IN BEAUTIFUL WALLOWA

WHERE HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP ROAM THE HILLS IN THOUSANDS AND WINTER HAS FEW TERRORS — IN TWO PARTS, PART I.

JOSEPH, Or., April 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Wallowa County is one of the younger counties of Oregon. It has more diversified natural resources than any other one county in the state. This is a strong statement, but it is true.

The county is not yet 30 years old to the white man and yet nowhere in the West has greater progress been made at such distance from the railroad. In September, 1876, W. R. Boothe rode horseback from the northern end of the Wallowa Valley to Union to ask aid of that settlement in behalf of the few white families in the Wallowa Valley, who were at the time threatened by Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians. The result of that ride practically removed the Indian from the beautiful Wallowa forever.

"Wallowa" is of Indian origin and gives names to the county, its principal lake and one of its towns. It is said that when the Indians, in the long ago, fished in Wallowa Lake with rude traps, they did not remove these traps, when they left for the valley, but would weigh them down with upright poles on which they fixed cross-pieces, hanging rocks to the outer ends, as weights. In describing the location of these traps, having in mind the crosses by which they were held in the water, the Indian would say "Wallowa," meaning a cross. Another explanation of the origin of the word is, that in the Indian tongue "Wallowa" means simply a fishtrap, and was applied to the lake by the Indians because of their custom of leaving these traps in its waters.

Larger Than Two States.

Wallowa County is oval in shape and is 75 miles long north and south, and 65 miles wide east and west. It has an area of about 2600 square miles. It is more than half the size of Connecticut or New Jersey, twice as large as the State of Rhode Island, and larger than Delaware by more than 500 square miles. It is the extreme northeastern county of Oregon, and joins Washington and Idaho at a point. It has natural boundaries on three sides, and these natural boundaries are also legal boundaries. The famous Snake River is on the east and Grande River on the northwest. The Wallowa River forms a portion of the western boundary. On leaving its channel the line enters the Minam River and follows its course to the summit of the Powder River mountains, traversing this summit in a circuitous route to a point 20 miles west of Snake River, and thence is drawn due east to what is known as Limestone Point, thus completing the western and forming the southern boundary. On the north, the county is bounded by the Washington state line. Thus, on all sides, nature has thrown up almost insurmountable barriers and not until the construction of the Wallowa Hill road in recent years it was not only arduous, but a hazardous, task to enter the Wallowa Valley with a team and wagon.

Since that date, progress and development have been the watchword and the record is one of which any pioneer community should justly feel proud. The Wallowa Valley proper—for the possession of which, for himself and people, Chief Joseph has caused Uncle Sam so much annoyance—is about 35 miles long and from 4 to 7 miles wide. In it are located the principal towns of the county. Its natural divisions are three—upper, middle and lower. A range of hills separates the upper from the middle. Standing on the banks of Wallowa Lake at Joseph one may view the entire expanse of the upper valley. It is about 17 miles long and six miles wide. Its upper or southern portion is between 300 and 400 feet below Wallowa Lake. There is considerable fall throughout its length.

High Above the Sea.

Enterprise, situated in the lower part of this upper valley, is about 2800 feet above the sea, thus showing that town to be about 750 feet below Lake Wallowa and Joseph. The town of Lostine is the principal trading point in the middle valley and the town of Wallowa the infant metropolis of the north or lower end. The middle valley is nine miles in length and six or seven miles wide. The lower valley is partly surrounded by mountains, and a portion of its territory is in reality a hill country.

The elevation of the town of Wallowa is 2500 feet, a fall of 2050 feet from Lake Wallowa. A few miles below the town of Wallowa the Wallowa Canyon, which extends about ten miles along the Wallowa River to its junction with the Minam. It should be remarked that the Wallowa Valley is watered by the Wallowa River, which has its source in Wallowa Lake, in Wallowa County. Wallowa Lake is one of the greatest natural perennial storage reservoirs in the West.

It has been stated that Wallowa County surpasses all her sisters in the matter of valuable and diversified resources. Then what are these? Copper, gold, granite, marble, timber, soil, climate, limitless water for both irrigation and power, natural slopes for drainage and irrigation, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Stock Range the Hills.

From the county livestock inspector's report to the county officials, the information is gleaned that there are at present about 250,000 head of sheep in this county; 15,000 head of cattle, 12,000 head of hogs and more than 15,000 head of horses and mules. The surface contour of the county ranges in altitude from less than 2000 feet on the Snake to a point on Saw Tooth Mountain (in the Powder River Range) estimated as 12,000 feet above the sea. The cattle, sheep and horses are driven to the mountain ranges in the Summer, brought to the slopes, foothills and buttes in the Fall, and taken to the protected valleys of the Imnaha country (in Wallowa) for the Winter.

For months the papers have published reports of the severity of the Winter in other Eastern Oregon counties; that cattle, horses and sheep have been perishing with cold and hunger by the thousands, and that hay was selling from $18 to $20 per ton. Theodore T. Schluer, one of the leading cattle men of Wallowa, explains the conditions here and reveals the great contrast when he says:

There Are No Animal Diseases.

"Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were never in better condition in Wallowa County than at present. Our horses have no distemper, our hogs no cholera, our sheep no scab and our cattle are perfectly healthy and in good condition. I have today arrived from the Imnaha country, where we are Wintering our stock without any feed whatever. I will sell 400 steers this coming Summer and have been offered $42 each, or a round sum of $16,800 for the lot."

Alfalfa has not sold for more than $10 or $11 per ton here this Winter. The growing area of irrigated alfalfa lands in this county is a sure safeguard against the loss of livestock from hunger, even though extremely hard Winters should come and the railroad should not.

Ideal Alfalfa Land.

The soil is friable and deep, and, except in the middle valley, is mixed with a fine gravel, making it almost ideal alfalfa land. The middle valley is also alfalfa land, but in some places there is a subsoil deposit of clay. All the streams in the valley, including the feeders of the Wallowa River, are clear and comparatively swift. From all these streams large quantities of water have been diverted for irrigation. This has mainly been done by the landowners and through the medium of stock companies. In most cases the water shares are represented by an acre of land. No particular effort has been made to develop these irrigating ditches, so that the maximum acreage could be irrigated, but where water has been applied to the land owned by the promoters of the ditch it has been thought amply sufficient. So it is that many thousands of acres in excess of what is being irrigated at present could yet be reclaimed and the annual products of the county increased several fold.

Wallowa Lake, at the town of Joseph could be dammed at its mouth at a small cost, owing to the natural barriers and surroundings and the water of the entire surface (one by five miles) could be raised 20 feet if desired. This would make possible the reclamation of, say, 80,000 acres of alluvial bench land tributary to Joseph and Enterprise, which would produce annually from four to six tons of alfalfa. Land values are advancing around these two towns. Only a few years ago one could purchase all the ranches one wished at from $8 to $10 an acre under irrigation. Now land is held at $20 and $25, and is going up gradually. The assessor's roll shows that there were 192,015 acres of tillable and pasture land under cultivation last year, but it is estimated that this acreage will be eked out to about 225,000 for 1903. The total taxable property in the county for 1902 was $1,567,082, but County Judge Hamilton is authority for the statement that the present assessment will be on a valuation of more than $2,000,000.

Without mentioning the numerous smaller ditches which combined irrigate thousands of acres, there are incorporated ditch companies doing business in the county which control 27,500 inches of water. This, after the second year, it is estimated, will irrigate 53,000 acres of land, or two acres per year for every miner's inch of water used. E. E. Y.

HOME IS PROSPEROUS.

Favorable Reports Read at Annual Meeting of Ladies' Relief Society.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Relief Society managers of the Children's Home, was held yesterday in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church. Interesting reports were read by the officers of the society, and afterwards officers for the year were elected, and also members of the advisory board. The former officers were all re-elected and on the advisory board two new names were added, Mrs. M. C. George, and Mrs. Clarence Nichols, H. L. Pittock was elected to serve on the board of directors.

Mrs. P. J. Mann, president of the society, read an excellent report of the year's work, not forgetting to pay a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Holbrook and to her immediate predecessor, Mrs. Dolph.

"Having been absent in Europe when you honored me by electing me to the presidency," Mrs. Mann said, "and not returning until half of the year had rolled away, the work was done by others, and to them all praise is due. Mrs. Rockwell honored the presidency as she has every other position she has been called on by you to fill. Our treasurer, Mrs. Wygant, has safely guarded our funds as she has these many years. Even if it has been a labor of love on her part, it has been fraught with work and care. The duties of our secretary, Mrs. Hughes, are arduous. She not only has to keep the records of our monthly meetings, but attend to all the correspondence and any other business in which her services are needed.

"I am pleased to say that all these services are given to us, no officer of our society having ever received any remuneration for service. All money collected by us has gone directly to the support of the Home, there being no outside expenses. To our board of managers we are greatly indebted for their untiring efforts to keep our Home in such a manner as to be a credit to our society and to our city. They are expected to visit the Home not only once a week, but there are numerous calls for special meetings, which they are ready to respond to. The responsibility they feel, I know from experience, is very great, and many an anxious hour is given to solve the knotty problems before them. The tales of woe they are called on to hear, and sift the worthy from the unworthy, the true from the untrue, would sometimes seem to need the wisdom of Solomon to unravel. There may have been times when they have listened to some tale of sorrow, and stretched out a helping hand, when the party proved unworthy, but I am sure you would rather they should err on the side of humanity, than turn a deaf ear to the cry of the unfortunate. If the parents are unworthy, how much more necessary it is for us to take the children and give them the loving care and proper training that is the aim of our Home to accomplish. Our matron, Mrs. Newhouse, is a worthy, kind-hearted woman, and to the best of our knowledge and belief controls the children without the use of the rod. There is very little insubordination. It is almost surprising to see how soon the children become obedient and obey the rules we have found necessary to establish. The heating of the hospital is not altogether satisfactory to the board, there being no furnace in the building. The matter will be duly considered. The heart of the general public is still responsive to our appeals for aid, as on Thanksgiving donations were never more generous than they were the past Fall. Several gifts were received from out of the city. In the death of Hon. Henry W. Corbett we have met with a great loss. He was interested in our society from its organization, giving a good sum for an endowment fund, serving on our board of trustees, and sending us substantial aid whenever we appealed to him. And at the last has remembered us so generously. Let us prove worthy of the confidence he reposed in us to use the funds left us so as to make our Home a blessing to all coming under its sheltering roof. W. M. Ladd, as treasurer, has had the welfare of our society at heart in the investment of our funds. He has given much time and thought to it and I am glad to report our finances in a healthy condition. The other gentlemen of the board are ever ready to give counsel if we ask for it. The Rev. T. L. Eliot is now the only surviving member of our original board of trustees. We are greatly indebted to Dr. H. C. Jefferds for his faithful attendance to our children in cases of illness. He has given us his services for a number of years, and the uniform good health prevailing, except occasional contagious cases, attest his faithfulness and skill. When Dr. Jefferds has been absent from the city, Dr. Clarence Nichols has been ever ready to come at our call. To the dentists, occulists and others who have rendered aid we tender our thanks and assure them, one and all, we fully appreciate their kindnesses to the children in the Home."

The secretary, Mrs. Ellis G. Hughes, reported a membership in the society of 108, and that the Home is now providing shelter for 66 children. In concluding her report Mrs. Hughes said:

"The thanks of the society are due the general public for very generous support, not alone in the matter of general donations, but for unfailing interest in every way. Among the good friends of the Home it is most gratifying to number the school children of our city."

The officers of the society are: Mrs. P. J. Mann, president; Mrs. T. L. Eliot, first vice-president; second vice-president, Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell; secretary, Mrs. Ellis G. Hughes; assistant secretary, Miss Mae Goldsmith; treasurer, Mrs. Theodore Wygant. The members of the advisory board are: Mrs. H. L. Pittock, chairman; Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. R. M. Wilbur, Mrs. B. Z. Holmes, Mrs. Ellis G. Hughes, Mrs. Ernest Bross, Mrs. Clarence Nichols, Mrs. A. Meier. The board of directors of the Home are as follows: William M. Ladd, William Wadhams, Dr. T. L. Eliot, D. D. Walter Burrell, H. L. Pittock.

DOCTORS ARE EXAMINED

Applicants for Licenses to Practice in Oregon Appear Before Board.

Twenty-six doctors appeared before the State Board of Medical Examiners yesterday and made applications for licenses to practice in the State of Oregon.

The examinations were held in the Portland Business College, and the applicants were pleased with the questions asked. The number that took the examination includes nine from the medical department of the State University, seven from the Willamette University and ten doctors who have practiced in other states, but wanted to change their home to Oregon.

Following is a list of the applicants: George L. Biggers, La Grande; Mary Bowerman, Salem; Marie D. Equi, Portland; Harry H. Franklin, Portland; Grant E. Freeborn, Beatrice, Neb.; F. W. Kitzki, Wassau, Wis.; Kathrine C. Manion, Portland; C. R. McCreery, Minnesota; Hugh S. Mount, Portland; William M. Lawler, San Francisco; Gilbert F. Parks, Junction City; Edward O. Parker, Pilot Rock; Ivan B. Parker, Hill City, Kan.; Mary Ellen Parker, Portland; Jolup Patterson, Gardner; Clayton R. Ransom, Turner; George R. Russell, Turner; Spiro Sorgentech, San Francisco; Mary D. Skinner, Portland; Harry C. Stickney, San Francisco; Fredrick D. Stricker, Detroit; Eunice E. Van Alstine, Portland; J. H. Volk, Portland; Charles L. Williams, Arkansas; Archibald Morrison, Corvallis; E. A. Summers, Columbus, Ohio.

Two new branches have been added to the examinations this year and the members of the state board said yesterday that it was going to take three days to finish the examinations. The schedule has been changed so as to divide the work into three equal parts.

Examinations were held by Dr. W. H. Saylor yesterday morning in anatomy, surgery and nervous diseases. In the afternoon examinations were held by Dr. W. E. Carll in medical jurisprudence, and physiology.

The schedule for today and tomorrow is as follows:

Wednesday morning—Dr. A. B. Gillis, of Oregon City, in theory and practice of medicine, diseases of the eye and ear, materia medica and therapeutics.

Wednesday afternoon—Dr. H. E. Curry, Baker City, in obstetrics, chemistry and diseases of children.

Thursday morning—Dr. Byron E. Miller in diseases of women, pathology and diagnosis.

REFORM IN GERMAN ARMY

Prince Issues Orders Against Cruelty to Privates and Drunkenness.

BERLIN, April 7.—The numerous instances of the ill treatment of soldiers by officers and noncommissioned officers have caused Emperor William and the sovereigns of the individual states of Germany to unite in special measures to put a stop to it. The text has just been made public of an order issued on the subject by the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, commander of the Sixth Army Corps, who advises the soldiers to lodge complaints when they are ill used. He says:

"Officers must explain frequently to the soldiers that it is neither the wish of His Majesty and their other superiors, nor does it correspond with the reasonable feeling of self-respect of privates, that they silently tolerate ill treatment. If soldiers do not report ill treatment it is well-nigh impossible for their superiors to take steps for their protection and call to responsibility the officers guilty of cruelties. Soldiers really encourage through their silence the rough treatment given them contrary to the rules, and in the course of time this becomes force of habit."

The Prince has issued another order against drunkenness. He points out to the privates the damaging effects of alcohol on the health and usefulness of men and directs the regimental doctor to demonstrate to the soldiers its evil effects authoritatively and in a kindly manner. About 1700 instances of drunkenness were punished in the Sixth Corps, numbering 35,000 men, last year.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

GENERAL VIEW OF WALLOWA LAKE, ONE MILE FROM JOSEPH—SOURCE OF WALLOWA RIVER. Photo by J. H. Romig.

IRRIGATION IN OREGON

MUCH SURVEY WORK TO BE DONE THIS SEASON.

Examination of Butter Creek and Other Schemes—Proposed Forest Reserve Will Be Defined.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 31.—Under plans recently laid out, after numerous conferences with ex-Representative Moody, the geological survey will divert a large part of its field force to the Eastern Oregon field during the coming Summer, and examinations of various character tending to the development and upbuilding of that section will be pursued in several localities. The first work of importance is the examination, already commenced, on Butter Creek, with a view of outlining a project for the reclamation of about 200,000 acres of fertile but semi-arid land included within the limits of the recent departmental withdrawal. It is not known what part of the withdrawn lands is susceptible of reclamation on a paying basis. It is not known how much land the available water of Umatilla River will irrigate. It is not known just what system of reservoirs and canals will get the water on the land to the best advantage. All of these things are to be studied and planned by the experts now in the field, and by those who will soon join them.

Work was inaugurated on Butter Creek because that proposition, from the little known of it, presented more attractive features than any other project in the state that is open to the Government. The subsequent failure of the Oregon irrigation committee to recommend to the survey any one project in the state as superior to all others on its face made it necessary for the department to defer to the judgment of some one willing to shoulder the responsibility, and familiar with the Eastern Oregon situation. Therefore the deference paid to the recommendation of Representative Moody.

Examinations to Be Extensive.

The field forces that are to be at work on irrigation projects will go into details on every scheme they investigate. Aside from determining the amount of land reclaimable, the cost of the construction of dams and canals, and the relative cost per acre of final reclamation, it will also be necessary to make soundings to determine the character of foundations for proposed dams, examine into the character of the soil through which canals are to be run, make accurate measurements of the streams and sources of water supply, to determine the amount of water that can be relied upon each year, and, in fact, work out every detail which enters into the determination of the merits of a project. In examinations heretofore made in other states, otherwise promising works have had to be abandoned because suitable foundation could not be found for dams, because cheap rights-of-way could not be had for canals, or because the character of the soil was such that the immense seepage would render the construction of flumes necessary where canals were desired.

It is this character of work that is to be conducted in Eastern Oregon, not only on Butter Creek, but in every other locality where the Oregon irrigation committee has called attention to possible sites for Government reclamation works. It is hardly expected that all these examinations can be completed in the one season, though much depends upon the number of engineers that can be obtained for the work. Up to the present time the department has experienced difficulty in procuring the services of competent men. There are numberless applicants who wish to enter the service as assistants, but comparatively few capable of taking charge of the work and assuming responsibility. If the examinations are not completed this Summer, however, the work will be carried on hereafter, for the geological survey is now fully aware of the importance of irrigation to Eastern Oregon, and furthermore recognizes the fact that Oregon is one of the largest contributors to the reclamation fund.

Will Sink Artesian Wells.

In many localities where there is no river water available for irrigation, or where it cannot be diverted at reasonable cost, it has been found practicable to irrigate with artesian water. In the Dakotas, in Eastern Washington and in other localities artesian wells have been sunk, and have developed immense water supplies. It is the purpose of the Geological Survey to sink a number of experimental wells in different parts of arid Oregon to determine where artesian wells can be profitably sunk, and where the flow of water will be sufficient for irrigation purposes. It is thought that in some places where the supply of water will not be sufficient for irrigation, it will at least afford valuable watering places for stock and furnish enough water additional to provide the domestic and agricultural needs of a few homes and gardens. Owing to the cost of this work, these examinations will be limited in number, but will be so scattered as to demonstrate, with reasonable certainty, the presence or absence of artesian water, and to fix, in a general way, the depth to which wells must be sunk to strike a flow.

Geologic Work Proper.

One of the most important geologic examinations ever made in Oregon was the study and mapping of the Baker City gold fields by Waldemar Lindgren, who went to Oregon at the request of Representative Moody. During the past Winter Mr. Moody secured from the Survey a promise to continue this line of topographic survey, and the examination of the mineral deposits. It is intended in some localities to probe deeper into the geology of the gold fields, already gone over in a general way, and in other places to advance into heretofore unexplored regions, with a view to gathering data that will be of value to prospectors and miners. Mineral investigations will be confined almost if not entirely to the Blue Mountain and other ranges in the Baker City district and to the north, although it is hoped that some work of a similar character may be undertaken in the Strawberry Mountains of Grant County.

In the Forest Withdrawals.

Not the least important work of the Summer will be the detailed examinations of lands withdrawn from entry last Summer, with a view to the ultimate creation of a Blue Mountain forest reserve. Most of this work will be carried on by special agents of the General Land Office, although some assistance will be lent by the representatives of the Geological Survey. Much of the withdrawn area has been heretofore examined, although no comprehensive or detailed report has ever been made. Upon the reports of these examinations will depend the determination of the limits of the Blue Mountain forest reserve. Secretary Hitchcock has set out to create a forest reserve in Eastern Oregon, extending northward into Washington, but he intends, in creating the reserve, to fix its boundaries for all time. He will avoid much of the controversy that has arisen over the rather indiscriminate creation of reserves in the past, by excluding all or nearly all lands now under settlement, or in private ownership, thus cutting off the lieu land evil. On this account he proposes to proceed with caution and deliberation, and has not rushed ahead with a proclamation. The lands withdrawn may remain in that condition for the remainder of the present year, maybe longer, but when a reserve is finally created, it will be the final reserve, whose boundaries will remain fixed. Agricultural lands that may now be withdrawn will eventually be restored to entry, but forested areas and tracts that are necessary to the conservation of the water supply, so important to the reclamation of the arid tracts, will be protected and preserved.

Owe Thanks to Moody.

During his two terms in Congress Representative Moody has been ever mindful of the interests of Eastern Oregon. Before his time that part of the state received little recognition. The Geological Survey looked upon it as a dead area, and gave it no serious consideration in alloting funds for field work. Now that has all changed, and Eastern Oregon has become a very important factor, and is accorded a great deal of recognition. When, in after years, the results of the examinations and surveys of the present day become apparent, and there is something more than mere reports to show for the work, the people will begin to appreciate that their interests have been well cared for at Washington. Now that there has been a start, now that Eastern Oregon has been seriously reckoned with, its needs made known, and steps have been taken to provide for them, it will be easier to keep the work going. Never until Hydrographer Newell, of the Geological Survey, and Forester Pinchot, of the Agricultural Department, made personal tours of Eastern Oregon with Representative Moody, did they have any conception of the true conditions of that vast part of the state. Since they have been shown, they have demonstrated their appreciation of the conditions, and have wielded an influence with others in higher authority, to the benefit of Eastern Oregon.

HONOR INDIAN GIRL.

Statue to Sacajawea, Who Accompanied Lewis and Clark.

Until a few weeks ago no definite plans had been made for women's work in the Lewis and Clark Exposition, but a movement has just been inaugurated with the purpose of honoring the one woman who accompanied the expedition. Sacajawea, the Indian girl-wife of Charbonneau, and the interpreter and guide of the party from Mandan to the Coast and return. Not alone was she this, for her tribal relations prevented hostile attacks, and obtained food and shelter when the party would have perished. Both Lewis and Clark in their journals gave the credit of their unprecedented success to her unerring judgment and faithfulness. In all this glorification of the Lewis and Clark expedition, it may be said that a woman led the way. And now come the women of the West to emphasize this fact and give recognition to this noble woman.

A Sacajawea Statue Association has been formed, the object of which is to erect a statue significant of her services. The central idea would be an Indian woman, with a papoose on her back, pointing westward. A well-known firm in the East is procuring estimates and designs which will soon be submitted. Lee Moorhouse, of Pendleton, whose Indian photographs are famous throughout the United States, is much interested, and has already submitted some beautiful Indian pictures. Literature on the subject and suggestions are being received from all over the country since it has become known that the effort to raise a statue to Sacajawea has begun. Systematic work is to be commenced as soon as some estimates of the cost are obtained, and while the plans are not fully developed at present, it is intended to appoint some prominent woman in each town to take charge of raising the amount of money apportioned to that locality. A vice-president will be appointed in each of the four other states through which the expedition passed, and they will be asked to raise a proportion of the money, though, of course, the greater part must come from Oregon, where the statue will be erected if the association is successful. Mrs. Eva Emery Dye has been prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the association, and the members feel their success is assured by having her at the head of it. Many well-known women of this and other states have become members of the association, and it is hoped and expected that the Portland membership will roll up into the hundreds.

Mrs. Dye, who has lingered so tenderly with Sacajawea in her latest book, "The Conquest," has consented to give a talk on Sacajawea for the association in Portland, to which all women interested, not alone in Oregon history and the Lewis and Clark Centennial, but in the recognition of the services of women in the development of this country, will be welcome. The place and date will be announced in a few days.

American Bridges in Africa.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The American Bridge Company has completed the erection of 27 viaducts on the Uganda Railway, cables the London representative of the Tribune. Six thousand tons of steel have been utilized in this huge undertaking, which, notwithstanding tremendous difficulties, was carried out exactly in 51 weeks. The company has disposed of its machinery and plant, rather than convey them back to the United States.

Bombs Blow Up Spanish Church.

MADRID, April 7.—Three dynamite bombs were exploded yesterday evening at the Villabijan Church. Considerable damage was done, but no one was injured. Slight student disturbances continue at Saragossa, where the prefecture and Jesuit college were stoned.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

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No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

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It adds a richness to your food that nothing else can. It is the best part of cow's milk. Tell your grocer you want to send your husband to business with a good breakfast and you need Economy Brand. Be sure you see the above cap label before you buy.

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Feet

Badly Swollen, Could Scarcely Walk.

Smoked to Excess—Heart Affected.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine Cured Me.

"I send you my testimonial hoping it will influence someone to use your remedies for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. I am constantly recommending them in this locality—often indirectly to strangers. The worst case of nervous prostration I ever saw or rather heard of was that of a young man, a stranger who sent me word thanking me for the information and stating that to his certain knowledge, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure had saved his life. As to my own case I was afflicted with heart trouble and nervousness due to the excessive use of tobacco which I had used from boyhood. A man whom your medicine had cured of tobacco heart met me on the street in Bakersfield one day when my feet were so badly swollen I could scarcely walk and I was suffering constantly from smothering spells, choking sensation, pain and oppression around the heart. He told me to use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine. I bought three bottles of each and when they were gone the aggravating symptoms had disappeared, but to make a sure thing of it I bought two more bottles of Nervine and am today perfectly well. I have used the Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills and consider all of Dr. Miles' medicines the very best of household remedies and wish that every sufferer might learn of their value."—J. M. DUTY, Custodian High School Bldg., Bakersfield, Cal.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

BECOMING A MOTHER

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of **Mother's Friend** during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does **Mother's Friend** carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

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FOR TOILET AND BATH

Delicate enough for the softest skin, and yet efficacious in removing any stain. Keeps the skin in perfect condition. In the bath gives all the desirable after-effects of a Turkish bath. It should be on every washstand.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair

Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

This would be a cleaner, brighter world if every housekeeper used

GOLD DUST

It *Multiplies*—your pleasures; *Divides*—your efforts; *Subtracts*—from your cares; *Adds*—to your life.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

CREAM BALM is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists' or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.