

THE SADDEST INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

By F. A. MITCHEL.
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WHAT is the saddest occurrence you witnessed during the civil war? I asked the white-headed veteran.

"The saddest occurrence?"

"Yes, the most pathetic."

"I'll tell you, but the circumstance involves a little preface. I can't call it a story, for there's not plot or plan to it. I fought in the ranks during the whole of those terrible four years and was in many skirmishes and battles. I started in the west, my first fight being at Shiloh, my next at Per-



EATING WITH THE ENEMY.

ryville, and so on, including Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca and Kenesaw, and most of the time that I wasn't in battles—on the Atlanta campaign—I was under fire.

"Our people up here only know of the war by some one near and dear who went down there to fight for the Union and never came back. Sometimes those lost ones were brought back to a box, sometimes they were buried with martial honors, with a wooden headstone over them; sometimes they were marked 'Unknown,' and sometimes they were all shoveled into a trench together. At the time their northern friends didn't know much about all this. They read in the newspapers of a battle, and it was very exciting and all that. But they never realized war.

"It was the southern people who found out what war was. It was right among them. That's the reason that as it progressed they became more and more 'enimious' about it. Many of them didn't wish to go out of it by their leaders. But when they were overrun by armies, their little garden patches destroyed, their fences used for firewood, their fathers and brothers killed, they changed their minds. Many a time the men of a family when we tanks were approaching their homes joined with the Confederates for the first time and fought against us.

"I was with that army that advanced south in the spring of 1862 through Kentucky and Tennessee. One night while carrying a message from one part of our army to another I lost my way. Coming upon a cabin, I knocked. A man came to the door and asked what was wanted. I told him I would like forage for my horse, a place to sleep for myself and to be put on the road in the morning. He complied with all these requests, and after stabling my horse I lay down on the floor in his cabin and went to sleep.

"In the morning my host's wife gave me what she had in the house for breakfast, and, being hungry, I ate a good meal. The family name was Shanks. The father was about forty, and there were two boys aged, respectively, fifteen and twelve. They treated me kindly and insisted on filling my haversack with salt pork and corn pone, which was all they had. They were an unmonth lot, but they were a family, and we all know what that means, united and with no wish except to live their simple lives together. I noticed their affection for one another, and it made me homesick.

"They put me on the road, and I continued my ride. After delivering my dispatches I returned to headquarters and handed a reply to the general commanding.

"We met many people in the south for a moment, a day or a week. The events through which we passed were ever changing and filled with excitement. For that reason we didn't remember people. I forgot all about the Shanks family. Indeed, they never again entered my head till they were called back by the incident I'm going to tell you. The army I was with advanced to northern Alabama and remained there nearly four months. Then in August of that year General Bragg marched through Chattanooga and on up toward Louisville. General Buell, commanding our force, went marching north by another route to head him off. The two armies came together at Perryville and fought a battle.

"Perryville isn't considered today one of the great battles of the war, but I don't remember in all the fights I was in having such hard, incessant firing as that was that day. I suppose it isn't considered of so much importance now because only a small part of the Union army was engaged, the rest being held back by the commanding general.

"Well, now I'm getting to the point of my story. After the battle we found the Confederate dead and wounded a good deal sized, some-

Life Saver

In a letter from Branchland, W. Va., Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman says: "I suffered from womanly troubles nearly five years. All the doctors in the county did me no good. I took Cardui, and now I am entirely well. I feel like a new woman. Cardui saved my life! All who suffer from womanly trouble should give Cardui a trial."

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50 years of proof have convinced those who tested it, that Cardui quickly relieves aches and pains due to womanly weakness, and helps nature to build up weak women to health and strength. Thousands of women have found Cardui to be a real life saver. Why not test it for your case? Take Cardui today!

times a Confederate lying across a Unionist and sometimes vice versa.

The wounded were picked up and laid on the grass in a long line for the surgeons to visit and operate upon. Some of them died before a surgeon got to them at all. I was walking along this line and came to two of those who had died. A boy was waving a green branch over them to keep the flies away.

"Are they related to you, my boy?" I asked.

"That one," he said, pointing to the man, "is my papa, and that one," pointing to the boy, "is my brother."

"I looked at him and recognized him. He was the younger of the two Shanks boys. When the battle came on the father and the oldest son left their cabin, which was near by, with their shotguns and joined the Confederates ranks. After the battle the boy found them, and they died while he was keeping away the flies."

Saved by Enemy's Picture.

James Garrabrant, a New Jersey soldier, while fighting at a battle on the Rappahannock, in Virginia, saw a dagger-strewn picture in the pocket of a dead Confederate soldier. He picked it up and placed it in the breast pocket of his own blouse. Soon after he was struck by a ball and fell. His brother picked him up and found that the metal plate of the picture was receiving the bullet had saved his life. Garrabrant was not wounded.

How He Was Wounded.

At a council of Confederate generals early in the civil war one remarked that Major Blank was wounded and would not be able to perform a duty that it was proposed to assign to him. "Wounded?" said Stonewall Jackson. "If it really is so I think it must have been by an accident; discharge of his duty."

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

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Indirect Benefit.

"Sorry you couldn't attend our banquet last night, doctor. It would have done you good."

"Thank you. It has done me good. I've just prescribed for three of the guests."—Boston Transcript.

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ROOSEVELT CERTAIN OF SUCCESS

La Follette And Cummins' Delegates May Decide Who Is To Be Nominee—60 Delegates To Be Named

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, (Special).—William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt have passed the three-quarter post in the race for delegates to the national convention and with only about 60 delegates remaining to be chosen, it looks like a neck and neck finish.

Making a careful estimate of the strength of the candidates, allowing to Roosevelt some of the delegates he has won over in the south and giving to the ex-president the eight delegates in Massachusetts that he has asked to vote for Taft, the figures give Taft 490, Roosevelt 463, La Follette 36, Cummins 19, uncertain 74. As 540 votes are needed to nominate Taft would need 50 more to win, and Roosevelt would need 72 more.

Inspection of the uncertain list, which includes the delegates yet to be elected in New Jersey and Arizona as well as the six at large in Ohio, it is extremely unlikely that either candidate will have the number needed to nominate. Unless Roosevelt makes big inroads on the delegates committed to Taft, in New York, for instance, where they are not instructed for him, he falls short, and in like fashion, unless Taft gains delegates in closely contested districts, he lacks enough to take him under the wire.

If this alignment of delegates be correct, the little band of 46 controlled by La Follette and Cummins will hold the balance of power. This balance is so small that it may easily be tipped either way, if there is a "bandwagon" movement.

ALDERMAN MAKES PUBLIC QUIZ SOURCES

SALEM, Or., May 25, (Special).—State Supl. of Public Instruction Alderman today issued a circular of information giving the sources of examination questions for state papers for the examinations to be held June 18, 19, and 20, for this year. There is but one change in the list and that is the substitution of Colgrove on Theory and Practice for White's text book on the subject. The circular set out is as follows:

Arithmetic, one-fourth from the course of study and Colgrove, three-fourths from Smith, Civil Government, Strong and Schafer, Geography, one-fourth from the course of study and Colgrove, three-fourths from Redway and Hinman, Grammar, one-fourth from the course of study and Colgrove, three-fourths from Redway and Hinman, History, one-fourth from the course of study and Colgrove, three-fourths from Reed's Word Lessons, three-fourths from Reed's Word Lessons, Physical Geography, Tarr's New Physical Geography, Reading, course of study and Colgrove, School Laws of Oregon, 1911 edition, Theory and Practice, Colgrove, "The teacher and the School" Whites, Writing, course of study, Colgrove and the Outlook Writing System, Algebra, Wells; Algebra for secondary schools Composition, Herrick and Damon, Literature, American, Newcomer's American Literature and Classics, Physiology, Krohn, Psychology, Red; An Introduction to Psychology, Bookkeeping, Office Methods and Practical Bookkeeping, Botany, Bergeson, Elements of Botany, Geology, Le Conte, Geometry, Wentworth, History, General, Myers' General History, History of Education, Davidson, Literature, English, Newcomer's English Literature and Classics, Physics, Milikan and Gale; A First Course in Physics.

Classics for June—Essays of Elia, ed. by H. J. Robbins; Macmillan; The Man with a Country, School ed., Little; Treasure Island, Ed. by Broadway, Lake, English Classics, Scott; Julius Caesar, Houghton, For Decem-ber—Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Houghton, Cranford, McMillan; The Making of an American, Grosset, The same classics will be used for the American and English literature.

FRANCE AFTER TENNIS TITLE.

Will Send Team to Australia to Try For Davis Trophy.

France will be a contestant for the international lawn tennis honors this year, having just filed her challenge for the Davis cup with the Australian association. This means that the American team will receive a bye in the preliminary matches.

The French challenge was not sent until some time after the date fixed for the closing of the entries, but in the past it has been the custom to accept the challenge, provided there was no protest of any kind from the nations interested.

Lenses.

Roger Bacon knew lenses and that they were useful for near vision in the old. For optical purposes they appear to have been ground first about 1285 by a certain Salvino degli Armati, said to have died in 1317. A monk of Pisa, Alexander della Spina, who died in 1313, also has been accredited with the invention of spectacles.

Not Exactly.

"Did the doctor reduce the swelling?"

"Well, not exactly."

"What do you mean by that?"

"He took it out of my face, but he put it back in the bill."—Baltimore American.

TITANIC GOING FULL SPEED, SAYS STOKER

NEW YORK, May 25.—Sworn testimony that the Titanic was steaming ahead at full speed when it collided with the monster iceberg was given Senator William Alden Smith, chairman of the Titanic investigating committee here today by Frederick Barrett, a Titanic stoker, who was working in that section of the ship damaged most by the collision. Chairman Smith, who was accompanied by Admiral Richard M. Watts, took Barrett's deposition in the stokehole of the liner Olympic, a sister ship of the Titanic, which is in port here.

Barrett testified that at the time of the crash a white light burned in the stokehole, indicating that the vessel was going ahead at full speed. At least 24 of the Titanic's boilers were going, he said, when the collision came.

Replying to questions asked by Senator Smith and Admiral Watts, who accompanied Smith to explain nautical technicalities, Barrett said:

"I was on duty in the forward section on the night of the explosion. I was talking to Second Engineer Hasket when an order suddenly came down from the bridge to stop the engines. Simultaneously a red light was flashed in the signal box. I cried to Hasket to shut off the damper. As I did there was a crash and Hasket and I jumped through the doorway from number six section where we stood to section number five.

"The door barely missed us as it closed and I know that several other stokers were cut off from escape. I hurried above and when I looked down again there was eight feet of water in section five. Then the lights were extinguished there.

TITANIC REPORT SCORES CALIFORNIAN

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Teeming with eloquence, combining praise for heroism and scathing rebuke for negligence and cowardice of the most appalling marine disaster of history, was the final and official report today in the senate for the victims of the Titanic. Senator Smith of Michigan, chairman of the senate investigating committee, summed up his views of the evidence developed.

"That every soul aboard the giant steamship might have been saved, but for the indifference—almost criminal neglect—of Captain Stanley Lord and the other officers of the Californian was the most startling charge Smith made.

"Needless sacrifice" of at least 500 lives because the "strangely insufficient number of lifeboats" were not filled was also charged.

"Obsolete and antiquated shipping laws and laxity of regulation and hasty inspection of the British board of trade" were denounced by Smith. As a contributory cause he named the indifference of Captain Smith of the Titanic, for ignoring the warning and forcing the Titanic full speed through the northern waters. That Captain Smith had expiated his offense by heroic death was Smith's tribute to the dead commander.

Lack of discipline among the crew and cowardice of some of its members indicted after the crash, was scathingly arraigned. To the two Titanic wireless operators, Phillips and Bride, the senator paid a glowing tribute. He lauded Captain Rostron of the rescue ship Carpathia.

Not a word of criticism for J. Bruce Ismar, managing director of the steamship company, was uttered by the Michigan senator, but he caustically criticized the White Star line for the action in withholding news of the disaster, received he said, 16 hours before it was reluctantly divulged.

In eloquent terms the chairman depicted the folly of sending out the greatest ship afloat without sufficient tests, a strange crew and no drills or discipline. The Titanic, he said, was followed by the proper course, although one known to be dangerous at that season, but the speed was gradually and continually increased until the maximum was the death blow.

Rebuke for those in half filled lifeboats who stood by and refused aid to struggling, drowning swimmers until "all the noise had ceased," was voiced.

"Upon that broken hull," the senator concluded, "new vows were taken, new fealty expressed, and new devotion in life went proudly and defiantly on the last life pilgrimage journey. In such a heritage we must feel ourselves more intimately related to the sea than ever before, and henceforth it will send back to us on its rising tide the cheering salutations from those we have lost."

At the conclusion of his speech Senator Smith offered a resolution authorizing the president to have a medal struck containing \$1000 in gold to be presented to Captain Rostron of the Carpathia.

DURNAN WILL ROW WRAY.

Canadian Oarsman to Oppose Harvard Coach After Contest With Haines.

Whatever claims James Wray, coach of the Harvard university boat club, has for the sculling championship will be met by Eddie Durnan, the title holder, but only after his race with William Haines of Boston.

Durnan says he is willing to row against James Wray in a match on Toronto bay a week or so after he tackles Haines. Durnan stipulates that the stakes shall be \$1,000 a side. It is likely the pair will meet July 24.

BASKET BALL ON ROLLERS.

Skating Game Has Become Popular in Middle West.

A league of clubs in Grand Rapids, Stevens Point and Marshfield, Wis., has been formed to play basketball on roller skates, which sport has become quite the favorite entertainment in the above mentioned places.

The Ottawa (Canada) canoe club to build a new \$25,000 structure.

COLONEL CARRIES JERSEY BY 15,000

EX-PRESIDENT MAKES CLEAN SWEEP OF TWENTY-EIGHT DELEGATES

WILSON DOES ALMOST AS WELL

Taft Makes Best Showing Along Coast Outside Committee Zone—La Follette Is Poor Third

NEWARK, N. J., May 25.—Theodore Roosevelt's clean sweep of the New Jersey primaries was emphasized today when late returns gave him small but substantial pluralities in the five districts about which last night's figures left any doubt, and increased his lead elsewhere throughout the state. He will have the state's 28 delegates to the Chicago convention.

Governor Woodrow Wilson carried all but two of the twelve Congressional districts and gained 24 of the 28 delegates, including the delegates-at-large. His opponents today abandoned hope that they had carried the Eighth district, where the vote was close.

"Uninstructed" delegates nominated by the anti-Wilson wing of the party were elected by large majorities in the Ninth and Tenth districts, the strongholds of the element opposed to the Governor and where he had no hope of winning.

Incomplete returns on the vote for delegates-at-large and the Presidential preference indicated that Colonel Roosevelt's popular plurality for the whole state would be about 15,000 and that Governor Wilson's lead, based on the vote for delegates-at-large was about the same.

President Taft made his best showing in the Third, Fifth and Sixth districts, which include the New Jersey coast towns, almost as far south as Atlantic City, and the counties lying in the north central part of the state, most of them outside the commuting zone.

Roosevelt's indicated plurality in those districts ranged from 400 to 600. Colonel Roosevelt scored heavily in the agricultural communities of southern New Jersey and in the thickly settled towns and cities populated largely by voters who work in New York City. His preference vote in Essex County, next to the largest in the state, was 15,515, compared with 9185 for Taft and 820 for La Follette.

Governor Wilson won his most striking victory in his home town, Mercer, which contains Trenton, the state capital. The vote total for the Wilson delegates-at-large in Mercer was 2714, compared with 371 for the anti-Wilson nominees. The Republican vote in this county was: Roosevelt, 2371; Taft 2465.

The vote in Newark, the largest city in the state, with one district missing gave Roosevelt 7206; Taft 5402; La Follette 455. Democrats—Wilson 3, 359; anti-Wilson 5945.

Former United States Senator Jas. Smith, Jr., and former Democratic chairman James R. Nugent, who led the fight against Governor Wilson, live in Newark, and both were among the four anti-Wilson delegates chosen. The result exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic Roosevelt leaders. In some districts, Colonel Roosevelt received 10 votes to every one cast for the President.

The Wilson vote, as compared with that of the opposition, was a staggering blow to the anti-Wilson cause, in a ratio of about six to one. Some districts went for the Governor as high as 20 to 1.

The Presidents had small pluralities in four of the 21 counties of the state, early returns indicated. He showed his greatest strength in the farming districts. In one of the factory towns where he spoke yesterday, just before the opening of the polls, he was beaten 40 to 1.

The La Follette vote was a negligible factor, not more than 2 per cent of the entire vote cast.

The vote in nearly all parts of the state was exceedingly light, several counties casting less than half of the total registration at the last general election.

103 DEAD IN RUSH AT PICTURE SHOW

MADRID, May 28.—Knocked down and trampled by a frenzied gathering seeking escape, 103 persons, mostly women and children, met death in a fire in a moving picture show at Villareal, in the province of Castellon, according to advices received here today.

A search of the ruins today revealed 83 corpses piled in the main entrance to the theatre, and it is feared that the death list of 103 will be increased.

The fact that the doors to the playhouse swung inward is responsible in a large measure for the death list. At the first alarm the spectators, panic-stricken rushed to the exits. Their progress was blocked by the inward swinging doors, and hemmed in, men and women struggled in a mad fight for life. The weaker women and children were knocked down and trampled upon and scores met death in this way.

The fire started from a spark which ignited a celluloid film and spread with lightning rapidity. Before the audience could leave their seats the theatre was in flames. The death list undoubtedly would have been much greater had not cooler heads opened windows, scores escaping in this manner.

In many ways the Villareal holocaust is a direct parallel to the catastrophe at Boyertown, Pa., January 12, 1908, when more than 200 persons met death.

As at Villareal, the theatre doors swung inward and in the fight to escape scores of women and children were trampled to death. A film of the picture machine at Boyertown also caught fire from a spark.

The Final.

"Papa, just one more question: Who's going to bury the last man?—Everybody's Weekly.

DARROW TRIAL IS GROWING EXCITING

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 28.—The contempt case of Detective R. J. Foster was transferred this morning by Judge Hutton to the Court of Presiding Judge Willis of the Superior Court.

After the Foster matter was disposed of the Darrow trial was resumed with George N. Lockwood again on the stand.

Under direct examination by the District Attorney, the witness said that his idea in playing the part he did in the trapping of Franklin was "to prevent a great crime." He had no intention of keeping the alleged bribe money offered him, he said. Lockwood's cross-examination was begun at 10:20 o'clock by Counsel Earl Rogers.

Rogers' first question was why Lockwood had dropped the \$500 tendered him by C. E. White on the morning of November 28, 1911. The witness said it was dropped as a signal to watching detectives, that the money for his alleged bribery had been paid or the deal closed. After a few more questions, Rogers went into the witness' past, leading him into Lockwood's successive employment as a peace officer.

Asked why he had suggested H. H. Youkin, as "stageholder" of the bribe money and objected to White, the witness said he thought Youkin would make a better witness for the state. He had made no effort, he said, to warn White, who had been an old friend. His relations with the District Attorney were entered into at length.

Following the opening address to the jury George E. Monroe, clerk in Judge Bordwell's court, where the McNamara brothers pleaded guilty, was called as the first witness for the prosecution. Monroe still was on the stand when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

SCHMITZ, DEFIANT, BACK IN POLITICS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Is former Mayor Schmitz against whom the last graft indictments were dismissed by Superior Judge Lawlor Saturday after a five years' battle in the Superior court here, a broken, dispirited man, embittered by his experience and of the opinion that the game of politics is not worth the candle?

He is not. Schmitz emphatically denied today that he has been made a pessimist by his experiences. He declared that never, even in the darkest hour of his troubles, has he wanted to return to the position of orchestra leader, from which he was taken and made mayor of San Francisco by Abraham Ruef, one time boss of the city and now in San Quentin prison for helping defraud the city.

Indeed, Schmitz declares positively that he is not through with politics—the game of men, which is his ruling passion; that he will again enter the political arena in the near future.

"I would go through with those past five years again," said Schmitz today with a smile, "to gain the friends I have made within that time and to learn the lesson of constancy under adversity my friends have taught me. For that reason these years have not been wasted. It is this which kept alive my faith in my fellows and in myself.

"And I want to say this emphatically: I know—I do not believe, but I know—that the great rank and file of San Franciscans believe in me still as they always believed in me. That has been demonstrated to me countless times during my trouble, and particularly of late. It is this knowledge that has sustained me. I am not disgusted with politics. I like dealing with human beings and the game is still worth the candle in my estimation."

There never was a time when people appreciated the real merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more than now. This is shown by the increase in sales and voluntary testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. If you or your children are troubled with a cough or cold give it a trial and become acquainted with its good qualities. For sale by Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Hubbard and Canby.

DARROW PAINTED AS CORRUPTIONIST

TRIAL OF FAMOUS LABOR LAWYER IS STARTED IN LOS ANGELES

DEFENSE SCORES PROSECUTION

Attorney Is Accused Of Having Used Money Lavishly At Trial Of Self-Confessed Dynamiters

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Accused in the opening statement of the Chief Prosecutor of wholesale corruption of jurors and witnesses, Clarence S. Darrow, labor lawyer, author and philosopher, on an indictment charging attempted bribery of a juror in the McNamara case, faced actual trial this afternoon. It required only a brief time after the beginning of the afternoon session to accept A. M. Blakesley as the 13th or alternate juror. More than two entire days were consumed in getting the extra juror.

Following the opening address to the jury George E. Monroe, clerk in Judge Bordwell's court, where the McNamara brothers pleaded guilty, was called as the first witness for the prosecution. Monroe still was on the stand when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

District Attorney Fredericks mentioned in his opening address other alleged offenses on the part of Darrow, which brought vigorous objections from the defense.

Without ruling on the admissibility of evidence purporting to prove allegations outside of those contained in the indictment, Judge Hutton allowed the District Attorney to continue.

The indictment alleges that Darrow bribed George N. Lockwood, who was drawn as a juror in the trial of J. B. McNamara for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

"Two weeks before the date of the indictment," said Mr. Fredericks, "Bert H. Franklin, then employed as a detective by Darrow, went to Lockwood and offered him a certain amount if he would vote not guilty, provided he were drawn as a juror.

"We will show that Franklin did this at the instance and request and under the direction of the defendant," Lockwood, according to the prosecutor's statement, then reported the incident to the District Attorney's office and was told to continue his negotiations with the agents of the McNamara defense. When Lockwood's name was drawn, he said, Franklin again appeared at his house and offered to pay him \$500 down and \$5000 additional after he had voted "not guilty."

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