

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keep the promise.

To Clean a Brush.

To clean an ebony-backed brush, soak the brushes in hot, soapy lather, rinsing first in hot and then in cold water. The backs should be rubbed with a small mite of linseed oil and then polished with a soft cloth. Dry the brushes as quickly as possible after washing or they are likely to get soft and flabby. Dry thoroughly before using.

Record for Quick Work.

A loaf of bread has been on an exhibition which was the result of a record-making experiment at Blockley, in Worcestershire, England. From the time the wheat was cut in the field until a loaf of bread was baked was only thirty minutes.

FITS Permanently cured. No other nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 232 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Family Jar.

Mr. Snapp—Well, what are you going to do about it?

Mrs. Snapp—Oh, don't be in such a hurry. It takes some time to make up my mind.

Mr. Snapp—That's strange; you haven't much material to work with.—Philadelphia Press.

Punishment.

"Maria, what has become of those slippers I got a few weeks ago?"

"They were looking so shabby I gave them to a tramp this morning. What do you want of them?"

"Nothing, only there was a \$5 bill in the toe of one of them that I was going to give you as a reward if they were here at the end of three months."

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease a powder. It cures hot, swelling, itching, swollen feet. Cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Among Those Not Present.

Teacher (of school in Ohio)—Mention the names of the great men born in Ohio, as near as you can remember.

Pupil—Well, there's President Roosevelt, David Bennett Hill, Senator Hoar, Admiral Dewey, Chauncey M. Depew, Ben Tillman.

Teacher—You are all wrong. Not one of those men were born in this state.

Pupil—I'm naming the great men that were not born here. That's easier.—Chicago Tribune.

The Audacious Wore.

"Ha-a-a! I am mad, mad!" ranted Hamphat, the tragedian, in the dungeon scene.

"Huh!" snorted the man in the gallery, "you ain't near as mad as we fellows that paid to get in."—Philadelphia Press.

Tealate and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre.

JUST SEND US IN STAMPS TO THE John Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [P. C. L.]

The Longest Day.

Teacher—You must remember, children, that Dec. 21 is the shortest day we have. Do you remember the longest?

Freddie—Yes'm. It's July 3, when you're waiting for firecracker day.

A Difference.

"Now," said the gentleman with the long coat, "there are some people who like golf and there are some people who think poker is the only game a gentleman should amuse himself at, which demonstrates to me that, after all, games are alike in their fundamental principles."

"I hardly agree with you," objected the individual with the plaid necktie and the heavy coating of tan. In golf, for instance, one's energies are bent toward getting in the hole, while in poker the effort lies in trying to keep out of it."—Judge.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."

A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

These sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat, etc.; \$1.00, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THIRTY YEARS IN SENATE.

Senator Allison is the Oldest in Continuous Service in the Body.

Senator Allison entered the senate in 1873, and there is now no one a member of that body who has served continuously as he has done. Stewart of Nevada, was a member, and John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, took his seat at the same time. Stewart was out two years and Mitchell ten years. John P. Jones, of Nevada, took his seat at the same time, but closed thirty years of service last March. There were some interesting figures in the senate when Allison took his seat there for the first time. From the south there was quite an array of the so-called carpet bag senators. Among the well-known personages the new Iowa man met on the floor thirty years ago were Powell Clayton, now ambassador to Mexico, and Stephen W. Dorsey, Arkansas; John B. Gordon, Georgia; John A. Logan and Richard J. Oglesby, Illinois; Oliver P. Morton, Indiana; John J. Ingalls, Kansas; Hannibal Hamlin and Lot M. Morrill, Maine; George S. Boutwell, Charles Sumner and William D. Washburn, Massachusetts; Zach Chandler and Thomas W. Ferry, Michigan; Alexander Ramsey and William Windom, Minnesota; Adelbert Ames, Mississippi; Carl Schurz, Missouri; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Roscoe Conkling, New York; Matt W. Ransom, North Carolina; John Sherman and Allen G. Thurman, Ohio; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; William G. Brownlow, Tennessee; James W. Flaungan, Texas; George F. Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill, Vermont; Henry J. Davis, West Virginia; Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin.

It is quite a distinction to be the sole survivor of an entire membership of the senate. While it is true that there are two men members now who were there thirty years ago and their successors take their seats and again witness their return. He is the one man who has been a member and witnessed a complete change in the senate, himself alone excepted.—Washington Post.

WHY THE ARMOR IS COSTLY.

Process of Making It is Tedious and Requires Much Patience.

The general public has always been mystified at the extremely high price paid for armor plate. The most important item is the great length of time required for the successful manufacture of a plate, for, on the average, every plate is being constantly worked upon, either in furnace, forge, machine shop or annealing and tempering department, for a continuous period of nine months.

Other causes of high cost are the large number of separate operations the frequency with which the great masses must be transported and the distances over which they must be carried in their journey from one department to another. To illustrate the vast scale on which an armor plate and gun steel works is laid out and the distances to be covered from ship to shop, we may mention that the whole establishment of the Bethlehem Steel works extends in one direction continuously for a length of a mile and a quarter, and that the forty or fifty handlings and transshipments which occur in making a single Krupp plate take place in and between such buildings as the openhearth structure, which is 111 feet wide by 1,950 feet in length; the machine shop, 116½ feet in width by 1,375 feet in length; the armor forge, 850 feet in length, and a face hardening department and an armor plate machine shop, both of which are but little less in size.

Further elements of expense are the large percentage of losses which is liable to occur, the high first cost of the extensive plants must be laid down and the fact that new and improved methods of manufacture may at any time render the plant more or less obsolete. The greater cost of the Krupp armor is largely compensated for by its much greater resisting qualities, which make it possible to give equal defensive qualities for 20 to 25 per cent less weight of armor.—Scientific American.

AMERICANS IN PORTO RICO.

Number is Decreasing—Estimates Run from 900 to 5,000.

The question is how many Americans are there in Porto Rico? The number has been variously estimated from 600 to 5,000, but all estimates are mere guesses.

A census was taken in 1890 at the close of the year, and at that time, according to the enumeration, there were 1,063 persons on the island who were born in the United States. This was one year after the occupation, and conditions since then have changed so that the figure is scarcely of any assistance at all in estimating the number now here. Of the total of 1,069 on the island born in the United States, 680 resided in the department of Bayamon, which is the district where the capital is located. Of those in this district nearly all resided in San Juan, the capital being the residence of 681 of the 680. Of the 1,069 born in the United States and residing here, only 281 were women.

Of course, these figures do not include the soldiers who were here, and excluding that element in the population, we believe that most observers will admit that the number of Americans on the island has increased since that date, and also that for a year or so the number has been decreasing.

Perhaps the year 1902 was the year of the largest number of Americans on the island. The population is so restless and so constantly changing it is difficult to get any accurate estimate.—San Juan News.

Juvenile Reasoning.

Sammy—Going to move soon, Tommy?

Tommy—Yes.

Sammy—How do you know?

Tommy—Aw, How do I know? Didn't me mother lemme break a window 'o' her day and did'nt say nothin'.

—Tit-Bits.

A woman usually begins her life work when she marries a man to reform him.

Of Men and Women.

Man admires woman, but loves himself; woman loves man, but admires herself.

He who thinks to please her by taking her at her word is either a born fool or a self-made one.

Man is logical, but unreasonable; woman, irrational, but convincing.

If a man observes a woman carefully, he will learn everything about her—that she wants him to know.

The best cure for a man's conceit is woman's laughter.—Smart Set.

More Proof.

The New York World remarks that whether or not wealth is a curse to children depends upon the kind of parents they have.

This again shows that in the selection of their parents children should exercise the very greatest care.

Perrin's Pile Specific

The INTERNAL REMEDY

No Case Exists it Will Not Cure

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

PORTABLE and drill any depth by steam or horse power.

42 DIFFERENT STYLES.

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Experience has established it as a fact. Sold by all dealers. You sow—They grow. 1904 Seed Catalogue sent free to all applicants.

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Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver!

Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

75¢ PER OZ. OF BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. B. HALL & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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ABOVE ALL OTHERS TOWERS FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY

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MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Modern Devices Have Completely Revolutionized the Work.

Improved methods in machinery and the great change in the character of materials used has had an important bearing upon the printing art, says the Scientific American. In the earliest mills established in this country, the raw fiber, after being prepared in the beating machine, was formed into a sheet in a mold or wire sieve which was dipped from the pulp vat by hand, the water drained off and the pulp left in a wet sheet in the mold. The sheets so made were turned out upon a felt press and then dried by exposing to the air in single sheets. Such mills were small and their output limited. Strictly hand made paper to-day is a rarity, although it exists.

By the aid of the Fourdrinier machine the transformation of the fluid to stock or finished paper is made an automatic operation. The pulp is screened from the vat over an apron to a moving endless wire cloth made of closely woven fine brass wire and supported by a series of small metal rolls set close together, yet without touching each other. In this way an even surface of the wire cloth is maintained and by preserving an unvarying flow of the pulp and a constant forward motion of the wire cloth, the thickness of the layer of pulp deposited is kept uniform. By lateral motion of the supporting rolls the fibers are caused to interlace in various directions and give greater transverse strength to the texture.

As the pulp is carried along on the wire cloth much of the water drains through, leaving the fiber on the meshes. This first drying is usually hastened by various devices and the moist web is carried between rolls which are covered with woolen felt and then taken from the wire cloth on endless woolen felts which pass it between rolls and then to driers. These are large metal cylinders heated by steam. The paper has now acquired considerable strength. The water has been evaporated and the heated cylinders complete the drying process. The paper is then given a smooth surface by the calendar rolls, which are smooth-faced, heavy metal rollers. Finally the finished paper is reeled off in rolls and cut into sheets of the desired size. A large paper mill will make 250 tons of finished paper a day. The most modern machinery turns out a continuous web of finished paper at the rate of 500 feet a minute. The raw material of wood pulp is spruce, poplar and in smaller quantities various other woods are employed. Wood pulp has to a great extent superseded the use of rags and entirely so in the manufacture of news paper. The blocks of wood are pressed hydraulically against the edge of a rapidly revolving grindstone and by attrition reduced to a mushy consistency.

There is also a chemical process of making wood pulp which is largely used. The merchantable shape of the fiber differs somewhat. Ground wood pulp is ordinarily sold in folded sheets only partially dry, and is, therefore, under common conditions, only suitable for use near the locality of its manufacture, its weight being so increased by the water as to preclude the profitable transportation of such a low-priced product. There are 763 paper making plants in the United States and the total capital is \$167,507,713, giving employment to 64,186 persons. The total cost of the materials used was \$70,530,236 in 1900. The total value of the products was \$127,326,162 and the total power required for running the plants was 704,847-horse power.

CHIEF OF CREEK INDIANS.

Gen. Porter Has Always Been an Ally of the U. S. Government.

A distinguished resident from Muskogee, and one whom all men delight to honor is Gen. Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Creek nation. Gen. Porter was born near the town of Clarksville, on the Arkansas river, September 23, 1840. He received his early education in the Presbyterian mission at Tallahassee. Work congenial to him presented itself shortly afterward, and for several years he devoted himself to the rehabilitating and building up of the Creek schools that had suffered severely during the internecine strife. Again, in 1882, Chief Porter was compelled to take up arms, this time to settle a dispute between his own people. As general of the Creek national army he ended the war speedily and for all time in establishing himself more firmly in the affection and esteem of his people, who, in 1890, elected him their chief. As leader of his people, Gen. Porter has ruled with wisdom and judgment.

He has always been a true friend to his people and a faithful ally of the United States government. At the age of 32 he married the daughter of Chief Justice Reilly Keys. She died, leaving him three little children. Another little one was left him by his second wife, who died when the child was but 7 years old. Today, at the age of 63, he is as hale and hearty, as pleasant and cheerful as ever. Gen. Porter was re-elected principal chief of the Creeks recently. He is not a fullblood Indian.—Kansas City Journal.

Juvenile Politics.

Many schools have been organized as school cities in various parts of the United States but, so far, only one city—the City of Brotherly Love—has taken up the work officially and systematically. In 1898, the first school city was organized in Philadelphia. Between New Year's Day and the summer vacation of 1903, twenty-one additional school cities were organized in the public schools, and I hope to have the privilege and pleasure of organizing, or helping the principals to thus organize the children of every other school in that city.

This method ought to be rapidly extended in the schools of the United States and elsewhere. The only check to it is lack of money to employ harvesters for the field is ripe and the people in many cities, smarting under the principal marauder which is largely the result of the apathy on the part of educated people for their political duties, will gladly welcome those who are competent to introduce the methods into the schools.—From "The School City," in Four Track News.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY LIABLE TO COLDS

Colds Invariably Result in Catarrh, Which Sets Up a Host of Distressing Diseases.

PE-RU-NA Both Protects and Cures a Cold—Read Proof

