

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule. They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything else. Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

Her Spring.

"If man sprang from a monkey, what did woman spring from?"

"Don't know."

"Why, a mouse."

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots and is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists. See Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Always in Trouble.

Nan—What is she worrying about now?

Fan—Because she can't think of anything to worry about.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keil, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health."



SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY

Portland, Oregon. Founded 1874.
A Home School for Boys.
Military and Manual Training.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
ARTHUR C. NEWELL, Principal

JOHN POOLE, PORTLAND, ORE.
Foot of Morrison Street.
Can give you the best bargains in Boilers and Engines, Windmills, Pumps and General Machinery. Wood Sewing Machines a specialty. See us before buying.

Mitchell Wagon.

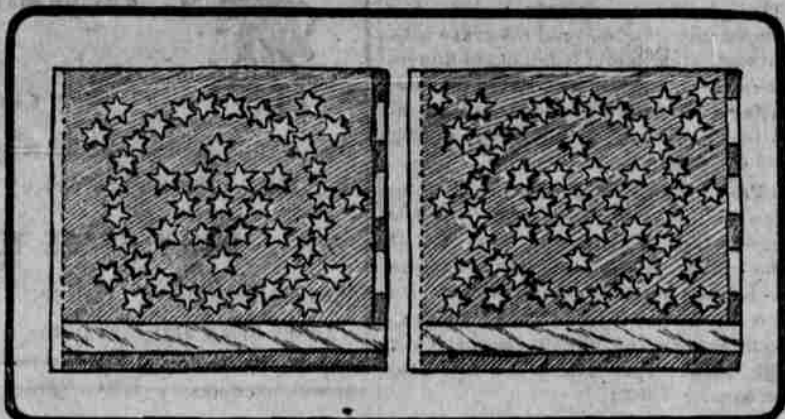


Best on Earth
Because it is made of the best material possible to buy. The manufacturers absolutely pay 25 to 35 per cent above the market price of best grades of wagon timber for the privilege of cutting over and skimming off the cream of the wagon stock, which is carried for 3 to 4 years before making up, which means an investment in wood stock of nearly one million dollars. MITCHELL Wagons are unsurpassed for quality, proportion, finish, strength and light running. Why take chances on any other? Why not get the best?—A MITCHELL. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co. Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Boise. Agents Everywhere.

THE Keeley Cure
Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using
420 Williams Avenue
PORTLAND OREGON
Take car on Third street to Upper Alameda. Front, Fifth and Oregon.

STARS OF OUR FLAG

The New Arrangement is Commemorative of Many Great Historical Events....



NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE STARS OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

THE lack of symmetry and historical significance in the arrangement of the stars on the blue field of the American flag has for years been a subject of comment among observing patriots. Many men have given much time to a plan of placing the stars in some design which would appeal to the people of the country, but all have failed in evolving anything satisfactory until the design which J. R. Stahlnecker of Silverton, Colo., has worked out was submitted to Congress. Mr. Stahlnecker's plan is pictured above. He worked on the idea fourteen years before he was satisfied with it. The work has required more thought and study than would appear necessary at first to most people. But it was no easy matter to take a given number of stars and get out a design which would commemorate the great events in the history of the country and yet attain an artistic and symmetrical effect.

In Mr. Stahlnecker's plan, the center group of thirteen stars represents the thirteen original States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Around this group, in a circle, are twenty-three stars which represent the States which were admitted between that time and the close of the Civil War, the group of thirteen and circle of twenty-three together representing the great seal of the United States. These three great features are to be unchanged by any following events. The first event brought the flag into existence, the second made the life of the nation more secure, and the great seal is indissolubly connected with both.

The stars outside the circle of twenty-three represent the States which were admitted between the close of the Civil War and the Spanish-American war. This places two in each of the four corners and one midway on each side, the design as a whole representing the union of States as they are at the present day. As New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory and Oklahoma come in, their stars may be placed in the extreme corners. Then, if Hawaii and Alaska are in time, also admitted, their stars may be placed midway on each side of the field, making an outside ring, which, with those recently admitted and with the four territories which ask admittance, will inclose all the rest, making the whole design beautiful, historical, symbolical and symmetrical.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR, REV. DR. SCHICK.

THE new Grace Reformed Church, now in process of construction, will be finished about Dec. 1, at which time it is expected that President Roosevelt will have returned to Washington for the resumption of his strenuous duties as the head of the American nation.



REV. J. M. SCHICK, the new building on July 1. The new edifice will be of Gothic design, the material of Cleveland Lower Canon gray stone, and the auditorium will have a seating capacity of about 600. The newspapers always refer to this little church as the Dutch Reformed, but, according to the pastor, Rev. John M. Schick, this title is erroneous. He says this his church is properly described by the term "Grace Reformed," and that if it have any national origin at all it is German rather than Dutch. It is a differentiation from the Lutheran churches in that its underlying spirit is republicanism, whereas that of the Lutheran churches is monarchic. Dr. Schick is a pleasant



GRACE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

gentleman, rather under than over the medium height, and possesses the serenity which learning and experience give to the professional man. He is now an intimate of the Roosevelt family and is often a guest at the Sunday night suppers in the White House, to which the President loves to invite those who are especially congenial with him in their views of life and work.

MACHINE MADE TORCHON LACE.

Austrian Invention Imitates Hand-Made Product. Some fair imitations of hand-made lace are already manufactured by machinery. A recent invention by an Austrian named Matitsch renders it possible to reproduce one more variety, known as torchon lace. The real article is a moderately coarse but pretty lace and is used on garments which it is desirable to put through a laundry.

Herr Matitsch, after being associated with the lace industry in Vienna and inventing a machine which did not give satisfactory results, went to Nottingham, England, where he perfected the model in 1899. It was then necessary to make the Jacquards for each pattern that it was desirable to produce. This part of the work was performed upon the inventor's return to Vienna. Hitherto it has been necessary to have a separate machine for each design. With the Matitsch machine it is only necessary to substitute one Jacquard for another, as in weaving cloth.

The inventor does not intend to organize a company to make lace, says the New York Tribune, or even the production of more machines. He has already put nearly \$100,000 into his experiments and is now looking for a company to buy his rights. The Nottingham lace manufacturers profess not to be disturbed by the prospect of competition and say that the Matitsch machine will injure French manufacturers chiefly. In Vienna the papers think that a new era in lace making is ahead.

Most good doctors are homely.

The Prince and the Painter.

When King Edward was still Prince of Wales, he sat to Julian Story for his portrait. The Prince could give the painter but a short time, so Mr. Story worked at high pressure. A little incident given on the authority of the London Chronicle exhibits the manly sympathy of the present sovereign of England.

While the Prince walked back and forth at intervals to rest, the painter worked at the background, never putting down his palette. The result was that his thumb went to sleep. Toward the end of the sitting the painter was pulling his thumb to get the blood into circulation, when his royal sifter saw and sympathized.

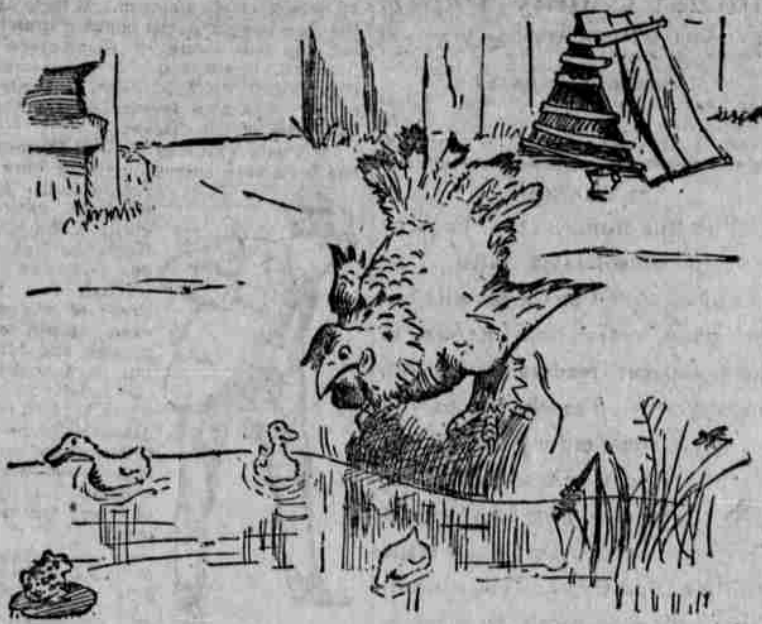
The next day, when the Prince came for a second sitting, he said: "I didn't sleep very well last night, and I thought of you. I was worrying about your palette. Couldn't you have the thumb-hole padded?"

Long-Felt Want.
Green—Congratulate me, old man! My fortune is made.
Brown—Come on with the explanation.
Green—I have discovered a new kind of cloth for cheap clothing that will fade alike all over.

He Served Two Masters.
Husband—Hurray! My employer has given me a week's vacation.
Wife—How nice! Now you can take down the stoves, clean out the cellar and whitewash the kitchen.—Chicago News.

The water invariably escapes when it is only half tide.

STRANGE.



Old Hen (seeing her brood go in water for first time)—Well, that's queer. I am sure we never did anything like that when I was young.—Chicago American.

WINDMILL IN A TREE.

Happy Blending of Nature and Mechanical Construction.

A windmill is apt to be a very prosaic and ugly construction, but many attempts have been made with varying success to beautify these very useful and economical power producers. Our engraving illustrates how nature and mechanics are sometimes blended. The trees serve only as a support for the platform at the top, and as side rails of a ladder, it being necessary only to provide rounds. The trees serve also to stay the iron supports. The windmill, which was built by J. G. Benster, of Moline, Ill., is of peculiar construction.



WINDMILL IN A TREE.

tion, there being no gear wheels nor crank, the power being transmitted by an involute wheel which is a part of the steel wheel to which the fans are attached. The surface of the involute is perfectly smooth, as is also that of the wheel attached to the pitman carrier, the one rolling upon the other. The mast is of tubing, the pitman being carried down inside. The wires for throwing the mill out of gear are attached to a thimble on the outside of the mast. From this it will be seen that the trees are not needed for actual support.

A number of these mills have been attached to trees and have been giving excellent results. It is also possible to carry the mills around on a wagon and set them to work at any part of a field.—Scientific American.

SOCIAL INSTINCTS OF ANTS.

Show Strong Sense of Devotion to Common Weal—True to Duty.

In order not to leave my readers under the impression of crime among ants, I shall give an account of a trait of devotion to the common weal, writes August Forel in the International Monthly. A swarm of Formica pratensis was closely pressed in its nest by an army of the same species, and crowds of alarmed defenders issued from the entrances to the nest and flew to take part in the fight. Like Satan, the tempter of old, I placed near them a beautiful drop of honey on a piece of paper.

At any other time the honey would have been covered in a few instants with ants gorging themselves, but this time numerous working ants came upon it, tasted it for scarcely a second, and returned to it restlessly three or four times. Conscientiousness, the feeling of duty, invariably prevailed over gormandism, and they left the honey to go and be killed while defending the community. I am bound to own, however, that there are ants less social, in which gormandism does prevail.

Compared to the manners of other social animals, and especially to those of man, the manners of ants exhibit a profound and fundamental aggregation of facts of convergence, due to their social life. Let us mention

devotion, the instinctive sentiment of duty, slavery, torture war, alliances, the raising of cattle, gardening, harvesting, and even social degeneration through the attraction of certain harmful means of enjoyment. It would be ridiculous and erroneous to see in the fulfillment of this series of acts, individual reasoning, the result of calculated reflection, analogous to ours. The fact that each is fixed and circumscribed within one species, as well as the fatalistic character it has in that species, prove this superabundance. But it would be as grave a mistake to refuse to recognize the deep natural laws that are concealed under this convergence. Is the case different as regards our actions, though they are infinitely more plastic and more complex individually? I do not believe it.

A CANALBOAT VILLAGE.

Every Inch of Space Is Utilized in Their Tiny Cabins.

People who object to living in snug quarters and think that love in a cottage is altogether too contracted for continual affection, should go and take a look at the cabins in the canalboat village in New York harbor. Those who are preparing to live in trunks and grips during the summer could get fine lessons there of snug existence.

The whole cabin is not much larger than an ordinary bedroom, but how every morsel of space is utilized! If there is a square inch of interior that gets away without doing its duty in the great work of containing things it must have a politician's talent for evasion.

The tidy little kitchen stove is so close to the wall that you wonder if the lattice was not made of asbestos to guard against fire. The clock is about as small as our ingenious Connecticut friends have yet been able to make contain twenty-four hours. The pantry-cupboard-and-storeroom combined possess the appearance of having been packed and then put under hydraulic pressure.

The carpet pattern, says a writer in Will Carleton's magazine, Every Where (for a canal-villager always insists on having her floor neatly clad), is appropriately minute. A tiny library whispers its titles from an unexpected corner. Minute bedrooms for child or adult appear to you now and then like prone ghosts. Several pictures, narrowly but visibly framed, cover the wooden wainscoting.

PRIMITIVE INDIANA CHURCH.

Still Used as House of Worship by Descendants of Builders.

The old Goshen church building, in Boone Township, Harrison County, Indiana, has recently undergone repairs. This church was built by the Baptists in 1812. It is about thirty feet square, and is a log structure, chinked and daubed, with a board ceiling. There were formerly heavy hewn beams across one end of the auditorium, some six feet above the floor, on which the



OLD GOSHEN CHURCH BUILDING.

choir was located. The roof was originally of clap-boards, fastened by wooden pins, and with weight-poles tied down to hold the roof more secure. The door formerly swung on wooden hinges, and was kept closed by a wooden pin. The building has been recently reroofed with shingles, and it now has a door with a modern lock. Church services are still held occasionally in the building.