Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.
Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.
It is time you were doing something.
The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.
Thousands of testimonials prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a purely vegetable compound, acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.
It thoroughly cleanses the blood and strengthens all the bodily functions.

Two Good Laws.

In Denmark the farmers are compelled by law to destroy all weeds on their premises, and in France a farmer may prosecute his neighbor for damages if the neighbor allows weeds to go to seed. It would save millions of dollars in this country if laws prevailed which prevented farmers from growing weeds to seed on their own as well as others' farms.

PROMOTES GOOD DIGESTION.
Garfield Tea is the best remedy for all derangements of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; it **Cures Chronic Constipation.**

What Constituted the Insult.

"What did you strike this man for?" asked the magistrate.
"He called me 'Reuben,'" answered the shockheaded individual whom the police had brought in.
"What is your name, anyhow?"
"Reuben, your honor—but he didn't know it."

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Groves. Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c.

New Anti-Burglar Door.

To fasten a key in a lock so it cannot be turned from the outside a new escutcheon plate has a hinged member on one side, which swings to the center of the plate, a slot in the end engaging the flat portion of the key to lock it.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Enormous Freight Business.

Freight cars numbering 15,280 were switched in Portland during December, 1900. This means cars that were received and delivered, loaded and empty.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

A Queer Fish.

There is a quaint little fish which haunts the weed tracts of the gulf stream, and there builds nest and lays its eggs like a bird rather than a fish. This animal—the antennarius—imitates in color the weed it lives in, and, like the chameleon, constantly changes its color.

Holt's School.
Holt's School (for boys), Menlo Park, Cal., has more students and is in better condition than ever. Spring term begins January 7th, 1901. Send for catalogue. Ira G. Holt, Ph. D., Principal.

Extensive Electric Light Plant.

Plans are now being drawn up for the establishment of an extensive electric light plant at Rio Verde, San Luis Potosi. All the machinery required will come from the United States.

The best is the cheapest. Carter's Ink is the best, yet it costs no more than the poorest.

To Study Homestead Laws.

The Russian government intends sending an agent to the United States to study homestead legislation with a view of its partial application to the peasant communities.

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

Black Diamonds Valuable.

Black diamonds are comparatively rare and correspondingly high priced. They are three or four times as hard as the white ones and fire cannot harm them, however great the heat, but if a drop of water should touch them while heated they will explode, and leave nothing but a little heap of sand in their place.

CANCER

Sufferers from this horrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.
To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestage of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.
Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows:
A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the corner of the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or inconvenience and I should have forgotten about it had it not began to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but would not heal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I heard of S.S.S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—Mrs. R. Shirer, La Plata, Mo.

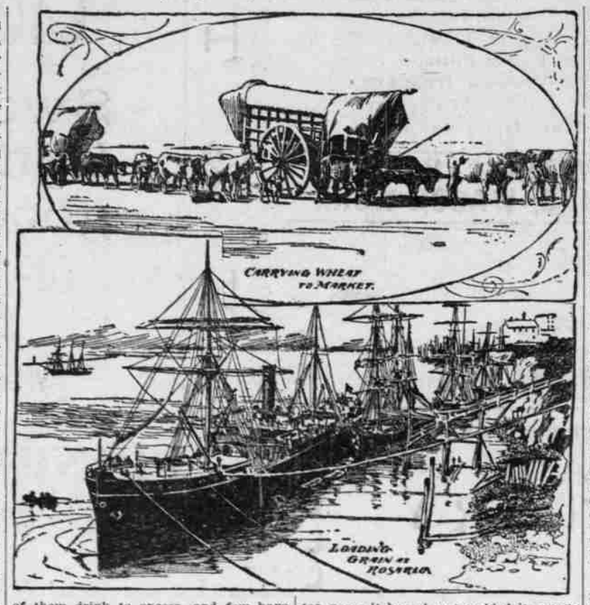
SSS is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Wheat Growing in the Argentine Republic

NOT many years ago wise men said that grain could never be grown to any extent in the Argentine Republic. The country was then importing millions of dollars' worth of wheat every year, and the farmers who were pasturing stock on what are now the principal wheat fields were eating flour shipped from the United States and Chili. To-day the Argentine has to a large extent the wheat trade of South America, and is shipping wheat to Europe. It plants millions of acres every year and it produces from thirty to eighty million bushels a season according to the weather and to the invasions of the locusts. When the Argentine has a good crop the prices of wheat in the European markets are affected and our farmers often get less for their wheat in consequence. In the past year or so flour mills have been springing up and the Argentine has now more than 500 flour mills, many of which use machinery imported from the United States. The grain-producing area of the Argentine increases every year.

In the United States the average yield of wheat per acre, taking the whole country, is from twelve to thirteen bushels. That of the Argentine is not over ten. In England, where the soil is more carefully studied and cared for, the average is twenty-nine bushels per acre, in Holland twenty-five bushels and in France eighteen. The most of the wheat of the Argentine is raised by Italian immigrants, many of whom farm the land on shares. They do their work in the roughest and most slovenly way. Much of the wheat is sowed on the ground as it is first plowed, the grain being dropped among the clods. Other farmers drag brush over the field and some of the better farmers use the harrow. The plowing is done with bullocks, who drag the plows through the furrows by means of a yoke attached to their horns. The only idea of the man seems to be to get the wheat into the ground and then sit down and wait for the crop. The farmers do not seem to care for anything but their wheat crop. Most of them have no gardens. They run their accounts at the nearest grocery and make annual settlements when they sell their wheat. Most of them drink to excess, and few have any thought beyond this one crop. The result is that the failure of a crop means partial starvation.



The city of Rosario is the Chicago of South America. It is the chief wheat market of the Argentine Republic. It ships thousands of tons of wheat, corn and linseed every week. Rosario is situated on the Parana river about 200 miles by land from Buenos Ayres. It is 300 miles by water from that city and about as far inland from the Atlantic ocean as Pittsburg. Ocean steamers sail for 200 miles up the Rio de la Plata past Buenos Ayres into the mouth of the Parana, and then for about 300 miles up the river to Rosario. Rosario itself is one of the thriving towns of the Argentine. It was founded about 175 years ago, but wheat raising in the Argentine gave it a great boom, and within the last ten years it has almost trebled its population. It has now about 150,000 people. It does a big wholesale and retail business, but the most of its money comes from wheat.

The wheat is bagged on the farm. The cars carry it to the edge of the bluff, and Italian laborers take the bags and pitch them into chutes leading to the vessels. The bags fly down one after the other at the rate of several to the minute. At harvest time the wheat becomes congested at Rosario. The railroads have more than they can do to carry the crop, and almost all other traffic has to be suspended. The result is that the wheat is piled up in bags at the stations and left there until it can be shipped. There are no barns in the Argentine. The weather is such that the stock feeds out of doors the year around. There is no chance for the farmer to store his wheat in barns and he has to rely upon the railroads for getting it to the markets. The wheat is carried to the cars from such farms as are far from the railroad in bullock carts, the wheels of which are about eight feet high. A load weighing several tons is balanced between a couple of these wheels, and from a dozen to sixteen bullocks are harnessed in front of it. In some few of the large farms modern machinery is used, and the threshing is commonly done with European or American threshers.

The Argentine is subject to droughts, and the crop rises and falls according to the weather. The worst thing, however, that the farmers have to contend with is the locusts. The pests that infest the Argentine are fully as bad as the locust plague with which the Lord afflicted Pharaoh. The only difference was that Pharaoh had his locusts for a few days, but the Argentine seems to be having theirs as a regular thing. The locusts are produced by the millions every year, and a swarm thinks nothing of a flight of 500 miles from its breeding ground through the heart of the wheat country. The locusts appear in great swarms, which often darken the sun if they fly between you and it. They light on everything green and begin eating. The branches of the trees bend down with their weight, and you can hear the snapping of their jaws as they crunch the leaves. They will clean the crops from the fields, eating the grain down to the ground. Sometimes they will take the green wheat from one side of the road and pass by that on the other, and they sometimes fly on and on for days over rich fields to feed on those beyond. The next swarm may eat that which is left.

This pest of the locust has been so great that the Argentine government has been spending large sums of money to get rid of them. The methods for exterminating them are many and costly. Thousands of dollars are spent every year to kill them. They are caught in traps of corrugated iron. They are scooped up with scrapers and killed; poisons are used, and the grass, plants and weeds are sprinkled with arsenic, kerosene and creosote. They are caught in bags, driven into ditches and are killed in all sorts of ways. In 1896 it is estimated that $80,000,000 worth of wheat was destroyed by locusts in two states of the Argentine. This impoverished the farmers of those states, and the national government spent $10,000,000 that year in giving them seed wheat. If the locusts are to come every year it will be a long time before the Argentine can have a serious, permanent effect upon the wheat market of the world.

AMERICAN CHANCES IN ENGLAND

Many Millions There Awaiting Immigrants of the Right Kind.

American immigration to Great Britain sounds strange, yet according to Alfred C. Harmsworth it is much needed and will be equally beneficial to both people.

A. C. HARMSWORTH.

Mr. Harmsworth should be an intelligent authority. He is the proprietor of 29 publications in England, including four daily papers, one of which, the London Daily Mail, has the largest circulation in the world—1,250,000 copies.

Speaking of American immigrants to England Mr. Harmsworth says: "You ask why the British empire, with its population of 388,000,000, needs immigrants, and I answer that we don't want them in the bulk, as you do, but that we obviously offer unique opportunities to certain special skilled brain workers. Take Mr. Yerkes, for example. He will make more money in a day in transporting the densely packed millions of London in his electric tubes than he does in a week in Chicago. We have lots of room and money for all your experts in electrical transit. The brains you have given to these matters we have devoted to shipping and gold mining.

"We own and run under our own flag 9,000,000 of tons of shipping, with 2,000,000 under other flags, as against less than 5,000,000 of tons owned by the United States, and we also own most of the best gold fields of the world, with the control of the diamond industry thrown in. But we know practically nothing about electricity, and your people can make all the money they want selling us the wonderful products of American invention and industry. Money is more easily made in our country than in yours.

"We have in that small section of the empire known as Great Britain at least 40,000,000 of people, and though we do not produce Rockefellers and Astors (I except, of course, my compatriot, Mr. W. W., of that ilk), we have much the richest and quite the worst educated of modern peoples. Our American immigrants are profiting by this lack of education to seize industries right and left.

"We shall learn their methods slowly, and meanwhile they are making fortunes while we are paying the price of national apathy in regard to modern methods of transit and manufacture. But our American immigrants are not so successful as they should be, considering the advantages they possess. Take the men who tried to capture our bicycle industry as an example. We were the real pioneers of the cycle trade. Then you came along with an equally good bicycle, made by the thousand by automatic machinery. You could easily undersell our hand-made article.

"But you suffered at first by sending us a machine unsuited to our national roads and our national prejudices. When I heard your salesmen trying to force goods we did not want at the cycle exhibits, I could not but be struck by your similarity of mind to ours. We lose all the time by telling customers what they ought to have, while the German gives them what they want.

"Well, after a time your bicycle men got wiser. But what happened? The makers of all kinds of American bicycles, good and bad, mostly bad, who had got caught in the slump, dumped down their stocks in England and killed the American bicycle from that moment.

"This," continued Mr. Harmsworth, "is not the only American industry abroad that is being killed by the 'snide' manufacturer. You have a big chance now with automobiles; the American shoe, too, is making great progress. We shall shortly be spending $500,000,000 converting our horse car services to electric; you can get most of that. We must put up two or three times that amount for new suburban surface car systems for our big city. Much of that will go to the immigrant from America.

"In the newspaper business your immigrants have already captured much of the rotary press trade and nearly all the typesetting and typemaking, and the best and fastest papermaking machinery comes from your side. Our paper will be supplied by our own people in Canada, who will supply you, too, unless I am mistaken. The American immigrant is selling us much of our farm machinery, and the rest of that we import we get from Canada. In steel and iron he will do well; in locomotives and other railroad supplies he is apt to make the mistake of not giving us what we want, but he will succeed nevertheless."

SHOW A HEALTHY GROWTH.

Eastern Towns Have No Reason to Be Ashamed of their Progress.

The rapid growth of the cities of New England and middle Atlantic States is perhaps the most striking revelation yet made by the twelfth decennial census. Of the 159 cities of the country having a population of more than 25,000, about eighty had made a greater numerical gain in the ten years just closed than in the ten years preceding. Since it goes without saying, also, that about the same number grew faster than the average—32.5 per cent—it is interesting to ascertain from a study of the bulletin where these cities are, considered by sections. Such a study affords an admirable test of urban growth and reveals in a striking manner the remarkable progress of the northwestern part of the country.

Of the eleven cities in the South Atlantic group of States only three grew faster than the average for the country. These were Atlanta, Norfolk and Jacksonville. In the south central region only seven out of eighteen grew faster than the average. In the western group six out of the twelve grew faster than the average. In the north central group, comprising the States north of the Ohio, the old free States, with the addition of Missouri, twenty-two cities out of forty-eight made more than average progress. With the country thus divided into five great sections, none of the four so far mentioned shows a group of cities in which more than half were growing faster than the average. The remaining section is the north Atlantic; in it forty-two out of seventy cities have grown faster than 32.5 per cent. In Connecticut all five of its cities of this grade made a showing above the average and this can be said of no other State in the Union, except Rhode Island, in which all three did the same thing. In New Jersey seven out of ten cities were above the average; in Pennsylvania there were eleven out of eighteen; in Maine one out of one, Portland, and in Massachusetts eleven out of twenty.

It should be borne in mind that the actual growth of the cities in the north central region was faster, due to the presence of a few cities on the great lakes, but the number of cities to show this tendency was, as already indicated, less than in the north Atlantic States.

The stagnant cities are found in three regions, in Eastern Nebraska, Northern Michigan and at the headquarters of the Hudson. Omaha, Lincoln and Sioux City belong to the first group; Saginaw and Bay City to the second and Troy and Albany to the third. As a general rule the cities have grown faster in the regions of coal beds or of well-utilized water power.—Boston Transcript.

PREYED ON BRITISH SHIPS.

Schooner Polly, Oldest Vessel Afloat, Was a Privateer in 1812.

The recent storm on the Atlantic coast, in which so many staunch vessels were lost, calls attention to the famous old schooner Polly, which was one of the more fortunate of the coasting fleet. The Polly is older than most men, for it was built in Amesbury, Mass., in 1805. If the hull timbers of the sturdy little sixty-five-ton ship could speak, they might tell many an exciting story of adventure on the salt seas, for they have seen nearly a century of active service. When the Polly had been off the stocks but seven years the second war with Great Britain broke out. The boat was then owned and commanded by Captain Jeduthan Upton, a patriot, who fitted his tiny vessel up with cannon, put on board an armed crew of twenty men, and started out as a privateer to prey on British shipping. A few months after the Polly was captured by his British Majesty's ship Phoebe, of forty-four guns. The Captain and his men were taken to England, where they were imprisoned for seven months. The prize crew placed on board the Polly, however, revolted and went over into the service of the United States.

FAMOUS SCHOONER POLLY.

At the present time the Polly is owned and commanded by Captain McFarland, of Calais, Me. For ninety years it has been known as one of the fastest sailing vessels on the north coast, and it can still show a clean pair of heels to many of its more modern rivals. It has been a long time since the Polly made a regular ocean voyage. It is now employed in trading between ports on the Maine coast.

WATER SKI.

The Latest Thing in the Way of Aquatic Locomotion.

An ingenious device for walking on water has been invented by Captain Grossman of Cologne, Germany. He called his apparatus "water ski," and he has shown that he can accomplish with them as much on some of the more turbulent waves and falls of the Rhine as the Norwegians can with their snow skis on the steep mountains of the North. Captain Grossman's water skis are two plain cylinders made of aluminum, thirteen feet long. They are so light that they can easily be carried on the shoulders like a pair of big oars. The skis are propelled by the treading of the feet, which keep four oar-shaped wings in constant motion. Captain Grossman saved twenty lives during a recent flood. It is claimed for his apparatus that it is much more easily manipulated in rough weather than most life-saving boats.

WALKING WITH SKI.

SHOPPING IN PARIS.

In the Opinion of Lilian Bell Earth Holds No Greater Pleasure.

Lillian Bell gives the result of her shopping experiences abroad in the Ladies' Home Companion in an interesting paper entitled "Shopping in the Great Cities of Europe." Of Paris, the most delightful of all cities for the woman who would buy, she says:

"I consider shopping in Paris one of the greatest pleasures to be found in this vale of tears. The shops, with the exception of the Louvre, the Bon Marche and one or two of the large department stores of similar scope, are all small—tiny, in fact—and exploit but one or two things. A tiny shop for fans will be next to a milliner who makes a specialty of nothing but gauze theater bonnets. Perhaps next will come a linen store, where the windows will have nothing but the most fascinating embroidery, handkerchiefs and neckwear. Then comes the man who sells belts of every description, and parasol handles. Perhaps your next window will have such a display of diamond necklaces as would justify you in supposing that the stock would make Tiffany choke with envy; but if you enter you will find yourself in an aperture in the wall which holds an iron safe, a two-by-four showcase and three chairs, and you will find that everything of value the owner has, except the clothes he wears, is in his window.

"So long as these shops are all crowded together, and so small, to shop in Paris is really much more convenient than in one of our large department stores at home, with the additional delight of having smiling, interested service. The proprietor himself enters into your wants, and uses his quickness and intelligence to supply your demands. He may be, and very likely is, doubling the price on you because you are an American, but if your bruised spirit is like mine you will be perfectly willing to pay a little extra for politeness. It is a truth that I have brought home with me no article from Paris which does not carry with it pleasant recollections of the way I bought it. Can any woman who has shopped in America bring forward a similar statement?"

Beguiling Childhood.

When my little son could scarcely walk, says Rev. C. T. Brady, a Western missionary, I took him to the cathedral one day, when I returned for something I had forgotten after morning service. I left the child in the nave, and when I went back to him he had advanced half way up the middle aisle, and was standing where the sun threw a golden light about his curly head. A tiny object he was in that great church.

It was very still. He was looking about in every direction in the most curious and eager way. To my fancy he seemed like a little angel when he said in his sweet, childish treble, which echoed and re-echoed beneath the vaulted roof:

"Papa, where's Jesus? Where's Jesus?"

He had been told that the church was the house of the Savior, and on this, his first visit, he expected to see his Lord.

That baby is quite grown up now. Not in the faintest particular does he resemble an angel. The other day, when I rode off to the wars, he astonished even me with this request:

"Papa, if you get wounded, don't forget to bring me the bullet that knocks you out. I want it for a souvenir for my collection."

Fortunately for me, if unfortunately for him, I brought him no bullet.

How One Firm Struck Oil.

A peculiar accident near Six Points, Ohio, recently gave an oil-producing firm visions of limitless wealth.

This firm drilled a well on the Wakefield farm, near the village. All of the nitroglycerin shells were lowered safely into the well except the last one, which lodged within twenty-five feet of the surface, and was exploded in the efforts of the shooter to dislodge it. This was considered unfortunate, but to the amazement of the men the oil began to gush forth in a manner which promised to make it the biggest well in the history of the oil business. The flow was so strong that the derrick was almost instantly deluged from top to bottom, and it soon caught fire from the boiler and was burned to the ground.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company's eight-inch line, through which 6,000 barrels of oil pass each day, suddenly shut down. The company stopped its pumps and started to make an investigation. Before many hours the shut-off had been traced to this well. They discovered that the well had been drilled almost on the line, which had been broken by the shot, and the oil which seemed to come from the well was coming from the pipe line. This investigation ended the career of the greatest spouter in Northwestern Ohio.

No lady should listen to the gossip of her servant girl, or repeat it, but nearly every lady does it.

Some men acquire that tired feeling from looking for an easy job.

Drain Your Wheat Fields.

More wheat is destroyed in the fields by too much water than from insects. Every wheat field should be thoroughly drained, for if not there is a liability of the plants being thrown out of the ground whenever a freezing and thawing occurs.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

The latest El Dorado is reported to be on Nome City Beach, Alaska. Thousands of people are hastening there, many of whom return broken in health. Of what avail is gold when health is gone? Guard your health with the best of medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will regulate the bowels, stir up the liver, invigorate the kidneys, and absolutely cure indigestion, constipation, malaria, chills and fever. It's a good medicine to keep on hand.

The Bicycle in Kansas.

The roads are good and level in Kansas, and as a result every farm house has its bicycle. A farmer in that state would as soon be without his team as without his wheel.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Petroleum for Railway Locomotives.

The Russian ministry of communications has decided to adopt petroleum for generating motive power on the locomotives of all the railways.

A Pure, Vegetable Compound.
No mercury or other poisons in Cascarets Candy Cathartic, only vegetable substances, are medical discoveries. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c.

Electrical Disturbance.

Hardacre—I reckon Zeke Grublot was surprised to find he could buy a lightning rod from the agent for $2.

Crawfoot—Why, man, he was thunderstruck.

For Houses on Damp Ground.

Houses which are damp because of proximity to undrained land may be rendered more habitable by planting the laurel and the sunflower near them.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The mildest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 332a
KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Tunnel Under Royal Palace.

Within a few weeks the tunnel under the royal palace of the quirinal at Rome will be completed. It will place the older part of the eternal city in direct and level communication with that new quarter of Rome erected since 1870 beyond the quirinal. It is to be brilliantly lighted with electricity.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Best Thing About Idaho.

Henry Erwin, Weiser, Idaho, says to the Portland papers: "The best thing about Idaho is the mines. There are a number of them which are paying good dividends and the entire district around Weiser is full of minerals, which will surely be developed at some time in the future."

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Tilton Rossing, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Improving Street Railways.

Melbourne, Australia, reports that a system of "electrics" are to be built, supplementing the cable railways, to act as feeders from the suburban districts.

PREVENTS AND CURES DISEASE
Garfield Tea is a wonderful HERB MEDICINE that cleanses the system and gives New Life by purifying the blood.

Chance for Sugar Refinery.

Up to date Portland has no direct commerce with Hawaii. Now the O. R. & N. Co. offers to run a regular steamship line between Portland and Honolulu if Portland people will establish and operate a sugar refinery there.

Work and Worry

Wreck the Health of Many a Housewife—The Story of One Woman's Trials and How She Overcame Them.

From the Post, Columbia City, Ind.

The every day drudgery of the house wife is extremely wearing upon her sensitive and frail nature.

Many are prematurely broken down in health, their cherished hopes blasted, their home-life unhappy, because of the constant care and worry of housework.

That home is indeed fortunate in which the wife is in perfect health and able to do her own work, in fact such a home is a rarity.

Mrs. George Heaton, who lives near Columbia City, Ind., says:

"During the early part of the winter of 1896 we had a great deal of sickness in the family, and it being impossible to find a suitable girl to do my housework, I had to do considerable extra. My daughter and two sons were confined to their beds with the grip.

"I had a great many clothes to wash, and I did the washing in the summer kitchen, adjoining our regular one, without any fire. As a result I was attacked with sciatic rheumatism. At first I did not give much heed to it.

"It kept growing worse, however, and in the course of two or three months I was unable to do any work. By this time my daughter had recovered sufficiently to get along very well with the housework.

"One night my husband was gone from home over night on business, and, my daughter being overburdened with work, I concluded to milk the cows, which I did much against her wishes. My limbs were so badly affected that I could hardly get to the barnyard, and my hands and fingers were in such a condition that it was with great difficulty that I used them.

"I was worse than ever after this, and I was confined to my bed for more than ten weeks.

"It seemed that every muscle in my body pained me, and my condition was a critical one. The physican failed to benefit me, and I became discouraged.

"I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I did with wonderful results.

"They began helping me at once, and when I had taken five boxes I was cured.

"My appetite is again good, lost flesh has been restored. I spent the summer in the best of health, and can now do as much work as ever. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to a number of my neighbors, who are also using them with satisfactory results."

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Increase of Russian Recruits.

Following the increase of population, the recruits joining the colors this year in Russia numbered 297,100, as against 291,100 in 1899.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Magnified Admiration.

"When would you call a man really great?"

"When he gets to be as great as his 10-year old nephew thinks he is."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
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