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JUDD BROS.

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COFFEE 40¢ CAN

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Branch Uniontown

Twenty-one Lives Snuffed Out In Collision

(Continued from page 1)

The locomotives are up on an end locked together as if one piece of mechanism and pieces of the machinery are scattered all over the ground. The smoker is partly derailed, while the chair car immediately following was completely telescoped by the tourist sleeper.

LAND OF THE CROSSBOW.

The Deadly Poisoned Arrows of the Lissoo Sharpshooters.

On the wild frontier between China and British Burma is a barbarous tribe which has no civilized supervision. George Forrest, an English traveler, thus describes the chief weapon of these people: "If I had to suggest a title for a book on the upper Salwin I should call it 'The Land of the Crossbow,' which is the characteristic weapon of the country and the Lissoo tribe. Every Lissoo with any pretensions to chic possesses at least two of these weapons—one for everyday use in hunting, the other for war. The little children play with miniature crossbows. The men never leave their huts for any purpose whatever without their crossbows. When they go to sleep the 'nukung' is hung over their heads, and when they die it is hung over their graves. The largest crossbows have a span of fully five feet and require a pull of fully thirty-five pounds to string them. The bow is made of a species of wild mulberry of great toughness and flexibility. The stock, some four feet long in the war bows, is usually of wild plum wood. The string is of platted hemp and the trigger of bone. The arrow, of sixteen to eighteen inches in length, is of split bamboo about four

times the thickness of an ordinary knitting needle hardened and pointed. The actual point is bare for a quarter to one-third of an inch, then for fully an inch the arrow is stripped to half its thickness, and on this portion poison is placed.

The poison is invariably a decoction expressed from the tubers of a species of aconitum which grows on some ranges at an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The poison is mixed with resin or some vegetable gum to the consistency of putty and is then smeared on the notched point. The 'feather' is supplied by a strip of bamboo leaf folded into a triangular form and tied in a notch at the end of the arrow, with the point of the angle outward. The reduction in thickness of the arrow where the poison is placed causes the point to break off in the body of any one whom it strikes, and, as each carries enough poison to kill a cart horse, a wound is invariably fatal. Free and immediate incision is the usual remedy when wounded on a limb or fleshy part of the body, but at Chengka the uncle of the Laowo chief showed us a preparation which resembled opium dress and which he said was an effective antidote.

"With few exceptions the Lissoo seemed to us to be arrant cowards, but the crossbow and poisoned arrow are certainly most diabolical weapons. An arrow from a war bow will pierce a deal board an inch thick at seventy or eighty yards. Some of the Tseikon natives were so expert that they could hit a mark four inches in diameter repeatedly at sixty to eighty yards. As no one goes anywhere without his crossbow and his bearskin quiver full of poisoned arrows and as every village is at feud with every other village mutual suspicion is inevitable. In open fight the Lissoo are usually careful to keep at a respectful distance from each other and behind oxhide shields which protect the whole of the body. But if battle is rare, murder and sudden death by ambush in the jungle are common."

FREAK PAINTINGS.

A Tiny Work of Art and Rosa's Transformed Harpaichord.

Specially prepared canvases and gilded frames are not essential to the making of great paintings. This has been demonstrated by the artists who have painted masterpieces on scraps of board, shells, grains of corn and the walls of rooms and prison cells. Some of the most valued art objects belong to the freak class.

The smallest painting in the world of distinctive merit was executed on the smooth side of a grain of corn by a Flemish artist. On this limited surface the artist painted in perfect detail a mill, a miller with a sack of grain on his back, a horse and cart and a group of several peasants standing in a road.

The largest picture ever painted is said to be a panorama of the Mississippi river, executed by John Banvard, an artist who died in Watertown, S. D., in 1891. The gigantic canvas was twenty-two feet high and nearly two miles long. It gave a detailed representation of 2,000 miles of the Father of Waters.

The largest of the old masters' canvases is Murillo's "Appearance of the Christ Child to St. Anthony of Padua." The picture is ten feet wide and eighteen feet high.

It is related that a friend called on Salvador Rosa in Florence one day and found him playing on an old harpaichord. The caller asked the artist why he kept such a worthless instrument.

"Why, it is not worth a scudo!" the friend said.

"I will wager," replied Rosa, "that it shall be worth a thousand before you see it again."

A bet was made. Rosa immediately painted a landscape on the lid that not only sold for 1,000 scudi, but was accounted a work of great merit.

The celebrated St. John's Wood clique of artists in London executed a series of large frescoes in oil on the walls of the studio of J. E. Hodgson, one of the members. The paintings were begun in the winter of 1904-5. Shakespearean subjects were chosen, and the figures were a little under life size.

When Hodgson moved from his studio an unappreciative tenant covered the walls of the room with brown wall paper, completely hiding the paintings. The frescoes were rediscovered by accident forty years afterward and restored.—Kansas City Star.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S

CHAMBERLAIN MORALLY UNFIT

(Continued from page 1)

that to govern them, that they are well satisfied and willing and no better themselves. Elect a man like this and even want him to represent Oregon in the United States Senate! Picture "Our George" shambling into the Senate after a "spree." I can't stand to think of it, that he should represent us.

I feel sure that if woman held the right to vote in Oregon, that they would feel too much repugnance to cast a vote for such a person. I spoke to a well-known man about it. He said he liked Governor Chamberlain. When I told him what I had seen, he said: "Yes, he does those things." Those things!

MARY JANE SMITH.

If this predicate were not enough to warrant the broadest departure from the merely tentative tie that binds these men; and if it does not offer enough, in the name of good government and the dangers besetting that government, we have only to turn to this man's politico-prison-pardon record to find even ampler cause for abandoning the futile clutch cast about the conscientious Legislative mind. With a shameless use of this prerogative Governor Chamberlain has bolstered and fortified his political prestige in every purlieu of the State; with it he has bound to his "chariot wheels" the scum of political Oregon and wrought strongly with the dirty reins, no matter where they led nor whom they guided, so long as the "beasts of burden" patiently and faithfully and unerringly obeyed the whip of his inspiration and of their own tacit gratitude. His arrogant employment of this exclusive privilege has become the bane, the most flagrant reproach of his more responsible administrative courses and is enough to justify the finality of impeachment, let alone the thought of sending him into a sphere of larger latitude and wider fundament, politically, officially and socially. Surely the Legislature owes something to the people of Oregon as well as to its Chief Executive. That he has boldly and badly used the highest gift in the governmental craft to urge and bind his own political hold on the electorate and prostituted its highest faculty to the mere personal element, leaves him indeed bereft of every claim to any sort of loyalty, and a prey to the sharpest criticism for the cowardly misuse of the noblest function of civilized government.

And again, if these things are not sufficient to qualify, to disparage, to obliterate, the sense of obligation lingering in the heart and mind of the Legislator (lulled, and gulled, into an unreasoning attitude of duty by the sophistication of a law wrought by this man and his henchmen) it should be enough to say that this man has never done one thing in his career as Governor to accentuate his ability nor prove it; and the man who goes to Washington from Oregon, this year (be he whom he may, so long as he is a Republican Senator), must be of a quality and force and personality, greater, more pronounced, than this man Chamberlain, and free from the perilous taint and tarnish of a weakness that is literally formidable in its possibilities; and infinitely cleaner, politically.

We have said our say with all the candor necessary to emphasize it; and we have done it because of the impending danger and disgrace that attaches to the dubious wavering in the minds of the men sent to Salem to do the greatest of all civic duties; to frankly and honestly warn and counsel them to the doing of the higher and more imperative work of the hour, without reference to the loose and inspired tie that but tacitly holds them in its feeble leash.

Fever Sores.

Fever sores and old chronic sores should not be healed entirely, but should be kept in healthy condition. This can be done by applying Chamberlain's salve. This salve has no

superior for this purpose. It is also most excellent for chapped hands, sore nipples, burns and diseases of the skin. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

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