CHURCH AND POOR

John S. Kennedy, One of Chief Builders of Northwest, Leaves \$60,000,000.

\$25,000,000 FOR CHURCH

Man Who Became Immensely Rich Without Much Noise and Made Many Benefactions Leaves His Widow \$16,000,000.

NEW YORK. Nov. 5.— John Stuart Kennedy, one of America's listile-known rich men, who died of whooping cough in his New York residence on Sunday last, left bequests of mere than \$25.-000,000 to religious, charitable and educational institutions in his will, filed for probate here today. The gift is the largest single contribution of its kind ever made, and the heneficiaries include educational and church institutions. North, South, East and West in this country and one abroad, 60 in all.

Nearly half of the \$15,000,000 goes to institutions connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Kennedy had been an active member for many years. Other large beneficiaries include the American Bible Society, the Metropolitan Misseum of Art. the New York Public Library, the United Charities of New York, Columbia University and Bobert College, Constantinople.

side from these gifts, Mr. Kennedy left approximately \$15,000,000 to his wife, his relatives and a great number of friends and employes. The widow's share will be about \$15,000,000. All his employes received gifts of from \$500 to \$2000 each.

The charitable, religious and educational institutions which receive the largest bequests are to share the residue of the estate left after definite gifts of approximately \$12,000,000 have

\$2000 each.

The charitable, religious and educational institutions which receive the largest bequests are to shars the residue of the estate left after definite gifts of approximately \$12,000,000 have been raid out.

Kennedy, besides receiving the Million-dollar residence, the Summer home at Bar Harbor and the banker's valuable fibrary and art collections, also inherits \$1,000.000 in cash and a \$12,000.000 share in the residuary estate,

Made and, Gave Millions Quietly.

Mr. Kennedy, whose death on Sunday occurred with only brief comment by the press, was one of the millionaire philanthropists whose gifts, though measured in millions, were made with as little glare of publicity as possible. He gave quietly, lived unostentatiously, and made his princely fortune with little blare of frumpetas Besides being a banker, he was one of the country's chief builders of railroads, a patron of art and education and, in his own quiet way, one of New York's foremost advocates of scientifically organized charity.

Some of His Benefactions.

Although well known to the great finan.

doing good was so quiet that the public heard little about him.

Many of his great benefactions probably never were made public, but he figured in recent years as the giver of the 1890.000 home of the United Charities. in this city, of \$1,000,000 to the Presby-terian Hospital, \$250,000 to the School of Philanthropy, \$500,000 to Columbia Uni-versity, and \$100,000 to a nurses' home for the Presbytaters University Type In The Presbytaters Union to Protest Against the Presbyterian Hospital.

Helped to Develop Northwest.

owed great interest in the development the Northwest. He was identified with P. Morgan and James J. Hill in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies for many years, and was a director in many railroads, life insurance companies and banking institu-

Born near Glasgow in 1830, Mr. Kennedy came to America in 1830 as agent for an English iron and metal concern. In 1857 he joined the New York bankingfirm of Morris K. Jessup & Co., and about 11 years later established the house of Kennedy and State of Said Mr. McLean: "It is safe to say Morris K. Jessup & Co., and about II years later established the house of Ken-nedy & Co. He retired from active par-ticipation in business in 1883.

HAT FREIGHTS COME HIGH

Instead of Weight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5,-Women's hate have grown so large that the wholesale mil-

The hearing was continued until Dec. vanced stage.

ember 2, when the express companies will submit their evidence.

EAT LIZARDS AND CACTUS Portlander Injured and Can't Play

Two Men Found Delivious After Five Days Lost in Desert.

RENO, Nev. Nov. 5.—(Special.)—After, sustaining their lives for five days by eating lizards and cactus, Ed. Lauhr and

oating iteards and cactus, Ed. Launr and Jim Reynolds, prospectors, have been brought to Leland.

They left Rhyolite a week ago Sunday, and, after tramping that day and Mon-day, became lost on the desert. Their water gave out and, exhausted and foot-

fined to public lands. The bulk of the business of the Halley Land Office now comes from the irrigated region. Halley, being a long way north of the irrigated country, is inaccessible, and the people are beginning to how! They want the office moved down to a town on either the Government Minidoka project or one of the centrally located towns of the Twin Falls project. The whole question is now up to Secretary Bailinger, and a decision expected with-

in a month or six weeks.

It has been demonstrated that the country around Hailey now produces little in the Land Office line except mineral entries, comparatively few in number. Virtually all of the homesteads her. Virtually all of the homesteads are filed along Snake River. The homesteaders claim recognition, and each of the competing towns is now making a showing to Mr. Ballinger. Twin Falls and Milner, on the Twin Falls rand, have put in their bids; Rupert and Heyburn, on the Government project, have demanded recognition, and Shoshone and Gooding, to the westward, have claimed the office. Mr. Ballinger will weigh the advantages of all these points, and will then select the town which will best serve the convenience of the majority of the settlers in that part of Southern Idaho. This is a fight in which the members of the Idaho Congressional delegation are decidedly conspicuous by their absence.

CHICKEN CLUB STARTS

bought ready mixed, will kill the plumage mite. This solution, which is used in appraying fruit trees, is also good for spraying chicken houses, to kill the little red mites which hang in festoons on the under side of the rooms by day and sucks the chickens blood by night. Mrs. Bradford Smith, of Woodstock, who has a flock of 600 chickens, said-crude carbolic acid mixed with kerostne,

crude carboile acid mixed with kerosene, painted on the under side of rousts, is good for the red mites. She said she is often troubled with them in broaders.

E. J. Ladd, of the Pörtland Szed Company, recommended ordinary sheep dip for lice. Dip the fow; in, head and all, he said. He remarked that sparrows and other birds will communicate these posts to fow!

o fowls. Professor Cordley showed stereoptic

slides of airsac mites, scaly leg mites, several kinds of lice, intestinal worms, tape worms, and worms causing throat disease, but he failed to suggest remedies for these, or for roup, which he also mentioned. "Cleanliness in the Chicker

mentioned. "Cleanliness in the Chicken House" was his subject.

After the meeting several juniors told of their success with poultry. Harold Hilton, aged If, said that he had seven hens from which he obtained 114 eggs the first month, and 121 eggs the second month. He sold the eggs at the rate of 55 and 40 cents a dozen, and realized test. He has now increased his flock to

said air. Access the said of said that the whole organization throughout the Northwest will go on record against the move, and will memorialize our representatives in Congress to use their in finence against it."

Express Companies Charge for Space HE SOLD INFECTED COWS

Idaho Regents Tell Why They Discharged Professor French.

grown so large that the wholesale milliners of Chicago protested against the rates charged for carrying them by the express companies, at a hearing before the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission here today.

The milliners contended that the express companies did not have the right to charge for the size of boxes containing the fashionable hats, but only for the weight.

One milliner resulted that hats were constantly increasing in size, but not in price and he did not understand why iron should be carried cheaper than woman's hats.

The hearing was continued until Decomposition of the trouble persons the processor of the processor french and the Board of Regents by a committee representing the Boire Vallay Pourona Grange.

In March this year Professor French sold five steers and two cows to local butchers. After they had been butchered it was discovered they had been suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage.

CORBETT OUT OF GAME

Against Cornell.

CAMBRIDGE Mass, Nov 5.—Members of the Cornell football squad received warm welcome from the Harvard grid-iron warriors when he Ithacans arrived here today. Tomorrow the two big teams will meet in the stadium for their first football battle in 12 years.

football battle in 12 years.
Light service practice was given the
Harvard squad in the stadium. Lesile
will be at left halfback in pisce of Corbett, the latter being out of the game
for over a week on account of injuries.
Except left tackle, where Hooper will
be in place of McKay, all the positions

Ballinger to Adopt Irrigation Plan to Use Money Due This State.

PLENTY OF GOOD SCHEMES

Central Oregon, Klamath, Harney Umatilla, John Day All Possible, but Many Obstgeles Must First Be Overcome.

(Continued from First Page.)

without exception, the normal flow of water supply has been apprepriated. Every one of the projects that have been surveyed call for storage, or the developnent of water by pumping. Then, there are a number of instances where the waters of the Central Oregon streams have been over-appropriated; there is lithave been over-appropriated; there is litigation over private water rights; big cattle companies, pioneers in that remote country, have cornered many of the most desirable lands that could be reclaimed, and they must be deait with before the Government can build. If they are providing to sign up their lands and agree to subdivide and sell them in accordance with the requirements of the reclaimation act, the Government must stay out or resort to litigation, which means delay. These tangles over private water rights, by the way, arose in the old days before Oregon had an adequate and practical set of water laws.

Still another obstacle confronts the

Still another obstacle confronts the Still another obstacle confronts the Government in Central Oregon. Numerous segregations have been made on behalf of the state, on the assumption that they would be irrigated by private capital under the Carey Act. Some of these segregated lands have stood idle for a tal under the Carey Act. Some of these segregated lands have stood idle for a term of years, because the companies proposing to irrigate them have been unable to finance, their schemes. Such segregations, while they exist, block the Government and make it impracticable for the Reclamation Service to build, for it is impractical for the Government to irrigate the 'outlying lands of a valley, whose most desirable lands are being reclaimed by a Carey Act company. As a rule, the Carey Act projects are smaller than those contemplated by the Government; yet their existence is a bar to government suiterprise. Where such segregations are made in good faith, and private capital is actually building irrigation systems that will irrigate, there is no desire on the part of the Government to interfere, but it may prove necessary later on for the Government to oust some of the companies that have failed to live up to their contracts and that have o live up to their contracts and that have shown no serious disposition to build in

Central Oregon Projects.

According to various reports of the Reclamation Service, a number of possi-ble projects in Central Oregon have been examined in the past few years. Along the Deschutes River or its tributaries are several projects, any one of which might be taken up if existing obstacles could be overcome. There are two projects near Princelle; several in the extreme south-central part of the state, and a most pretentious project on the Columbia River. The latter, however. s hardly to be considered because of its

Although details of these projects have Marine League's Move.

WALLA WALLA Wash, Nov. 5.—

(Special.)—Co-operating with the state or organization of the Farmers' Union and other associations interested in shipping wheat, the Walla Waha local of the union has taken up the matter of opposing the movement of the Seattle Marine League that ships coming to the Pacific laden with coal return in ballast instead of with cargoes of wheat.

Although details of these projects have never heave worked out, preliminary surveys have been worked fout, preliminary surveys have been made from time to determine their feasibility, the condition of the country to be benefited and the probable source of water supply. It is possible to tell approximately the quantity of land that can be reclaimed under each, but accurate estimates of cost have not been worked out, preliminary surveys have been made from time to determine their feasibility, the condition of the probable source of water supply. It is possible to tell approximately the quantity of land that can be reclaimed under each, but accurate estimates of cost have not been worked out, preliminary surveys have been made from time to determine their feasibility, the condition of the probable source of water supply. It is possible to tell approximately the quantity of land that can be reclaimed under each, but accurate estimates of cost have not been worked out, preliminary surveys have been made from time to determine their feasibility, the condition of the probable source of water supply. It is possible to tell approximately the quantity of land that can be reclaimed under each, but accurate estimates of cost have not been worked out, preliminary surveys have been made from time to determine their feasibility, the condition of the probable source of water supply. It is possible to tell approximately the quantity of land that can be reclaimed under each, but accurate estimates of cost have not been worked out, present the probable source of water supplied to the probable source of water supplied to the probable source of

100,000 Acres on Crooked River.

There is a 190,000-acre project on rooked River on the east side of the Deschutes. Private projects in this vi-cinity have cost about \$50 per acre, and a Government project would probably cost something like that amount. Nearly all the lands under this project have been patented, however, only about one per cent of the total acreage still be-ing in the hands of the Government. This feature is likely to count against the Crooked River project, at least for the time being.

the Crooked River project, at least for the time being. Should this project be undertaken by the Government water would be stored in the two forks of the river by a dam built just below the junction of South Fork and North Fork. Such a dam would impound 36,000 acro-feet of water, enough to reclaim the surenge stated. The water would be diverted into distributing canals at a point about three miles above Princ-

ville
Considerable pressure is being brought to hear on the department to secure the construction of the Oshoco project, which s capable of irrigating about 15,000 acres is capable of irrigating about 18,000 acres near Prineville. This project would take water from a storage reservoir which can be built to impound the flood waters of Ochoco Creek some six miles above. Prineville. Such a reservoir as has been Princeville. Such a reservoir as has been in contemplation would hold 34,990 acrefect of water. The trouble with this, as with some other Central Oregon projects, is that practically all the land is now in private ownership and about 40 per cent of the entire area is held by she Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Road Company. Before the project could be biff it would be necessary for the road company to agree to sell its land in small tracts, in order to comply with the terms of the reclamation act. This project, which is comparatively cheap as to cost, possesses one distinct advantage: it is located very man to Prineville, which would furnish market for many of the products of the irrigated farms.

Big Dam on Chewaucan.

forthall battle in Events.

It From Haily.

Southern Idaho Towns Want to Take

It From Haily.

Southern Idaho Towns Want to Take

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 8.—The new towns of Southern Idaho are in the midst of a spirited fight over the location of their Land Office, now at Hailey. With the development of the Socialists will probably be responsively possible.

Southern Idaho are in the midst of a spirited fight over the location of their Land Office, now at Hailey. With the development of the Shake River country by pringation, a vest settlement has a series of some the development of the Shake River country by pringation, a vest settlement has a series of some three the social of their country are mostly converted to the socialists have a mutual interest and of Southern Idaho are in years mostly converted to the spirited fight over the location of their Land Office, now at Hailey. With the development of the Shake River country by pringation, a vest settlement has a series of the social set with those who are deprived.

The Chewancan project in Lake Country has been more of the control of their has been sought to be sufficient with find the standing and would be control to their sound they declined to so intended to so the dealers at the latter being out of the game of the game of the Reclamation, Service. It is attractive in many ways, and would be called the conditions by the control of their sound and their stackle, where Hooper will be a light to the hands of the Government. Fifteen thousain of their such the seventh of their such the such that the s

Ann River has cut a gorge 10 to 60 feet deep through the soft joamy soil, and the nature of the courtry is such as to render impractical the holding of this water behind a storage dam. If storage were possible, the water supply is ample to irrigate 70.000 to 50.000 acres. The Government engineers however, have thus far figured merely on the pumping project, which would recialm 20.000 acres, more than 60 per cong of which is still Governmentwiand. The Ann River Land, Water & Power Company proposes to irrigate mentsland. The Ana River Land, Water & Power Company proposes to Irrigate 6000 acres in this vicinity, lying in the heart of the Government project. If this private enterprise is carried through, it may interfere with the Government's entering that field, though subsequent investigation may show that there is room for both.

for both.

In addition to pumping water for a 20,000-arre project on Ana River, the powerdeveloped at the Chewaucan dary would
also be adequate to raise water for 25,000
acres for the Fort Rock or Christmas
Lake project, lying just north of Silver
Lake. This tract would have to be irri-Lake. This tract would have to be irrigated by pumping ground waters, which lie from 10 to 20 feet below the surface. The scheme suggested by the engineer who made the original examination of this country is that the farmers shall supply their own pumping plants, the Government to furnish the electric current from Chewaucan. On this basis the cost per acre, aside from the liftial cost of pumping machinery, would be relatively low. Sixty per cent of this project is Government land.

ly low. Sixty per cent of this project is Government land.

There is a 10,000-acre project near Silver Lake, known as the Pauline. This project would utilize the flood waters of Silver Creek, Bridge Creek and Bear Creek, their normal flow is already appropriated. There are many conflicting private water rights on the three streams named, all of which would have to be adjusted before the flovernment could undertake this project. It, however, is a project that can be built by private capital, and may never be seriously considered by the department.

Three Harney Valley Schemes.

Three Harney Valley Schemes.

In Harney Valley are three distinct projects, which can be built separately, or all at once, according to the amount of money necessary and available. The first of these, the Silver Creek, would reclaim 31,000 acres, lying about 30 miles west from Burns. Storage can be had on Silver Creek, only six miles above the land to be irrigated. Twenty per cent of the land of this project is owned by the Government, and nearper cent of the land of this project is owned by the Government, and nearly 50 per cent by the Wagon Road Company. A serious obstacle arises in front of this project; a single 10,000-acre ranch in the midst of the irrigable area lays claim to all the available water of Silver Creek. This company would have to be bought out or its rights to the water legally determined before the Government could enter that field.

There is an excellent reservoir site.

or his rights to the water regally obtermined before the Government could enter that field.

There is an excellent reservoir site on Silvies Creek, and another on Emigrant Creek, with a combined capacity of 240,080-acre feet, enough water to irrigate 76,000 acres lying southeast of Burns. Two Carey act projects, however, have entered this district, the Harney Valley Improvement Company and the Portland Irrigation Company. Here again the question of land ownershp presents an obstacle. There are only 3000 acres of unappropriated Government land; 30,000 acres have been patented, and of the remainder not embraced in the Carey act segregations 21,700 acres are held by the Pacific Livestock Company. Moreover, existing water rights along Silvies Creek have been in litigation for years, with prospect of continuing so Indefinitely. The large cattle companies which are in practical control of the entire valley claim all the water.

The Blitzen unit of the Harney project would reclaim about 75,000 acres in Blitzen Valley, on the south side of Malheur Lake. Two reservoirs would be required, one on Blitzen River and the other on McCoy Creek.

Big Scheme on John Day.

Big Scheme on John Day.

The only remaining Eastern Oregon project that has thus far been examined by the reclamation engineers is the John Day. If funds were plenty and that pro-ject could be built to best advantage, it ject could be built to best advantage, it would be by far the biggest thing in the irrigation line that Oregon has ever seen, or is likely to see. In its broadest dimensions, the John Day project could be made to irrigate 200,000 screan of land lying on the south shore of the Columbia River immediately west of Umatilla. The big project would take the waters from several storage reservoirs, on John Day River, and divert them by an expensive canni and tunnel through the mountainous cliff on the east bank of the John Day, out onto the broad, flat country to be reclaimed. Such a tunnel through the mountains from the John Day would be bigger and longer and more costly than the big Gunnison tunnel more costly than the big Gunnison tunnel in Colorado, recently opened by President Taft. Owing to the depleted axis of the reclamation fund, such a project is not now feasible.

is not now reasible.

There is an alternate plan, however, by which a part of this land near Umatilla may be reclaimed. The Government could dam the Deschutes River and with the impounded water develop sufficient leastwith the impounded water develop sal-ficient electric energy to pump enough water from the Columbia to irrigate at least 30,000 acres. If anything is to be done in the near future in the Umatilia country, it must be along the line of this

PRIMARY LAW DECISION IS BOON TO REPUBLICANS.

Organization, by Primary Law Decision, Enabled to Aid in New Nominations.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Nov. 5. (Special.)-An opinion rendered today and transmitted here by tel-ephone from the Attorney-General at Olympla, to the effect that stickers may be used at the primary electhe same as at a general election

The opinion was requested by the Republican County Central Committee and will enable them, by an eleventh-hour campaign, to put up a man for Mayor on the Republican ticket who, it is expected, will defeat all four candidates now in the field, at least so far as the nomination sees.

Woman Convicted of Frauds in Denver-Poor Victims Complain.

WORKING CLASSES DUPED

Laundresses and Chambermaids Put Up Savings for One Who Claims Clairyovant Powers - Gold Fails, Losers Wail.

DENVER, Nov. 5 .- Mrs. Anna Wheeler, "mining woman and promoter," said to have swindled hundreds in fake Nevada mining schemes, was convicted of fraud on three counts in the West Side Court today. According to her alleged victims, she convinced them that she possessed clairvoyant powers and that, while under clairvoyant powers and that, while under guidance of spirits, she had seen clouds of gold floating about their heads and drifting about their feet. She convinced them that all that was needed to precipi-tate the gold and obtain success was an investment in Nevada mining property owned by her.

Long Stream of Suckers.

long Stream of Suckers.

Mrs. Wheeler's operations began during the height of the Goldfield excitement. She found no lack of dupes, her victims being women of the poorer class, laundresses, and scrubwomen, who invested the savings of years on the promise of enormous dividends.

The clouds surrounding the victims proved to have not even a silver lining, and the wearers of the golden aureoles sought redress in the courts, claiming that Mrs. Wheeler had appropriated the money to her own use.

to her own use.

Mrs Wheeler denies that she claimed Mrs Wheeler denies that she claimed clairvoyant powers, and maintains that the money was invested by her but that the investment turned out badly. She claims that she lived in Lead, S. D., from 1881 to 1905, and that she located the Wall Street mine in the Black Hills in 1888.

Dupes Her Washwoman.

After several trips to Nevada in 1907 she chaims that she returned to Denver to secure funds with which to operate prop-erties which she had secured with the Monett Brothers, who were among the most prominent leasers and operators of

Goldfield.

One of the first investors on whom the golden clouds scheme was operated was Mrs. August McCotter, a wisherwoman who laundered the lingerie of Mrs. Wheeler's daughter, who was then attending a fashlomable and expensive private school in Denver. Mrs. McCotter was induced to invest her entire savings.

PULLMAN 17; IDAHO O

GAME PLAYED IN MUD IS FULL OF HEATED WRANGLES.

Moscow Team Over Goal Line for Three Touchdowns.

Heavier Washington Eleven Shoves

MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 5 .- (Special.)-Washington State College 17; University of Idaho 6. This was the result of to-day's annual contest between the rival

ered with mud it was impossible to tell

friend from foe. Excursion trains from nearby towns ple. Two thousand people saw the game.

Such wrangling and controversy between officials and players was never witnessed here. Head Linesman Payne, of Colfax, is accused of making a mistake on yardage during an exciting fin-ish of the first half, when Washington College was allowed four downs within the 10-yard line, on which they made a touchdown during the last minute of this half. Referee Nellson disclaimed any knowledge of the error, although shown that Payne had pulled so hard the wire

In the accord half, Washington's big farmers who averaged 10 pounds heavier than Idaho, literally slid the University bunch over the line for two touchdowns and one goal, making the final score 17

Buck, for Washington, made two long sensational runs around ends scoring twice. The officials were; Referee, Nell-son, West Point; umpire, Calhoun, Chi-cago; field judge, Cook, Spokane; head linesman, Payne, Colfax.

Leander, Wyo.—Morris Johnson, a wealthy rancher, was killed by his nophew Wednes-day night. The boy says Johnson had abused him for more than a year.

ELGIN MINUTES

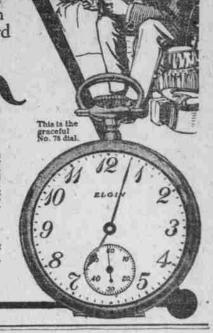
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Write us for a heautiful book telling the whole interesting story of how the Standard Rye Whiskey of America is made. A. Guckenheimer and Bros., Distillers, Pittsburg. Since 1857

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It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restora-tive tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser-1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 onecent stamps to cover cost of mailing only; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

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