

COMMENTS ON CONVICT TRACY

An Epidemic of Newspaper Discussion

With Some Incidental Re- marks on Bloodhounds

(Portland Journal.)

A correspondent writes from Seattle a story of the chase after Tracy, and refers to the doped persistency of Jake Williams, an Oregon reservation Indian, who from the day when first they went after the convict, has stuck to the trail. He is wasted with fatigue, emaciated with hardship, and presents so deplorable an aspect as to move the correspondent to tears, and also to indulge in such maudlin sentiment as to refer to the Indian and his connection with the now remarkable pursuit as a "touching" incident. In the event Tracy were captured by this noble redskin then would the state of Oregon be touched deeply—to the extent of several thousand dollars.

But, the most remarkable, more remarkable even than the correspondent's effusion, was that letter that went to Governor Geer from one H. T. Turner, of Seattle, purporting to be president of the Seattle Hygienic Association. That letter should go into the archives as the noblest work of literary and philanthropic man. This man, who is at the head of an institution that is based upon physical sanitation, certainly proves that he has mastered the principles of spiritual sanitation as well and that he knows what is good for the salvation of society.

President Turner thus wrote to Governor Geer:

The so-called outlaw, Harry Tracy, has conducted himself in and around Seattle so as to have won the sympathy of the great mass of thoughtful people. On every side we hear the expression: "Tracy is a brick; he is a jewel; a persecuted man who has abilities like that should not be hunted by bloodhounds and bounty-seekers, dead or alive."

Why not issue an edict of pardon for him and place him in some responsible position where his qualifications and ability can be put to use for the benefit of humanity? He will appreciate the position and opportunity, and that big heart of his, and great soul, would be a great benefit to the race, perhaps, as a detective.

He concludes with this climax of appeal:

Every great man has but one opportunity to do a universal good to his fellow-men. This is, I believe, your great opportunity.

The Governor ought to pardon Tracy, by all means. Tracy has now no opportunity to do any amount of good in the world. He is hampered, somewhat, by the bloodhounds that yelp upon his trail, and by a number of men who follow him with 30-30 rifles, loaded, and holding them ready to send hot lead into Tracy's fleeing body whenever he heaves in sight.

Now, a man cannot attend to the good of his fellows under such conditions, and therefore Governor Geer ought to pardon Tracy and place him in such circumstances as would enable him to bring his good qualities into play. He might superintend a Sunday school, or teach a Bible class, or teach secular school, or, perhaps, study for the ministry. In some of these relations, Tracy would be able to do much good, and it would be a whole lot nicer than to sleep in swamps, and spend day and night trying to baffle hounds and armed pursuers. By all means pardon Tracy, and put an end to the touching incident of that red-skin.

(Pendleton East Oregonian.)

The execrable murderers and dare-devil escapades of Harry Tracy, the Oregon desperado, who has for the past several weeks successfully eluded the entire civil and military authorities of two states, set at defiance the law, passed through the country like a spectre of evil, terrorizing the inhabitants, forcing them at rifle point to provide him the necessities of life, and slaying like a fiend when his pathway is barred, have turned a new page in the annals of Western crime.

Henceforth the criminal who would attract more than casual attention must be a veritable human Mephistopheles; a man without fear, with the cunning of the fox and the venom of the serpent; one who will stop at no crime, no matter what its enormity, to attain his ends, and whose escapades must be not only dare-devil, but devilish as well.

The deeds of Harry Tracy have been given their full and running-over measure of publicity in the newspapers throughout the country, and already many would-be emulators of his crimes are springing up. In Kentucky within the past week, two men attempted to steal a steamboat, but both were deterred from their purpose by an overdose of lead administered by the mate of the vessel. They were taken ashore for burial at the first station.

In Portland last Saturday, a human degenerate shot and almost instantly killed his wife, his sister-in-law, his father-in-law, and another party; Rucker Rogers escaped from the Walla Walla penitentiary shortly after

the Tracy-Merrill escape, and has not yet been recaptured; two soldiers made a daring break from the guardhouse at the fort in the same city.

Last week the authorities at Salem discovered a plot on foot for another there; Tracy and Merrill are reported on reasonable evidence, to be organizing an outlaw band. The country is undergoing an epidemic of Tracyism.

(Sacramento Bee.)

Popular impressions regarding bloodhounds are very erroneous. They derived their name, not from thirst for blood or savagery of disposition, but from their ability to trace wounded game by drops of blood sprinkled along its trail. As a matter of fact the bloodhound is an ordinarily amiable, and makes an affectionate and intelligent house dog. In hunting escaped criminals they are used to follow the trail, which they do by their keenness of scent, but not to attack or pull down the object of the search. When the hounds reach the person pursued their mission is ended. Usually they are not allowed to make their search out of leash, as they might soon distance the posse. And trained bloodhounds are too valuable to be allowed to come within range of the firearms of a hunted criminal, unless fully protected by the officers of the law.

(Corvallis Times.)

They say Tracy has designs on people named Johnson. Up in Washington it is Lewis Johnson that he forced to haul him about the country, and on Madison Island it was at John Johnson's house that he spent the day, carrying off the hired man and the white boat when he left. It was Kent Johnson that he made go to Tacoma and buy him a gun, under threat of killing the latter's family. In Corvallis, the Johnsons are in a state of panic. Bob Johnson is planning a trip to the mountains. Burt Johnson has sent his wife away preparatory to flight at a moment's notice, and Prof. Charles Johnson keeps his person cleared for action and handy to a cyclone cellar.

(Eugene Guard.)

Many papers now argue that bloodhounds are worthless in running down criminals. Let the dumb beasts be given due credit. There is no question about their instinctively following a trail when they have it; and they follow a trail that no other detective could discover. But in order to capture the game, men must go with the hounds, and it is sometimes hazardous business.

LITTLE SCAB AMONG SHEEP.

Droves in Eastern Oregon Are Remarkably Free.

Remarkably little scab is said to exist among the sheep droves of Utah and adjoining counties at the present time, a condition which may not last long, as this disease is continually breaking out somewhere, but which is a pleasing condition when the sheep migrations of the spring are considered, with the attendant likelihood of spreading any scab that might exist.

Sheep inspectors of both Utah and Morrow counties have taken extra precautions this winter, and in both counties the scab was all stamped out before shearing time came. Quarantine laws have been enforced, and Washington districts affected have been tabooed. Gross carelessness on the part of herders and owners in the past has contributed largely to the spread of the trouble, which requires ceaseless vigilance on the part of the stock inspectors to keep down. There were many cases in Morrow county last fall.

In Grant, where flocks from many counties are now clustered for summer range, a great danger exists, and William Wylie, stock inspector of that county, is taking steps to rigidly en-

force Oregon law on scab. The statute provides a fine of from \$25 to \$250 for any owner or having in charge sheep afflicted with the scab without reporting the same in writing to the stock inspector within 15 days. Mr. Wylie says the county is singularly free from scab just now, though the condition may be only temporary.

What a Boy Should Know.

People differ as to how much a college education helps a young man in a business career, some contending that it is of utmost importance, others that he can get along without it. As a matter of fact, it depends upon the young man himself, for while a college education can be called a hindrance, it might in some cases give a young fellow a foolish pride that would make him hold himself above the so-called drudgery of a business life.

A very successful man, in speaking of what a young man should know to begin a business life in the right way, summarized the qualifications about as follows:

He should be able to write a good, legible hand.

To spell all the words that he knows how to use.

To speak and write good English.

To write a good social or business letter.

To write an ordinary receipt.

To make out an ordinary account.

To add a column of figures rapidly.

To deduct 16 2/3 per cent. from the face of the account.

To receipt an account when it is paid.

To write an advertisement for the newspaper.

To write an ordinary promissory note.

To reckon the interest, or the discount, on the note for years, months and days.

To draw up an ordinary bank check.

To take it to the right place in the bank to get the money.

To make neat and correct entries in the day-book or cash-book.

To tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.

If, says the successful business man, a boy can do all this, it is probable that he has enough education to make his way in the world.

MAKVELOUS KANSAS WELL.

Its Waters Are a Duplicate of Those in the Dead Sea.

Work has been resumed on the gas well that is being put down west of Abilene, Kan., as an experiment to determine the amount of gas that may be under that part of the state, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The well is down 1,200 feet and will be sunk to a depth of 2,500 feet or more. There is an artesian force of gas that is forcing the water to the top, and it has been running steadily for three months. The water is said by Professor R. H. S. Bailey of the State university, who has analyzed it, to be an exact duplicate of the water of the Dead sea. It is very strong in muriatic acid and contains one-third salt solution, being the strongest salt water in the state, and with other remarkable features that are giving promise of large returns.

The resumption of work after three months' rest during the winter showed a steady flow at a level of about 700 feet, which is taken by experts as indicating that there is farther down a much larger supply. It is probable that the well will be pushed to a depth of 2,500 feet, and the faith that is shown in the well's prospects has caused a demand for real estate in the vicinity of advanced prices. D. R. Hearty of the Beaumont district purchased a few days ago 575 acres just south of the well for \$17,000. It is supposed that he did it as a speculation on the well's outcome. The Abilene people who contributed the amount needed to put down the well are watching the work with much interest. Junction City will in a short time begin the sinking of a 3,000 foot well at an expense of \$5,000. Concordia will also put down a similar well.

Most men, if weighed, would be found wanting—the earth.

HOW ALASKA GROWS

Possibilities of Farming Up North

Facts About the New Terri- tory Worth Reading

A million dollars a month is the estimate made by the bureau of statistics of the present value of the market which "Frozen Alaska" offers the producers and manufacturers of the United States.

"Commercial Alaska in 1901," is the title of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. In it are presented some striking figures about this (until recently) little explored and little understood territory of the United States. By reason of the application of modern systems of travel and transportation, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days of travel by modern ocean steamers from Puget Sound, among the islands and along the coast which forms the southeastern extension of Alaska, lands the traveler at Skagway; twelve hours by rail over the mountains carries him to the head waters of the Yukon, where comfortable and well-equipped river steamers carry him to the gold fields of Central Alaska, or down the Yukon river, which is navigable for more than 2,000 miles at this season of the year. From the mouth of the Yukon another comparatively short trip, by steamer, carries him to Cape Nome—the latest and greatest of the gold fields of Alaska.

Gold, fish and furs are, according to this monograph, the principle industries of Alaska at the present time, and they send to the United States \$15,000,000 worth of their products, \$8,000,000 of gold, \$6,000,000 of fish, chiefly salmon, and the remainder furs.

The cost of Alaska was \$7,200,000. The revenue which the government has derived from it since the purchase amounts to over \$9,000,000, and the value of the products are now twice as much every year as its cost. The total value of the products of Alaska brought to the United States since its purchase is (according to the best estimates that the bureau of statistics is able to make) about \$150,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 is precious metals, \$50,000,000 products of the fisheries, chiefly salmon, and \$50,000,000 more furs, chiefly seal fur. Probably \$50,000,000 capital is invested in Alaska industries and business enterprises, including transportation systems. In the salmon fisheries alone the companies engaged have a capitalization of \$22,000,000, and the value of their plants, including vessels, is given at \$12,000,000. In the mining industries there are large investments—the great quartz mill at Juneau being the largest quartz stamp mill in the world, while several other quartz mills represent large investments. With the inflow of capital, the development of transportation systems and the gold discoveries has come the building up of towns and the development of cities with modern conveniences of life. Nome City, which is located by a comparatively short distance south of the Arctic circle, has now a population of over 12,000; postal facilities have been so extended that the number of postoffices is now about sixty, and mails are being regularly delivered north of the Arctic circle.

Agricultural possibilities in Alaska have, until within a recent period, been considered of but slight importance.

As the country was explored, however, and its conditions of climate and soil studied, its natural products observed, and experiments made with various classes of agricultural productions, it became apparent that the agricultural possibilities of the country, and especially of the south and southeast, where the climate is modified by the Japan current, were of considerable importance in view of the practicability of furnishing at least a part of the food supply of the population which the varied resources of Alaska seem likely to sustain and make permanent. These observations and experiments lead those who have participated in them to the belief that vegetables in great variety can be produced all along the southern coast and in the valley of the Yukon, and by some the possibility of the successful production of wheat and oats is strongly supported. The grasses for the support of cattle are abundant, and the experiments with live stock thus far justify the belief that this feature of the food requirements of Alaska may be furnished by the development of stock farms in the southern sections. In the north vast areas are covered with a moss similar to that upon which the reindeer thrives in other parts of the Arctic regions, and in view of this fact the introduction of reindeer from Siberia has begun a few years ago and has proved extremely successful, through northwest Alaska, and the experiment has advanced sufficiently to justify the confident belief that the reindeer will within a few years prove an important feature in furnishing both the transportation and food supply of northern and northwestern Alaska.

The gross area of Alaska is, according to the 1900 census, 580,804. The governor of Alaska, in a recent report, states this is equal to the combined area of the twenty states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any business obligations made by him.

West & Trux, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O. Wadling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Woman, grammatically speaking, is not a part of speech; she is the whole oration.

A Minister's Mistake.

A city minister was recently handed a notice to be read from his pulpit. Accompanying it was a clipping from a newspaper bearing upon the matter. The clergyman started to read the extract and found that it began: "Take Kemp's Balsam, the best Cough Cure." This was hardly what he had expected, and, after a moment's hesitation, he turned it over and found on the other side the matter intended for reading.

Some people are born tired, and others seem to have been born for the purpose of making others tired.

It is a Fact

That the Pioneer Bakery makes first class bread and pastry. A full supply always on hand.

Our Woman's Department

The Journal's Weekly
Budget of Club News
and Items of Interest
Pertaining to the
Home.

A new phase of philanthropic work in which boys and girls play the most important part has been inaugurated under the direction of the home department of the Evanston (Ill.) Woman's club.

The little folk have been taught to cut out pictures of every sort that will please and morally interest children, and place them in large envelopes, properly labeled, to be sent about wherever there are sick boys and girls to be entertained. Pupils in the first and second grades of the Evanston schools are doing this work under the direction of club women, and the unique philanthropy has proved not only intensely interesting, but decidedly helpful as well.

A great variety of subjects is treated in these bulky envelopes. For instance, one child will cut out several pictures of bicycle riders and some pretty scenery. These are placed in the envelopes, on the outside of which is pasted a gay picture, under which is written the message: "Let's take a bicycle ride and visit these lovely places. With love." The name follows. Another is filled with a folded piece of plain wallpaper, representing a room, with a piano, bookcase, and pictures pasted on the supposed walls. Then furniture is cut out and small strips of paper attached to make them stand, thus forming a neat little play-house.

Over 500 of these envelopes will this year go into homes and hospitals for the use of sick children. They are placed in the hands of visiting nurses and women in charge of the work.

"The effort is only begun, but it will no doubt find great favor," says one of the women connected with the work. "It gives useful and instructive bench work to first and second grade pupils. Only material which would otherwise be wasted is used. Pictures are taken from torn magazines, old picture cards, calendars, advertisements and newspapers. Such work educates the boys and girls in philanthropic usefulness and one must look beyond the apparent simplicity of the occupation to see the most promising results. In addition to all this the children are given an opportunity to observe the pictures while cutting them out, and they see more of the picture than would be possible even if they were to look at it steadily for hours. And, best of all, the personal little message will have a wonderful impression upon the little sick one to whom the envelope is sent. The giver's name is attached, so that when the boy or girl recovers and goes out into the world the name will always be familiar to him, and if the two chance to meet they will be brought close together."

The energetic young workers are fully as enthusiastic over the so-called Scissors guild, and their abilities of their cutting and pasting as those under whose auspices the unique philanthropy is being carried on. One envelope arranged by a little girl and sent to the Chicago Charity hospital was filled with pictures of angels and women in beautiful evening gowns playing on an instrument, while nine boys are pictured in the act of singing. The message on the outside read: "Perhaps these lovely people will sing to you tonight and the angels will watch over you if you want them to. Lovingly Agnes Dill."—Chicago Tribune.

An informal reception was given at Gladstone the past week, by the W.

C. T. U. to Mrs. Lillian Cole-Bethel, the brilliant parliamentarian, who is a noted White Ribboner of Ohio, and closely connected with the national work.

The board of lady managers of the St. Louis exposition do not intend to be pushed into the background, for they have informed the president of the exposition that the board must be completed at once, and that they intend to have an active part in the management. The twentieth century American woman refuses to be a mere figurehead in any organization.

"Progress," a bright and interesting quarterly, published under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has been received. Its columns teem with enthusiasm for the cause to which it is pledged, and every progressive woman should be a subscriber. It is published from the American Tract Society Building, New York, and the subscription price is 25 cents per year.

A lively controversy has been going on in some of the magazines as to the propriety of women earning their own living. The question always seems hardly worth arguing about. As a matter of fact, the large majority of women are earning their living already. The drones of the human hive (in this case females) are confined to a comparatively small class—the aristocracy and the upper middle class—and even in their ranks there has been a notable inclination of late years to come out into the labor market and compete for a living. Ladies of high birth and breeding set up shop, turn photographer, miniature painter, doctor, nurse and what not; turn actress, bidder, journalist, secretary, typewriter or agent for this, that and the other. Nobody is ashamed to work today.

The woman's day at the Chautauqua session at Gladstone, was the largest in point of attendance of any of the previous sessions. The exercises were held in the auditorium. Seated on the platform were many representative women. The symposium of women's work was most delightful and instructive. The program included interesting facts concerning the W. C. T. U., the State Federation of women's clubs, women's work in the public schools, trained nurses for the poor, the Young Woman's Christian Association, domestic science in the home, "Madam President and her Constituency," the dependent child, and the Woman's Relief Corps as a national organization among the speakers were: Mrs. Helen Dickinson Hartford, Mrs. C. B. Wade, Mrs. Trumbull, Mrs. Stephen S. Vase, Miss Haseltine, Dr. Mae Cardwell, Mrs. Lillian Cole-Bethel, Mrs. C. B. Templeton, Mrs. Julia A. Lawton, Mrs. Jennie C. Pritchard and Mrs. Edyth Weathered.

A wealthy woman of Boston is reported by the Woman's Journal as making a unique argument against the extension of suffrage to women. She could not see that it would improve the economic condition of workingwomen, since it had not improved that of workmen. What she said at this point was true. But she was not content with showing that the ballot would not improve the economic condition of workingwomen; she must needs go further and argue that it would make their condition worse. This she did analogically by endeavoring to show that workingmen would be better off without the

ballot. Her argument was deliciously significant. Said she:

I think many of the troubles between employer and men might be swept away if the men could not vote. If he felt that they did not stand on just the same footing as himself, that they had not quite so many privileges as he, the employer might have a charitable feeling toward them.

Quite naively that woman put the whole anti-suffrage argument into a paragraph. Anti-suffragism, when stripped of its mask, is nothing but anti-democracy. Its ideal is not equality of rights for all, but privileges for a "chivalrous" few.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following county warrants, drawn on the treasury of Marion county, more than seven years prior to the first day of July, 1902, and remaining unclaimed in the hands of the county clerk of said county, will be presented to the county court at its regular August term, 1902, for an order directing them to be destroyed, as by law provided, unless claimed prior to said date:

July 9, 1892, No. 18,573, J. P. Hart, \$1.00.
August 9, 1892, No. 18,886, S. W. Komp, \$3.40.
September 9, 1892, No. 19,057, Fred Patterson, \$1.70.
September 19, 1892, No. 19,129, R. S. Platts, \$1.50.
September 19, 1892, No. 19,130, John Minger, \$1.50.
September 19, 1892, No. 19,194, T. C. Crabtree, \$1.00.
October 8, 1892, No. 19,368, Miss McBride, \$1.70.
October 8, 1892, No. 19,380, Louis Wright, \$1.70.
November 11, 1892, No. 19,667, Mrs. J. H. Hanson, \$2.20.
November 11, 1892, No. 19,647, Chas. Baker, \$2.20.
November 12, 1892, No. 19,777, T. O. Andrews, \$1.70.
May 5, 1893, No. 21,547, C. H. Van Zant, \$1.70.
July 8, 1893, No. 22,037, E. A. Smith, \$1.70.
September 8, 1893, No. 22,625, Emma Zwickler, \$1.50.
November 11, 1893, No. 23,256, E. Warren, \$1.20.
November 14, 1893, No. 23,471, W. W. Williams, \$1.90.
November 14, 1893, No. 23,480, J. F. Hill, \$1.70.
December 11, 1893, No. 23,585, May Reaves, \$1.70.
May 12, 1894, No. 25,001, Browning & Nagel, \$2.00.
June 11, 1894, No. 25,294, Doc Logan, \$1.70.
June 12, 1894, No. 25,295, Emma J. Lancktree, \$1.70.
June 14, 1894, No. 25,429, H. E. Miller, \$1.70.
June 15, 1894, No. 25,454, W. N. Savage, \$1.90.
July 9, 1894, No. 26,093, Wm. Watson, \$1.50.
July 9, 1894, No. 26,135, A. J. Wyckoff, \$1.90.
July 9, 1894, No. 26,137, C. T. Hall, \$2.30.
August 9, 1894, No. 26,349, H. Sandberry, \$1.70.
September 8, 1894, No. 26,707, A. G. Jerman, \$3.50.
September 8, 1894, No. 26,800, Miss May Kramer, \$1.50.
September 8, 1894, No. 26,807, Miss May Kramer, \$1.50.
March 12, 1894, No. 27,480, C. W. McCowen, \$4.70.
November 12, 1894, No. 27,527, Minnie Barrett, \$1.70.
November 12, 1894, No. 27,528, Mrs. L. Cass, \$1.70.
November 12, 1894, No. 27,529, Lizzie Hoffman, \$1.70.
December 10, 1894, No. 27,798, E. Ryder, \$1.70.
January 17, 1895, No. 28,255, George W. Cleveland, \$1.70.
January 17, 1895, No. 28,256, Frank Cummins, \$1.70.
January 17, 1895, No. 28,257, Frank Sperger, \$1.70.
January 17, 1895, No. 28,258, Theodore Armstrong, \$1.70.
February 8, 1895, No. 28,363, W. B. Wilson, \$1.70.
February 8, 1895, No. 28,434, Wm. Wintermarch, 50 cents.
March 8, 1895, No. 28,708, C. G. A. Hogarty, \$1.70.
March 9, 1895, No. 28,737, Mrs. Alice Davis, \$1.90.
April 5, 1895, No. 29,236, Frank Frons, \$1.70.
Spionage, \$1.70.
March 9, 1895, No. 29,737, Frank Frons, \$1.70.
Jun 7, 1895, No. 29,835, T. T. Shaw, \$1.70.
August 12, 1895, No. 30,674, W. T. Roberts, \$1.70.
Dated, this 24th day of June, 1902.
W. W. HALL,
County Clerk



THE WORLD CENTER

For seventy-one years McCormick has manufactured machines for harvesting the crops of the world. Today more than two million of these machines encircle the globe—they are the product of the world-center works. The world's demands are centered on McCormick. Three hundred and sixty-two thousand machines bearing the name were built and sold during the last season. We shall exceed this number during 1902. Our immense output is distributed by railway and waterway throughout both hemispheres. All railway systems leading to the harvest fields of the continents carry our machines, and our cargoes are transported from our docks through river, lake, canal, gulf and ocean to all parts of the world. We have pride in being the first and greatest manufacturers of harvesting machines in the world—in the recognition of our leadership by the world's agriculturists and by the juries of all the international exhibitions—in being the center of the harvesting machine world. The basis of our success is the world-wide reputation McCormick machines have gained for their high merit in design and in construction. To excel in our inspiration, and having surpassed our former records, we feel that the world's expectations of further advancement in harvesting machines are realized in the McCormick line for 1902.

THE MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO.

McCormick Light Draft Binder

For the season of 1902 the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. offers to the world's agriculturists a new right-hand binder for harvesting their grain crops. This new binder possesses many novel and distinct features. It represents all that is newest and best in binder manufacture. While our celebrated right-hand open elevator binder has been the most successful machine that has ever entered the harvest field, yet we continue to demonstrate our progressiveness by entering our previous excellence in producing a binder equipped with the most advanced, most ingenious, and most successful devices known in binder invention, and the McCormick will continue to demonstrate its leadership in the harvest fields of the world.

The design of our new right-hand binder is such that practically all of its wearing parts are reversible, and we can assemble the various parts in our works so as to build a left-hand cut machine identical with our new right-hand binder when a purchaser so orders. The new McCormick is easily handled by the operator. It is easily drawn by the horses. It is built for clean work, quick work perfect work. Its gears are the strongest known. Its knotters comprise two working parts only. Its new adjustable deck regulates the size of bundles as desired. Its wind board can be adjusted to the varied conditions of the grain. Its adjustable main chain tightener retains perfect tension in the drive chain. Its needle is fitted with a hardened part in the eye which absolutely insures smooth running of the twine. Its divider can be folded so as to protect the point when transporting the binder through gates or other narrow openings. Its elevator and platform canvas are made especially wide to handle the tallest, the heaviest and most tangled grain. Its steel tube voke, its steel angle and steel square tube frame construction secure perfect rigid and maintain alignment. Its roller attachment embodies the highest degree of perfection. It makes evenly bottled bundles bound in the middle with unvarying regularity. Its new pitman shield protects the knife and pitman connection from dust and injury, and is a handy device for attaching and detaching the pitman. Its maple bushings boiled in oil, its wonderful reel, its magnificent main wheel and numerous other features, attest the pre-eminence of the McCormick. The McCormick binder for 1902 is the binder of binders! It is the Binder you want!

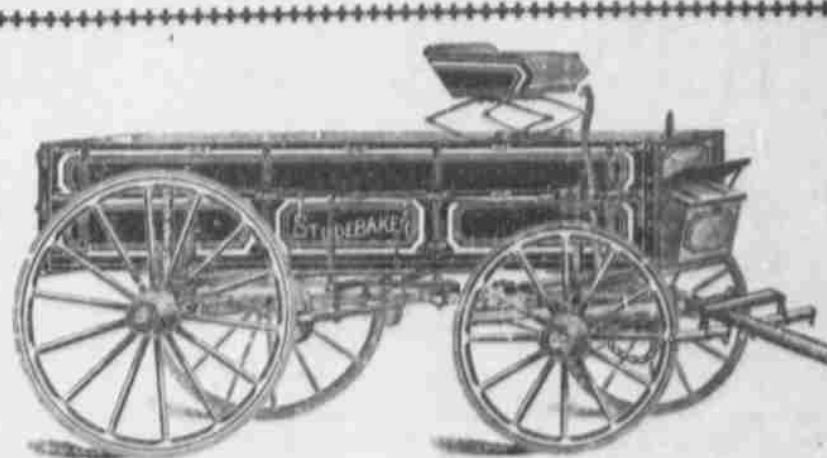
Repairs and For McCormick Extras For Woods For Osborne Machinery

THE TWINE SITUATION

It is very interesting for us. Our twine sales are rolling up like an avalanche. "Plymouth Standard" twine is just what it claims to be, the best standard twine in the field, smoother and even than the so-called pure Manila, giving no trouble in the binder. We invite you to make your own comparisons. You can buy a ball of any other twine at any price, and taking a ball of ours, put them to the test. If ours doesn't work better, you needn't pay for it. Others did this last year and placed their orders with us for their whole lot.

F. A. WIGGINS

Successor to E. M. Croisan.



Another car of Birdsell-hullers will land next week. We have plenty of all the regular size, as well as the header gears and stake rack bolts. Get in your order for a good wagon to haul away your grain.