

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

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Also manufactured at
SARASOTA, FLA.
CHERRY FECTORY.

Ayer's
His Awful Fate.
Giles—According to the coroner's verdict, a mob composed entirely of women was responsible for Green's demise.
Miles—How did it happen?
Giles—He accidentally got near a margin counter where \$1 shirt waists were being sold at 98 cents and was trampled underfoot—Columbus Dispatch.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

profits, \$1,210,000, and total deposits, \$10,300,000. All the banks of Indianapolis are in excellent condition, earning fair dividends and entirely worthy of all confidence.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Friendship's Tribute.
"Didn't the wedding go off nicely?" exclaimed Miss Sweeton, enthusiastically.
"Yes," said Miss Tartan, "except that poor dear Fan needn't have been quite so prompt in making her responses. She hadn't the slightest reason to fear that Jack would repent and back out when she had him actually at the altar."

A Farmer's Irrigation.
Under above caption in a recent issue of The Furrow, the following article appeared:

"There is at least one man in the rain belt region of the United States who has solved the drouth problem, and in overcoming his drouth nightmare he has somewhat unexpectedly discovered that every year brings a drouth, to a greater or less extent. 'I have put in, as you see,' he said to me, 'a simple plan of irrigating some of my land from a little stream running through the place which I thought would give me crop insurance during dry years; but it has taught me that never a year goes by that there is not some period or periods of greater or less extent that a watering does not greatly increase the crop. I can observe accurately, because I have my irrigated crops growing practically alongside those which get only rainfall for their watering.'

"This farmer's discovery of the efficiency and ease of irrigating was in a measure accidental. A little stream which showed a capacity—in July—of about six cubic feet per second, or say, 2,500 gallons a minute, which is a much smaller stream than the figures would indicate to the unwary, runs with a slight fall through a piece of rich bottom land and at one point near its lower end had been dammed by the boys to form a bathing pond. Several years ago, while in the midst of a destructive drouth which was burning up the crops even on this usually moist bottom land, the farmer raised this dam by throwing in earth with the help of a plow and scoops, and crudely flooded several acres of cabbages, melons and some recently planted corn. The result was so satisfactory and the idea of overcoming nature so fascinating, that the next year, after the spring high water season, a more substantial dam was put in at the head of the field which enabled the flooding of the entire bottom, with a little rough surveying to find the levels. The yield is stated to have been enormous, and while the farmer's tendency has been to over-irrigate, he is learning more than he ever knew before about the great productive capacity of land which has enough water at the right time, and also the great response which comes from heavily manured soil when well supplied with water. His dam is a cheap affair, built entirely by labor on the farm, and largely reconstructed each year. It has no storage capacity, the irrigation depending entirely upon the regular flow."

With the loss of no time or labor and at considerably less expense could this farmer have secured the same, and even better, results by the hydraulic ram. It works automatically after once being started, both nights and Sundays, too, just the same as interest and just as safely. It requires no attention whatever, and need not be rebuilt every year as does the dam. It does more than merely to furnish water for irrigating purposes. Pure water for the house and barn is also supplied. Every enterprising farmer should investigate this ram subject if it is only with the view of supplying water to the house to make it easier for his wife.

Nothing but the Truth.
Mr. Askit—What age would you rather have lived in, Miss Thirtiodd?
Miss Thirtiodd—In the birthdays ago, I think.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, June 4.
Washington, June 4.—Arthur Poe Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock this morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

Washington, June 4.—The senate adjourned today immediately upon receiving the announcement of Senator Gorman's death. No business whatever was transacted, even the reading of the journal being dispensed with. There was an unusual number of senators present, and all were impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed, as follows: Rayner, Allison, Morgan, Hale, Aldrich, Teller, Gallinger, Elkins, Martin, Tillman, Clay, Spooner, Keane, Bailey, Blackburn, Clark, of Montana, and Overman.

After the senate adjourned the desk and chair formerly occupied by Senator Gorman were draped in black, in accordance with the custom in such cases. The house also appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

The house adjourned when the announcement of the death of Mr. Gorman was made.

The house passed a bill creating a United States District court for China. The judge is to receive an appointment for 15 years at a salary of \$8,000 and expenses when on circuit. The district attorney is to receive \$5,000 and expenses and the marshal \$3,000 and expenses.

Saturday, June 2.
Washington, June 2.—The greater part of the day was spent by the senate discussing the resolution directing the purchase of Panama canal supplies in America, unless the price was extortionate and unreasonable. Mallory's motion to strike out the word "extortionate" was lost, 39 to 19. Carmack sought to limit the government's action to a preference for goods of home manufacture, other conditions being equal. It was lost, 39 to 17. Bacon wanted to higher prices paid for American goods than the American manufacturer charged abroad for the same article. This went down, 37 to 15. Culbertson wanted goods purchased in the cheapest markets; lost, 38 to 16. An amendment proposed by Pettus limiting the purchase to the lowest responsible bidder was adopted.

The bill was passed, 39 to 16.

Washington, June 2.—What might have been a serious parliamentary snarl was dextrously avoided by Speaker Cannon late this afternoon in the house of representatives, when Murphy, of Missouri, rose to present what he denominated a privileged resolution. The conference reports on the rate and the statehood bills had been made and ordered printed, when the Missouri congressman presented a resolution rescinding the action of the house sending the statehood bill to conference and providing for a vote on the senate amendments.

Payne, of New York, leader of the majority, instantly made the point that the resolution was not privileged. The speaker, with smiling face, held that the resolution was not privileged, as the papers in the case were with the senate.

Friday, June 1.
Washington, June 1.—The senate today passed the bill regulating the liability of railroad companies for injury to employees, but Daniels gave notice of a motion to reconsider, which, if it prevails, will have the effect of again bringing the question before the senate for reconsideration.

The remaining time of the opening session was devoted to a speech by Morgan in support of the assertion of American control in the Isle of Pines, and to a discussion of the resolution prescribing a policy for the government in the purchase of supplies for the Panama canal. Stone opposed the amendment as useless, and attacked the president as weak and wavering in policy. After a protracted executive session the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, June 1.—A blackdraped desk in the hall of the house of representatives covered with June flowers, brought a shock to almost every member when the house convened today. It told, with a pathos all of its own,

Oppose Wickersham's Confirmation.
Washington, June 4.—Senators Nelson and McCumber are preparing to make a long filibuster in executive session to defeat the confirmation of Judge Wickreham, of Alaska. They are compiling pamphlets and documents bearing on the case in any manner whatsoever, and propose having them read at length to consume time. One senator said today that if this filibuster keeps up Wickersham will get every vote in the senate save those of Nelson and McCumber. Their play for time is decidedly unpopular.

Torrent of Anti-Smoot Petitions.
Washington, May 29.—Protests against the retention of Reed Smoot as a senator of the United States flooded the senate today, as follows: Minnesota, by Senator Clapp, 6,802; Indiana, by Senator Hemenway, 8,341; New Hampshire, by Senator Gallinger, 3,265; Kentucky, by Senator Blackburn, about 2,800; Alabama, by Senator Morgan, 801; Kansas, by Senator Long, 14,862; North Carolina, by Senator Simmons, 2,098. It is said that petitions will be received from every state and territory in the United States.

Seattle May Dig Her Canal.
Washington, May 29.—An understanding has been reached by members of the house committee on rivers and harbors which will result in a favorable report on a bill providing that the United States shall maintain the canal at Seattle connecting Lake Union and Shilshole bay with Puget sound. The consideration for maintenance of the waterway by the government is that a lock shall be built by a private corporation at the head of Shilshole bay.

the story of the passing of Robert Adams, Jr., late a congressman from the Second Pennsylvania district, from the scenes of a busy, active life.

Following the reading of the letter, Morrell presented a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, and then, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

Washington, June 1.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today voted that Smoot, of Utah, was not entitled to his seat. The report of the committee will be ready for the senate next Friday.

Thursday, May 31.
Washington, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Knox immunity bill and the omnibus lighthouse bill, and with practically no debate passed the military academy bill, and was only prevented from passing the employees' liability bill by a motion at 2 p. m. to go into executive session.

Washington, May 31.—The Democrats of the house resumed their filibustering tactics today, and demanded roll calls on every possible parliamentary point. Notwithstanding these tedious delays, the house passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$2,734,869. A number of amendments were adopted, chief among which were changing the salary of ambassador to Japan from \$17,500 to \$12,000, and fixing the salaries of the ministers to Belgium (John Barrett), The Netherlands and Luxemburg at \$10,000 per year, instead of \$12,000, as fixed by the bill when originally reported.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the post-office appropriation bill were sent to conference.

Tuesday, May 29.
Washington, May 29.—Senator Perkins made an effort in the senate today to secure a subsidy of \$217,000 a year in addition to the amount now paid to the Oceanic Steamship company, plying between San Francisco and Australia. The sum is the same as carried by that company by the shipping bill, which passed the senate early in the session, and when Patterson asked Perkins why he did not wait for the passage of the shipping bill, the latter replied that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The amendment was declared out of order on a point raised by Clay.

Washington, May 29.—During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill today in the house, an interesting debate was had on the amendment proposed by Longworth, of Ohio, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the acquisition in foreign capitals of properties and buildings for the embassies and legations of the United States for the residence of ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries.

Longworth, in urging his amendment, which went out on a point of order, insisted that, by providing residences for our ambassadors the question of rent would be eliminated. He said that was now the largest necessary expense. With a residence provided by the government, a man of moderate means could live in a dignified way on his salary.

Will Need More Money.
Washington, May 30.—What members of the house committee on appropriations regard as an absolute disregard of the law authorizing the construction of the new building for the department of agriculture is revealed in the hearings before that committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In 1903 congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for this building. It was the general understanding that this was for the erection of a complete building for the accommodation of the entire department.

It was with some astonishment that the members learned last week that "somebody" had ordered the construction of two wings of what may be some day a completed building and that the two wings have practically exhausted the \$1,500,000 appropriated for a complete structure. The wings, when completed, will, according to testimony given before the committee, be inadequate to house the department force, and congress will be called upon to appropriate another couple of millions to fill the space between the two wings.

Cannon Favors Wadsworth Bill.
Washington, June 4.—Speaker Cannon today expressed himself as favoring the Lorimer-Wadsworth plan to amend the Beveridge meat inspection bill so that the government will pay the expenses of the inspection. He also favors the court review provision. The speaker holds that with the government paying for the inspection the cattle raiser need not fear a reduction in the price he receives for his beavers to packers and the consumer need not fear that he will have to pay the bill.

Conference on Rate Bill.
Washington, May 29.—The conferees on the rate bill met today and had some discussion of the bill. The house conferees were asked to present any objections they had to the "wisdom of the senate" in amending the house bill. "We commend to you," said one of the senators, "as a piece of our monumental folly the anti-pass amendment, but you may do as you like with it." The conferees will meet again tomorrow at 10 o'clock and will continue to meet daily until some conclusion has been reached.

Puts Cost on Government.
Washington, June 4.—The Wadsworth substitute for the Beveridge beef inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, has been completed and printed for the information of the house committee on agriculture. The substitute is said to follow the lines of the Beveridge amendment with the vital exception that it places the cost of inspection upon the government. It also provides a court review. Details will not be given.

PLAYING SHYLOCK.

Insurance Companies Knock Off One-Third San Francisco Losses.
Oakland, Cal., June 4.—The word insurance is all one hears in San Francisco today and the language used regarding the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies is far from complimentary. The people have not the slightest faith in the statement given out that most of the companies are anxious to settle promptly and dollar for dollar. Their doubt appears to be well founded, for the insurance companies, with a very few exceptions, have shown a tendency to slice off about a third of their liabilities when settled.

Cases such as this are common. A man who had \$400 insurance on goods worth \$600 gets about \$300 when he is through with the adjusters. He has really been compromised with. The insurance company has driven a bargain.

It has been estimated that, of \$170,000,000 owing, the companies will pay about \$120,000,000, holding out \$50,000,000 which belongs to the insured. It is difficult to compile facts, as the insurance officials are not communicative, but it is estimated that the losses already settled have been on a third knock-off basis. They call it stealing here.

While the people are gradually becoming wrought up and may attempt to force action by the insurance companies, they know they are practically helpless and that legal action will only cause further delay. They must rely on the adjusters and take what they get.

Everyone is awake to the situation of the two home companies, which performance can only settle slowly. Their securities and the basis of their securities are destroyed and the people whom they count on to cash them are unable to do so. They must unload slowly or not be able to settle at all.

DEFENDS HIS INSPECTION BILL.

Crumpacker Says It Is Against Interests of Beef Trust.

Washington, June 4.—Judge Crumpacker, of Indiana, today met the insinuation that his bill to provide for the inspection of meat offered for interstate and foreign commerce is "the packers' bill" by the statement that, if the fees to be charged to the packers by the Beveridge bill were eliminated, the Beveridge measure would meet with unqualified approval from the packers. "The Beveridge bill," said Judge Crumpacker, "would act as to drive out of business all of the small independent packers and would put the beef trade entirely in the hands of the beef trust. The small sellers of beef and other meats throughout the country could not afford to pay the fees for inspection and they would have to hand over their business to the trust. As for the insinuation that my bill is framed in the interests of the packers, I will say there is no packing interest in my district; that I have seen no packers about the measure, and that I stand for it as calculated to meet the demands of the situation. I don't care what the packers want. I care for what the country ought to have."

GROUND INTO SAUSAGES.

What Becomes of Some Employees in Packing Houses.

Paris, June 4.—Chicago meat will be barred out of France if the object of today's meeting of the League of Public Hygiene, backed by several scores of French packers, can be attained. The league expects at least to get the government to inaugurate a new system of inspection which will prevent tainted meat from entering the country.

A French emissary, it appears, visited the stockyards in Chicago and obtained employment for a year as a French correspondence clerk. According to his testimony, no meat coming from Chicago can be eaten with safety. The most sensational evidence was that cases had occurred of workmen falling accidentally into the sausage machines, their bones being ground up with other contents of the vat and issuing in the form of food for human consumption.

Propose New Reserve.
Washington, June 4.—The forestry service has notified Senator Fulton of its intention to create the Hepper forest reserve, along the north fork of the John Day river, near Hepper, to embrace about 13 townships. A map of the proposed reserve has been submitted to the senator, and he has been asked to make suggestions of desirable changes in the boundaries. He will take up the matter with persons living in the immediate vicinity of the proposed reserve and transmit their views to the department.

Pens Shoshone Reserve.
Washington, June 4.—The president has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and entry a portion of the Shoshone Indian reservation in Wyoming, the area being approximately 1,150,000 acres. A registration of applicants will be held at Lander, Shoshone, Thermopolis and at Worland, provided the Big Horn railroad is doing a passenger traffic to the latter places, commencing July 16 and ending July 31. The drawing will be held at Lander, Wyo., commencing August 4, 1906, and continued as may be necessary.

City Will Investigate.
Chicago, June 4.—The city has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions at the stock yards, with a view to determining how far the recent criticism of methods employed is justified. Mayor Danne today, after a conference with Health Commissioner Whalen, decided to ask the co-operation of the Federal government, and the authorities will be asked to name several members of the commission.

May Adjourn About July 4.
Washington, June 4.—Members of congress who visited the White House today predicted that final adjournment would not be had until the Fourth of July.

THE KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS

No other remedy has given such perfect satisfaction as a blood purifier and tonic or is so reliable in the cure of blood diseases of every character as S. S. S. It is known as "The King of Blood Purifiers," and the secret of its success and its right to this title is because "IT CURES DISEASE." It is an honest medicine, made entirely of purifying, healing roots, herbs and barks, which are acknowledged to be specifics for diseases arising from an impure or poisoned condition of the blood and possessing tonic properties that act gently and admirably in the up-building of a run-down, weakened or disordered condition of the system.

One of the greatest points in favor of S. S. S. is that it is the only blood remedy on the market which does not contain a mineral ingredient of some kind to derange or damage the system. It is the one medicine that can be taken with absolute safety by the youngest child or the oldest member of the family, and persons who have allowed their systems to get in such condition that most medicines are repulsive to the stomach will find that S. S. S., while thorough, is gentle and pleasant in its action, and has none of the nauseating effects of the different mineral mixtures and concoctions offered as blood purifiers.

As every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength, it is necessary that this vital fluid be kept free from germs and poisons. So long as it remains uncleaned, we are fortified against disease, and health is assured; but any impurity, humor or poison acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood and we see this great affliction manifested in many ways. The skin has a waxy, pallid appearance, the eyes are often weak, glands of the neck enlarged, and the taint has been in the blood since birth the entire health is usually affected.

In all blood troubles S. S. S. has proved itself a perfect remedy and has well earned the title of "KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS." It goes down into the circulation and removes all poisons, humors, waste or foreign matter, and makes this stream of life pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited blood troubles like S. S. S.; it removes every particle of the taint, purifies and strengthens the weak, deteriorated blood, and supplies it with the healthful properties it needs and establishes the foundation for good health. As a tonic this great medicine has no equal, and it will be found especially bracing to weak, anemic persons. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison and all other blood troubles are cured permanently by S. S. S., and so thorough is the cleansing of the blood that no trace of the disease is left to break out in future years or to be transmitted to offspring. If you are in need of a blood purifier get "THE KING" of them all, S. S. S.—and good results are assured. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired furnished without charge to all who write.

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Diseases, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison and all other blood troubles are cured permanently by S. S. S., and so thorough is the cleansing of the blood that no trace of the disease is left to break out in future years or to be transmitted to offspring. If you are in need of a blood purifier get "THE KING" of them all, S. S. S.—and good results are assured. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired furnished without charge to all who write.

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