Millions USE Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the Great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying inflammations and irritations, or too free or offensive perspirations, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others.

Complete Treatment for every Humour, $1. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In screw-cap vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—H. N. Rounds, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. R. G. Russell, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Junior Christian Endeavor at 3:30. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible-class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—G. B. Kellems, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the M. E. church, south. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

First Strike In 279 Years.

With a company of fishermen from Dorchester, England, the Rev. John White in 1623 founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony on Cape Ann, and for 279 years there was not the semblance of a labor strike. But now the Fish Packers' union has struck.

These men skin and cut the salted fish for "boneless." About two months ago they asked for higher wages. Conferences were fruitless, and every union fish skinner in the city walked out, to the number of 700.

For Over Sixty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Administratrix Notice of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order and decree of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, duly made and entered of record in the matter of the estate of James L. Gwin, deceased, I will on and after the

6th Day of December, 1902,

offer for sale and sell at private sale to the highest bidder the following described premises, situated in Polk county, Oregon, to-wit: Beginning 10.55 chains north of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 36, in township 8 south, range 5 west, of the Willamette meridian, and running thence north 40 chains, thence west 17.96 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 17.96 chains to the place of beginning, containing 70.64 acres. And also the following, to-wit: Beginning 14.02 chains east and 20 chains south of the quarter section post between sections 25 and 36, in township 7 south, range 4 west, and running thence west 5 chains, thence south 10 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 10 chains to place of beginning. And also the following: Beginning 14.02 chains east and 20 chains south of the quarter section post between sections 36 and 25, in township 7 south, range 4 west, of the Willamette meridian in said county, and running thence south 10 chains, thence east 1.65 chains, thence north 21 degrees and 15 minutes, east 11.60 chains; thence west 7.79 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less. Terms of sale, cash in hand. Bids therefor will be received by me at Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, or at the law office of Butler & Coad in Dallas, Oregon.

MARY E. GWIN,
Administratrix.

Have Good Cows.

To make farm dairying profitable it is necessary to have good cows and to know how to make good butter all the year. That this can be done without ice we know from experience. It is also necessary to be conveniently located with reference to market. Then there is ample room for the exercise of business discretion. In every city there is an active demand for good, fresh butter, and customers who will be glad to pay the price of the best creamery butter for an equally good article that is several days younger. Everything else being equal, the excellence of butter is accurately measured by its age. It is best when fresh from the churn and next best the day after. The third day it is not so good as on the second day, and every day thereafter, whether kept in cold storage or in open air, detracts from its excellence. We have never known a city market to be overstocked with strictly first class, fresh butter.—Farm and Ranch.

Work of Seventeen Year Locusts.

Those who say that these locusts will not injure young fruit trees should have seen the trees which came with this note from Pennsylvania:

"I send you two young apple trees damaged by the locusts. I have a few thousand more like them; also a great many peach. I am not so concerned about the latter, as I can cut them entirely and they will grow a new tree, but I do not know what to do with the apple and write to ask your advice. I am discouraged. I have lost a good peach crop off fifty acres and thousands of young trees. The yellows and San Jose scale are bad enough, but all this comes extra."

No wonder our friend is discouraged. The trees are slit down all through the last year's growth. The smaller ones are ruined. It will be cheaper in the end to pull them up and plant new trees. The larger ones can be cut back next spring, but it will be hard even to make good heads on them.—Rural New Yorker.

An Ungrateful Woman.

We read the other day of an elderly farmer who had this criticism to make of his wife:

"I've spent enough on that woman to buy three farms, an' yet she'd rather go off to some meetin' than stay at home an' help me dress a hog!"

When you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth, go at once to Wilson's drug store and get a free sample bottle of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. One or two doses will make you well. They also cure biliousness, sick headache and constipation.

Students' Contests.

The agricultural students' judging contest at the latest international was unsatisfactory in several ways, and the colleges are now striving to eliminate the objectionable features. This year strict rules as to eligibility of contestants will prevail, and only three students can be entered from each college. The first is a necessity for the sake of fair play, and the second, while it limits the advantage of experience in the ring to a few students, enhances the honor of representing the college and leads to harder study at home in order to attain it. The intercollegiate contest in this way promises to do a great deal of good. We hope to see it carried on in the proper spirit, and "may the best horse win."—National Stockman and Farmer.

Get a free sample of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets at Wilson's drug store. They are easy to take and more pleasant in effect than pills. Then their use is not followed by constipation as is often the case with pills. Regular size, 25 cents a box.

Eastern critics predict a bright future for Gochnauer. He is as graceful as Lajoie in fielding, they think, and is improving his swatting right along.

Boston Has Sparks.

Boston has signed Pitcher Frank Sparks, late of New York, and has farmed Pitcher Adkins to a club at Rockland, Mass.

With the Little Boxers.

Jimmy Kelly of New York offers to box any of the 128 pound men now before the public, with the exception of Young Corbett and Terry McGovern.

Joe Bernstein is much disappointed over his inability to get on a battle with "Young Corbett." Bernstein declares that Corbett side tracked him without notice.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR

Keep Out the Wet

SAWYER'S

Excelsior Brand

OIL CLOTHING

The best waterproof garments in the world. Made from the best materials and warranted waterproof. Made to stand the roughest work and weather.

Look for the trade mark. If your dealer does not have them, write for catalogue to

I. L. Billing and Packing Co., Agts., San Francisco.
or H. M. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs.
East Cambridge, Mass.

NOT A RELIEF BUT A CURE

IN PILE SPECIFICS WE ESTIMATE DIATE RELIEF.

Urbana, Ill., October 20, 1901.

Dr. Perrin,
Helena, Montana

I have been trying throughout druggists here to obtain another bottle of your pile specific, as I have been a sufferer from them off and on for some years. I saw the ads in the P. I., of Seattle, Wn., some time in May last. At that time I was 100 miles north of Seattle, so I went to Seattle, hunted up and found it. I immediately took up and have been trying to get more. It has helped me very much more than all else.—H. S. Chandler.

R·I·PANS PILE SPECIFIC

SYMPATHY STRIKES.

SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS THEY ARE BOTH LEGAL AND MORAL.

Some Strikes May Be Foolish, but None Is Unlawful—As to Violence, Labor Union Officials Never Advise or Encourage It.

Few earnest thinking men in the labor movement advocate strikes. In fact, nearly all endeavor by honorable means to avoid and avert them. There are fewer still who advocate sympathetic strikes. We are not concerned, however, with the consideration of strikes or sympathetic strikes per se, but their legal and moral aspects.

What is a sympathetic strike? It is a strike of men without a personal or material grievance in support of other men on strike for personal, self regarding ends. Is such a strike illegal? Certainly not. As I have said a hundred times, and as the courts concede, a man may quit work for any reason whatever, good, bad or indifferent.

If A. strikes to help B., his act may be foolish or wise, but it is not criminal. Not all sympathetic strikes are expedient and wise, but exactly the same thing may justly be said of the other kind of strikes.

Are personal or self regarding strikes dangerous to society? No sane man will answer yes. If they were, the right would not exist—would not be recognized or conferred by law. But neither the law nor the moral code makes any distinction between a self regarding and an altruistic or sympathetic strike; hence the latter kind is as lawful and moral as the former. The question of expediency must be determined in each particular case in the light of the facts, precisely as in the other class of strikes.

No general principle exists to show us in advance what strikes are reasonable, likely to succeed and well advised and what are foolish and foredoomed to failure. The question of law and morals is, however, a general question. It depends on no special facts. I assert without fear of contradiction that sympathetic strikes, like selfish strikes, are lawful and morally proper when orderly and peaceable and noninvasive.

"Where is the sympathetic strike to end?" asks a New York paper. There is a natural and economic limit to any strike. Unions, like other human bodies, have to consider the probability of success, the means at their disposal, the reasonableness of this or that step. If this be deemed insufficient "protection" against universal and interminable strikes, I invite the critics to put forward an alternative. Where would they draw the line on strikes? At what point would legality end and criminality begin in mere passive suspension of work? The questions are unanswerable, as a little reflection will show. In fact, most of the antisympathetic strike talk is so loose and confused that it is next to impossible to deal with it systematically.

When everything else fails, strikers are denounced in sweeping terms as a lawless, disorderly lot, habitually resorting to personal violence and assaults on property. This impresses the thoughtless and prejudiced, but it cannot deceive the intelligent and judicious. No labor union or officer has ever advised, encouraged or even tolerated violence in strikes of any sort, and there is no issue here to discuss profitably.

It may be added on the lower plane of argument that frantic cries to stop sympathetic strikes are idle and vain. No legislation can be framed or enforced that would prevent or suppress sympathetic strikes, while permitting the other (what I have called self regarding) kind of strikes.

Imagine an extreme case, a law saying that no man shall ever quit work except for a personal grievance. Would not such a law be as barren and void in practice as it would be tyrannical in intent? Cannot the man who wishes to strike sympathetically allege or invent a personal grievance? What is to prevent him from making a demand for higher pay or shorter hours at the precise moment when he is expected to quit in aid of fellow workmen? This hint sufficiently discloses the absurdity of the attempted distinction between strikes of the two kinds named.

Organized labor has the highest regard for contracts and agreements entered into with employers and seldom violates them. Our enemies might well turn their shafts of criticism toward the employers who so glibly declare there is nothing to concede, nothing to arbitrate, and who lock out their employees where no grievance of any kind exists between themselves and their employees merely out of sympathy with another employer who may be engaged in a controversy with his employees.

The employers who dislike sympathetic strikes can do a great deal to reduce their number and severity by adopting the following methods:

By treating their workmen as self respecting, independent men should be treated.

By repudiating the bourbons who still persist in antediluvian talk against "recognizing unions."

By creating a general sentiment in favor of equity to organized labor and of conciliation and arbitration.

Until they have done that the sympathetic strike will remain a part of labor's plan of campaign and will be employed when essential to labor's protection against aggressive capitalists who openly or covertly aid those who make war on us. In fact, it may become more and more prominent as the solidarity of labor finds expression in compact, great, organic federations of various trade unions. Labor will relinquish none of its legal or moral weapons to oblige its enemies.—Samuel Gompers.

Startling Statistics.

From 1870 to 1880 in southern cotton mills the number of men increased 92.8 per cent; women, 77 per cent; children under sixteen, 140.9 per cent. In the next decade the increase was: Men, 21.8 per cent; women, 260 per cent; children, 166.5 per cent. And again, from 1890 to 1900: Men, 79 per cent; women, 158.3 per cent; children, 270.7 per cent. The labor of women and children is making the new industrial south.

BABY MILL SLAVES.

GREEDY MANUFACTURERS WHO HUNT FOR CHILD LABOR

Northern Plants Moved to Southern Points, Where the Law Does Not Prohibit the Working of Little Children—An Intolerable Situation.

The determination of the great corporation which controls the manufacture of cotton duck to close the mills at New Hartford, Conn., and move the plant to some southern state should awake the philanthropists of the south to renewed efforts to secure restriction of child labor in their states. The New Hartford mills are among the best known in the cotton duck business and employ about 700 persons. These were recently told that the mills would soon close, and it is said that though the business has been prosperous the great outside corporation now conducting it objects to the Connecticut law forbidding the employment of children under fourteen years of age and expects to increase its profits by operating where no such restrictive laws are in force and where an abundance of cheap child labor can be secured.

Such a step as this on the part of the manufacturers is a complete refutation of all the arguments made by the New England owners of southern cotton mills against legislation to protect children. They have almost uniformly admitted that child labor was an evil and promised to do their best of their own accord to abolish it. They did not want hard and fast laws, however, for it was sometimes necessary to employ children. There were families so poor that it was sometimes a matter of charity to let the children do light work. Some of the best adult employees were set upon securing places for their children, and unless the mills hired them they would move to another mill where the standard was lower, and so the would be philanthropist would merely lose his adult help without saving the children from labor. No enlightened mill owner wanted to employ children—they were a source of loss rather than profit—but so long as Georgia, for instance, allowed child labor it would not do for Alabama to pass restrictive laws which would drive the workers across the border, for the mill population was migratory and the demand for workers so great that mills habitually paid the moving expenses of employees hired from a distance. All these arguments have been made with the utmost seriousness, and to them is added what is by many considered the real objection on the part of the manufacturers to legal safeguards for children. That is the fear that measures restricting the labor of children in factories may prove the entering wedge for general oppressive labor legislation. Especially is the opening of the door to labor agitators dreaded, and the charge is freely made that the present campaign against child labor in the south is secretly inspired by the agents of the labor unions.

Now comes this report that one of the great cotton manufacturing concerns is preparing to go south to utilize the cheap labor of children. If that report is well founded, it is, as the Hartford Courant, which first published the story, says, "a most discouraging and discreditable sign of the times and of the greed of the hungry dollar." It shows that all the fine talk of the philanthropic manufacturers who employ a few children for their own good and furnish schools for them so that they are really better off than if they were left free, amounts to nothing. Doubtless some of these manufacturers are perfectly sincere and if left to themselves would reduce the evils of child labor to a minimum or even employ a few children under conditions distinctly beneficial. But it is clear that laws must be made for those who would abuse their liberty, not those who would use it properly, and if northern mills are to be moved for the sake of child labor clearly the abuse of liberty has reached a dangerous stage.

Possibly this southward tendency may for a time make the work of reformers more difficult because local greed will be awakened and legislatures will be influenced by objections to laws which might prevent the establishment of mills. If child labor is the attraction to capital, it will be argued, no prohibition should be enforced until the capital has been secured and prosperity established on a firm foundation. It is not to be believed, however, that the humanity of the south can be belonged by that plea or that the lawmakers of the south are ready to sell their own flesh and blood, for the cotton mill operatives are almost exclusively native whites. The cotton manufacturing industry there is bound to grow without any such concession to the greed of outside mill owners. Even if the temptation should be temporarily formidable, the result must be strengthened efforts to touch the consciences of the now indifferent and save the children from the fate which threatens them. Child labor, which might perhaps have been comparatively harmless here and there under exceptional conditions, becomes absolutely intolerable when it is made a matter of systematic exploitation and a source of calculated gain to rapacious employers.—New York Tribune.

A Cave For Storing Apples.

For storing fruit on the farm nothing can equal a good cave. J. F. Record, one of the leading orchardists in southwestern Iowa, built a cave seven years ago and has found it an excellent place in which to store apples. The cave was dug into a north hill slope and the dirt removed with a spade and wheelbarrow. It is 16 feet wide by 50 feet deep and will hold two carloads of apples. The clay walls need nothing to hold them in place.

The roof is made of bridge plank, held in place by posts along the sides. The plank are covered with dirt and sodded over to turn the rain. Two twelve inch tiles at the top provide ventilation. Rats have not bothered much. A few got in, but were caught with a wire trap. A fruithouse 16 by 20 feet is built in front of the cave. Double doors open on the north, so that two wagons can be backed in for unloading. There is an orchard and timber on the south, so that hot south winds have no chance to enter this cave. Apples are stored in barrels, which are kept off the ground.—American Agriculturist.

LABOR STRIKES.

Statistics and Conclusions Submitted by Commissioner Wright.

"Strikes In the United States" is the subject of an instructive and suggestive article from the pen of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, in the North American Review. Colonel Wright gives the history of industrial disturbances in the United States and by means of classified statistics shows the objects for which the strikes or lockouts were resorted to, the number of establishments closed and of men thrown out of employment, the loss of employees and employers and the percentage of establishments in which strikes succeeded, partly succeeded and failed. The period to which the writer confines himself in his statistical analysis is the twenty years from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, because before then no attempt was made to collect data relative to labor controversies. In the early strikes the workmen were treated with scant consideration. The first American strike occurred in New York in 1740 or 1741, when the journeymen bakers united in a demand for an increase of wages. The instigators were convicted of conspiracy. The participants in the "sailors' strike" in New York in 1803 had a similar experience, as had the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia in 1805 and the cordwainers of Pittsburg in 1815. Colonel Wright says:

"Every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. Such attempts, where honestly and faithfully made, are leading everywhere, whether in the United States or in other countries devoted to manufacturing industries, to satisfactory results. The organization of private boards of arbitration now being resorted to in this country, following the long successful example in the industries of Great Britain, is meeting with success. It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike. It is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence, they will look back upon the strike period as one of development, and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions and when employers shall have recognized the increased intelligence of their employees these matters will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the future a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years."

Child Slavery In the South.

The states in which the evil of child slavery in cotton mills is most trying are Georgia, Alabama and the two Carolinas. Efforts have been made to secure legislation in these states such as is enforced in all northern communities for the protection of the children, but thus far the unscrupulous methods of the owners of the mills, backed by the short minded and foolish pride of the people in the growth of an industry which is fed by the tears and the blood of little children, have been sufficient to defeat them. The mill owners boast that they control and will continue to control the legislatures, and their boasting seems justified by the fact that in each of these four states they succeeded within the past years in defeating measures of this character. In South Carolina, which now leads in the number of mills and spindles, a measure which proposed only to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age after May, 1903, was voted down in the closing session of the last legislature. Within sight of the capitol, within hearing of the lawmakers who voted to sacrifice young lives to capitalistic greed, mills were running employing for more than twelve hours every day fully 400 children under twelve years of age, some of whom were only six or eight years old and few of whom had ever attended school. In the community in which these children live, a place of 6,000 people, the total enrollment of pupils in school was less than 100 for the term, and the schoolteacher said to the writer, "The mill calls all the children out whenever it needs them." The five mills in this community are paying, if the statement of one of the officials made to the writer is correct, from 18 to 40 per cent upon the capital invested.

What Trades Unions Stand For.

The trades unions give men the hope of better things. They educate men in the sense of human solidarity and teach them they have duties as well as rights. The trades union objects to standing as a sponsor for all strikes that take place. It stands for the vital principle that the community of labor should have the power to determine in degree the conditions under which that commodity shall be disposed of. This is the ethical justification of many things in the labor movement which to the outside world may seem illogical and unwarranted in the accepted political axioms.—Frank K. Foster.

The SPORTING WORLD

All American Bowlers.

Arrangements have been completed for the trip through the middle and far west by the All American team of bowlers, which will begin Oct. 1 under the management of Sam Karpf. The team will be composed of Johnnie Voorheis of New York, Al Selbach, the well known baseball player; Ernest Peterson of Chicago, and Phil Wolf of Brooklyn.

Although a comparatively new hand at the sport, there is probably no bowler who is better known and has a larger host of friends than Al Selbach, and for this reason he has been selected as captain of the team. Selbach hails from Columbus, O., and his splendid work in tournaments during the last two years in conjunction with his brilliant work in the individual contests at the national championships held in Buffalo last January have stamped him as one of Ohio's most consistent and careful tenpin rollers. In the United Bowling league of Columbus last season Selbach averaged 187 pins in fifty-six games. His delivery is graceful and certain to attract considerable attention among the many new bowlers now springing up in the west. Selbach is a member of the champion south side team of Columbus, which has the reputation of winning more championships than any other team in the state.

AL SELBACH, BALL PLAYER AND BOWLER.

The trip will give the bowlers of the most remote bowling centers an opportunity to study the various deliveries as used by the experts who have been selected to make up the team.

The bowlers in cities to be visited by the "all star" aggregation are being offered handsome and costly prizes so as to discover which cities have the best players. The principal prizes offered are three diamond lockets valued at $300. These prizes are open to all who oppose the All American team, and will go to the team making the best showing in a single series, which is to consist of five games.

Voorheis and Wolf are so well known that their records need not be printed. Petersen, the Chicagoan, is one of the best bowlers in the west. He finished last season with an average of 190½ pins for sixty games. In all of Petersen's experience in individual tournament bowling he has been beaten out but once.

R·I·PANS

Ripans Tabules Destroy Sin A good prescription For mankind.

Ripans Tabules are a common sense, effectual cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, heartburn, headache, constipation, dizziness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. They are intended for the use of men, women and children everywhere, and have proved beneficial in the majority of cases. It is not claimed that they will perform miracles, but some of the cures which they have effected amount almost to that. Easy to take and prompt in action, they have no rival as the best remedy for the every-day ills of humanity.

A MEDICINE WHICH PROLONGS LIFE.

"I have used Ripans Tabules for a number of years and would not be without them. I was troubled with indigestion and constipation, and have noticed since I have been using them that I am getting rid of those terrible bilious spells which confined me to bed on account of the dizziness. Of late I have not had any. I had just got over a bad spell of bilious fever and was sitting on the step, when a neighbor came to me and remarked how bad I looked. I told him I had just got over the fever and that I was afraid to eat anything on account of indigestion from which I had suffered since I was quite young. He advised me to take Ripans Tabules. I said I would try them, and from then I haven't been without them. I can eat anything, providing I finish with a Tabule instead of dessert. I feel very thankful that I have found something that will prolong my life."

GASTRIC TROUBLES.

"I had suffered three years at least from gastric troubles. I could not sleep at night. My head ached and my feet would be cold as ice. My bowels were not regular and I would have such cramps from gases forming on my stomach that I would faint away. I was in such distress that I would have sooner died than live. About three months ago I was suffering and felt as if my body was tied up inwardly. My brother recommended Ripans Tabules to me. My husband obtained some for me from the nearest drug store and I would not now be without them. They relieved me of all the foul gases that formed in my stomach and they move my bowels regularly, for which I had been taking physics all the time. I have no more gases, my bowels move regularly. I have no more headaches and can sleep well; in fact, I feel as light as the air which I breathe. I think that is saying a good deal for a woman who weighs 190 pounds. I am sorry that I did not commence using the Tabules a year ago, for they would have saved me a great deal of pain and suffering."

One gives relief

A Ripans Tabule, now and then. Will benefit the wisest men. And if dyspepsia is their foe. Continued, R.I.P.A.N.S make it go.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, *free*, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street,
New York.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco August 30th, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15th, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th, eighty seven per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John L. Leiton Company, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Found.—Practical Farmer.

Although other lines are not entirely excluded, the farm department of this paper has been devoted for 10 to 15 years—the writer wishes to be the use of wire nails, the utility of barbed wire fence, the application of power, the advantage of good roads, the advantage of potatoes and other plants—and it seems the consensus of opinion today that no more satisfactory way can be found than the plan adopted through the columns twice a year, in June and September, and describing what farmers may be found.—Practical Farmer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE

CORVALLIS MAIL—DAILY

7:30 a m Lv	Portland	Ar	5:50 p m
11:25 a m Lv	Derry	Lv	2:14 p m
12:05 p m Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:20 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railroad.

DALLAS PASSENGER—DAILY, EX. SUNDAY

8:00 a m Lv	Portland	Ar	7:00 p m
7:20 p m Ar	Dallas	Lv	7:00

YAMHILL DIVISION:
Passenger depot foot of Jefferson street
AIRLIE FREIGHT—TRI WEEKLY

Leave 8:35 a m	Portland	Arrive	3:00 p m
Leave 2:50 p m	Dallas	Arrive	8:50 a m
Arrive 5:00 p m	Airlie	Leave	7:50 a m

Corvallis & Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 2.

No. 2 for Yaquina:
- Leaves Albany ..... 12:45 p m
- Leaves Corvallis ..... 2:00 p m
- Arrives Yaquina ..... 6:25 p m

No. 1 returning:
- Leaves Yaquina ..... 6:45 a m
- Leaves Corvallis ..... 11:30 a m
- Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 p m

No. 3 for Detroit:
- Leaves Albany ..... 7:00 p m
- Arrives Detroit ..... 12:05 p m

No. 4 from Detroit:
- Leaves Detroit ..... 12:45 a m
- Arrives Albany ..... 5:35 a m

Trains 1 and 4 arrive in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. north bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7:00 p m after the arrival of S. P. south bound train from Portland reaching Detroit at 12.00 p m.

For further information apply to
EDWIN STONE, manager,
J. TURNER, agent, Albany.
H. H. CRONISE, agent, Corvallis.

Notice of Executrix Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order duly made and entered by the county court for Polk county, Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Adam K. Wilson, deceased, authorizing and directing the undersigned executrix to sell at private sale the hereinafter described real estate belonging thereto, I will sell at private sale from and after the

5th Day of December, 1902,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots numbered one and two, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, all in township seven south, range three west of the Willamette meridian, Polk county, Oregon, and containing 320 acres, also the following: Beginning 20 chains south of the northwest corner of the donation land claim of J. H. Lewis and wife, notification number 2,261, claims number 67 and 42, in townships 7 and eight south, range 5 west, of the Willamette meridian, in said county, thence south 20 chains, thence east 7.50 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 7.50 chains to the place of beginning, containing 18 acres. And also the following: Part of out lot three in the town of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, as numbered by the La Creole academic institute, a corporation, and described as beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence west 7.46 chains, thence north 2.70 chains, thence east 7.46 chains, thence south 2.70 chains to place of beginning, containing two acres more or less. Bids will be received by me at my residence in Dallas, Oregon. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

MARY C. WILSON,
Executrix of the estate of Adam K. Wilson, deceased.