Great Mortality Due to Earthquake in Ecuador.

TIDAL WAVES SWAMP TOWN

Eruption of Volcano Rocks Earth and Flings Ocean on Shore. Many Bodies Washed up Along Coast.

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 14.-Passengers from the province of Exmeraldas, in the ex treme northeastern part of Ecuador who arrived here today, report that earth-quake shocks were felt there January 21, and that several towns in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manaba were seriously

amaged. At Esmaraidas City several houses col lapsed, including the government house.

The village of Pinguagi, near the Colombian frontier, was inundated by a tidal wave and many inhabitants were drowned. bodies were washed ashore at Tu-At Rio Verde several houses col-

lapsed.
During eight days 25 shocks were felt in Esmeraidas. was inundated by a tidal wave, and 200

persons were drowned.

The eruption of the Colombian voltano of Cumbal caused the earthquake.

THE AUTO PROBLEM

Right of Locomotive Owners to Monopolize the Streets.

Lambert Tree, in Chicago News. So many people derive pleasure from the use of the automobile, so many use it for practical business purposes and so much capital has come to be invested in its manufacture and that of the various applicances which go with and form an essential part of it, that it is difficult at when the auto fever is at its height, to inquire into its raison d'etre or the public streets and highways without exciting resentment in extended circles. Some persons are unable to see why they may not exercise the freedom of locomotion along the public thoroughfares in any kind of conveyance which suits their inclination, without stopping to consider that this is only true provided their mode of locomotion does not interfere with the safe use of the thoroughfares other persons having an equal right their freedom, whether they be on foot or riding in ordinary vehicles drawn by

mean the right to pursue one's sweet will without regard to whether it conflicts with the safety or general welfare of the remaining members of it having equal rights. If it did, the laws preventequal rights. If it did, the laws preventing the storing of gunpowder in certain
places, firing of guns, the running at
large of swine, the driving of horned cattie, racing horses or passage of railway
trains through the public streets and a
hundred other wise laws and ordinances
in restraint of the citizen's entire liberty
of action would have to be consigned to of action would have to be consigned to

There are also persons who are such devotees at the shrine of progress that they fremble at the thought of questioning the fullest freedom to the use of inventions having for their purpose more speedy locomotion by those who have the means to command them.

differences of opinion exist, as to what constitutes progress, and it is not always safe to jump at a

either of these classes is entirely blind to the fact that a conveyance as dangerous in its destructive power as the ordinary railroad locomotive has been introduced upon crowded city streets and frequently traveled country roads, in the hands, for the most part, of incompetent or ignorant persons, or is able to disguise from itself that their introduction has been followed by accidents so frequent and so distressingly fatal as to make it apparent hat the perils of street life have been increased more than 50 per cent since appearance, ed, it is perhaps not too much to

say that some of the more conservative of the owners of machines and devotees of rapid transit are beginning, in a halfhearted way, to admit that the authori-ties do possess the right to make laws and ordinances subjecting them to some

sort of regulation.

Without reference to what is transpiring daily in other cities in the way of suto accidents, scarcely a day now passes in Chicago and its vicinity on which citi-zens are not killed or injured in the pub-lic streets, either directly or indirectly by means of these modern Juggernaut which are increasing in number

ther the running of these locome tives-for that is what they are along the public streets and roads is compat-ible with the safe use of them by other citizens, either on foot or in vehicles drawn by horse-power, for which uses they were originally laid out and intended, and, if not, whether the use of them by these locomotives is fair or legal, are questions which may have to be, sooner or later, tried out. At certain times of day and night it is as dangerous to drive along certain streets or cross them on foot as it would be to drive or walk about any of the railroad switch yards surrounding the city,

It does not require any great discern-ment to see that popular resentment is steadily increasing against this method

of street locomotion.
On the European continent autos and their occupants are frequently stoned and sometimes fired upon. In Great Britain, while the same thing is being done to some extent, the authorities are just now trying the experiment of regulating them by the infliction of severe penalties. Thus, a man caught exceeding the speed limit is, on conviction, fined what w be equivalent to \$100 here, and the con-viction is indorsed on his license. For the second offense he is fined \$200, and this conviction is also written thereon. For the third offense, besides being fined, he is deprived of his license.

OLD BRASS KNOCKER.

Is Coming Back to Supersede the Tinkling Bell.

Pittsburg Dispatch. It has come to us from the East, where all fads and fashions have their first shape and introduction, that the old-fashioned brass knocker will be It has come to us from the East, where all fads and fashlons have their first shape and introduction, that the old-fashloned brass knocker will be the proper thing hereafter on the front foor of those who wish to keep up "regularity" in society. It is conceivable that this fad is a most pleasant resurrection of the old-fashloned times, the days when our grandfathers delved and our grandmothers dug—in the washlub, and neither was ashamed of their miraculous activity in either line. But the knocker! What recollections it recalls! There are times

when we like to look back. There are scenes that we rejoice to recall. Senti-ment in these days is crushed out of its proper sphere, and there is nothing left but the rush, swirl and push for money. However, there is no man with a heart in him through which the good, red blood of the forefathera courses who will not welcome the return of the knocker, notwithstanding it is of ancient invention and inspira-

There are various kinds of knockers.
There is the baseball fan, who is said to knock when he grows because his home club loses a game. He is a knocker of the first class, but of lowgrade disposition. Then there is the man who knocks on his fellow-employes. He goes to the head of the "department" with his trivial stories of the remissness of his companion workers. We also have the knocker on everthing. You have med him The workers. We also have the knocker on everything. You have met him. The weather is wrong, the neighbors don't suit. But you know them, are acquainted with every characteristic of the human knocker. He or she is a disturbance in any community, and should be suppressed. Of the other knocker, the real thing: It is coming at the command of fashion.

The old knocker on the door that

The old knocker on the door that used to obtain over half a century ago is a thing of noise, and at the same time an article of beauty. The elec-tric bell of modernty is impersonal. It always rings with the same tone. The majestic knocker has a personality of its own. If there is a sudden call for help from a helghbor, the knocking on the knocker can tell you just as well as if you went down to the door and heard the tale of woe. There is the timid knock, and we know that it is, manipulated by soft hands daintily gloved. It is a caller who comes with gloved. It is a caller who comes with smiles, who goes away to tell other people what a careless and slovenly housekeeper you are. Then there is the vigorous knock of the doctor, who wants to abate the illness of any one of the household who is sick. Then comes the last knock of all—the undertaker. The blinds are closed, the parlor is darkened and the knocker is wrapped with flannel so that it won't disturb the dead or waken the living to a sorrowing sense of the calamity. The knocker is all right. It is truthful. Tou know who and what you are going to meet before you answer the The knocker is all right. It is truthful. You know who and what you are going to meet before you answer the imperious summons of the "rat-a-tat-tat." God bless the rejuvenated knocker that used to swing on the door. Its rejuvenescence makes the old boys young again. And that is something.

PEACE-LOVING BENGALEES

The Most Intelligent, Industrious and Efficient People in India.

Bengal does not fight, but it is through the never-ceasing industry of its vast population, so much greater than that of the United Kingdom, that British India is enabled to pay its way. That the Bengalees add nothing to the military strength of the empire is true, but then, also, they deduct nothing from its strength on the frontier. No population so vast was ever so peaceful or required so little expenditure for garrison. A po-lice principally employed in detective lice principally employed in detection work is all that is needed, for forcibly resistance to the state is, and will probresistance to the state is, and win pros-ably always remain, outside the Bengalee scheme of life. They pay their taxes to the hour, chiefly through their landiords; they obey the legal orders of any magis-trate even when unsupported by physical force; and when the great mutiny of 1857 broke out their subsects but throwyable force; and when the great mutiny of ites hroke out, their quiescent but immovable adhesion to the British side made the re-conquest of India a comparatively easy possibility. If Calcutta had been filled with a warilke population, and had risen, as it almost infallibly would, either the Indian Empire would have been lost or Indian Empire would have been lost, or it would have been re-established at an expense of life and treasure equal to that of the war with Napoleon. Throughout that dangerous movement Calcutta was as trangully British as London on a Sunday. Moreover, this vast population, though the remainder of India stigmatics its men as women has a characterizes its men as women has a characterize. tizes its men as women, has a character of its own, with which Englishmen on the other side of their heads should have some

Though Bengalees will not fight, they partment, costly and inefficient, was are, and are reasonably proud of being, by no means a popular inglitution. the the most intellectual race in India. It is genuine article and denotes a rise in the useless for any student in any college world's methods of doing things.

It cannot be possible, however, that In every native state they are the most successful traders, and they would themselves admit the partial qualif tion. Using with rare skill, especially in satire, a language, a direct derivative of the Sanscrit, which is not unjustly char-acterized as "the Italian of the East," It is not fantastic to say that if India ever produces a literature that makes an impression on the West, it will proceed from the subtle students of Bengal, who, moreover, though they display no capa-city for art and little for machine-making, will probably rival the Japanese in their pursuit of scientific investigation, and as money-makers are surpassed only by the Jews. The wealth of their great capital, which is perhaps the second wealthiest city within the British dominion, has been built up by themselves, and by the steady orderliness which has made of Calcutta a proverb throughout the East. A man may be a millionaire there and as safe as in Lombard street.

The people, in fact, with their cunning, their thinking ability, and their capacity for everything except art, constantly suggest to the observant the character which and as money-makers are surpassed only

gest to the observant the character which the Romans attributed to the Greeks. There is nothing they cannot learn, and few things they cannot understand and comment on with a gentle humoroussess which if you agree with it is delightful, and if you disagree stings like a whip.

Naturally, though they cannot fight, or at all events will not attempt toprobably from some peculiarity of race, possibly also because "where the land is wate? the men are women," for nature is too good to them—they are in their own way a proud people, quite convinced in their own minds of their superiority to the more violent races around them, and not indisposed even in moments of ela-tion to include the British among these

Cat Story Vouched Fcr.

Boston Herald.

This is a true cat story. A certain cat, much petted and adored, is believed to understand language, it having repeatedly acted upon what was said to it, but not long since it did far more and better. It obeyed literally. The man of the house is a great hunter. He loves to shoulder his gun and bring down small game, and one morning when he was setting forth for sport his wife called out; "If you will bring home a rabbit I will make a pie!" The cat sat by, but said nothing. A few hours after, while the wife was busy with her sewing, the cat appeared by her side carrying a rabbit in his mouth, and then dropping the "game" beside his mistress began to sing and purr like a tin kettle on the fire. Nothing will convince the friends of this wonderful cat that he doesn't understand all that is said in his presence, and they are now really afraid to mention a want, as the dear fellow will think he must impositively gratify it like another. Meaning Boston Herald. as the dear fellow will think he my diately gratify it, like another Marquis

Ha'pennies in Australia.

London Dally Chronicle.

Cubans Admit It Binds Them to United States.

OUR ALLY IN EMERGENCY

Fervent Speeches by Representatives of Both Nations at Dedication

of Monument on El Cancy Battlefield.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 14.-Cuban SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. R.—Cusan gratitude, American cordiality and official dignity marked the celebration of the unveiling this afternoon of the monument at El Caney in honor of the Americans who lost their lives during the siege of Santiago. Many thousands of people santiago. Many thousands of people rowded El Caney road, but in spite of this there was no serious blockade, the police management being perfect and the road equal to a city boulevard. At the battlefield the Fifth Artillery and the Cuban Artilery bands aternated in play-ing military and other airs.

Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, on behalf of President Rossevelt, greeted the Cuban officials and people. General And-rade, representing President Palma, re-sponded and eloquently expressed the national gratitude to the United States and the desire of Cuba is concerned with national gratitude to the United States and the desire of Cuba to co-operate with America in every respect. He said in an emergency America can depend upon Cuba as a military or commercial ally. Rear-Admiral Higginson, Brigadier-General W. H. Bisbee, Brigadier-General A. L. Mills, Captain H. C. Clark and Colonel A. C. Sharpe, Americans, and General Garcia Valez, Cuban, made patriotic speeches. Both the Cuban and United States artillery fired a salute and Colonel

W. C. Hayes unveiled the monument. Lieutenant-General Chaffee, who pro-sided, spoke eloquently of the achieveuba upon her efficient government. Tonight the Cuban officials dined the -uests and the clubs entermined the visitors at an elaborate ball The city was brillantly silluminated. The Americans will be received abourd the transport Sumner and the auxiliary cruiser Yankee tomorrow.

The Summer, having on board the Santiago Battlefield Commission, and the Yankee arrived here this morning. They anded detachments at Guantanamo yes-erday and dedicated the monument on McCalla hill to the marines killed on that battlefield. Two companies of Cuban ar-tilery, two companies of rural guards, a detachment of artillery and the Havana band took part in the ceremoines.

PROFIT IN REFUSE.

Civilizing a Department-Disposal of

Waste in New York. New York Sun

Up to four years ago the best thing the street-cleaning department could find to do with the stuff collected from and to do with the stuff confected from the streets and homes of New York was to tow it out to sea and dump it overboard. There was a theory that most of the stuff thus disposed of would sink and the rest be carried away from shore by current and wave. The theory was not held by seaside dwellers. They knew that much of the waste matter drifted inshore, to litter the beaches, breed disease and depreciate the value of real estate. It was a wasteful, a dangerous, a most primitive solution of a problem that every community must tackle, and the street-cleaning de-

Today scarcely a trace of the old system remains. Nothing is towed to sea. The positively useless matter is incinerated with as little offense as may be. Everything of value or of use is turned to profit. The ashes and heavy rubbish suitable for the purpose are used to build new land for the city. At Riker's Island 84 acres have been made already. Each acre is worth not less than \$10,000. Within four years 185 cres more will have been made, land built up from the bottom, made by the city, adaptable to many municipal uses, and made with what four years ago would have been dumped into the sea at heavy expense. In Brooklyn sea at heavy expense. In Brookly: the city is redeeming the sunken meadows along Coney Island Creek. So far 80 acres of once worthless property have been reclaimed. Now the Government wants to buy ashes from the city to complete the fill at Governor's fisland. A good record for

fsland. A good record for four years.

The lighter rubbish is not wasted. A contractor picks it over, paying a good price for the privilege. What he rejects goes into the furnaces under the boilers at the Williamsburg bridge and at the Forty-seventh street dump. It lights the Whilamsburg bridge, the public schools in the vicinity, the street cleaning department stables. These plants are young now. At the Williamsburg bridge plant alone a saving in the cost of final disposition of \$75 a day is made, and the light produced is worth \$80 daily. The operating exworth \$80 daily. The operating expenses of the plant are paid by the money received for the picking privilege. The investment of city money was \$82,000. The revenue produced by it is \$52,000 a year. This is a return of 63 per cent a year. Here is natural, legitimate municipal ownership and operation, not exploited as a political issue or a demagnific anneal to class. issue or a demagogic appeal to class

This is only a page out of the history of the street-cleaning department. It tells only a part of the story of the last four years of progress. One man has written it, a man who made a real effort to improve New York, a man who has accomplished something. It is a record to be proud of. On the ros-ter of those who are helping to civilize New York's municipal a ment the name of John McGaw bury stands pretty near the top.

POSSIBILITIES OF SCRAP.

High-Grade Steel Made From Very Ordinary Material.

London Times.

How the highest class of steel can be made from ordinary scrap, such as railends, is explained by a correspondent. He says: "The electric furnace, if employed simply as a melter, would not remove either silicon, sulphur or phorphorus to any appreciable extent, and if railends were only melted down you would only obtain a second-class steel, exactly as is obtained when such material is melted in pots. The Kjellin furnace is really a large pot-melting furnace, in which little purification is effected, and hence, if railends were melted in this furnace, second-class steel would be produced. To make highest-class steel in this furnace it is necessary to select pure Swedish Walloon is necessary to select pure Swedish Walloon is rap, exactly as is done for highest-class crucible steel, and hence I say in my article that this furnace is not so well suited to English conditions as others, owing to tue lack of adaptability both as regards materials which caff be used and any variations in design, etc. The other furnaces referred to—Heroult, Keller and

Stassano—are not mere melting pots, but, by the addition of suitable flues, enable the phosphorus, allicon and suiphur to be very largely removed and carried away in the sing; and thus steel of the highest class can be produced from rail steel, or even still more impure scrap. I have seen charges made from wrought iron scrap, containing 6.20 to 0.25 per cent phosphorus, in which the finished steel contained 6.61 per cent and under. There is not the slighest difficulty in largely removing the phosphorus and stilcon by melting railends in an ordinary Basic Siemens furnace, although there is more difficulty with the sulphur. The great advantage that the electric furnace has over the Siemens furnace is the absence of furnace gases and practically a nonoxidizing atmosphere. It is not even suggested that the electricity has anything to do with the removal of impurities—it is simply the removal of impurities—it is simply the heating agent; but it enables the impur-ties to be removed from scrap iron und conditions that approach nearer to the crucible process than any other method, and probably under conditions where ocextent. To put the case another way: In case of high-class crucible steel you must select absolutely pure scrap and bar steel and mix according to requirements. In an electric furnace you take ordinary materials and surfer them to the requirements. terials and purify them to the required extent by addition of fluxes to form slag, which can be renewed several times, according to the degree of purification re-quired while this purification is going on there are no gases in contact with the steel other than the little air which leaks

STYLES IN JEWELRY. Revival of That Worn Forty or Fifty Years Ago.

Jeweler's Circular-Weekly. "In fashions we have once more come round to the somewhat heavy and cumbersome styles popular in jew-elry some 40 or 50 years ago—the fada and designs worn during the days of crinoline, the period just before and during and even for a few seasons after the Civil War," said an uptown New York dealer.

New York dealer.

"Have you not noticed," he continued, drawing a massive gold chain with a pendant of Oriental or Egyptian design and studded with pearls from the showers, how lewelry of this general fashion is coming in again? Why, a year ago I could no more have found a customer for this than I could have found a huyer for the showy and tawdry belt buckles that were so popular about four years ago, and which would about four years ago, and which would not have commanded the price of the material in them a season afterward.

"This chain with its pendant came into my possession about 20 years ago exactly as it is, with the exception, of course, that I have had it polished up and properly mounted: I got it for the price of old gold, but somehow I never had the heart to have it melted up, and this is by no means the only piece of jewelry that I have acquired in the same way, and that I have kept, contrary to the judg-ment of others. Nor is this by any means the only instance in which the course

have pursued has paid me in the end.
"See here," and he brought out of the
showcase four or five other samples of old style wares of the same school. "These are all old stuff, that I have acquired in the same way for the bare worth of the metal that is in them, and which I am sure that I will be able to find a profitable sale for—enough to more than repay me for the purchase price and the interest on my investment for the many years that I have kept each piece. That's the way with styles. In five years it will be out of fashion once more, but in another 30 or 40 it will come in again."

How Old Is Marriage?

Harper's Weekly. The discussion which has been carried on concerning the question of the anti-quity of the marriage rite receives some additional light in the current issue from accircespondent who asserts that the mar-riage ceremony, in its sacramental char-acter, not only goes back to the first age of the church—as affirmed by a previous correspondent—but to the earliest dawn of history. It may be true, he says, that before the advent of Christianity there were forms of marriage among the Romans in which religion had no part, but that was because the influence of earlier beliefs was passing away. The institution of sacres marriage is asserted to be as old in the Indo-European race as the do-mestic religion, "for the one could not exist without the other."

Identity in a Street-Car.

Indianapolis News.

They were going to the theater. The car was crowded, and there being two or three polite men left in Indianapolis, one of the two or three gave her a seat in the forward end of the car. He remained on the platform to finish a cigar. She always lets him do that.

When the conductor came along the smoker possessed of a "steady" girl presented two tickets.
"Who is this for!" asked the ticket pro-

The lady up in front." "Yes, but there are several up there."
"Oh, well, let's see; I'm paying for the one under Eat-Em-Quick Biscuits."

Muzzled Women of Muscat.

Allahabad (India) Pioneer, Women of the better class in Muscat all wear muzzles, which barely allow them to open the mouth or see with the eye or sneeze. If there happens to be a Cleopatra im Muscat she will never fascinate any Antony by the beauty of her well-shaped nose, for it is kept in a specially made, ugly case, in which it is impossible to tell its shape. But with all its faults this is a far better system than that of cutting off the nose, as men in the Kangra district, in India, are wont to do when any of their spouses have proved too fascin-

BETTER THAN PIE Not Only the New Food But the Good

Wife, as Well. When they brought the new food, Grape-Nuts, into the house the husband sampled it first and said, "It's better than ple!"

it first and said, "It's better than pie!"
When it brought back the glow of health
to the wife's cheeks, his admiration for
it and her was increased, so she says,
and the rest of her story follows:
"From childhood I was troubled with
constant and often acute indigestion, and
when my baby was born it turned out
that he had inherited the awful allment.
"A friend told me of Grape-Nuts and,
I invested in a box and began to eat according to directions. It was after only cording to directions. It was after only a few days that I found my long abused stomach was growing stronger and that the attacks of indigestion were growing less frequent, and in an incredibly short time they ceased altogether. With my perfect digestion restored came strong

nurves, clear, active brain, the glow of health to my cheeks, and I know I was a better wife and mother and more agree-able to live with under the new condi-"When the boy came to be 10 months old he developed such an appetite (his dyspepsia disappeared with mine) that his mother's milk was not sufficient for him. He rejected all haby foods, however, till I tried Grape-Nuts foods, at husband's suggestion. The youngster took to it at once and has eaten it daily ever since, thriving wonderfully on it. He now demands it at every meal and was much put out when he dined at a hotel much put out when he dined at a hotel a few days ago because the waitress could not fill his order for Grape-Nuta." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason,

Southern Road Will Probably Open Offices in This City.

MOVE FULL OF MEANING

May Have Bearing on Extension North From Humboldt Bay. for Which Survey Was Once Made.

There is said to be a strong probability hat before the year is over the Santa Fe will establish offices in Portland to mpete for the transcontinental freigh nd passenger business originating in the Pacific Northwest. Statistics are being gathered by that road and figures are in the hands of Freight Traffic Manager W. A. Bissell, of the San Francisco offices. howing the lumber traffic handled hy the roads centering in Oregon and Wash-ington and what proportion of this business the Santa Fe could reasonably ex-pect. Other tonnage to the East and South is being figured on with a view to placing representatives in Portland to compete for business.

Charles Warren, general agent of the Santa Fe at Salt Lake City, was in Port-land during the past week and while he ostensibly came on no special business nission, it is said he was looking after the interests of his road. Other envoys announced and have gone over the local field and reported to the head offices. That these reports have been so favorable that serious consideration is now being given to establishing an office here is known.

Such a move on the part of the Santa Fe will probably be hastened because of the strong efforts now being made by other transcontinental roads to get placing of an office here by the Santa Fe will have the effect of making known the extent of the business in this territory among the Eastern railroaders and would probably still further stimulate

railroad building on this Coast.
That the establishment of an agency in Portland and its bidding for trade would have a deeper significance than appears on the face of the proposition, is the be lief of railroad men, who predict that the Santa Fe is about to build along its survey north along the Oregon Coast from Eureka, California. The placing of an office here would, some say, be the entering wedge toward making this point the terminal of the Santa Fe.

Surveys were made north from Eureka, where the Santa Fe has already purchased the San Francisco & Northwest-ern, a short road running into Eureka and operating 42 miles of track, north as far as Yaquina Bay. This work was completed four years ago and the men in charge went so far in collecting all posable data that the soil was analyzed along the survey to determine what agricutural products were best fitted for each section of the country to be traversed.

A mineralogist also accompanied the expedition and made a report on the indications he found for ores in the moun-tains penetrated by the survey. The re-port of the men comprising the expedition was voluminous and complete data is available for the use of the Santa Fe of-ficials when they decide to build north

from Eureka.

The engineer in charge of the survey reported that for miles and miles the country to be traversed is so level that little or no grading would have to be done prior to the laying of ties. Four or five short tunnels are said to be the would be in sight of the ocean. More over there are no mountains to climb, said the engineer who made the survey.

The opening of an office here will be regarded as full of significance by railroad men who are allye to the situation and predict the Santa Fe northward along the Coast before very

Taste in Cigar Smoke.

First Valet-"Why don't you smoke those cigars your master gave you for Christmas?" Second Valet-"I like these that he didn't give me better.

Most old people are great sufferers in Winter. They IN WINTER are seldom free from pains or ailments of some description, because they are not as able to withstand the severity of the climate, with its damp, changing weather, as are their younger, more vigorous companions. Cold weather starts the old aches and pains; they suffer with chilly sensations, cold extremities, poor appetite and digestion, nervousness, sleeplessness and other afflictions peculiar to old age. With advancing years the strength and vitality of the system begin to decline. The heart action is weak and irregular, the blood becomes thin and sluggish in its circulation, and often some old blood taint that has lain dormant in the system for years begins to manifest itself. A wart or pimple becomes a troublesome sore or ulcer, skin diseases break out, or the slight rheumatic pains felt in younger days now cause sleepless nights and hours of agony. There is no reason why old age should not be healthy and free from disease if the blood is kept pure and the system strong, and this can be done with S. S. S. It is a medicine that is especially adapted to old people, because it is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks,

diseased blood.

selected for their purifying, healing and building-up properties, and is very mild and gentle in its action. S. S. S. warms and reinvigorates the sluggish blood so that it moves with more rapidity, and clears it of all impurities and poisons. As this rich, healthy stream circulates through the body every part PURELY VEGETABLE, of the system is built up, the appetite and digestion improve, the heart action increases and the diseases and discomforts of old age pass away. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores and Ulcers, and all troubles arising from

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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