LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

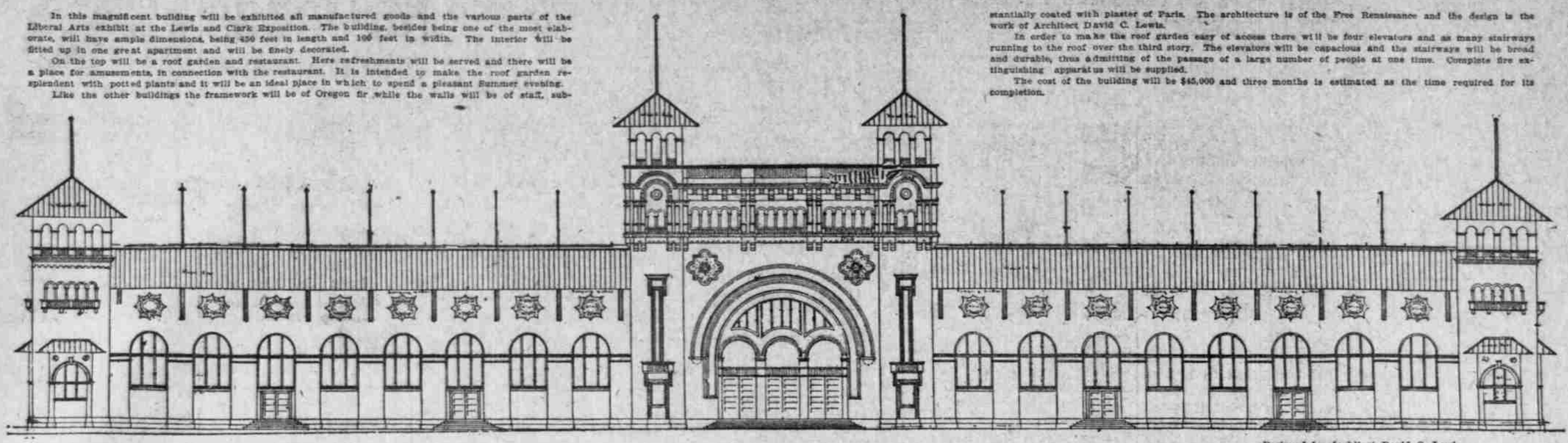
In this magnificent building will be exhibited all manufactured goods and the various parts of the Liberal Arts exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The building, besides being one of the most elaborate, will have ample dimensions, being 450 feet in length and 100 feet in width. The interior will be fitted up in one great apartment and will be finely decorated.

On the top will be a roof garden and restaurant. Here refreshments will be served and there will be a place for amusements, in connection with the restaurant. It is intended to make the roof garden resplendent with potted plants and it will be an ideal place in which to spend a pleasant Summer evening.

Like the other buildings the framework will be of Oregon fir, while the walls will be of staff, substantially coated with plaster of Paris. The architecture is of the Free Renaissance and the design is the work of Architect David C. Lewis.

In order to make the roof garden easy of access there will be four elevators and as many stairways running to the roof over the third story. The elevators will be capacious and the stairways will be broad and durable, thus admitting of the passage of a large number of people at one time. Complete fire extinguishing apparatus will be supplied.

The cost of the building will be $45,000 and three months is estimated as the time required for its completion.



Designed by Architect David C. Lewis.

The Laboratory of Political Experiment

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your comment upon the large National debt of New Zealand—known now as "the laboratory of political experiments"—where I spent 10 months and made a report thereof to the authorities at Washington, permit me to explain its condition and trade and commerce with the United States. While its debt is not so large as is generally believed, that debt was caused by the present ownership of public works, the railways, telegraph and telephone lines in the state, docks, etc., and metropolitan transportation, which are all productive and interest-bearing properties today.

I found New Zealand practically a republic, often more so than portions of the United States, with all its officers (except Judges) elected by the people, and a Cabinet and Premier in power chosen "of the people and for the people," free of British laws and control. Great Britain has but one representative therein—the Governor of New Zealand, whose salary the people also pay. Its citizens are composed of 50 per cent Scotch, and their children born in New Zealand; 30 per cent English born, 15 per cent of Irish birth, with not more than 4 per cent of other Europeans, only 2816 Chinese, who pay a tax of $500 each upon arrival. It is admitted that of all the English-speaking countries, New Zealand possesses the most select, practical, moral and law-abiding people, who consider themselves far superior to the mother country in everything that constitutes progress and development, yet, strange to say, they are loyal to King Edward as are his London subjects. Although well-to-do people, there are no millionaires and there is no socialism. What then is the cause of their excessive state debt, and what really is that debt?

Their State Treasurer certifies that it was $37,394,696, but after deducting a sinking fund deposited in London of $5,994,060, the net debt was $251,310,016. How was this large sum disbursed? For railways, the 2235 miles the state owns today, cost $20,000 per mile, or $39,100,000, which includes $5000 per mile for rolling stock, so that the net cost of the roadbeds, completed, average $34,680 per mile, including ballasting, very much less than the indebtedness of the "big" roads in the United States. In addition, New Zealand spent during the year 1901, $6,444,360 on uncompleted railway grades. These railways pay the state a net revenue of 3½ per cent of net earnings yearly, and sometimes 4 per cent. The gross revenue was $4293 per mile, and the operating expenses and betterments 46 per cent of gross earnings. Here, then, is a lesson for the government operation of railways which New Zealand has taught us, after her ownership of 20 years. If the merger decision in the Northern Securities Company's case should be against the people in the United States Supreme Court, the only relief left seems for the people of America to own its own railroads.

New Zealand did not start the business of railroading on the state's own account. It was driven to this long ago by the exorbitant freight and passenger rates railway corporations charged the people, and has also acquired now (1904) every mile of railway in New Zealand, except 88 miles of short lines operated in connection with manufacturing projects and coal sidetracks. Thereafter the state acquired and built all of the telegraph and telephone lines and has 21,705 miles of wire with 4,187,980 telegrams annually transmitted, which yielded the state or colony a net revenue of $1,010,525 for 1902.

Again, finding that its farming population was unable to pay the excessive rates of interest charged by money-lenders in New Zealand, the legislature resolved to "cut" interest rates, and went into the mortgage farm loan business, for which purpose it borrowed in London on the state's indebtedness $15,000,000 at 3 per cent, due 1945. It has loaned out on "advances to settlers" (as it calls them) on farm loans $11,800,000, and its curious feature is that the state only charges the borrower 4 per cent if he selects the 30-years' installment plan of repayment, while if the borrower prefers a straight loan under 10 years he pays 4½ per cent interest. Already the state has made a surplus profit reinvested, of $280,000 per year from this source. Its advances do not exceed three-fifths of the security appraised. So, with banking facilities, the government obtained from the Rothschilds $10,000,000 secured to the state by preferred stock of the Bank of New Zealand, which has 130 or more branches in the colony. The government, through the banks, advances on all produce, wool, butter, cheese, frozen meat, skins, tallow, grain, etc., about 83 per cent of the value in London; has inspectors at each port of shipment for New Zealand to examine same before placed on board ship; and no butter of any kind must leave the colony for foreign countries unless with a brand issued by the government and a certificate from the inspector that it has complied with the law. So, at the port of arrival if the butter or the frozen meat is tainted, it is by the state's inspector dumped into the sea. With sheep it is the same. Inspectors examine them alive while on the grass and if the breed is bad they are condemned at once.

Again, in the sale of government land to new settlers no cash is asked. The purchaser gets a deed from the state in perpetuity to the land, and he and his heirs guarantee simply to pay 4 per cent interest yearly to the government in all time coming. If bought with a cash payment, one-fifth or one-third down, the government gives 10 or 15 or 30 years to repay the balance, but in that case charges 5 per cent interest on the deferred payments. In order to enable the settlers to utilize immediately the lands bought from the state the government agrees to make first-class macadam wagon roads to these public lands, whenever a sufficient number of settlers is obtained, and to prevent the people being taxed yearly to pay for such wagon roads the state borrows money in England to construct these roads, repayable within 50 years. The sum already borrowed for roads is $11,000,000. There is only one drawback to this—that while the state sees that the new settler gets first-class macadamized roads to his home, yet it is unable to cope with the gradually increasing demand for branch railways to carry away the produce raised, because the state is already burdened with a $20,000,000 indebtedness for railways. As a necessary result the farmer even with state first-class wagon roads, has frequently a long haul to get to the 2235 miles of railway the state already owns and operates. To ameliorate this evil the state has within the last eight years purchased from private owners of large tracts alongside or near to railways many large estates by arbitration values, compelling the owners to sell to the state such vacant lands at 10 per cent above the true valuation, and the state pays cash therefor. It immediately surveys and resurveys these estates into 80 and 160-acre tracts and sells them to settlers on 30 years' time or less by the installment plan, again borrowing from Great Britain the money to purchase such large estates on 50 years' state bonds or debentures, at 3 to 3½ per cent interest, with sinking redemption funds.

But so far as we in the United States are concerned the great question is, what does our republic financially gain from New Zealand? I answer, an increasing trade and commerce shown as follows: The two great ports of shipment and for importation of goods are Auckland City (population proper, without suburbs, 34,213) and Wellington City, the capital of the state (population, without suburbs, 43,838, per census returns of 1901). Auckland shipped exports in 1900 to the value of $10,291,955, while Wellington shipped the same year much more, or $11,726,978, to all foreign ports. The United States is ably represented at Auckland by our energetic Consul General Frank Dillingham, a brother of United States Senator Dillingham, but unfortunately Wellington is still a consular agency under a British subject. Congress having made no provision for an American consular officer there. Together the ports shipped to and imported from the United States a total trade of $4,373,630 in 1892, but have since increased enormously and for the year ending January 1, 1902, the total trade with the United States was $9,971,695, or an increase of 120 per cent in eight years. I find this development surprises our people of the Pacific states, especially as their trade with New Zealand has since 1892 increased 400 per cent alone to the year 1901. Surely this is encouraging to Oregon and Washington, especially as the Pacific states exports to New Zealand are mostly manufactured goods and now greatly exceed the imports from that colony.

In several communications I have had during the last two and one-half years from the premier of New Zealand, (who visited Portland and the Willamette Valley three years ago), he has impressed upon me the necessity of the North Pacific railways jointly putting on a monthly steamship line between the Columbia River and New Zealand. Whether they will do so, as I have represented to the presidents of the Northern lines, is a problem of the future.

I regret that I cannot find time to explain in detail further information I possess upon this interesting colony or state—New Zealand—but with a premier, Hon. R. S. Seddon, and a cabinet already ten years in power, who have inaugurated such vast changes therein and are very friendly to mutual intercourse and trade with the Pacific states of America. I am hopeful of vast gains to accrue to Oregon therefrom if a direct steamship line can only be established. We must remember the fact that with its population of under one million persons (including 41,000 Maori), trade in the future of one resident of New Zealand is equal to the trade from 250 residents of China. This is exemplified by Great Britain's trade with British India and Ceylon. Great Britain's exports thereto was $250,000,000, while the trade of New Zealand for the same year was $130,219,889, of which the United States received $9,971,695. WILLIAM REID.

HISTORY OF SABBATH.

When Established, and Why It Should Be Observed.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Feb. 18.—(To the Editor.)—In commenting on your proposition to keep the 1905 Exposition open on Sunday, the editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate refers to the day as the "American Sabbath, an institution established under divine direction."

While I have no special interest in the opening or the closing of the gates on Sunday, I do have a common interest in the cause of justice and historical truth. I believe that the Advocate's editor means well, but he has certainly read history and jurisprudence to very little purpose.

There is no American Sabbath. Some of the American people observe the first day of the week as a Sabbath, some observe the seventh, while a large majority observe no day. The seventh-day Sabbath was instituted by Moses for the Jews, and under divine authority. The first-day Sabbath was instituted by the Emperor Constantine, and by his own authority. This is the simple history of the Sabbath, and a thousand volumes could not make it plainer. The Christian is under no obligations to keep any day as a Sabbath. It is his privilege, however, to keep any day that suits him, and no man has a right to interfere with this privilege. Our Constitution forbids any meddling with religious matters.

We already have laws that protect us in the exercise of our religious duties, and that is enough. If the first-day Sabbath people are permitted to enforce the observance of their day by civil law, then we should, in justice to all, permit the seventh-day Sabbath people to do the same. I am a Christian and observe the first day of the week as a day of special worship, but not as a Sabbath. If our conduct as Christians is not sufficient to induce our neighbors to join us in worship, then we should be ashamed to make use of any other means. The truth is we are doing so little to better the conditions of the people that we have about lost our influence.

If the Exposition directors defer to one class of Sabbatarians, they should defer to all. Jews, Adventists, Mohammedans and Catholics should be treated alike. The moral tone of the people, however, will not be affected by either closing or opening the gates on Sunday. A man may be moral and work every Sunday in the year, and he may be immoral and keep all of the Sabbaths.

The Sabbath question should be discussed strictly from a hygienic standpoint. If the health and happiness of the people require that they should have more rest, then they should have it.

STEPHEN JEWELL.

KAISER WILL YET MAKE TRIP.

War Situation Will Not Interfere With Cruise on Mediterranean.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Emperor William starts for the Mediterranean on Monday, March 8, joining the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Messina, Sicily. When the first news of the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan was communicated to his majesty he gave up his proposed trip, but as the international situation became calm he again announced his intention of taking a holiday.

The Empress' health prevents her from accompanying the Emperor to the Mediterranean.

Payne Is a Victim of Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—$1000 worth of jewelry and $250 in cash have been stolen from the hotel apartments of Postmaster-General Payne. Detectives are investigating.

HARD TASK FOR INVENTORS.

Many at Work Making "Unrefillable" Bottles.

An inventive genius residing in a country town in Washington writes to The Oregonian to inquire about an article which he says he saw in this paper about seven years ago, concerning what he calls "a unrefillable bottle." He has since seen a good many patents issued on the same kind of bottle and has now invented one himself, but before spending any money on a patent would like to know where he can find out some more about the one described in the article mentioned.

There have been so many articles published in The Oregonian during the past seven years that no one connected with the paper can remember them all, and even the person who wrote the article mentioned has forgotten about it.

To one not versed in the science of bottle-making and using, it might naturally occur that it would be a waste of time and ingenuity to invent an unrefillable bottle, as once emptied it would be useless and its purpose would be answered by an ordinary bottle with a hole punched in the bottom.

On investigation, however, this proves to be not the case and there is a demand for an "unrefillable bottle," which has for years been the dream and the despair of inventors, hundreds having been invented and patented, none of which have ever come into general use for one reason or another.

Manufacturers of liquors, perfumes or sauces, which have attained a world-wide reputation and which are imitated or the original bottles of which are refilled by base or inferior articles, which are thus disposed of as genuine, long for a practical unrefillable bottle to protect their goods.

Everybody, of course, knows that there is no bad whisky, but some kinds are better than others, and many persons will have come across a bottle bearing the label of a superior kind of whisky or sauce, the contents of which when tasted show that they are an inferior article or fraudulent imitation.

It is alleged that a number of really unrefillable bottles have been invented but that their cost has been so great as to render their use prohibitory. A common whisky bottle costs, say 5 cents. The manufacturer of a very celebrated brand of whisky could afford to pay 7½ cents for an unrefillable bottle on account of the protection it would offer his product, but a bottle that costs 10 or 15 cents would consume all the profits and more, too, and as the really unrefillable bottles so far invented have cost from 10 to 15 cents to manufacture, they were prohibitive or impracticable, and so have never come into use.

Any one who will give the matter a moment's thought can readily see that it is not an easy thing to make a bottle which can be filled once and emptied and cannot be filled again. This is, however, hardly a fair statement of the matter, as all these inventors contemplate the refilling of the bottle by the use of a new "cap" or patented apparatus.

Most people, however, will be of opinion that any bottle once filled can by some means be refilled when emptied or partially emptied.

In the course of inquiries made concerning unrefillable bottles a reporter discovered a business man of this city who has recently invented one, and has secured a patent on it, which he thinks is the long-sought practicable one which will come into general use and will "fill the bill," as he says he can furnish them for 7½ cents each, which is inside the prohibitory price limit.

He freely exhibits the drawings of his "cap" and a working model, but does not desire to have his name made public, as this would subject him to an endless annoyance from the curious and inquisitive. He is aware that the purchasers of his invention, if a success, will be very few and far apart, but they will buy on a large scale.

SHOULD BE OUTLAWED.

Big Price Should Be Placed on Head of Cougar.

SILVERTON, Or., Feb. 18.—(To the Editor.)—A party of prospectors having just returned from the Abiqua basin, about 25 miles southeast of Silverton, reports having seen the tracks of about 20 or 25 deer, and the tracks of three cougars, which were supposed to be chasing the deer. Among them one track seemed an unusually large one, the others being medium sized. These brutes are very plentiful this year in the foothill country and cannot be hunted successfully except with dogs, there being little snow on the west side of the range to help the still hunter in Winter, and the timber is so thick that it is almost impossible to locate the animal without the use of dogs. Cougar hunting with dogs is a legitimate sport and should be encouraged by putting a price on the heads of the brutes, so that more of them would be wiped out. When it is known that it takes about 100 deer to keep a single cougar in meat for a single year, the reason for encouraging the killing of them is plain. There is no use in keeping the human hunter out of the woods when the cougar has no closed season and no limit as to the sex or size of his kill, and in addition does not eat more than once from the same carcass, unless he is too old and slow to be sure of his own power. In a heavily timbered country like our Coast ranges it is no trick at all for one of these big cats to ambush a deer and drop down on him from a log or rock beside the trail, and no deer ever escapes after the cougar gets a grip on him. It is all over in a moment and the country is short one more deer.

The cougar does not fill any sphere of usefulness, for even his pelt is worthless for nine or ten months in the year, and good for little for the other three months. He destroys more deer than all the hunters ever did, and he should be made a legal outlaw, with a high enough price put on his head to send men and dogs into the woods to exterminate him. If this could be done it would be surprising to see the increase in the deer herds in five years. Figure it out for yourself: ever ten cougars that live in the woods for a year mean 1000 less deer for the year. Think of it! And the worst of it is that there are several times ten cougars in each of the foothill and mountain counties along the Cascade Range of mountains.

This is a matter of interest to not only sportsmen but every man who cares anything about the preservation of our deer herds. Yet we let it go on and do not offer a bounty sufficient to send hunters and dogs into the woods to wipe out these useless brutes. J. N. W.

DRAWINGS NOT QUITE READY

Bids for Constructing Fair Buildings Will Be Made Next Week.

The issuance of a call for construction bids for the Lewis and Clark Exposition buildings will not be made until next week. At yesterday's meeting of the State Commission the work of examining the plans and specifications for final approval had to be delayed owing to the fact that all the drawings were not fully completed.

In order to expedite matters as much as possible it was directed that the building committee, composed of Commissioners J. H. Albert, R. Scott and Dav Raffety, get together during this week and go over the commission's approval at a meeting which will be held for that purpose next Saturday.

George Conser, appointed to the commission in place of Commissioner C. B. Wade, who recently resigned, was given the oath of office. Commissioner Conser is a native of Oregon and a resident of Heppner. He was one of the few survivors of the Heppner flood. His appointment was made by Governor Chamberlain.

Before adjourning the commission authorized the printing of 15,000 booklets upon forestry for distribution at St. Louis. The publication will deal with Oregon's magnificent trees and forests and is from the pen of E. C. Sheldon, superintendent of forestry.

Salty More—And when you had followed a career of dissipation for some time how does it come that you straightened up and became respectable? Calvert, Jr.—Well, you see, I found that mother and father were not worrying about me or apparently caring if I went to the bow-wows, so it ceased to be interesting.—Baltimore American.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.—Maximum temperature, 46 deg.; minimum, 38. River reading, 11 A. M., 10.0 feet; change in 24 hours, —2.1 feet. Total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.02 inch; total since September 1, 1903, 29.50 inches; normal, 30.90; deficiency, 1.40. Total sunshine February 19, 1904, 8 hours 12 minutes; possible, 10 hours 36 minutes. Barometer (reduced to sea level), at 5 P. M., 29.98.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

During the last 24 hours light rains have fallen in Western Oregon, Western Washington and Northern California.

The barometer along the Washington coast is falling rapidly, and not only will the rains continue, but the winds will probably freshen and become high from the southeast near the coast. Advisory information to this effect has been sent to the principal shipping centers in this district.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland at 8 P. M. for 28 hours ending midnight, February 21:

Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain; fresh to brisk southeast winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Occasional rain; southeast winds increasing to high near the coast.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho—Cloudy, with occasional light rain or snow.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATION.	Maximum tem.	Precipitation, past 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Baker City	32	0.00	6	SE	Cloudy
Bismarck	18	0.04	14	N	Cloudy
Boise	40	0.00	*	SE	Cloudy
Eureka	48	0.04	8	S	Cloudy
Helena	34	0.00	10	SW	Clear
Kamloops, B. C.	34	0.00	0		Cloudy
North Head	42	0.42	24	SE	Raining
Pocatello	34	T	*	S	Cloudy
Portland	46	0.01	6	E	Misting
Red Bluff	52	0.01	10	NW	Cloudy
Roseburg	46	0.10	*	E	Cloudy
Sacramento	54	0.00	*	SE	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	42	0.00	6	W	Cloudy
San Francisco	56	0.00	*	SW	Cloudy
Spokane	38	T	8	S	Cloudy
Seattle	42	0.02	10	SE	Raining
Tatoosh Island	40	0.02	14	NE	Raining
Walla Walla	46	0.00	*	E	Cloudy

*Light, T, trace.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "Housekeeping Rooms," "Situation Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions.

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "New Today," 30 cents for 15 words or less; 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.—first insertion. Each additional insertion, one-half; no further discount under one month.

"NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate), 15 cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS, addressed care The Oregonian, and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters.

The Oregonian will not be responsible for errors in advertisements taken through the telephone.

MEETING NOTICES.

ROYAL CIRCLE, NO. 528, WOMEN OF Woodcraft—To all neighbors and friends of Woodmen of the World and Women of Woodcraft: You are cordially invited to attend our first annual masquerade ball, on February 22, East Side Woodmen Hall, East 6th and Alder. Committee.

FOR RENT—Knights of Pythias Hall, Marquam bldg., Wednesday and Thursday nights; $25 per month. Apply S. Raphael, Sec'y, 202 Alder st.

LODGE HALL FOR RENT—Wednesday evening; centrally located. P 83, care Oregonian.

HALL FOR RENT SECOND MONDAY EACH month. Inquire Woodmen Hall, 112 E. 6th.

BORN.

HARADON—At 620 Main st., on Saturday evening, Fannie, beloved wife of Frank F. Haradon. Funeral notice later.

HAGDALE—At Oregon City, Wednesday, February 17, to the wife of O. F. Hagdale, a son. The father of the young man is the first officer on the W. P. & P. Co.'s river steamer, the N. R. Lang.

DIED.

KIRK—At Saint Paul, Oregon, Saturday morning, February 20, 1904, Mr. Peter Kirk, aged 52. Funeral will occur on Monday morning, February 22. Interment at St. Paul's Catholic Church Cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

ABBOTT—Sarah E., wife of H. G. Abbott, 80 W. Park st., age 49. Funeral from residence, Monday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

LINDQUIST—Feb. 19, 1904, at his late residence, 508 Grand ave., John Lindquist, aged 78 years 6 days. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., from Holman's Chapel, corner 3d and Salmon sts. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Lone Fir Cemetery.

OSFIELD—At her residence at Woodlawn, Jan. 18, 1904, Mrs. Rachel A. Osfield, age 70 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., from Dunning & Campion's undertakers' chapel, 7th and Pine sts. Interment at Riverview Cemetery. Friends invited.

ANDERSON—At the family residence, Woodlawn, Feb. 20, 1904, Luther D. Anderson, aged 19 years 3 months 15 days. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the residence Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. Interment at Lones Cemetery.

EDWARD HOLMAN CO., Undertakers and embalmers, have moved to their new building, Third and Salmon. Lady assistant. Telephone No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Funeral Directors, cor. 3d and Madison. Office of County Coroner. Lady assistant. Telephone No. 9.

F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 East Alder. Lady assistant. Telephone East 32.

CLARKE BROS., FINE FLOWERS, Floral designs. 289 Morrison.

NEW TODAY.

A. J. FARMER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, Third and Jefferson. You can save 20 per cent by dealing with me. 10-lb. box Crackers, 50c; 3-lb. box Crackers, 20c; 1 lb. Gingersnaps, 10c; 1 lb. Graham Wafers, 10c; 3 cans Tomatoes, 25c; 2 cans Lemon Cling Peaches, 25c; 1 can Table Apricots, 10c; 1 pkg. Acme Health Coffee, 15c; 1 lb. Maple Sugar, 15c; 3 pkgs. Ralston Oats, 25c; 1 box Macaroni, 25c; 1 lb. Schilling's Baking Powder, 35c; 1 lb. Royal Baking Powder, 35c; 1 lb. Arm & Hammer Soda, 5c; 1 bar Naphtha Soap, 5c; 12 bars Royal Saxon Soap, 25c; 6 bars Baby Elephant Soap, 25c; 8 bars Diamond C Soap, 25c; 1 can Alaska Salmon, 5c; 1 gallon best Sorghum, 50c; 3 lbs. broken Java Coffee, 25c; 1 lb. good English Breakfast Tea, 15c; Best Sugar-Cured Hams, 1 lb., 13½c; 10 lbs. No. 1 Head Rice, 40c; 1 lb. Gunpowder Tea, 25c; 1 sack best D. G. Sugar, $5.20; 1 sack good Hard Wheat Flour, 95c; 10-lb. pail pure Leaf Lard, $1.10; 5-lb. pail pure Leaf Lard, 55c; 6 lbs. Golden Gate Soda, 25c; 3 lbs. Seedless Raisins, 25c; 2 cans Sliced Pineapple, 25c; 2 bottles Snider's Catsup, 35c; 14-gal. keg Mixed Pickles, 75c; 2 lbs. Codfish, 15c. Deliveries on East Side, Tuesdays and Fridays.

MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WEST SIDE; $1750. Four lots, house and barn. West Side; $1750. L. E. Thompson & Co., 228 3d.

SURE INDICATIONS OF BAD BLOOD

OLD SORES ULCERS ABSCESSES

There is no better evidence of a bad condition of the blood and unhealthy state of the system than a sore that won't heal, or a festering, discharging Ulcer or Abscess. There are many ways by which the blood may become contaminated and poisoned. A long spell of malarial fever or other debilitating sickness, the excessive use of mercury in certain diseases, inactive kidneys and torpid liver, exposure and lack of nourishing food, weaken the constitution and cause the system to become congested with impurities which are taken up by the blood, and wherever the flesh is bruised or scratched a festering sore or discharging ulcer begins. A boil or blister, pimple or burn often develops into a frightful looking sore because of the unhealthy condition of the blood, and the place will continue to grow and spread, finally reaching the bones and causing them to decay unless the blood is purged and purified and the system thoroughly cleansed of all morbid and unhealthy accumulations. This cannot be done with washes, salves and soaps, which only afford temporary relief.

Such things neither make the blood any purer nor the system any cleaner, and to depend upon them alone is suicidal and senseless. The sore or ulcer is only a symptom, an outlet for the poisons circulating in the blood, and as long as it remains impure the sore will never heal. It may scab over and appear to be getting well, but a fresh outpour of matter from the diseased blood starts it again, and thus it goes on, sometimes for years, slowly sapping away the life of the patient.

The only way to get rid of these disgusting evidences of impure blood is to remove the cause by purifying the polluted blood, and nothing does this so surely and effectively as S. S. S. It drives out of the circulation impurities and germs of every kind; and under the tonic effect of this great remedy the general health rapidly recuperates and broken-down constitutions are built up and strength and vigor are restored to all parts of the system. When S. S. S. gets into the circulation, impurities that have been clogging the blood and causing the old sore or ulcer, are driven out through the natural channels of the body, and the place begins to heal, the discharge gradually ceases, new flesh forms and smooth, healthy skin hides all signs of the painful, sickening sore.

S. S. S. is an entirely vegetable remedy, containing both purifying and tonic properties, making it the ideal medicine where the blood is out of order and the health undermined by some previous ailment resulting in chronic sores, ulcers, boils or abscesses.

A sore that does not heal promptly, no matter how small, will bear watching. It is a sure indication of bad blood, and may develop into something far more serious than a common ulcer. It may be Cancer. Through our medical department we are rendering valuable help to those afflicted with sores and ulcers of various kinds. Write us, and our physicians will advise you without charge.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Kenton, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1903.

Some eight years ago a small blister appeared on my upper lip. I tried several local applications in an effort to heal it, but without avail. Finally I consulted a doctor, but the sore did not yield to his treatment, so consulted another without any better results. The third doctor pronounced it Eczema. The sore in the meantime had spread quite a little and the skin about the sore was discolored. After treating it for Eczema and not getting any better, the doctor pronounced it Epithelioma Cancer, and advised that I go to Chicago and have it cut out. I did not do this, but having had S. S. S. recommended to me by a couple of friends, I began its use, and the sore soon began to heal, and after using some six bottles of the medicine it healed up entirely, and has never returned. Several years have elapsed since its disappearance. JOHN L. SAMS.

New Castle, Pa.

I was the victim of a severe burn, having stepped into a crucible of molten iron. My right foot to the shoe top was fearfully burned. You can get an idea of its severity by my telling you that I was unable to walk for months. I suppose my blood was bad, as the place did not seem to heal. Getting discouraged at the slow progress towards recovery, I decided to use S. S. S., and am pleased to say that the medicine did its work well. It went into the circulation, thoroughly cleansed and enriched my blood, and in due time the affected area began to heal. To-day it is entirely healed, and S. S. S. deserves great credit for what it did for me. 130 Pearson St. CHARLES HUNTER.