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To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the
system,
Effectually
and Gently;

Dispels colds and
headaches when
bilious or con-
stipated;
For men, women
and children;

There is only
one Genuine
Syrup of Figs;
to get its bene-
ficial effects

Acts best on
the kidneys
and liver
stomach and
bowels;

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The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN OLDEN PALESTINE

American Consul G. Ravndal of Beirut, Syria, sends the following intensely interesting report to the department of commerce and labor, on American machinery in Syria:

There is no economic movement in Syria more important or more interesting than the introduction of American machinery.

Owing largely to emigration to North and South America, wages in this country have been growing at such a rate that it is no exaggeration to declare an increase of 40 to 50 per cent during the last 15 years. Wages are still low, the unskilled laborer receiving an average wage of 25 cents a day. I have no doubt, however, that the age of machinery is dawning upon this country.

Agriculture is the main industry of Syria, but it is in an extremely backward state the implements commonly in use being the same as those in vogue in the ante-Christian era. Large tracts of land of great fertility lie waste and depopulated, though showing traces of former prosperity and teeming populations.

Agricultural and irrigating machinery and railroads will prove strong factors in the redemption of these regions. In the plains of the Sharon, Esdraelon, Hauran, Bekaa, etc., modern agricultural machinery has begun to appear, and I am glad to report that most of it is of American make.

Previous to 1902 American plows and reapers were operated in the Haifa neighborhood (upper Sharon) under the auspices of the American and German members of the Temple colony. In the Bekaa (Coele-Syria) a Jesuit missionary organization conducted a "model farm" on which was employed a limited variety of French machinery.

Jews First Experimenters.
In certain Jewish colonies modern machinery was experimented with, but as they were subsidized by foreign capitalists work was largely perfunctory. It was not, however, until 1902 that natives of Syria and Palestine began using machinery in tilling the soil and in harvesting the crops. From now on the use of agricultural machinery and modern implements will grow steadily here, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that American manufacturers will control the market.

I do not believe there are more than 75 modern reaping machines (including perhaps 20 self-binders) in this district, which comprises nearly all of Syria and two-thirds of Palestine. There are some 12 up-to-date windmills, four or five gristmills, 40 olive-oil presses, 125 petroleum engines, two steam threshing machines, one well-drilling machine, three hydraulic rams, 175 silk-reeling factories, half a dozen horric-root and tobacco presses, etc. Reapers, threshing machines, gristmills, and wind engines come from the United States. France furnishes silk-reeling machinery and some olive presses. Such presses also come from England, which country competes with Germany in the matter of oil engines. I have agitated the introduction of American oil engines and a few specimens have been brought in. They do not seem to do well with Russian oil. Amer-

ican petroleum, which used to be in exclusive command of this market, is not sold here any more, nor is gasoline for sale in this country.

Requirements in Machinery.

I have also endeavored to introduce American olive oil presses. Those in use are hydraulic presses, ranging in capacity from 56 to 120 tons, with cylinders of five to eight inches, respectively, and selling for \$350 to \$700. In constructing and selling such hydraulic presses in this market the following items should be considered:

1. Perfect castings, so as to overcome leakage and breakage to the greatest degree.

2. All presses should be provided with safety valves and pressure gauges. In the hands of ignorant workmen many presses are disabled.

3. Detailed instructions should be sent along with the machine, even including advice which would be superfluous and needless in the case of an American or European workman.

4. Naturally, it is essential that the price of the machine, as delivered in Beirut, should compare favorably with that of English and French machines of equal capacity.

Samples should be forwarded, as far as possible, and correspondence should be addressed to the following firms: Michael J. Nasser, Beirut, Syria; American Exchange Co., Haifa, Syria; and Meshaka & Naccaman, Damascus, Syria.

Difficulties are experienced here in repairing machinery and securing proper draft animals for heavy work, but these will gradually be eliminated.

Duty Free for Eight Years.

For at least eight years to come agricultural machinery and implements will be admitted free of duty into Syria.

Specimens of American cultivators, cornshellers, hayrakes, harrows, mowers, fanning mills, pumps, plows, rollers and well-drilling machines have appeared in this market, and a fair trade in these articles is sure to grow up. Other American manufactures which would be well received here, if properly introduced, are fencing wire, road machines, refrigerating machinery, garden clippers (for use in the mulberry groves in the silk season), sickles and wagon umbrellas.

I have personally had considerably to do with organizing things so as to open a way into this country for modern machinery, and have attended the first experiments with our reapers, gristmills, windmills and threshing machines. Last year witnessed the arrival of the first steam threshing machine ever seen in this country.

It was installed in Coele-Syria, where it created a tremendous sensation. Hitherto, all grain has been separated by oxen treading it out or drawing a toothed slab around the threshing floor. It is a method which renders the grain dirty and causes much waste, besides being extremely laborious. A few weeks ago the second steam threshing outfit (like its predecessor, made in Richmond, Ind.) was started on its career of highly important pioneer work in the territory around Damascus. I consider the introduction of this one outfit as foreshadowing a

complete revolution in the economic conditions of that region.

Oil and Steam Engines.

As to oil and steam engines, Germany and Great Britain are the chief rivals in these markets, with the United States looming up as a "dark horse." British engines are imported from Egypt, where English firms have large depots. Throughout Galilee the use of the oil engine is already quite common.

Oil engines have the preference over steam engines, as coal is dear compared with Russian petroleum. Simplicity of construction is an important requirement, as native laborers usually are placed in charge of the machines. The following account of methods of irrigation employed in fruit gardens on the Syrian coast seems worth reading in this connection:

"The orange gardens in the plain of Sharon are irrigated by a water wheel lifting a double row of buckets, called a "noria," and this wheel has hitherto been turned by from three to five mules, working one at a time, at an annual expense of from \$400 to \$1,500, according to the size of the garden, including the wages of the gardener and workmen; the keep of each mule averaging about \$60 per annum. But the stimulus given to increased cultivation and the planting of gardens of from 10 to 30 acres in size have necessitated the consumption of a very much larger quantity of water for their irrigation.

Engine Water Hoists.

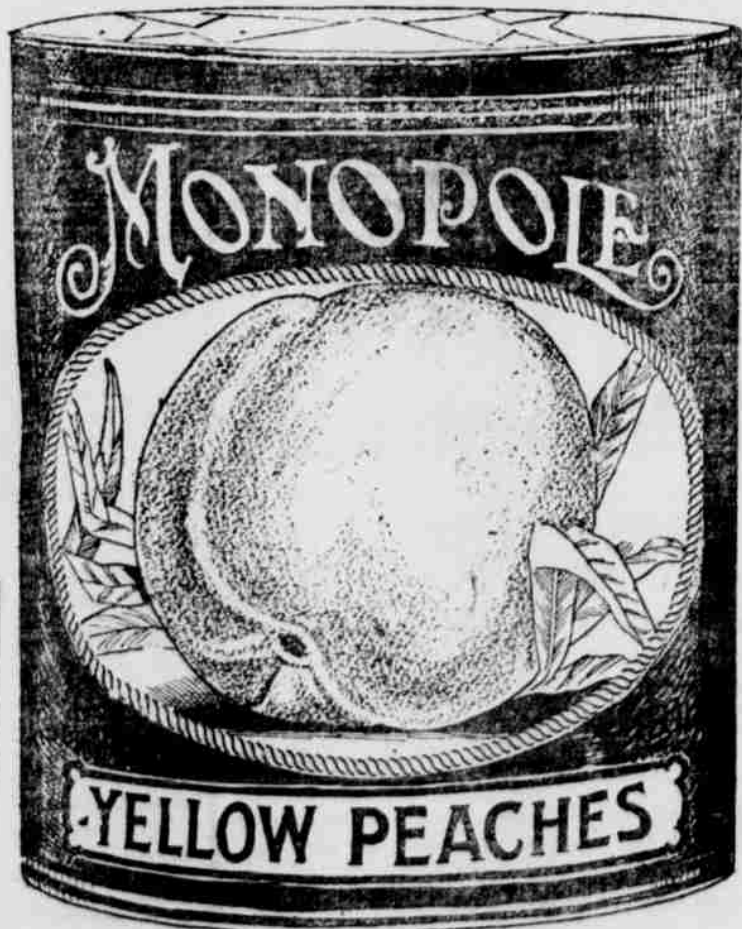
"In large gardens consisting of from 6,000 to 8,000 or even 10,000 trees requiring irrigation, a constant supply of water is needed and the reservoir to furnish this has to be kept full, necessitating the working of the mules at the water wheel during nearly the whole of 24 hours. About three years ago a German firm endeavored to introduce into the country oil engines of three or four horsepower for pumping water from deep wells more rapidly than it could be lifted by mules. At first no one would try these engines, garden proprietors looking upon them with suspicion.

"Finally, however, the agent of the firm in question volunteered to set up an engine free of expense in one of the gardens by way of experiment, and it was found to work so well that several orders were at once placed with the firm. When first set to work these engines were made to pump up the water, but it was found that the pipes frequently became clogged with the mud and sand at the bottom of the wells. Now, however, by a very simple adjustment of the belt, the old water wheel with its buckets is made to rotate and the water is raised as formerly, only at a considerably greater speed. It is found that an oil engine will fill one of the large reservoirs above mentioned in about six hours at half the daily cost of keeping three or four mules, and the gain to the garden proprietors is therefore manifest."

Oil engines are used in the Lebanon to operate gristmills and are filling a long-felt want, owing to the scarcity of water.—G. H. Ravndal, Consul.

Beirut, Syria.

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PORTLAND

OREGON

MONGREL KOREANS

HERMIT RACE NEITHER
JAP NOR CHINESE.

Have Never Had a National Religion—Believe in Spirits, Demons and Witches—Women Have No Legal Status—All Unmarried Men Are Called Boys in Korea.

The people of Korea are not Japanese, and they are not Chinese. They are Mongolian, and have a polysyllabic language with a phonetic alphabet. They have a recorded history, of disputed authenticity, which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about 5,000 years, the earlier part of which, of course, is shrouded in the mists of tradition and fable.

As early as three centuries ago the Koreans had made great progress in the arts. They built ships 200 feet long and covered them with plates of iron, the iron being hammered into small plates and fastened by small spikes driven into the wood. They made woven fabrics and were very skillful in metal work in the fashioning of jewels and in the manufacture of pottery.

They were far in advance of their Japanese neighbors, to whom they have taught the arts of silk-working, pottery-making and silk-weaving. Three centuries ago Japan overran the country and devastated it, transferred whole colonies of artisans to Japan, and broke down forever the military power of Korea.

Korea has produced little literature. Korean students have been largely devoted to Chinese authors. The native literature consists largely of descriptions of scenery and folklore.

The people of Korea may be described generally as robust, amiable, industrious, pleasure-loving and given rather to the arts of peace than the ardors of war. They are agricultural rather than commercial. They are kindly and generous.

They have no national religion and never had. Confucianism, so far as regards the worship of ancestors, the reverence of parents and the dig-

nity of family, has a stronger hold than any other form of religion. Buddhism has always had a languishing existence among them.

There is a widespread belief among the people in witches, in spirits and in devils. There are relics of fetishism. The costumes of the men and the women do not differ widely from those in use thousands of years ago. The universal costume is cotton cloth, bleached and unbleached.

In winter, this is padded with short staple cotton which grows in Korea and is carded into pads for the purpose of quilting the clothing of the people. Their headgear is remarkably varied in form. They have a different form or a different kind of hat for almost every station in life. All the unmarried men in Korea are called boys, and wear their hair in braids down their backs. Marriage may take place at any age from 12 upward, and when a boy is married he is a man.

The women of Korea have no legal status. A man may have one wife, and her children are his heirs; but a Korean may have as many concubines as he may have the ability or the disposition to support.—J. Sloat Fassett in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Tax on Jewels.

A large bunch of trouble, social and otherwise, is in readiness for the congressman who attempts to enact into law a bill taxing jewelry in Washington. Wealthy Washington women, pre-eminent in the social life of the national capital, are agitated over the measure, which was drafted and introduced by the district commissioners, and which aims to reach valuable personal property now untaxed, being classed as heirlooms. The bill takes jewelry out of that class. There is hardly a social function nowadays where the bill is not discussed with great anxiety and some bitterness by the women possessing jewels. Mrs. L. Z. Leiter is said to own the finest collection of jewels at the capital. Her rubies alone are worth a king's ransom.

The general government will intervene to settle as equitably as possible the row between Kansas and Colorado over the use of the water in the Arkansas river. For a dozen years Colorado has used all, or nearly all of the water before it reached the Kansas line.

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

Under Physicians Five Months. Went from Bad to Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Wonderful Change in One Night. In a Month Face Was Clean as Ever.

"I was troubled with eczema on the face for five months during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was in such a condition that I could not go out. It was going from bad to worse and I gave up all hope, when a friend of mine highly recommended Cuticura Remedies. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent it changed wonderfully, and continuing the treatment it removed all scales and scabs. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month my face was as clean as ever."
THOMAS J. SOTH, 817 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The above letter was received in 1898 and he again writes us Feb. 19, 1903, "I have not been troubled with eczema since."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffocation of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures of the civilized world.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies, 50¢. On form of Cuticura Remedies, 50¢. Cuticura Soap, 25¢. Cuticura Ointment, 25¢. Cuticura Resolvent, 25¢. Cuticura Remedies, 50¢. Cuticura Soap, 25¢. Cuticura Ointment, 25¢. Cuticura Resolvent, 25¢. Cuticura Remedies, 50¢. Cuticura Soap, 25¢. Cuticura Ointment, 25¢. Cuticura Resolvent, 25¢.

On Trial for Triple Murder. Terre Haute, Ind., March 21.—The case of Jerry Dugzins, charged with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Ramsey and her two children, was called for trial today. A large number of witnesses have been summoned by both sides and the trial promises to be

one of the most notable that has taken place in this section of the state in a long time. During 1903 the United States exported goods to Russia to the value of \$7,518,177, and to Japan to the value of \$21,622,603.

In Paderewski's presence the czar of Russia lately referred to him as a Russian. Paderewski said, "I beg your pardon, I am a Pole." The next day he received orders to quit the country, though dates were set for a series of concerts in Russia extending till next June.