

JUDGE CLEARS UP COURT CALENDAR

(Continued from page 1)

Schmidt, filed May 17, 1906, T. H. McDevitt, attorney.

James Knockhardt vs. Agnes Knockhardt, filed March 31, 1906, O. F. Lord, attorney.

James Ward vs. Edward Clevenger, et al, filed March 30, 1906, John W. Loder, attorney.

Carrie Erickson vs. Eric Erickson, filed March 15, 1906, Melchior, attorney.

Laura VanValkenburg vs. Jesse F. Taylor, filed Feb. 26, 1906, Hodges & Gillich, attorneys.

John H. Koch vs. P. H. Marley, filed Feb. 27, 1906, U. S. G. Marquand, attorney.

Frank Glennon vs. Mary J. Williams, filed Feb. 7, 1906, Dimick & Dimick, attorneys.

R. L. Sabin vs. A. R. McWilliams, filed Jan. 19, 1906, Thomas G. Green, attorney.

Charles E. Willerling vs. Jennie Willerling, filed Dec. 13, 1905, John P. Logan, attorney.

P. H. Marley vs. Mahala Shumway, filed Nov. 20, 1905, Richard Montague, attorney.

P. H. Marley vs. Charles N. Wait, filed Nov. 20, 1905, Richard Montague, attorney.

George E. Coyne et al vs. P. M. Marley, filed Nov. 16, 1905, U. S. G. Marquand, attorney.

Morris Gumbert vs. Ray Gumbert, filed Oct. 24, 1905, J. W. Pearcey, attorney.

John W. Loder vs. Mary L. Root et al, filed Aug. 23, 1905, John W. Loder, attorney.

Carrie Ralston vs. Thomas R. Ralston, filed Aug. 15, 1905, W. J. Makeham, attorney.

J. M. Marlin, as Adm. vs. Drs. W. E. Carl and C. A. Stuart, filed July 19, 1905, Reid, Magers & Hosford, attorneys.

Katie D. McBride vs. Frank M. McBride, filed July 13, 1905, Loring K. Adams, attorney.

D. M. Klensen vs. Mrs. A. Smith et al, filed July 12, 1905, U'Ren & Schuebel, attorneys.

Minnie E. Fletcher vs. O. O. Fletcher, filed June 16, 1905, T. B. McDevitt, attorney.

Honeyman Hardware Co. vs. J. G. Gibson et ux, filed June 14, 1905, Geo. W. Caldwell, attorney.

Richard Dundas vs. Henry Jackson, et al, filed May 11, 1905, George C. Brownell, attorney.

Stephen Hamilton vs. Adaline Hamilton, filed April 7, 1905, Dimick & Dimick, attorneys.

James N. Davis vs. David Willis et al, filed April 6, 1905, William Irwin, attorney.

G. B. Dimick vs. Charles Thieme, filed Jan. 14, 1905, Dimick & Dimick, attorneys.

Albert Smith vs. Lillian Smith, filed Oct. 19, 1904, T. B. McDevitt, attorney.

Alfred Press vs. Julia Press, filed Oct. 10, 1904, D. M. Donach, attorney.

Alice M. Wolter vs. Julius Wolter, filed Sept. 16, 1904, Geo. C. Brownell, attorney.

Maude Foreman vs. Harry Foreman, filed Aug. 23, 1904, W. S. U'Ren, attorney.

H. E. Noble vs. Fred Thompson, et al, filed July 23, 1904, R. W. Montague, attorney.

Matie E. Parr vs. Walter J. Parr, filed July 13, 1904, G. B. Dimick, attorney.

William D. King vs. Carrie E. King, filed July 6, 1904, George C. Brownell, attorney.

Leona B. Lacey vs. John Lacey, filed April 13, 1904, W. H. Powell, attorney.

George Rauch vs. John D. Stalaker, filed Feb. 29, 1904, Stipp & Brownell, attorneys.

John P. Watts vs. Otto Pengester, filed Feb. 20, 1904, John Ditchburn, attorney.

Minnie Adams vs. Livy Stipp, Justice of the Peace District No. 4, filed Feb. 9, 1904, U'Ren & Schuebel, attorneys.

Alice L. Wood vs. John M. Wood, filed Nov. 23, 1903, G. E. Hayes, attorney.

L. Woodcock vs. Thomas F. Ryan et al, filed Nov. 6, 1903, John Ditchburn, attorney.

Frederick Wittva vs. Caroline Wittva, filed Oct. 7, 1903, Fitzgerald & John F. Logan, attorneys.

C. E. Ramsay vs. Bridget McIntyre, et al, filed Sept. 9, 1903, Dimick & Story, attorneys.

Portland Credit Association vs. Josephine Colloha and husband, filed May 12, 1903, Dimick & Story, attorneys.

M. Wilcox vs. Henry Wolf et ux, filed April 7, 1903, L. T. Barin, attorney.

Virginia May Vorheis vs. Frank Vorheis, filed Nov. 23, 1902, C. D. & D. C. Latourette, attorneys.

L. O. Nightingale vs. A. H. Rich, et al, filed Oct. 23, 1902, Dresser & Dimick, attorneys.

Minnie McKean vs. J. T. Apperson, filed Feb. 7, 1902, Latourette, Attorneys.

Trustees of the Baptist College at McMinnville vs. Henry M. Jackson, et al, filed Aug. 16, 1897, C. D. & D. C. Latourette, attorneys.

Julia Palmer vs. John Palmer, filed Feb. 15, 1895, Stott, Poise & Stout, attorneys.

John B. Jackson vs. Robert Irvin, filed Dec. 4, 1906, C. D. & D. C. Latourette, attorneys.

Jessie Hidelson vs. Homer B. Hidelson, filed Feb. 19, 1907, Geo. C. Brownell, attorney.

Lewis Woodcock vs. Paul Schneider, et al, filed Feb. 22, 1907, John Ditchburn, attorney.

FINE CONCERT IS GIVEN AT CHURCH

A complimentary concert was given Wednesday evening in the Congregational Church when Oscar Woodford presented William Miller in a piano recital. Mr. Miller was assisted by Flechtner's Orchestra and Mr. Woodford, who sang delightfully. Mr. Williams proved a surprise to a large number of his friends, who were much pleased with his work. The program follows: "Sarabande," "Sonata" Op. 49 No. 2, "Allegretto con Variazioni," "Sarabande in D Minor"—Mr. Miller. "Love's Dream After the Ball," "Humoresque"—Orchestra. "Venetian Boat Song," "Folk-Song," "Funeral March," "Tarentelle"—Mr. Miller. Two pianos—"Country Dance," "Virginia Dance"—Mr. Woodford and Mr.

Miller. "Barcarolle" (from "The Tales of Hoffman"), "March" (from "Tannhauser"—Orchestra. "Cabaletta" "Romance" "The Sylphs," "The Giants"—Mr. Miller. "Jesu" (by request), "I Hear You Calling Me," "Macaulais"—Mr. Woodford.

"Lucia Di Lammermoor" (two pianos), Larghetto con moto, Allegro Marciale, Largo Mysterioso, and Andante finale—Mr. Woodford and Mr. Miller.

The Orchestra—Messrs. Flechtner, Holland, Schoenheinz, Kohler, Baxter, Follansbee and Woodfin.

WILSON TELLS SENATE HIS TARIFF VIEWS

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Wilson and the Democratic members of the Senate committee on Finance conferred this afternoon in the President's room at the Capitol at the President's invitation. The tariff bill, so far as it affects the Senate, is being considered.

The Democratic members of the Finance Committee conferred with the President at the White House Monday and although anxious for another meeting, were unable to agree when all could be present. President Wilson took the initiative this morning when he directed Secretary Tamm to invite the committee members to meet with him in the President's room at the Capitol this afternoon.

With the opponents of free sugar and free wool leading the opposition, the Democratic members of the House met in caucus here today to discuss the proposed new tariff bill. The approval of the bill by the divided vote was generally expected.

Representative Broussard, of Louisiana presented a resolution amending the sugar schedule, proposing a duty of two cents per pound on sugar instead of one cent, and eliminating the revision for free sugar with in three years. The entire Louisiana delegation, and many Congressmen from Colorado, Wyoming, California, Michigan and Wisconsin supported Broussard's resolution. In opening the caucus, Chairman Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee outlined the bill. He said: "This is the lowest tariff bill ever written. It relieves the people of oppressive burdens of taxation, and I believe it will bring honest competition in business. President Wilson absolutely and unqualifiedly approves the bill."

Underwood asked the caucus to approve the measure, and handbooks containing reasons for requesting its approval were distributed.

North Carolina's Representatives are opposing free lumber, with other southern and western states giving them support.

WILSON KEEPS OUT ALIEN LAND FIGHT

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Confidence in California's ability to settle its alien land law questions in a manner which will give justice to all, was expressed to Representatives Raker of California here by President Wilson.

The President made it plain that the government had no desire to interfere in any question which seemingly involves a state right, but he urged Raker to use his influence to have the California land laws so drafted that they would not interfere with any pending treaty obligations.

Raker exhibited a telegram from State Senator Sanford, of California, author of an alien land bill, saying that unless the legislature enacted such a law the people of California would initiate it. Inquiry at the executive office here as to whether the President, in his conference with Raker, indicated that he favored a "hands off" policy until after the bill becomes a law, elicited the following statement:

"No policy to deal with this matter has been formulated. There is no necessity to adopt any definite position at this time, but when a policy finally is decided upon it will be announced."

This statement is taken by legislative experts here to correct the impression prevalent in some quarters that President Wilson had pledged himself not to interfere in any way. The President believes that until California actually passes a law which violates treaty obligations, it is not in his province to interfere.

HACKETT PRAISED FOR HILLSBORO WORK

C. E. Hackett, of Oregon City, Saturday evening, filed his report on the books of the officials of Washington County, covering the last term of office, and the present term as far as the tenure has extended. He was assisted by T. S. Weathered, and commends Mr. Weathered's work very highly. After reviewing the work he says:

"I find all the work above the average, and you have reason to congratulate yourselves upon having a very efficient set of officers."

"Errors were here and there found in the turning over of money on tax rolls, all in very small amounts, and these can easily be rectified. These mistakes occur in shifting the amounts from road districts, and vice versa. For instance, supposing a road district number should be 110, and there should be a school district of like number. A two or three dollar debit might be given to the school district of that number where it should have gone to the road district."

He commended all officers with this sole exception, and gives the treasurer a nice bouquet, at the same time recommending a little change which would be beneficial.

Mr. Hackett is one of the real thorough accountants of the state and that he commends the officials past and present, is a matter of pleasure, both to the people and to the officials themselves.

The pig. "How is a pig different from every other animal?" "It is first killed and then cured."

HARD SURFACING PLANS ORDERED

(Continued from page 1)

ments were constructed. The introduction of the sewer matter into the discussion brought forth a volume of requests that the sewer be laid before any surface improvement of the street were undertaken.

In the course of the discussion a report by Assistant City Engineer Yale was read, in which Mr. Yale set forth the relative costs and wearing qualities of various kinds of paving, and also the grades limits upon which the several kinds of paving would be found suitable.

George C. Yale, assistant city engineer, made the following report recommending hard surface streets:

"I have the pleasure of submitting to you herein a brief report of information I have secured based upon my personal investigation of pavements in Portland and other cities in the Pacific Northwest, as well as other data I have gathered for the purpose of making a comparison between temporary and permanent types of pavement."

First, under the heading of "Temporary Pavements" we can classify such methods of construction as macadam and bitumen treated roadways; i. e., roadways treated with coal tars under different names given by manufacturers of this product, and roadways treated with oils or asphaltums but what is more commonly known as the "penetration method", namely, the laying of from 4 to 6 inches of crushed rock and pouring over this a gallon of hot bitumen upon which some screenings are rolled and another light coating of bitumen applied with a further application of screenings.

The above types of construction cannot be termed permanent for the reason that it is impossible for the poured bitumen to thoroughly coat each particle of rock it comes in contact with and as a result after the thin surface crust of bitumen and screenings has worn down and disintegrated the stone quickly reveals the same as in the case of ordinary macadam and with the increased traffic cost for repairs it proves a very unsatisfactory pavement. The cost of this kind of construction usually ranges from 95 cents to \$1.05 per square yard in this section of the country and the cost of maintenance after the first year's re-coating with screenings and rolling will run approximately 15 cents per square yard, which in a very few years brings the cost of maintenance alone to equal more than the difference in first cost between temporary and standard forms of pavement."

"Second, under permanent or standard pavements we would classify creosote wood blocks, bricks, sheet asphalt, bitulithic and asphaltic concrete, the latter provided where a binder course is used between the wearing surface and the concrete base, similar to sheet asphalt. This binder course is advocated by many prominent engineers who have had experience with different types of pavement in Eastern cities."

"The average cost of brick pavement in the coast cities on a concrete base will range from \$2.93 to \$3.25 per square yard; standard creosote wood blocks, 6 inches in depth, and treated with 18 or 20 pounds of the best creosote oil per cubic foot, laid on a concrete foundation, will average about \$1 per square yard. The price of standard sheet asphalt, asphaltic concrete and bitulithic pavements greatly varies in different localities due to different conditions and prices on materials which enter into their construction; but a fair computation would be approximately \$1.75 for sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete where binder course is included \$1.50 per square yard for bitulithic redress, \$1.95 for standard bitulithic and about \$1.75 for gravel bitulithic. The three latter named pavements in my opinion can only be classified as a true standard bituminous pavement. Properly laid under rigid specifications all of these types of hard surface would result in low maintenance cost, but the service they will give is dependent entirely upon the grade of our streets to be improved. Sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete should not be put down on grades over 4 per cent as in damp weather they would be slippery while bitulithic can be safely laid on grades of 12 per cent owing to the tough and gritty surface of this pavement. Wood blocks should not be laid over 4 per cent grades as the blocks in time wear smooth and become very slippery. Brick I find can be used on any grade up to 18 per cent but those bricks only should be specified for grades of this nature."

"I have not mentioned plain concrete or concrete painted with tar or other bitumens as unless the concrete is protected by some standard bituminous wearing surface of standard thickness it is bound to crack for lack of expansion and contraction and will rapidly disintegrate at the cracked places caused by steel tires and horses' shoes to such an extent that within a few years the maintenance is high and it will be almost impossible to resurface the roadway with standard pavement due to the grade having been established when first laid and an increased thickness would only tend to change the grade, furthermore, as a rule, the concrete pavements are so badly disintegrated that it is doubtful whether a bonding company would care to guarantee any resurface work on such concrete pavements are not a success due to the fact that the top coating is too thin and quickly wears off, making the cost of maintenance so high that in a short period added the first cost of construction it will more than equal the cost of some standard form of hard surface, which for many years do not require any sum of money to be expended for maintenance."

"In conclusion I would recommend that until we can improve our streets with some permanent pavement that nothing be done at all other than to improve them only by a temporary one which will mean in a few years time the re-improvement of such streets with a standard pavement so that the ultimate cost to the property owners is much greater in the first case, as he had to pay and later again be assessed for the permanent improvement, but by waiting until we can afford a permanent improvement the cost of experimentation with an untried and not permanent pavement is thus saved to the taxpayers."

SWISSCO PROVES IT GROWS HAIR

Stops Dandruff and Scalp Diseases, Restores Gray or Faded Hair to Its Natural Color.



Swissco Will Do This For You.

Swissco produces astounding results so quickly it has amazed those who have used it. We will prove it to you if you will send 10c in silver or stamps to pay postage and we will send you a trial bottle and our wonderful testimonials.

There is no excuse for baldness. Write today to Swissco Hair Remedy Co., 5311 P. O. Square, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Swissco is on sale at all druggists and drug departments at 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

JONES DRUG COMPANY

NEW STREET NAME ASKED BY COUNCIL

The city fathers, and particularly Councilmen Holman, Albright and Long, want the help of citizens in selecting a name for the street that lies west of Fairview. Determination of Uncle Sam to extend the free carrier limits has made it necessary to name the thoroughfare lying next to Molalla avenue, and the council Wednesday night decided that selecting a name was too much for it to do.

So the three members above named were appointed a special committee to pick an appropriate title for the street, and they in turn have asked that citizens who have the good of the community at heart suggest a few titles from which they may choose the best. Suggested names should be sent either to the councilmen or to the Enterprise office.

TWELFTH STREET SITE FOR WARE

The present Eighth Street dock is inadequate, and that a new dock should be built at the foot of Twelfth Street, with an approach from Eleventh Street, was the substance of a report rendered to the council Wednesday night by the special dock committee of that body.

The proposed dock at Twelfth street will have an approach from Eleventh street, and is to be constructed in a modern manner, with ample room for future expansion.

Owing to the present state of the city finances, the committee deemed it best not to recommend the construction of the dock by the city, but favored its erection by private interests, the city to be paid a royalty of \$5 a month for the waterfront rights for a period not to exceed 15 years.

The committee further believes that the city should leave the right to purchase the dock at any time within this period upon giving six months' notice to the operators thereof, the price to be fixed by the state public utilities commission.

This report of the committee was approved by the council.

The Sad Key. "You see," said the daughter of Mr. Dustin Sax, "when a song is sad it is usually sung in a minor key." "I see," answered her father; "hence the term minority stockholder."—Washington Star.

PLANS LONG TRIP IN ROWBOAT

St. Louis Sailor Will Make Voyage of 2,500 Miles Down Mississippi River.

Andrew Koehn, a St. Louis sailor, will make a trip of 2,500 miles down the Mississippi river in a rowboat, beginning on June 1. Koehn plans to finish 110 miles south of New Orleans. In the Gulf of Mexico, 100 days later.

He will start from Lake Itaska, Clearwater county, Minn., and will make the trip alone. The boat will be of metal, nine feet long and three feet wide. Koehn expects to do most of the rowing by night. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 160 pounds.

Harvard Has Two Tennis Stars. Harvard university has two lawn tennis players who promise to be a big help to the Crimson in the intercollegiate series in R. N. Williams, '16, and J. J. Armstrong, '14. Neither of them is eligible for the earlier matches because this is their first year in the Cambridge college.

Tennis Popular in England. There are 133 lawn tennis tournaments scheduled in Great Britain this season.

Ridiculous. First Barber—Did you take your doctor's opinion before having a Turkish bath? Second Barber—My dear fellow! Take the opinion of a man who told me to say that tobacco was injurious!—London Punch.

You Get! Every married man can name one woman who has a fine husband.—Woman's Home Companion.

DODGE THE RUT.

Don't grow stale. Many a man bewails his lack of success in life after he has permitted himself to get into a rut. While dreaming of success he has been as blind as a bat and slower than two snails. He blundered his own way.



The Superiority of Electric Toast

to the charred, or brittle, or soggy kind made in the tedious old-fashioned way, is relatively the same as the superiority of grilled steak to fried steak.

For one-tenth of a cent a slice the General Electric Radiant Toaster makes Perfect Toast faster than you can eat it. It is Perfect Toast because the radiant heat forces the necessary chemical change in the bread. This insures delicious golden Toast that fairly melts in your mouth.

You can operate the General Electric Radiant Toaster on the finest damask table cloth. Its neat porcelain base and cherrita glowing coils add grace and charm to any table.

This little toaster is on display at our store in the Beaver Building on Main Street.

Portland Railway, Light & Power Company

Beaver Building, Main Street

COUNCIL DEBATES FOR THREE HOURS

(Continued from Page 1.)

for a "stamping ground", all to cost not to exceed \$125, then arose the lumbering desire for protechnics. George Randall told the council that all the property owners on the south side of Fifth Street favored the hitching rail, so that farmers and others would have a place to leave their teams. He said that the lack of a public hitching place drove many farmers to Canby and deprived Oregon City of trade. William Logus opposed the establishment of such an improvement, saying that any farmer who comes to town, and who isn't willing to spend 15 cents to have his horse cared for, won't spend very much money in the city.

The council ordered that the North Main street assessments be set for hearing April 23, on which date all objections and remonstrances will be considered.

Changes in the grade of Center street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, as desired by property owners, was declared to be undesirable, and was denied.

An ordinance providing for the expenditure of \$6,000 for the purchase of Harry Jones' rock crusher was given first reading, and brought out general debate. Councilman Tooze thought the matter ought to be looked into and an expert employed to appraise the rock crusher. Councilman Meyers thought the rock crusher would be a fine investment for the municipality, and would make possible the quarrying of a city reservoir and of rock for street paving at the same time. Councilman Holman took direct issue with Mr. Tooze, and thought the ordinance ought to be hurried along.

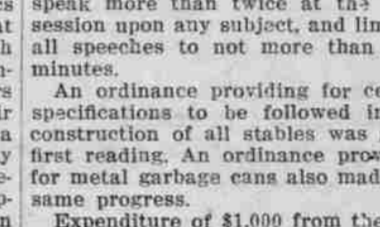
Following the rock crusher argument, bids for the improvement of Thirteenth street, between Monroe and Jackson streets, were taken up. J. W. Moffatt, of the Oregon Engineering & Construction Company, explained that the bid of \$22.29 a square yard, as submitted, provided for grading, sloping the banks, laying rock and rolling. Provided the city wanted to do the rock work itself, the bid would be reduced to \$13.5 a square yard for grading and delivery of rock, he said. Councilman Holman said that he thought the rate was too high, and that it would be better to put the improvement over or until more work was to be done in the same neighborhood, and then include it in a larger improvement.

Councilman Tooze thereupon was moved to words. Mentioning casually that he would have to pay at least a quarter of the cost himself, he urged immediate action on the matter. He said that he thought the price was high, however, and favored the city doing the rock work. Councilman Horton dissected the bid and convinced the councilmen that the bid was really reasonable, whereupon Mr. Tooze moved that the mayor and recorder enter into a contract with the engineering firm for the completion of the work within 90 days. Mr. Holman added an amendment to the effect that a subsidiary contract also be signed providing for the delivery of dirt excavated to the park block.

Mr. Tooze violently objected to the amendment. Mr. Holman refused to withdraw his amendment, and in the discussion that followed referred to Mr. Tooze's remarks as "slush". Af-

YES, SWISSCO WILL GROW YOUR HAIR

Prevents Baldness and Dandruff, Restores Gray or Faded Hair to Its Natural Color.



Swissco stops dandruff quickly, grows new hair and restores gray and faded hair to its natural youthful color.

Swissco stops baldness, bald spots, falling hair, scabby scalp, sore scalp, brittle hair or any hair or scalp trouble.

To prove that ours claims are true we will send you a large trial bottle free if you will send 10c in silver or stamps to help pay cost of postage and packing to Swissco Hair Remedy Co., 5311 P. O. Square, Cincinnati, O. Swissco will be found on sale at all druggists and drug departments everywhere at 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

JONES DRUG COMPANY

WHAT SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. Martin Tells About a Painful Experience that Might Have Ended Seriously.

Rivesville, W. Va.—Mrs. Dora Martin, in a letter from Rivesville, writes: "For three years, I suffered with womanly troubles, and had pains in my back and side. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. The doctor could not help me. He said I would have to be operated on before I could get better. I thought I would try using Cardui.

Now, I am entirely well. I am sure Cardui saved my life. I will never be without Cardui in my home. I recommend it to my friends."

For fifty years, Cardui has been relieving pain and distress caused by womanly trouble. It will surely help you. It goes to the spot—reaches the trouble—relieves the symptoms, and drives away the cause.

If you suffer from any symptoms of womanly trouble, take Cardui. Your druggist sells and recommends it. Get a bottle from him today.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

JONES DRUG COMPANY

If it happened it is in the Enterprise.

A small classified ad will rent that vacant room.

YES, SWISSCO WILL GROW YOUR HAIR

Prevents Baldness and Dandruff, Restores Gray or Faded Hair to Its Natural Color.



Swissco stops dandruff quickly, grows new hair and restores gray and faded hair to its natural youthful color.

Swissco stops baldness, bald spots, falling hair, scabby scalp, sore scalp, brittle hair or any hair or scalp trouble.

To prove that ours claims are true we will send you a large trial bottle free if you will send 10c in silver or stamps to help pay cost of postage and packing to Swissco Hair Remedy Co., 5311 P. O. Square, Cincinnati, O. Swissco will be found on sale at all druggists and drug departments everywhere at 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

JONES DRUG COMPANY

WHAT SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. Martin Tells About a Painful Experience that Might Have Ended Seriously.

Rivesville, W. Va.—Mrs. Dora Martin, in a letter from Rivesville, writes: "For three years, I suffered with womanly troubles, and had pains in my back and side. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. The doctor could not help me. He said I would have to be operated on before I could get better. I thought I would try using Cardui.

Now, I am entirely well. I am sure Cardui saved my life. I will never be without Cardui in my home. I recommend it to my friends."

For fifty years, Cardui has been relieving pain and distress caused by womanly trouble. It will surely help you. It goes to the spot—reaches the trouble—relieves the symptoms, and drives away the cause.

If you suffer from any symptoms of womanly trouble, take Cardui. Your druggist sells and recommends it. Get a bottle from him today.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

JONES DRUG COMPANY

If it happened it is in the Enterprise.

A small classified ad will rent that vacant room.