

For Thin, Poor Blood

You can trust a medicine tested 60 years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the strongest Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility.

Even this grand old medicine cannot do more work for the liver if it is inactive and the bile is not secreted. For the best possible results, you should take a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, while taking the Bismarck. The liver is quickly renewed, and so will the bowels.

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 HAIR VIGOR,
 SOLE CURE,
 CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Printing Office.
 The printing office has indeed proved a college to many a boy, has mastered more useful and conspicuous members of society, has brought intellect out and turned it into practical, useful channels, awakened minds, generated more active and varied thought, than many of the best colleges of the country. A boy commences in such a school as a printing office, will have his talents and ideas brought out; and if a careful observer, experience in a profession will contribute more to an education than can be obtained in almost any other manner.

Depends.
 The man behind the white apron is not as much behind as you think. He is not behind at all. He is in front of you. It is no disgrace to be a printer. It is a disgrace to be such a printer as you are."

THE BEST OF HEALTH SINCE TAKING PE-RU-NA



FOR HEALTH. PAINS IN BACK. SICK HEADACHES. PE-RU-NA CURED

Lana Smith, N. Cherry street, Lane, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have had poor health for the past year, pains in the back and head, and dull, sick headaches, with downy pains. A friend who was very enthusiastic of Pe-Ru-Na insisted that I try it. I took it for ten days and was surprised to find that I had so little pain, therefore continued to use it and in two months my pains had disappeared. I have been in the best of health since I took ten years younger. I am very glad to tell you."

The internal organs gradually escape away the strength, under the vitality and causes nervousness. Pe-Ru-Na is the remedy.

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ACTIVITY OF THE GULF STREAM.



STAR SHOWS POINT WHERE TEMPERATURE WAS TAKEN.

That the gulf stream is active six hundred miles east of New York city at a point in the Atlantic Ocean, where, according to the best authorities, it should be hardly discernible, and with such a flow as to hold back to a serious extent the Moltke on her western way, was asserted by Captain Ruser, of that ship, when she arrived at Hoboken from Hamburg, Boulogne and Dover.

Captain Ruser said that never before in his many trips across the western ocean had he observed the gulf stream so active, and the temperature recorded was almost phenomenal. The Moltke had fine weather all of the way, and the engines were driving her at a seventeen-knot gait, when the gulf stream was encountered. For two days before this the ship had dropped in her speed in an almost unexplainable manner. On Monday the midday reckoning showed 401 knots, the next day 397 knots, then 389 and 382 on the following days, and Captain Ruser began to seek for the cause. The water suddenly began to grow warmer, and in streaks, or, as the captain said, "like fingers," and there were high temperatures that were startling.

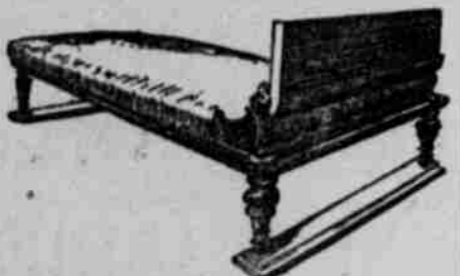
Coming out of water showing from 12 and 67 degrees Fahrenheit, the thermometer registered 80 degrees. At this time the ship fell off in her speed fully a knot and a half an hour, and the water took on the blue tinge so noticeable in the tropics.

For five hours, a distance of nearly eighty miles, this high temperature was recorded, and all day the peculiar activity of the gulf stream was apparent. When the day's run was compared it was found that the ship had logged only 367 miles.

ANCIENT FURNITURE.

The Couch Was Most Important in Homes of Egyptians.

The couch was one of the most important pieces of furniture in the homes of the people of ancient Egypt. It was used at meal times to recline upon, as well as at night for a bed. Probably the earliest mention of the bed is to be found in II. Kings, iv. chapter, of the Old Testament, when Elisha visited the Shunemite about 806 B. C., and we are told of the preparations for the reception of the prophet, "Let us make a little chamber, I pray thee, on the wall, and let us set for him there a bed, and a table, and a stool and a candlestick," and another incident is about 420 years later, in the "book of Esther," when upon alluding to the grandeur of the palace of Ahasuerus, we are enabled to catch a glimpse of Eastern magnificence in the description of the court of the garden of the king's palace, "where were white, green and blue hangings, fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings



ROMAN COUCH.

and pillars of marble; the beds were of gold and silver, upon a pavement of red and blue, and white and black marble." The beds of the masses then consisted of coarse stuffed pillows or cushions thrown or piled in a corner of the room or placed around its sides and used for seats by day and beds by night. There were a great many head rests in vogue at that time, used in connection with a large straw sack, upon which they slept. Later a platform a little higher than a seat was built up at one end of the room and the bed was prepared for the sleeper by placing cushions around it. The Egyptians were the first people to make movable beds. With the advent of the Greeks, "who received their first rudiments of art from the Egyptians," came changes and elaborations of the old forms. The furniture and utensils of the early Grecian house could not compare with that of modern times in completeness and variety, yet they were by no means wanting in design and construction. Couches were often richly adorned and frequently were cast of bronze or made of wood and inlaid with ivory and silver, the feet gracefully formed, of bold design and elegant proportions, ending usually in lion's paws. Figures of men and animals frequently appear in these decorations. Peculiarly rich and ornamental were the chairs and couches, the former being used by the women and the latter by the men, who loved to read, write and take their meals as the Egyptians before them in a reclining position.

The couch, which in daytime was used chiefly by the men, had as a bedstead a kind of bench, either without a back or with a low headboard; a footboard being not so common. The covers which were laid over it, and which were afterward superseded by cushions filled with feathers, were of various kinds, rough or smooth, heavy or light, sometimes woven in colored designs or embroidered with gold or silver, and trimmed with fringes and tassels; and a similar drapey often surrounded the lower part of the couch and concealed the feet. They were used on the couches for reclining, as well as for the bed, which only differed from the former in having a coverlid and sheets of linen. Early reference to Greek furniture is made by Homer, who describes coverlids of dyed wool as part of the ac-

ACCESORIES OF A GREAT MAN'S RESIDENCE

centuries before the period which we recognize as the "meridian" of Greek art. The bedding was never kept in large presses or closets, but in chests of the same form as the caskets for cosmetics and jewelry. With the formation of the Roman empire, which was founded 750 B. C., came the fourth great empire of antiquity. For want of an artistic style of their own they were dependent at first upon the Greeks, but instead of following the simplicity of that style they exaggerated the decorative treatment, in accordance with their love for splendor. Their beds were made with extraordinary beauty and costliness. They had mattresses stuffed with swansdown, woolen blankets and richly embroidered sheets. After the fall of Rome beds and all other articles of furniture returned to the most primitive forms, the household goods of the masses consisting of nothing but a bench, a chest and a few skins. The chest was used as a table by day, and with the skins thrown over it as a bed by night. About the eleventh century furniture became more generally used, and the people of the Anglo-Saxon race began to build alcoves or recesses in the walls of their homes and sacks of fresh straw were laid on a bench or raised boards and curtains were hung to conceal the same from the rooms. Goat and bear skins were then used as coverlets.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WILD AND WOOLLY WEST.

Antics of a Steer May Further Muddle Eastern Ideas.

It is much to be regretted that news got abroad of the steer running amuck in the streets of Alton, since the intelligence is likely further to embarrass us in our efforts to convince the effete and obtuse east that our mid-country western metropolises are altogether civilized and safe.

It is with no little difficulty even at this late day that the confined conservatism of New England admits that we are on the map as real cities and not as mere rough centers of the wild life of the plains. Tenaciously a good many people "over east" still cling to the notion that everything this side of the Alleghanies is a sort of vague beyond, peopled principally by buffalo, Indians, range cattle, cow-punchers, sage hens and prairie dogs, and occasionally enlivened by the more conspicuous types of a Buffalo Bill or a Roosevelt, but wholly impossible as a habitat.

It is discouraging, therefore, to have it go out over the wires that "a steer brought up from St. Louis to Alton Wednesday held the streets until 11 p. m., terrorizing the citizens and cutting up pranks. . . . At North Alton, among other things, the steer ran into H. Wutzler's store door, but backed out again without doing any damage. Then it ran into a horse and carriage. The occupants fortunately jumped from the vehicle. Finally Ed. Adams succeeded in roping the animal."

It is a reflection of additional discomfort to us that the steer hailed from St. Louis.

When this city shall have strengthened a little further as a financial center so that it can supply funds not only to all the southwest, but to the Middle States as well, and consequently no longer feel the need of borrowing money from the Easterners in Wall street and elsewhere, we shan't take the trouble to puncture their thickly reluctant intelligences with the truth about our civilizedness and even cosmopolitan culture and polish; but in the meantime we ought either to lay a great deal of stress on facts about our finished conditions of living or to fence up our stock.—St. Louis Republic.

When you find there is nothing in your "doctrine," how foolish you feel!

JOHN AND THE BIRDS.

A Little Story of the Big Blue-Gray Maltese and the Jays.

John was a most magnificent-looking specimen of the domestic cat—a Maltese. His blue-gray coat was like the finest, silkiest velvet, and he had a proper care in keeping it in the best condition. He had the most fastidious habits—eating nothing but the choicest of morsels, and selecting the softest, downiest pillows to repose upon. He was a much-pampered cat, says the Philadelphia Record. His mistress had indulged his whims to such a degree that he became intensely selfish and exacting, as spoiled children and pets are apt to become.

John lived in a great house in the middle of a large square where there were perhaps a hundred or more noble trees. You should see John's superstitious manner—how his nose went up in the air when any stranger cat ventured upon his preserves. Every particular hair seemed to quiver and stand on end because of injured dignity. He seemed to say, "Why do these common cats come betwixt the wind and my nobility?"

He feared, too, perhaps, that his share of birds would be materially lessened. He himself played sad havoc with the robins and the wrens. I am not sure whether the jays, who had a large colony on the grounds, were able to hold their own against him.

One warm morning in early summer as I sat on the piazza my attention was attracted by the loud cries of the jays, and there sat John at the foot of a tree waving his tail in impotent fury, for three jays were at his head, first one and then another tweaking out with their bills great bunches of beautiful fur. "Take that! Take that, you murderous villain!" they exclaimed, or rather shrieked in unmistakable tones of revenge. "You have had your way with our birdlings; now we have you. Take that, and that!" and out flew great bunches of silken, fluffy fur that had been so carefully combed and cleaned only a few hours earlier that warm June morning. John glared at his tormentors, gnashed his teeth, but to no avail.

At last, apparently satisfied with the vengeance they had wreaked on their enemy, the cat, the jays, with wild, exultant cries, flew off to their rookery in the old trees back of the house. John, humbled and discomfited, made his way off, too. Whether he profited by the drubbing the jays gave him, I cannot tell.

One more episode, in which John was an actor, I must relate. A beautiful little black and tan had been given to me some months after I went to live in the house where John seemed to have such undisputed sway. I was ill when the little creature was brought to the house, and for a few days was obliged to lie on the sofa much of the time. Gyp, affectionate as it is the nature of dogs to be, would come to me, put her paws on the sofa and look into my face as much as to say, "Why do you lie here? Why don't you come out for a run under the trees?"

One day he sat on the side of the fire, John on the other. Instead of coming to my sofa by the direct line, Gyp, fearing John, went in a round-about way. John from his place sprang up to intercept Gyp and gave her a resounding whack on the side of her face with his open paw. He had seen already that Gyp had won a place in my affections and took this way of showing his anger and jealousy. Dear little Gyp, every one loved her. For one friend that John had, she had twenty. Indeed, I am not quite sure that John had one friend, while Gyp had legions. Many admired him for his beauty and grace, but "handsome is that handsome does," you know.

Bird Travel Falling Off.

"A heavy falling off in bird travel is noticeable of late," said Mrs. Louise Schull, Union depot matron, this morning. "I am trying to reason out the cause of it."

"Bird travel?" asked the one addressed. "Birds migrate by wing and not on railroad tickets. What do you mean?"

"The birds did not pay fare, but they traveled by rail extensively, just the same," the matron replied. "At one time nearly every woman that boarded or disembarked from a railroad train carried in addition to three grips two or three cages of parrots or canaries. No woman seemed to think of traveling without a bird cage or two. Now a bird cage is seldom seen. Good sense, probably, has banished the birds to the care of the housekeeper or to the boarding aviary while their mistress travels."—Kansas City Star.

His Success.

"Your friend Little tells me he's got his pretty wife thoroughly trained now."

"Yes, he's got her trained so that he can make her do pretty nearly anything she wants to do."—Philadelphia Press.

The Whole Trouble.

Mrs. Nurlitch—I don't like that there Mrs. Swellman at all.

Mr. Nurlitch—Well, you ain't got to take no notice of her.

Mrs. Nurlitch—But the trouble is she don't take no notice o' me.—Indianapolis News.

The Czar's Thoughts.

"I wonder what the Czar thought when he heard there was dynamite under his apartments?"

"I guess he thought he'd prefer the ground floor of a cellarless house."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When we ask a man for an item, he usually says: "Why don't you recommend—some 'reform' he is interested in."

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Put the wonderful KC Baking Powder to the test. Get a can on approval. Your money will be returned if you don't agree that all we claim is true. You'll be delighted with the delicious, wholesome things that

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will bring to life in your oven. KC Baking Powder is two-thirds cheaper and makes purer, better, more healthful food than other powders anywhere near KC Quality. 25 ounces for 25 cents. Get it to-day!

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Sequel to Wedding Feast.

A Scotch minister and his friend, who were coming home from a wedding, began to consider the state into which their potatoes at the wedding feast had left them. "Sandy," said the minister, "just stop a minute here till I go ahead. Maybe I don't walk very steady and the good wife might remark something not just right." He walked ahead of the servant for a short distance and then asked: "How is it? Am I walking straight?" "Oh, ay," answered Sandy, thickly. "Ye're a' recht, but who's that who's with you?"

Wide Open.

Miss Kreech—Dr. Farrinks seemed quite interested in my singing last evening. He sat directly in front of me during my solo and watched me so attentively.

Miss Knox—I don't think it was your singing. He told me afterward that he made a specialty of tonails and studied them every chance he got.—Philadelphia Press.

For coughs and colds there is no better medicine than Fiso's Cure for Consumption. Price 25 cents.

Anti-Kissers in Mexico.

Civilization is spreading in Mexico. A little red button worn by some 300 women, old and young, married and single, in the City of Mexico, signifies membership in what is known as the Anti Kissing League. Members of the league take a solemn pledge not to kiss each other, in public or in private, their contention being that kissing is contagious, or, rather, the means of conveying contagious diseases from one fair lip to another.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

To Meet a Demand.

"What is that crazy-looking edifice?" "Oh, that is Biffboomer's summer hotel; it accommodates 2,000 people who all insist on second-story front rooms."

ECZEMA A FRESH FIRE

Those afflicted with Eczema know more than can be told of the suffering imposed by this "fresh fire." It usually begins with a slight redness of the skin, which gradually spreads, followed by blisters and pustules discharging a thin, sticky fluid that dries and scales off, leaving an inflamed surface, and at times the itching and burning are almost unbearable. While any part of the body is liable to be attacked, the hands, feet, back, arms, face and legs are the parts most often afflicted. The cause of Eczema is a too acid condition of the blood. The circulation becomes loaded with fiery, acid poisons that are forced through the glands and pores of the skin which set the flesh aflame. Since the cause of the disease is in the blood it is a waste of time to try to cure it with local applications; the cause must be removed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S. has no equal as a remedy for Eczema; it enters the blood and forces out the poison through the natural channels, and builds up the entire system. The skin becomes smooth and soft again, and the Eczema is cured. Cases that have persistently refused to be cured under the ordinary treatment yield to its purifying, cooling effect on the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any advice wished, without charge.

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are emigrating to Alberta and Canada by the thousands. Where there is a dollar to be made you will always find a Yankee. Alberta affords the best opportunity of any country in the world for good investment. Land can be bought of the C. P. R. company on easy payments of one-sixth to one-tenth down, 6 per cent interest, yearly payments, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, that is as low land as the sun ever shown on. I am conducting parties out of Spokane, Sundays of each week, giving special railroad rates and showing them over Alberta. Join the crowd. Any information cheerfully given. JAMES H. LEWIS, Special Land Agent Alberta and Canadian Railway lands. 719 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.