

General Debility

Day in and day out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself. Food does not strengthen. Sleep does not refresh. It is hard to do, hard to bear, that should be easy—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers. For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions. In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs, 100 doses \$1.

Necessaries. Dinglehats—The oculist charged you \$3 for taking a grain of sand out of your eye? That's pretty steep, isn't it? Himples—I thought so, till I looked over his bill. It was for removing a foreign substance from the cornea, and of course that costs more.

Advertisements. The first newspaper advertisement appeared in Great Britain in 1642. In Greece advertising was done by public criers. The first printed advertisement in England was got up by the celebrated printer Caxton. It announced the completion of a book called "The Pye of Salisbury."

The ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans were the first to use bill-posters, some of which were found on the walls of buildings in Pompeii. It was not until the eighteenth century that magazine and newspaper advertising became the recognized medium between manufacturer and buyer.

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

Carbing His Rapture. Ardent Lover—Blanche, you are the loveliest girl in the world!

His Intellectual Sweetheart—While I realize that such a remark as that is based on inadequate knowledge, I am disposed to regard it as indicating the full measure and scope of your acquaintance with the world thus far, and as such I accept it and hasten to express my grateful appreciation.

Frank, at Least. Solemn Looking Gent—Friends, I am collecting funds to push the missionary work in foreign lands, among the benighted heathen, and it is your privilege to help in the great work. Any amount, no matter how small, will be appreciated.

Hardened Sinner. I suppose you pick up quite a bit of money here and there, don't you?

S. L. G.—Oh, yes. I have taken in nearly enough to pay my salary this month.

H. S.—What if you get more than will pay your salary?

S. L. G.—Well, that doesn't happen often, but when it does I apply it on back salary.—Toledo Blade.

FITS. Dr. Viny's Famous and All Nervous Diseases are permanently cured by Dr. Viny's Famous and All Nervous Diseases. Sold by F. R. H. Kline, 141 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Never in Daylight. "What!" snipped the complaint clerk in the gas office. "You say you are always bothered with poor light?"

"Oh! no! not always," replied the quiet man.

"Ah, as I suspected. You only notice it then at certain times, eh?"

"Yes, only after dark."—Philadelphia Press.

Unsolicted Testimonial. "Stella engaged herself to five or six young men at that summer resort," said the girl with the blue earrings. "I don't think that was right, do you?"

"Maybe not," answered the girl with the ready made complexion. "But poor dear Stella was determined they shouldn't all of them escape her this time."

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and sending nature into doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Very Bad Lot. A vagrant had been taken before the Police Judge for drunkenness.

"Well, what have you to say for yourself?"

The prisoner squared his shoulders, lifted his head and began in a softly moderate tone, "Man's inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn, but if I were as ragged as Goldsmith, as dissipated as Poe, as extravagant as Fox, as immoral as Byron—"

"That enough—thirty days," shouted the Judge. "Take down those names, officer, and run the balance of 'em in; I've no doubt they are a bad lot."

Father and Son. "Father," said the college man, on his return to the farm, "I believe I'll not remain at home during vacation period, but seek some secluded glade and rest my weary brain where the woodbine twines."

"Son," returned the prosaic father, "ye'll stay right here an' git all th' seclusion 'ats necessary, an' y' c'n rest their tired brains outen th' harvest field, where the good twine binds 'em."—Toledo Blade.

TIRED BACKS. The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be avoided.

Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Me., says: "Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered every-

thing from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, an almost continuous in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SHEEP ON FOREST RESERVES.

Chief of Grazing Department Announces Limit for Next Year.

Pendleton—As announced by A. F. Porter, chief of the grazing department of the Forest Reserve bureau, in the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve, a general cut of 25 per cent is to be made, reducing the number of sheep from 238,000 to 180,000. In other reserves the number of sheep allowed is as follows:

Western division Blue mountain, 230,000; Wenaha, 100,000; Wallowa, 150,000; Chequimus, 50,000.

In the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve 1,200 sheep will be considered a band and the lambs will not be considered. Permits for one band will be allowed in the eastern division without reduction. Permits for less than one band may be increased, provided such does not exceed 20 per cent nor go over 1,200.

Growers having from 1,200 to 2,000 sheep in the reserve this year will be cut 20 per cent, provided such a cut will not reduce the number below 1,200. Those having from 2,000 to 4,000 in the reserve this year will be cut 30 per cent, with a corresponding provision as the above.

Growers having 4,000 or more sheep in the eastern division this year will be cut 40 per cent, provided such a cut will not make the average cut for the entire division greater than 25 per cent.

In the western division of the Blue mountain reserve the reduction will be made in a similar manner, though the average cut will be 20 per cent.

In the Wenaha reserve 1,100 sheep will be considered as a band, and those now having less than that number in the reserve will be allowed an increase.

On or about November 1 a meeting of the stockmen who use the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve will be held at Sumpter, under the direction of Superintendent D. B. Sheller, and at that time the range within the reserve will be segregated among the stockmen according to the rules of the Forest Reserve bureau.

Hood River Land in Demand.

Hood River—Sales of ranch and city property aggregating \$60,000 in one day are reported by Hood River real estate men, who said that the demand here for apple land was never better than at present. The statement was made that O. L. Vanderbilt had been offered \$100,000 for his apple orchard known as Buelah Land, which he refused because he has a \$15,000 crop of apples on it, which the intending purchaser wanted included in the sale. Vanderbilt confirms the sale. The ranch of F. Chandler, 60 acres, was sold to the real estate firm of Albee, Benham & Co., of Portland, for \$15,000. The ranch is situated near the city, and it is expected that it will be cut up into lots.

New Bridge Across the Umatilla.

Pendleton—A new steel bridge across the Umatilla river just below this city is to be constructed by the O. R. & N. company to replace the present wooden bridge, which was partly washed out during the flood last spring. A crew of men has been placed at work upon the preliminary work of the new bridge, which is to be placed 500 feet below the old bridge, and the main line track will be changed accordingly. By the change, 903 feet of distance will be saved through a curve being eliminated.

The State Population.

Salem—Reports from all but five counties in the state, and these supplied with estimates based upon school statistics by Labor Commissioner Hoff, gives the total population for Oregon, according to the 1905 census, as 433,574, as against 413,536, under the 1900 Federal census, or an increase of 20,038 in five years. These figures are based on census returns from the counties sending in reports to the office of secretary of state.

Hunters Cut Wire Fences.

McMinnville—A number of farmers complain that hunters cut their wire fences in order to get their dogs through. One man found that his fence had been cut in three places. There is talk of forming a club to keep poachers off.

Increase in Receipts.

Albany—The receipts of the Albany postoffice for the past quarter were \$2,646.91. This is an increase of \$136.58 over the receipts of the same quarter a year ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Clab, 65c; bluestem, 68c; valley, 67c@68c; red, 61c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$23@23.50; gray, \$22@22.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.25@1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26@27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$6.50@7; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, 50c@1.50 per box; Concord, Oregon, 27c half basket; peach, 80c@1.10; pears, 75c@1.25; crabapples, \$1@1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per dozen; cauliflower, 1@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; corn, 12c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per dozen; lettuce, head, 10c per dozen; onions, 10@12c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per dozen; spinach, 4@5c per dozen; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 7c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@85c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/4c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31@32c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@12 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; spring, 12@12 1/2c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, 1 v, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c.

Hops—Choice, 1905, 11@12c; prime, 10@11c; 1906, 14@17c.

Wool—Valley, 22@22 1/2c; Eastern Oregon, 14@21c as to shrinkage; mohair, choice, 28@30c.

Cattle—Best steers, \$3.60@3.65; medium, \$3@3.25; cows, \$2.50@2.65; second grade cows, \$2@2.25; bulls, \$1.50@2; calves, \$4@4.50.

Sheep—Best, \$4@4.25; lambs, \$4.50.

Hogs—Best, \$6.50; light weights, \$6@6.25.

Where Alfalfa Grows Luxuriantly.

Weston—Marion O'Harra has just finished cutting his third crop of alfalfa at his ranch a short distance above Weston. His best yield was from two acres of sub-irrigated bottom, which made 16 1/2 tons. Mr. O'Harra has put up altogether 125 tons of hay, and is one of the most successful producers in this section of the country.

WOULD REVISE LAWS.

Superintendents and Principals Suggest Important Changes.

Salem—The legislature of 1907 shall grant any considerable portion of the recommendations of the county school superintendents of Oregon, the public schools of the state will have more funds, longer terms and better paid teachers. In annual session here the superintendents and principals agreed upon many desired changes in the school laws, some of them of much importance and interest not only to teachers and officers, but to taxpayers and school patrons generally.

That the minimum length of term a district shall maintain school shall be increased from three to five months, and that the county school levy shall be raised from \$6 per capita to \$8 per capita, were the most important changes suggested. This is raising the minimum term 66 per cent, and increasing the minimum county levy 33 per cent. One recommendation of general interest to teachers is that an application be granted to one second or third grade certificate in this state. At present only one such certificate may be obtained in a county, but by going from one county to another a teacher may get 33 third grade certificates. The proposed change in the law will compel teachers to advance from year to year in their educational qualifications.

In order to raise the standard for county papers, it is advised that algebra and physical geography be added to the list of subjects upon which an applicant must be examined for a first grade county certificate, and that mental arithmetic be dropped as a separate subject. Composition, bookkeeping and general history were suggested as proper subjects to be included in the examination for first grade county certificates, but only the two mentioned were approved.

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HE WAS HAPPIER, ANYWAY.

Spirit of Husband Not in Heaven Interviewed by Wife.

Prof. Matteucci, superintendent of the Vesuvius observatory, was dining with some Americans at the Royal Hotel in Naples.

The dining room fronted the sea. The waves crashed against the massive embankment of stone and showers of white spray rose high in the sunlight.

"This is heavenly. But what is it like in your observatory when Vesuvius is active?" a young woman asked.

"It is not like heaven," said Prof. Matteucci. "It reminds me of a story about a Neapolitan widow whose husband had been dead some years. One night she was persuaded to go to a spiritualist's seance, and there the spirit of her dead husband appeared and spoke with her.

"My dear Agostino," said the widow to the shade, "are you happy now?"

"I am very happy," Agostino answered.

"Happier than you were on earth with me?" asked the widow.

"Yes," replied the shade; "I am far, far happier now than I was on earth with you."

"The widow was silent a moment. Then she said:

"Tell me, Agostino, what is it like in heaven?"

"Heaven?" said Agostino. "I am not in heaven."—New York Tribune.

A Good Book for Six Cents.

It describes your own land, the immediate region you live in, the Northwest. It costs but the postage required to mail it. It is printed on the best of paper, is profusely illustrated, is full of information. It is suitable for your home, for schools or libraries.

It is a new souvenir to send to your friends in the East. It tells of Yellowstone park, the Bitterroot mountains in Montana, the Queen of the Mountains in the Pacific coast, the Columbia river scenery, the marvelous Puget sound region and Alaska. It will be sent to you for six cents. The book is "Wonderland 1904," published by the Northern Pacific railway, and is for general distribution. Send six cents to A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minnesota, or as many times six cents as you wish copies with proper address and the little volume will be promptly forwarded by that gentleman. Don't wait. The book has an object—to educate and inform the public about the Northwest. Help it perform its mission.

Her Room.

"That's a fine horse Miss Strongmind drive. It's a roan, isn't it?"

"Of course it is. You'll be asking next if it's her own hair she wears."

How Jarring!

A story is told of a certain candidate who was defeated for the nomination at the first primary. He is not the best penman and his photographs belong to the Horace Greely school. He had occasion to write a confidential letter to a friend in St. Petersburg, and later called upon him to see if he had executed his desires.

"Did you get my letter? Could you read it?" was his greeting.

"I got it all right," replied the man, "and didn't have any trouble with any of it except the postscript. That stuck me. Showed it to everybody in town—same result; they all read the letter, but fell down on the postscript."

"Great guns," he gasped, "the postscript says, 'Don't let anybody see this letter.'"—St. Petersburg Independent.

Cast Steel.

The first steel castings made in this country were railroad-crossing frogs, made in 1807 from crucible steel, of about the same hardness as tool steel, with a smooth surface, but honeycombed throughout, and far from perfect. The improved Bessemer processes were not in successful use until fifteen or twenty years later.

Now almost any shape which can be in gray or malleable iron can be made in cast steel. For large and small marine castings, and in car and locomotive work, cast steel is taking the place of cast, malleable, and wrought iron, for many large and small parts from couplers, journal boxes and wheels to rods, truck frames, and locomotive frames.

As the Boy Views It.

"My son," said the strict mother at the end of a moral lecture, "I want you to be exceedingly careful about your conduct. Never, under any circumstances, do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you do."

The small boy turned a handspring with a whoop of delight.

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you crazy?" demanded the mother.

"No'm," was the answer. "I'm 'jest' so glad that you don't see me to take no bath never any more."

It Had.

Beryl—You've read Scriblett's new novel. Has it a happy ending?

Garret—Yes; the villain is the only well drawn character in the book, and he escapes punishment.

"Without."

The German girl who presided over the soda fountain in Heckelmeyer's drug store was accustomed to patrons who did not know their own minds, and her habit of thought was difficult to change.

"I'd like a glass of plain soda," said a stout man, entering one day in evident haste as well as thirst.

"You have vanilla, or you have lemon?" tranquilly inquired the young woman.

"I want plain soda—without sirup. Didn't you understand me?" asked the stout man, testily.

"Yes," and the placid German face did not change in expression or color. "But what kind of sirup you want him without? Mitout vanilla, or mitout lemon?"

Will Help Sailors.

A will of the late Lord Iverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Company, dated March 20, 1901, and believed to be his last, left all his property to the widow. But a later will, dated Nov. 9, 1902, has been found in a handbag in his London office, by which \$1,500,000 is left to seamen's charities in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, New York and Boston.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

HUMILIATING—VILE—DESTRUCTIVE

The very name, Contagious Blood Poison, suggests contamination and dread. It is the worst disease the world has ever known; responsible for more unhappiness and sorrow than all others combined. Nobody knows anything about the origin of this loathsome trouble, but as far back as history goes it has been regarded the greatest curse of mankind.

No part of the body is beyond the reach of this powerful poison. No matter how pure the blood may be, when the virus of Contagious Blood Poison enters, the entire circulation becomes corrupted, the humiliating symptoms begin to appear, and the sufferer finds himself diseased from head to foot with the vilest and most destructive of all poisons. Usually the first symptom is a small sore or ulcer, so insignificant that it rarely ever excites suspicion, but in a short while the skin breaks out in a red rash, the glands of the groin swell, the throat and mouth ulcerate, the hair and eye-brows come out, and often the body is covered with copper-colored spots, pustular eruptions and sores.

There is hardly any limit to the ravages of Contagious Blood Poison; if it is not driven from the blood it affects the nerves, attacks the bones, and in extreme cases causes tumors to form on the brain, producing insanity and death. No other disease is so highly contagious; many an innocent person has become infected by using the same toilet articles, handling the clothing, by a friendly handshake or the kiss of affection from one afflicted. But no matter how the disease is contracted, the sufferer feels the humiliation and degradation that accompany the vile disorder.

Mercury and Potash are commonly used in the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison, but these minerals cannot cure the disease—they merely mask it in the system. All external evidences may disappear for awhile, but the treacherous poison is at work on the internal members and tissues, and when these minerals are left off the disease returns worse than before, because the entire system has been weakened and damaged by the strong action of the Mercury and Potash. There is but one certain, reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, and that is S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier. It attacks the disease in the right way by going down into the blood, neutralizing and forcing out every particle of the poison. It makes the blood pure and rich, strengthens the different parts of the body, tones up the system, and cures this humiliating and destructive disorder permanently.

The improvement commences as soon as the patient gets under the influence of S. S. S. and continues until every vestige of the poison is driven from the blood and the sufferer is completely restored to health. S. S. S. is not an experiment; it is a success. It has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, many of which had given the Mercury and Potash treatment, Hot Springs, etc., a thorough trial, and had