

## Is A Wonder In the Blood A Remedy That Has Shown a Most Remarkable Purifying Effect.

The word medicine is one of the most abused in our language. There are certain medicinal properties just as necessary to health as the food we eat. Take, for example, the well-known tonic, medicine S. S. S. This famous blood purifier contains medicinal components just as vital and essential to healthy blood as the elements of wheat, roast beef, the fats and the sugars that make up our daily ration.

As a matter of fact, there is one ingredient in S. S. S. which serves the active purpose of stimulating each cellular part of the body to the healthy and judicious selection of its own essential nutriment. That is why it regenerates the blood supply; why it has such a tremendous influence in overcoming eczema, rash, pimples, and all skin affections.

In regenerating the tissues S. S. S. has a rapid and positive antidotal effect upon all those irritating influences that cause rheumatism, sore throat, weak eyes, falling hair, loss of weight, thin, pale cheeks, and that weariness of muscle and nerve that is generally experienced as spring fever. Get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store, and in a few days you will not only feel bright and energetic, but you will be the picture of new life. S. S. S. is prepared only in the laboratory of The Swift Specific Co., 160 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., who maintain a very efficient Medical Department, where all who have any blood disorder of a stubborn nature may write freely for advice and a special book of instruction. S. S. S. is sold everywhere by drug stores, department and general stores.

Beware of any attempt to sell you something "just as good" as S. S. S. Such a claim is preposterous. There is nothing else "just as good" as S. S. S., nor is there another remedy similar to this famous blood purifier.

### Eternal Feminine.

Margaret, aged seven years, was playing housekeeper. As she pretended to wipe the perspiration from her face she turned from the toy washboard upon which was rinsing out a handkerchief, and, addressing her brother, a year younger, said: "There you are sitting at your ease and me breaking my bones doing your washing."

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### Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

Decisions of the United States Supreme court are the most carefully and most successfully guarded edicts that ever issued from the government channels in Washington, D. C. For many years the Supreme court judges have succeeded in guarding their decisions against any "leaks," even though preliminary proofs are printed for their own use.

While presidential messages, interstate commerce decisions and other documents are given out in confidence to newspapers, the Supreme court decisions never come to light. New York brokers often would pay immense sums for accurate information as to the court's decisions in railroad or corporation suits that may affect the stock market; but the information is always secured first when it falls from the lips of the justice as he reads the decision from the Supreme Court bench.

With this preliminary, the feelings of a Washington newspaper correspondent may be better imagined when he got this letter from the editor of a Southern paper for which he corresponded:

"Please try to get the decision in the Jones case a couple of hours in advance so we can get out an extra on it. You ought to be able to pull a good scoop out of this. Go around and see Chief Justice White; he knows all about the case, and if you jolly him up perhaps you can pry the decision loose 'way ahead of time."

No, he didn't go. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

### Make the Milk Jug Sweet.

To sweeten a milk jug, scald it with boiling water, then fill with cold water and add a teaspoonful of salt and leave it for five minutes before emptying it.

# IN THE HIMALAYAS



A LOG ROAD

THE hot weather was commencing on the plains. Each evening the gymkhana was becoming more silent and dreary. Three weeks previously we had been having cold, clear evenings, but a week since there had been a bite in the air as one dressed for parade in the half light of dawn; now the wind changed from north to south, dust storms followed, the atmosphere thickened, the glare seemed more intense, and the hot weather lethargy, which would last for eight months, settled down on the cantonment. It was time to think of leave. Dalhousie was the Valhalla of our objective. We had written to the rajah, Sir Bhurin Singh, for shikaris, and the last few days we had almost forgotten the miseries of the plains in the excitement of the bazars, buying the necessary stores, bargaining with and being "done" by osequious Hindus and Mahometans.

### Famous Golden Temple.

At Amritsar we broke the journey for a few hours to see the famous Golden Temple. At Pathankot we left the railway and drove in a tonga to Dunera, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Relays of ponies were in waiting every five or six miles, fresh and in fair condition after their winter's rest. From Dunera we decided to walk to Dalhousie, taking a coolie to show us a short cut, by which the distance was only twelve miles.

A few days later the welcome news arrived that the Sach pass, leading over the snow range, was open. Accordingly we hastened towards it. At its foot we had to rearrange our kit, half of which had to be left behind, since the coolies could only carry half loads over the snow. We had camped just under the snow line, upon the last patch of earth visible, under gigantic pine trees. There we found it so cold that we were glad to share one tent for warmth's sake. Alum could not hear of attempting the pass if there should be any signs of storm, and entertained us by detailing the numerous times he had found corpses on its summit. As it turned out, there was no need for anxiety. We were called at three a. m., and soon after made a start, our coolies behind us in Indian file, and men in advance with ice-axes to cut steps in the difficult places.

The descent was for the most part slow, the snow being soft and up to our knees in places, but we found a good steep slope on which it was still hard, and we were able to toboggan to the valley below.

News having reached the camp that a goodly number of ibex had appeared in some ranges situated about three days' march to the northward, one of our party, Lieutenant Edwards by name, decided to try his luck after them. Accordingly we separated.

### Ape Pays Visit.

At the home camp the next fortnight passed slowly and without success, though we went out every day to look for thar and ibex. The usual program was monotonous. After breakfast, about eight o'clock, we started off with two shikaris and a tiffin coolie for the ground where a bear or a herd of thar had last been seen. This was usually some thousand feet above camp, which itself was eleven thousand feet up, and the rarefied air made climbing very laborious. To smoke while walking, even along the level, was quite impossible. Having reached a spot well marked with recent tracks, we selected good positions for observations, and remained in them quite silent for the remainder of the day, since, though there was little chance of the quarry appearing before evening, it was probably close by sheltering from the heat of the sun. One had

ample time during this long vigil to observe the smaller creatures of the jungle at close quarters if one lay still enough. Perhaps a little brown marten would steal across an open patch, or a monal pheasant, calling shrilly, would strut past in all its glory. One day a musk deer came and grazed within thirty yards; these pretty little animals are not allowed to be shot in Chamba. The handsome gray langora ape was a frequent visitor, and the brown monkeys were a positive nuisance; they sat in the trees close over one's head and kept a covetous eye on the lunch and camera.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Edwards had an exciting time with a red bear. While returning homewards after a blank day, he spied two red bears on a hill above him. His shikari tried to dissuade him from going up after them, as it was nearly dark; but he was much too keen to accept counsel and commenced climbing the hill. They were soon at the spot where the bears had been feeding, but found that the latter had disappeared, evidently into a large forest of deodars. Taking his .303 from the shikari, Edwards walked slowly into this jungle, the shikari following him with a 12-bore loaded with ball. They had proceeded thus about twenty yards when, from behind a fallen tree within three paces of them, a huge brown head appeared and then vanished. Seeing the bear lumbering uphill, he shot and stopped it. With a snarl it faced about and charged straight down on the hunter; instinctively he jumped to one side, firing another shot at close range as the beast crashed past, without aiming or even raising his rifle. The bullet missed its billet, but the shot at such close range had the effect of frightening the bear, which continued its rush downhill. As he was raising his rifle for a third shot, Alum touched his arm; he looked around and saw the other bear peer over the log for an instant and then disappear behind it. A second's hesitation and he had fired at the wounded beast, knocking it head over heels down the slope. Swinging round, he watched the log, but the second bear had disappeared. It would have been useless to attempt to follow it in such a large jungle, even had the light been better. As it was, they had only just time to regain the nullah bed before dark.

### Horse Chestnut.

If a hundred people be asked why the horse chestnut is so called, 90 may say they do not know, and nine may tell you that it is because, at the junction of the leaves with the stem there is a little mark somewhat resembling a horseshoe. But it happens that this is merely a chance occurrence; the real reason is less far-fetched. The horse chestnut tree, which is purely ornamental, is largely used in parks because of its great beauty, although as timber it is of little value. The fruit is used in this country solely for boys' playthings. In Turkey-in-Asia, however, where the tree is native, the fruit is ground and mixed with the fodder of the horses, and it is from the fact that it is the horse's chestnut, as opposed to the chestnut enjoyed by man, that this fine addition to our countryside takes its homely name.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### His Intention.

"I see, senator," said the beautiful young thing, "that you intend to engage in a whirlwind campaign for reelection."

"Yes. There's nothing like a whirlwind to fill people's eyes with dust where there is any dust to be—just is to say, I intend to sweep my enemies like chaff from the scene."

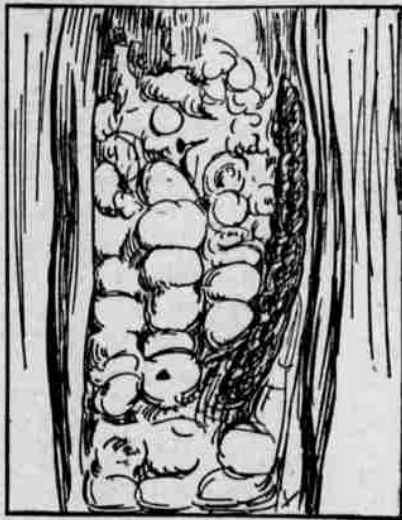
## CONTROL OF CORN-EAR WORM

Insect Eats Its Way Along Within Husk, Devouring Young and Tender Kernels and Silk.

(By W. C. O'KANE.)

One of the encouraging things that turn up occasionally in the eternal warfare against insect pests is the fact that some remedy or other that is recommended is also an ordinary feature of good farm practice. It is that way with fall plowing. Several troublesome insects of field and garden happen to be in such location in the late fall that we can reach them by stirring the soil. One or two of them can be fought in almost no other way.

The pest that hits the mark most closely is the corn ear worm. When infesting corn it eats its way along within the husk devouring the young and tender kernels and silk. As it works its way down into the ground the worm fills the hole behind it with soil. But once at a depth of three or four inches it turns and makes a short open gallery, part way to the surface.



Corn-Ear Worm at Work Eating the Silk and Young Kernels.

Then it retires to the bottom of this and remains until it becomes a moth. In the gallery the pupa of the last generation remains all winter. The moth does not come out again until next spring. Now, send a plow through the field in late fall and you accomplish very good results. The pupa is buried beneath solid earth, which later is compacted by winter or spring rains. The moths are thus effectually imprisoned, and never reach the surface to lay eggs and start the life round once more. Weather conditions or demands of crop rotation may make fall plowing out of the question, but if it can be done, there is much to be gained by it.

## PRACTICAL HINTS OF PLANTS

Palm, When Grown on Shady Side of House and Kept Moist, Will Prove Thing of Beauty.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

If you cannot afford a palm, go to the woods and get a nice fern. If grown on the shady side of the house and kept moist, it will prove a thing of beauty.

The woodland violets may well keep it company, some of the large white ones being delightfully fragrant.

When receiving a new plant, especially if from a florist, examine it well and see that it is free from insects. A breeding place for some new insect may be revealed.

A tea made of tobacco leaves makes one of the best remedies for insects; roses, especially, are benefited by spraying with it weekly. Only a few forms of worms will endure the weed.

Start geranium cuttings in midsummer for the winter blooming. They are readily rooted in a glass of water placed in a sunny window. As they increase in size, keep the tips of the branches pinched back to insure compact form of growth.

Keep the flowers of all annuals picked regularly if you would have the season of bloom prolonged.

The agave, or century plant, will respond well to a draft of manure-water once a week during the summer, but when resting the fertilizer must be entirely withheld.

Seed forming is a drain which most plants cannot endure except by a deterioration of the blossoms.

The most successful flower grower is one who is continually on the lookout to see what her wards are about. If the soil is dry she notices it; if a new insect appears she is on hand to fight for her charges. Few plants will for a protracted period do their best without care.

### Keep Fences Repaired.

If a hog ever starts the "getting out" habit it is hard to stop him, but if the fences are kept in good repair little trouble will follow.

### Weaning Pigs.

After the pigs have been taught to eat and drink, the larger and stronger pigs should first be taken away.

### No Time for Laying.

Hens that must fight mites day and night are too busy to pick up feed and lay eggs.

## No "Let Up"

There will be no "let up" in that distress after eating until you first help the stomach and digestive system back to health and strength. For this work

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is particularly well adapted. It brings back appetite, aids digestion, keeps the bowels open and improves the health in general. Try a bottle.



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They're handing our degress galore; Most everybody lands one; At colleges, from shore to shore, Each proud director hands one; They're giving 'em to men whose claim Is not a whit o'er zero; They're giving 'em — these tags of fame — To lowbrow, sage and hero.

They're giving out degress today To men who call it "drammer;" (Not that upon this harmless play We fain would use the hammer.) There's only one place where you can't Cop out some tag of knowledge; At it take one admiring slant — The good old 'Lectoral College! — Denver Republican.

### As the Legal Mind Saw It.

In a case heard at the Belfast (Ireland) summons court a few days ago, in which the complainant was named Fortune, Sir Edward Newton-Bardy remarked to the defendant: "If you stop annoying Mrs. Fortune, misfortune will not follow your footsteps."

### Merciful Wife.

A Cincinnati man who attempted to dictate what his wife should wear is now defendant in a divorce suit. It is a wonder he isn't the central attraction in a jam-funeral.—Houston Post.

### Easy Method.

"I'm tired of life." "That being the case, go out to California and shout 'Banzai!'" — Birmingham Age-Herald.

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