

Constipated All His Life.



MR. and MRS. WILBERT THOMPSON, 801 Main St., Peoria, Ill. MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CURED HIM.

Wilbert Thompson never knew a well day until last June—he had been constipated all his life—many doctors treated him, but all failed to even help him—his health failed rapidly and on January 21, 1903, Mrs. Thompson asked us to suggest a treatment for her husband—We thought the case too serious and recommended that a specialist be consulted—but he also failed to help the patient—NOW HE IS WELL.

Mull's Grape Tonic Cured Him

Mrs. Thompson first wrote us as follows: "My husband, aged 23, suffers from sharp pains in his stomach and sometimes thinks it is his heart. Let me know by return mail what causes the pain, if you can. Mr. Thompson has been treated by several doctors, but they have given him up. We promptly advised that a first-class specialist be consulted. We quote: "We want to sell Mull's Grape Tonic, because we know it will cure constipation, but see, a bottle is no object to us when a human life is at stake, and if your husband's case is so serious as you state, we suggest you consult a reliable specialist, not the advertising kind, promptly." At the same time, knowing that Mull's Grape Tonic could do no harm, we advised its use until a physician could be consulted. January 25 Mrs. Thompson wrote that a physician had been consulted. He diagnosed the case as being chronic constipation and dyspepsia. His treatment was followed faithfully, but there was no perceptible improvement in Mr. Thompson's health. Then he began taking Mull's Grape Tonic and on Sept. 3, 1903, we received the following letter from Mrs. Thompson:

"You will remember that I wrote to you last January in regard to my husband's health. It is four months since he quit taking Mull's Grape Tonic for constipation, which he suffered from since birth. He took just 24 bottles of it and is perfectly cured. He is much stronger and has gained considerably in flesh. I cannot thank you enough for Mull's Grape Tonic. 'It is worth its weight in gold.' Just \$12 cured him and he has spent hundreds of dollars with doctors who did him no good. Now I want to state you and expect your early reply. I also have constipation, have had four years of it. I am sure it will cure me if you let me know if you think it did all you claimed it would in my husband's case. I wait on an early reply."

Very respectfully yours, MRS. W. H. THOMPSON, 801 Main St., Peoria, Ill.

LET US GIVE YOU A 50c. BOTTLE.

This Coupon is good for a 50c. Bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic.

Fill out this coupon and send to the Lightening Medicine Co., 157 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill., and you will receive a full size, 50c. bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic.

I have never taken Mull's Grape Tonic, but if you will supply me with a 50c. bottle free, I will take it as directed.

Name _____

Street No. _____

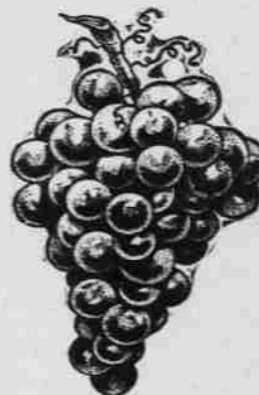
City _____ State _____

GIVE FULL ADDRESS AND WRITE PLAINLY.

If you are afflicted with constipation or any of its kindred diseases we will buy a 50-cent bottle for you of your druggist and give it to you to try. If you are constipated we know it will cure you. Surely if we have such confidence in our remedy as to pay for a bottle of it that you may test for yourself its wonderful curative qualities, you should not refuse to accept our offer.

Mull's Grape Tonic

is the only cure for constipation known. We do not recommend it for anything but Constipation and its allied diseases. It is our free gift to you. In accepting this free bottle you do not obligate yourself further than to take its contents. Mull's Grape Tonic is pleasant to take and one bottle will benefit you. We want you to try it and, therefore, if you will fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us to-day we will instruct your druggist to give you a 50-cent bottle and charge same to us.



For Sale by Howell & Jones, Oregon City

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Some Facts Concerning It That Are Not Generally Known.

Though every schoolboy presumably knows to a nicety where the Cape of Good Hope is situated, there does undoubtedly prevail in less enlightened circles some vagueness of conception as to the exact locality of that celebrated headland. Even the gentle reader is faintly conscious of uncertainty and answers with a briskness not born of conviction: "The Cape of Good Hope? Why, of course I know where it is. Down at the end of South Africa." Gentle reader, you are not very far out, fifty or a hundred miles perhaps. And, as you say, it is not of the slightest consequence from a practical point of view.

The Cape of Good Hope lies at a considerable distance from the end and is, in fact, the middle of the three promontories, severally inconspicuous, which jointly terminate a slender peninsula, some twenty miles in length, forming the barrier between False bay and the Atlantic ocean on the west. These three headlands, lying near together and commonly undivided on a map of moderate scale, are locally designated Cape Point. It was here that Bartholomew Diaz first encountered in full force the prevalent southeasterly gales and denounced the rugged, threatening, threefold promontory under the sounding appellation of the Cape of Storms, to be afterward rechristened by pious, trustful hearts the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape of Storms, the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Farewell! Is there nothing in a name?

TOBACCO HEART.

The Way Smoking Acts Upon and Injures the System.

Are you "learning to smoke," boys? Learning by heart—"tobacco heart"? Read what a doctor says in the Medical Summary and then enjoy your smoke—if you can:

In smoking tobacco we take in carbonic oxide, several ammonias and a very poisonous oil containing nicotine. The ammonias and nicotine are the substances which by acting in numerous directions are so injurious to the system. The ammonias act on the blood, making it alkaline and fluid, thereby impairing its nutritive property.

The stomach is debilitated and dyspepsia induced. The innervation of the heart is disturbed, its action is weak, irregular and intermittent, and faintness and vertigo are the consequences.

Owing to the disturbances in the blood and heart the process of nutrition is slow, and in the young seriously affected tissue is paralyzed and vision is impaired.

Tobacco is essentially a functional rather than an organic poison. It modifies the special energies and not the structure. Tobacco is eliminated by the kidneys and very rapidly; consequently the bad effects quickly disappear under proper treatment if, however, the habit is given up.

Japanese Politeness.

A Russian soldier left behind his brothers in arms. He slowly rose up and faced his captors. They smiled amiably, and, reassured, he pulled off his cap and commenced to fan himself with it. Now, it is a common custom for a Japanese soldier to carry about with him in the hot weather a small fan. On this occasion a fan was forthcoming and handed to the Russian, but he refused to take it, preferring to use his cap. Still, with an amiable smile on his face, one of the Japanese again proffered him the rejected fan, at the same time covering him with a revolver. The captive took the gift with- out further reluctance.—From Brindley's "With Russians and Japanese."

The Larkspur.

Great vigilance has to be exercised by the antiquarian painter. This was demonstrated by Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema's picture "The Finding of Moses." Looking at the picture, a well known botanist examined with admiration the painting of the life-like larkspur which form the foreground, and then, turning toward the artist and congratulating him on the successful rendering, pointed out that larkspurs were of a comparatively recent growth. The painter laughed as he replied, "So I thought, until dried specimens of them were discovered in some of the recently explored royal tombs of Egypt."

Fishy.

Mother (reproachfully, to her small son)—Jamie, where have you been all afternoon? Jamie (uneasily)—At Sunday school, mamma. Mother—Then how is it you are wet and smell so of fish? Jamie (in desperation)—Well, you see, I've been studying about Jonah and the whale, and—well—I guess it came off on my clothes.—Harper's Weekly.

Lack of Perception.

"Dat dog 'o mine," said Erastus Pinky, "keeps on a-tryin' to whup ev'ry four footed critter dat comes down de road." "He must be a fighter." "No, sub. He ain' no fighter, but he don' seem able to reco'nize de fact."—Washington Star.

The Place For Him.

"Notwithstanding what you say about Kraftie," said Goodart, "he seems to be a loyal fellow. He appears to keep in with his friends." "He should be kept in with them," replied Crabbe. "Most of his friends are in jail."—Philadelphia Ledger.

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history.—Brown.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The anti-fire cracker ordinance was passed at Wednesday night's regular meeting.

Report of Recorder Dimick for the month of August showed cash fines collected, aggregating \$163.

Application of O. C. T. Company for a ten years' lease to property at foot of Eighth street to be used for dockage purposes, was referred to a committee.

A warrant was drawn in favor of Olds & Harris for \$466, this being the balance due on the Third street improvement.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand for the emergency.

Organizing Piano Class.

Miss Eva Benson, of Portland, Oregon, a pupil of Miss Marie Soule of that city and highly recommended by her as a teacher, is organizing a class in piano music in this city. Miss Benson has just returned from the East where she has been studying with Mr. A. K. Virgil, of the Virgil Clavier Piano school of New York, London and Berlin—a school which makes a specialty of training teachers.

Before coming to this section of the country Miss Benson studied for three years with Signor Carlos Sobrino, an eminent concert pianist and teacher. Any one desiring to join the class can communicate with Miss Benson through Mrs. C. G. Miller, phone 1721.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

(Corrected Weekly.)

Wheat—No. 1, 65 to 75 per bushel.

Flour—Valley, \$4.50 per bbl. Hard wheat \$5.15, Portland, \$1.20 per sack.

Howard's Best, \$1.25 per sack.

Oats—in sacks, \$1.10 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, baled \$18.00@\$11.00 per ton; clover \$9; oat, \$9.00; mixed hay \$9, cheap, \$9.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21 per ton; shorts \$22.00 per ton; chop \$19 per ton; barley rolled \$26 per ton.

Cabbage—35c per doz.

Onions—2@2½c per lb.

Potatoes—60c to 65c per hundred.

Turnips, Carrots—40c doz bunches.

String Beans—2½c per doz.

Eggs—Oregon, 22½@25 per doz. market strong.

Butter—Ranch, 40 to 45; separator 45 to 50; creamery, 65 to 70.

Good Apples—50c to 75c bushel.

Honey—11 to 12½c per pound.

Prunes—(dried) Petite, 3c per lb; Italian, large, 6c per lb; medium, 3½c; Silver 4½c.

Dried Apples—Sun dried, quartered, 4½c pound; sliced, 6c; fancy bleached, 7½c.

Dressed Chickens—12½c per lb.

Livestock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hundred. Hogs live, 5c; hogs dressed, 7½ cents; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head; dressed 5c; veal dressed, 6@6½; lambs, live \$2.00 to \$2.50 per head.

Tomatoes—25 to 30 cents per box.

Southern Oregon cPaches—65 to 85c per box.

PERKINS AMERICAN HERBS

Never Sold by Druggists, R. W. BAKER, Agent, Willamette, Or.



Physicians prescribe it for their most delicate patients. OLD and PURE.

For Sale by - E. MATTHIAS - Sole Agency for Oregon City.



I am now located in my new building on Main street between Ninth and Tenth Sts. Better prepared than ever to do your plumbing.

F. C. GADKE The Plumber.

BUILDING SHEDS FOR STOCK SHOW.

Preparations Well Advanced for Big Exhibition at Portland.

Portland, Sept. 7.—A big force of carpenters is at work on the sheds for the stock show, on the heel of the peninsula across Guild's Lake, at the Lewis & Clark Exposition. The framework of the various barns is already completed, and all will be in readiness by September 19. As the stock show dates are September 19 to 29, inclusive, this is ample time. There will be room for 500 head of cattle, 300 horses, 300 sheep, 200 hogs and 150 goats, and there are enough entries to fill every stall.

The list of judges has just been given out by M. D. Weisdom; live stock su-

perintendent, who says, "The judges are the most prominent and capable it is possible to secure, each being an expert in his own class. This assures absolutely fair and able judgment of every entry."

Professors C. F. Curtis, of Ames, Ia., and W. H. Dobson, of Marion, Ohio, have been selected to judge Class A Horses, and the other judges so far chosen are W. O. Cowen, of Chicago, and George F. Bellows, of Marysville, Mo., short horns; C. A. Spannard, Emporia, Kan., hereford, galloway and polled angus breeds; Prof. W. J. Carlisle, Port Collins, Colo., Jerseys; Prof. C. S. Plumb, Columbus, Ohio, holsteins; Dwight Lincoln, Milford Center, Ohio, fine wool sheep; Richard Gibson, Ontario, Canada, long wool and

mutton sheep; G. G. Council, Vandalla, Ill., swine.

The entry list is now closed, and an inspection of it assures the fulfillment of Mr. Weisdom's early prophecy that the stock show would be not only the best ever held in the West, but one of the best ever held anywhere. Stockmen all over the United States have taken a keen interest in it from the first, and a very large attendance of western ranchmen and stockmen is expected as many have postponed their visit to the big Fair in order to enable them to be present when the stock show is in progress.

Among the more notable entries, mention might be made of Unvers, winner of many prizes, a stallion purchased a year ago by Boedighelmer and Yankke, of Salem, Oregon, from McLaughlin Bros. of Kansas City for a consideration in the neighborhood of \$3000. Unvers won 1st prize in class, and two medals and two prizes in collection at St. Louis last year. He was foaled May 27, 1900, and on the Continent won a first prize and gold medal at the show of the Societe Hippique Fercheronne in 1903, and won the first prize in collection at the Grand Annual Show of France in the same year. He was awarded first prize at the Indiana State Fair in 1903. Unvers is one of the McLaughlin Brother's finest importations. He is a handsome black stallion and weighs 2310 pounds.

TERMS OF PEACE TREATY.

Fifteen Articles Subscribed To by Peace Envoys.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that His Majesty, the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished their full powers, which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1—Stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

Article 2—His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, recognizes the preponderant influence from political, military and economic points of view of Japan in the Empire of Corea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measure for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Corea, in conjunction with the Korean government; but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article 3—It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situation should be absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4—The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dainy, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5—The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6—The Manchurian Railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tcheng Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia's keeping her branch line, with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to under-

take what they deem fit on expropriated grounds.

Article 7—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng Tse.

Article 8—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian Railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article 9—Russia cedes Japan the southern half of Sakhalin Island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Article 10—This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin Island, and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain there without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11—Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territory or waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Bearing Sea.

Article 12—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial industry existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor, with slight modification in details and with a most-favored-nation clause.

Article 13—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to reconstitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14—This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation, the French document shall be final evidence.

Article 15—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 50 days after its signature. The French and American Embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to, as follows:

Article 1—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within 18 months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of 18 months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway 15 soldiers per kilometer.

Article 2—The boundary which limits the parts owned, respectively, by Russia and Japan in Sakhalin Island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special commission.

Don't delay a minute. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhea, come suddenly. Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

BIDS FOR PAINTING, PAINT & OIL.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned at his office in Oregon City, Oregon, up to 1 o'clock p. m., Saturday, September 9, 1905, for furnishing material and labor for painting the Eastham school building two coats in two colors, material to be No. 1 lead, Pioneer or Carter brand, and oil to be No. 1 pure linseed oil. Labor to be performed in a first-class and workmanlike manner.

Bids will also be received for furnishing the labor for painting the said building two coats, the school district to furnish the material.

Bids are also requested for furnishing sufficient No. 1 lead, Pioneer or Carter brand, and No. 1 pure linseed oil for painting said building two coats. By order of the Board of Directors of School District 62, E. E. BRODIE, District Clerk. 2t—Sep. 1-8.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

A talk with us will convince you that ELECTRIC LIGHT is the only light you can afford to use in your home, or put in the house you are building. Your property will rent more readily, will pay a higher income, and attract a better class of tenants IF IT IS EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

IF you contemplate establishing any business requiring POWER, it will be to your advantage to talk with us before placing your orders for machinery.

THE use of ELECTRIC power means: Lesser cost of operation, smaller amount of space required, and great saving in machinery and initial cost of installation of plant.

ADVANTAGES in the cost of producing power in Oregon City in comparison with other cities of the country, enable us to make lowest rates and give unequalled service.

REDUCED RATES FOR CURRENT ON METER BASIS

ESTIMATES on cost of wiring, cost of current and information regarding the use of electricity for LIGHT or POWER, in the HOME, the OFFICE, the STORE and the FACTORY, promptly furnished upon application to C. G. Miller at the Company's branch office, next door to the Bank of Oregon City.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

C. G. Miller Contract Manager for Oregon City.