

CARDUI WORKED LIKE A CHARM

After Operation Failed to Help, Cardui Worked Like a Charm.

Jonesville, S. C.—"I suffered with womanly trouble," writes Mrs. J. S. Kendrick, in a letter from this place. "and at times, I could not bear to stand on my feet. The doctor said I would never be any better, and that I would have to have an operation, or I would have a cancer."

I went to the hospital, and they operated on me, but I got no better. They said medicines would do me no good, and I thought I would have to die.

At last I tried Cardui, and began to improve, so I continued using it. Now, I am well, and can do my own work. I don't feel any pains.

Cardui worked like a charm."

There must be merit in this purely vegetable, tonic remedy, for women—Cardui—for it has been in successful use for more than 50 years, for the treatment of womanly weakness and disease.

Please try it, for your troubles.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and a large book, "Home Treatment of Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

SHEEP ARE LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE

POOR QUALITY GIVEN AS CAUSE FOR CONDITION

Cattle Market Steady, With Fancy Stuff Getting Top Prices—Hog Receipts Short.

(From Friday's Journal.)

The level to which the sheep market at North Portland dropped during the past 24 hours is the lowest ever known here. While this was for extremely poor quality, there is so much of this class of stuff now coming forward that it constitutes the largest per cent of the market. One sale was made late yesterday afternoon at \$1.80 per hundred, the stock weighing 70 pounds.

The sheep market in general, while extremely weak as a result of the very heavy shipments to North Portland recently, is quite a bit better for selected lots than for ordinary quality.

There was only a nominal showing of sheep and lambs in the yards this morning but so great has been the run recently that every available lot has been sighted and secured by killers and feeders who have been forced to purchase the off quality stuff in order to clear the trade.

At Chicago today there was a strong tone in the sheep and lamb trade but quotations were unchanged. At South Omaha, the sheep market was strong with yearlings \$4.00@5; wethers, \$3.40@4.10; lambs, \$5.65@7.00; and ewes, \$2.75@3.00.

Sheep and lamb prices at North Portland today:

Yearlings \$3.50
Wethers \$3.00@3.25
Ewes 2.00@2.75
Lambs 5.35@5.50
Feed sheep 1.80@2.00

Cattle Market is Steady.

There was a fair run of cattle in the North Portland yards today. The state of the trade is about as quoted during the past few days. For fancy quality top prices are still available, although killers are showing some discrimination in the stock they take hold of. No longer is a load of mixed stuff sold in its entirety. There is more careful grading and the man who has top cattle gets what they are worth while the shipper of poor quality must be satisfied with returns that represent the worth of his stock.

One lot of heifers sold this morning at \$4.75. The animals averaged 1650 pounds and were of fair quality. Two cows that averaged 1175, and

four head averaging 917 pounds, went at \$5.25.

Best offerings of steers went around \$6.25, but these were not exactly topers. They averaged 1267 pounds. At Chicago today there was a strong tone in the cattle trade, with no change in prices.

South Omaha cattle market prices were strong with steers at \$6.00@6.25 and cows at \$4.50@5.65.

Cattle values at North Portland are:

Best steers \$6.25
Ordinary steers 6.00
Best cows \$5.15@5.25
Medium cows 4.50
Poor to fair cows 3.00@4.00
Best bulls 4.50
Fancy bulls 4.00
Ordinary bulls 3.75@4.25

CALVES.

Best light \$7.50
Ordinary 7.25
Poor \$3.00@4.00

Hogs Are Steady.

Only a fraction more than a load of hogs came forward to the North Portland market overnight. The load was from Grangeville, Idaho, and the best offerings in the lot went at \$7, while heavy stuff sold for less. Aside from these, there were only 46 hogs available, these coming in with sheep from McMinnville. They sold at \$7, with average of 128 pounds.

There appears to be a change in hog market sentiment in the east.

For some time the lighter class of offerings have brought a premium of from 5c to 10c over similar quality in heavier weights there, but today the reverse was the case. At Chicago, for instance, mixed lots topped the day's market at \$6.15 and \$6.55, while light and heavy stuff sold no higher than \$6.50.

Swine values at North Portland:

Best blockers \$7.15
Medium light 7.00
Heavy packers 6.60
Rough packers \$5.00@6.60
Feeders 7.00@7.25

Wheat Goes to Cash Basis.

Chicago, July 1.—With the July option practically spot wheat, the market for that delivery was weak and lower today although at one time the price struck 90c. A reaction of a cent was forced at the closing.

While July was weak and lower, other wheat deliveries were firm and higher today. September opened 1-4c up and closed with an additional rise of 3-8c while the December closed 3-4c up after opening with a gain of 1-2c yesterday.

World's shipments on Monday amounted at 10,000 bushels of wheat exclusive of North America. Australian shipments 1,072,000 bushels, Indian 1,992,000 bushels and Argentina 1,416,000 bushels.

Range of Chicago prices furnished by Overbeck & Cooke company:

WHEAT.

July—Open 89; high, 90; low, 88 7-8; close, 89.

Sept.—Open 89 3-8; high, 90 1-2; low, 89 3-8; close, 89 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 92; high, 93; low, 91 3-4; close, 92 1-4.

Barley.

July—Open 89; high, 90; low, 88 7-8; close, 89.

Sept.—Open 89 3-8; high, 90 1-2; low, 89 3-8; close, 89 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 92; high, 93; low, 91 3-4; close, 92 1-4.

Oats.

July—Open 49; high, 50; low, 48 7-8; close, 49.

Sept.—Open 49 3-8; high, 50 1-2; low, 49 3-8; close, 49 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 52; high, 53; low, 51 3-4; close, 52 1-4.

Rye.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Timothy.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Alfalfa.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Clover.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Chaff.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Straw.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Hay.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Grass.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Feed.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Stock.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Market.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Trade.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Business.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Condition.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Quality.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Value.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Price.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Rate.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Cost.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Expense.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

Outlay.

July—Open 1.00; high, 1.01; low, .99 7-8; close, 1.00.

Sept.—Open 1.00 3-8; high, 1.01 1-2; low, .99 3-8; close, 1.00 3-4.

Dec.—Open, 1.02; high, 1.03; low, 1.01 3-4; close, 1.02 1-4.

EDUCATION THE HOPE OF THE FARMER

Address Delivered Today by Dr. James Whitecombe at the Roseburg Chautauqua.

"It is indeed pleasing to have the privilege of addressing this audience upon a subject of such vital interest to the material welfare of the state and nation, especially at such an auspicious time and in a place usually blessed by nature in scenic beauty, a most hospitable climate and a productive soil."

"This section of the state, like many other sections has latent agricultural possibilities capable of development under modern systems of husbandry, beyond the imaginative conception of the most optimistic mind. The climate and soil combine to make ideal conditions for the growing of the very best products of the farm, garden and orchard. It is truly a favored land. But despite these great advantages the highest success in production cannot be achieved without an intelligent grasp of the fundamental principles of crop production. Thus education of the proper class is indispensable for the highest success in the field of agriculture."

Prejudice is Passing.

"It is fortunate indeed that the one-time popular prejudice against higher education for the farmer is rapidly disappearing. This is plainly shown by the records of our agricultural colleges. The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the seven years preceding 1909 shows an increased enrollment in the various courses in agricultural colleges. In the engineering courses it was 66 per cent, while in the courses in agriculture it was 138 per cent. This excellent showing made by our agricultural colleges should be supplemented by our primary and high schools. It is here where the real foundation must be laid for a successful agriculture. The public school must become the recruiting ground for the farm. Vocational training should become an active factor in our public school work. There is perhaps less than two per cent of the children of rural districts who go on to higher institutions of learning, and not to exceed five per cent, who even attend high school. This would indicate without question that if the average country boy is to learn anything of technical agriculture it must come through the primary school."

Idea Is Not New.

"The advocacy of agricultural instruction in the public school is not a new idea, neither is the thought of establishing agricultural colleges a comparatively modern one. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church, seventy years ago declared that agriculture ought to be taught in all of its branches from the infant school and upwards to the last lecture in the last course. Nearly one hundred years ago Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York recommended a complete course of agricultural education. That great seer of all early agricultural writers, Marshall, in his Minutes of Agriculture, 1774, says:

A Vice in The Past.

"The wastes of England are numerous and extensive; and the gentleness of the rising generation is insusceptible to this country, at least to its constitution; would it not be profitable in the present race to check the torrents of dissipation and effeminacy, by teaching their offspring to think and act with manliness, in colleges of agriculture, reared in those wastes which now are a shame to their country."

"Let agriculture be the prime object of these establishments where actual wastes do not occur, plant them in the least populous districts. Admit all degrees of men from the peasant to the prince. Let every student handle the plow, wield the sickle, and flail and eat the bread he has aided nature in producing. Let the progress of experimental agriculture be considered as their employment. Let their amusements be the chase and observatory excursions, their studies the theory and the appendages of agriculture."

"The theory of agriculture, therefore, ought not to be neglected; but let it be such architecture as may convey moral lessons to the minds of the students; let ingenuity give place to simplicity, and elegance to greatness."

"Let each college be a regular fortification, supplied with artillery, arms and ammunition; let every student be a soldier; let regular guard be kept and field days be observed; let tactics and field days be their studies; racing, wrestling, boxing, fencing and swimming be the amusements of their department."

"Let each college be a court of moral justice; let virtue be borne in triumph, and vice punished without reluctance; let ethics be taught in their fullest extent and let this leading truth be inculcated."

The Agricultural Colleges.

"Our present agricultural colleges are largely based upon the fundamental principles enumerated by this early writer, yet they reach but a very small fraction of our population to whom agricultural education is of vital interest. The want of this education and inspiration of the farm is perhaps where lies the cause of the drift from the country to the cities and towns."

Oregon is preeminently an agricultural state, a land rich in the opportunities for profitable farming, yet our towns and cities are largely congested and the country woefully neglected. There are in Oregon, according to the last U. S. census, 45,128 farms, representing a population of about 225,000 people, or less than the population of the city of Portland. If Oregon were strictly a manufacturing state the large city and town population would be warranted; but instead agriculture is really the great field of endeavor. The country cannot hope to come fully into its own until more of our country boys are impressed with the opportunities presented by the farm. A potent factor in opposition to rural development is the altogether too frequent inefficiency of the country school. Many

well-to-do farmers, in an effort to educate their families, move to town. This frequently proves the deathknell of the family interest in country life. It is really pitiable to see the sons of former prudent, thrifty farmers filling commonplace positions in town at nominal salaries, when, if taught early in life to appreciate fully the dignity and honor of the position of a truly modern agriculturist, they might have been in the country as men among men."

Parents At Fault.

"There is no intended reflection upon the thoroughly up-to-date professional or business men of the city, but the country boy in an ineffectual attempt to do city stunts is to be pitied. Frequently perhaps parents are to blame for the want of a due respect and appreciation of their profession, for farming indeed is a profession—the oldest art, but the newest science. There is no place in all the realm of human activities where a combination of labor and learning is more essential than upon the farm."

Let us search diligently for the apparently occult influences which cause the abnormal influx from country to city and if it be our schools let us without delay set about to make the proper correction. If the consolidated rural school is the solution to the problem let us by all honorable means speed the day for these consolidations. If the country high school is the solution, let us have the high school, for the initial cost of such schools, high as it may be, is as nothing financially to the value of a strong, virile, patriotic agriculture to any community. It has been rightly stated that all wealth comes from the soil, but without a general and proper understanding of the possibilities of the soil but a relatively small proportion of wealth can be gotten therefrom."

Enthusiasm Needed.

"What is really needed is a more general enthusiasm and agricultural optimism among the farming population. Farmers should have a higher estimation and keener appreciation of their vocation. So long as the farmer himself remains passive as to the introduction of agricultural studies in the public schools, just so long will agriculture fail to appeal to the more aggressive type of country boy. Paradoxical as it may seem the movement for agricultural education finds its strongest supporters among business and professional men rather than in the ranks of the practical farmers. The city man appreciates the full value of education and we trust a larger proportion of our farmers will soon be classed as progressives in the field of technical and industrial education. It is encouraging to know that a number of high schools in the state have added within recent years agricultural instruction and other industrial work to their curricula. Ashland contemplates doing some horticultural field work in connection with the high school and through recent press reports we learn that Hermiston intends to operate a small farm in connection with their high school work in agriculture. This is certainly a long forward step. The beneficial effects of this good work will soon be in evidence in these communities. It is to be hoped that high schools will rapidly multiply in our state and that in these high schools not only will adequate provision be made for agricultural instruction, but wherever practical an opportunity for field work in agriculture be also given. In fact it is thought that if every rural high school had a demonstration farm attached thereto it would be greatly to the financial interest of the state. These farms could not only be made the means of demonstrating correct principles of agriculture to the farmers of the community, but could serve the double purpose of being utilized for giving technical and practical instruction to the high school students as well."

"There is no place where knowledge is more potent in results than when it is disseminated through the activities of the farm. The knowledge that creates a deep seated love for country life and brings an abiding devotion to the problems of a rural environment. A country beautiful and profitable should be the aim of the student in agriculture."

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamships. For sale by all dealers.

Denver—Chief Justice John Campbell of the supreme court of Colorado, overcome by heat while attending a conference of judges is reported to be out of danger.

Mills College