armaments of animals are strikingly like those used by man. There are few means of offense and defense used by soldiers that are unlike what may be found in the animal and also the insect kingdom. A study of the methods of defense among animals is most interesting and instructive. Nature's habit of using the fighting instinct of animals as one of the greatest means for the development and the survival of species must be combated before even the fighting instinct in man is quenched.

Strong for Honor System

It was proposed to establish the honor system in a large eastern penitentiary. The matter was put up to the prisoners themselves, it being figured that they would know better than anyone else whether they could play the game honorably. It was put to a vote.

"Hey, Muley," said one tough citizen to another, "did yer vote for the honor system?"
"Sure, kid, four times."—Jackson Gazette.

Cajuns of Louisiana Fond of Old Customs

The Cajun of southwestern Louisiana has his own particular customs, some of them handed down by his Nova Scotian ancestors, others of more modern invention.

Often in naming his numerous children, he will stick to a single letter. Thus, in a family that has chosen the letter "O," the boys may be Odeion, Oliver, Octave, Ovide, Optah, Otis, Oto; the girls Octavie, Odellia, Ophelia, Odille, Olive, Ollita, Olympe, Omeah. This system, though pleasantly alliterative, must result sometimes in confusion.

As inevitable as his cup of black coffee, is the Cajun's use of brick dust. This, pounded small, is scattered inside, and especially upon that shelflike portion of his home which, however small, he calls a gallery. In its way it is ornamental, the dull red of the dust standing out against the dark weathered gray of the unpainted planking behind.

In the better class families the French proprieties are observed, the young folk addressing their elders with the formal "you" rather than the familiar "thou." Religious duties are seldom neglected. Saturday night balls, which last through until day-break, are ended by the dancers attending mass in a body.—Adventure Magazine.

Fine Orchestra, but Not in First Class

Many are the stories prevalent in various parts of the British empire to illustrate typical American humor. They have an idea over there that we go in largely for size. One of the latest and most characteristic has been wished on to Sir Henry Wood, who relates that at one of his concerts an enthusiastic admirer was present with an American friend.

When it was all over, the Englishman, hoping it had impressed his friend, remarked: "Magnificent orchestra, isn't it?"

But the Yankee, being one of those who always boast of the wonders of "Amurrika" when abroad, was not giving anything away.

"Fine, you say?" he answered. "Well, it's a good little band in his way, but if you're using 'fine' in a sense of its being large, great Christopher, you should see one of our musical combinations in the States! Why, in one of the orchestras over there the kettledrum player is so far away from the conductor, that he has to come in three bars ahead of time to allow the sound to travel!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Testing Gold

To test gold, dig the point of a hammer into it, and if it powders it is not gold. Gold is richly yellow, but to tell it from pyrites when in very minute flecks, turn it so that the light catches it from various directions. Gold will not alter in shade, but pyrite does. A drop of nitric acid will cause a fuming on pyrites, but does not affect gold.

You must pan creek sands and gravels to find gold. It may be near surface, but generally the heaviest deposits of placer gold are on and close to bed rock, which may be a few feet or many feet deep. Gold placers are best found in a big bend in a creek, which allows it to be deposited, or on the upper side of a reef or ledge crossing the stream. Sometimes it is a dry deposit, up where the stream formerly flowed, and is called a "bench" placer.

Gold is worth a little more than \$20 per troy ounce and is paid for at mints or smelters at the rate of about that price after refining.—Victor Shaw, in Adventure Magazine.

Wood as Polisher

An interesting use of rotten wood is in the polishing of the fine parts of the highest grade Swiss and French watches. Formerly this material was more extensively employed than at present, being largely supplanted by machinery and benzene. The escape parts and small screws are still in large part polished by hand and rotten wood. The value of the rotten wood used annually in Switzerland for this purpose is about \$4,000, the best quality bringing a price of \$1 a pound. What is wanted is a yellowish white silky material, soft and spongy, in which the growth rings are still visible.—J. S. Record, in American Forests and Forest Life.

Tomato Not Long Popular

Tomatoes were probably first grown in the sixteenth century in Peru. They were grown in an ancient time in Mexico, but they did not become an economic fruit until about 1800 years ago. Up until that time (1830) they were grown for ornament and were called the love apple. It was not until about 1870 that decided steps were taken to improve the tomato commercially. A. W. Livingston, seedman in Columbus, Ohio, brought out the old variety known as Trophy. The tomato was grown as early as 1506 in England, mostly in hothouses, and as early as 1812 in Italy.

Wanted to Be Sure

Father had promised his small daughter that if she were very good she should go to a vaudeville theater in the evening on condition that she behaved nicely during the performance.

She maintained an unusually subdued manner all day, and just before starting for the theater inquired anxiously:
"If there should be a joke, would they mind if I laugh?"

A stands for amusement for all the family.

Buy a Victrola of us on easy terms at
SILVER FOX PHARMACY

Toilet goods of every kind at
Portland Prices

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Perfumes, Toilet Water, Chocolates, Victrola Records, Remembrance Cards, Egg Dyes, for the Easter Season

—Mail Orders Promptly Filled—

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VERNONIA, OREGON
"ON THE CORNER AND ON THE SQUARE"

Wild Creatures Die Fast When Captives

The average person who visits a zoo for study and enjoyment often fails to realize the expert care and heavy expenditure demanded in its upkeep. Death takes a frequent toll among the animals and the birth rate cannot begin to make replacement. The four corners of the earth must be scoured or many an empty cage would confront visitors, says the New York Times.

Every month a proportion of the familiar animals die, and rare beasts and birds with strange names also succumb. Every month purchases are made that may range from 25 cents for a box turtle to \$900 for a pair of Galda baboons.

Usually the highest mortality is among the birds. Next come the mammals, the severest financial loss. Reptile casualties are lowest. A report of the Bronx zoological park shows the death of twelve mammals, including a bonnet macaque and a white-faced sarajoa, of three reptiles, crocodile and two turtles, and fifty birds in a single month. However, the increasing skill of curators and keepers in the handling of wild animals is keeping the death rate within bounds.

Many Poisonous Fish in the Philippines

Fish with poisonous flesh are a danger to be reckoned with by dwellers and travelers in the Philippine tropics. Dr. Albert M. Herre of the bureau of science at Manila has investigated the reports that there are poisonous fishes in the islands and states that in many cases they are true. According to Doctor Herre, the most violently poisonous species belong to the puffers and porcupine fishes. The poisonous property is due to the presence in various parts of their bodies of a substance chemically similar to the deadliest of the mushroom poisons. "The poisonous quality of these fishes is well known to all the tribes dwelling along tropical coasts," says Doctor Herre, "but strange to say there is hardly a fishing village in the Philippines where there are not foolish or reckless people who eat these fishes. Not a year goes by without several deaths. The poison seems to act first on the nerves of the alimentary canal, and soon afterward on all the muscles of the body, giving rise to violent spasms, during which the patient dies in from one to five hours."

Weeping Stove Pipes

Weeping stove pipes, from the joints of which a tarlike liquid leaks out, is often a difficult trouble to remedy. It is due to insufficient draft. The smoke, moving slowly through the pipes, condenses and the liquid so formed oozes out at the joints of the pipes. Sometimes having the pipes on an incline, upward to the chimney, will cause the smoke to pass along more quickly. Sometimes raising the chimney will increase the draft. Some find that a little opening in the pipe next the chimney, with a sliding cover, increases the draft up the chimney, when open, and so causes the smoke to pass out quickly. It all comes to this—Increase the draft and the heat of the pipes and so cause the smoke to pass out so quickly that it cannot cool and condense in the pipes.—Family Herald.

NOTICE TO AUTO OWNERS!

Do not park in front of school house between corner of school fence on west end and on a line with play house on east end. Leave front clear.

Do not exceed 12 miles per hour while passing school houses. Think of safety of children.

W. J. KELLY, City Marshal

Mr. and Mrs. Wahl and daughter, of Oakland, Cal., visited at the Seseman home Sunday. Mrs. Wahl is a daughter of R. A. Seseman.

Is Biggest Hammer Thrower



Paul Borglund, who is six feet five inches tall and weighs 245 pounds, the biggest hammer thrower, and best also, that Harvard university ever had.

Cattle and Poultry as Weather Prophets

Can meteorologists, even with the aid of wireless, forecast weather with more accuracy than country folk who watch nature's own barometers? If cattle in a field scratch themselves vigorously, or stand with their tails to the wind the countryman will tell you it is going to rain and his prediction is invariably correct. If the fowls come out to feed on a wet morning there is little chance of it clearing up that day, says the Flower Grower. The appearance of toads, frogs and earthworms in unusual numbers invariably means rain, and so do the singing of blackbirds, the falling of soot or the creaking of furniture. If the ants in the garden build their walls frequently or the house sparrow keeps to the ridge country residents prepare for rain, though if birds frequent the eaves they will confidently prophesy fine weather.

Storms from the northwest or southwest are usually brief, but a storm from the northeast is likely to be long and severe. A veering wind brings fine weather, a backing wind means rain. These are the countryman's barometer. Their significance is based upon the observation and experience of centuries, and the forecast made from them is quite as reliable as any issued from the meteorological observatories.

Taking of Photograph Once Tedious Process

In the first attempts to make a photograph in the early part of the Eighteenth century, the subject to be photographed sat between the source of light and a sheet of sensitized paper fastened on a board. His shadow blocked off a certain proportion of the light rays, and as a result his profile in silhouette was left on the paper. This image, however, faded in a few minutes.

Even as late as 50 years ago, taking a single picture was often a day's work, and required such skill and expert knowledge and such elaborate, costly, and cumbersome equipment that the few who had mastered the art were glad to capitalize their knowledge by utilizing it professionally.

The earliest sunlight picture of a human face is supposed to be a daguerrotype of Miss Dorothy Draper, and was taken by her brother, Professor Draper, in 1840. The subject had to sit motionless in bright sunlight for almost six minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wardel will again make their home in Vernonia, Mr. Wardel being one of the operators at the depot. Vernonia is glad of their return. They have secured a house on Rose avenue.