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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.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

OPEN SHOP SYSTEM.
ITS ADOPTION WOULD MEAN LONGER HOURS AND LESS WAGES.

Organized labor's prime object is the more equitable distribution of the value of production—the Employer's Position.

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.

No. 2 for Yaquina: Leaves Albany 12:45 p.m.
Leaves Corvallis 1:48 p.m.
Arrives Yaquina 6:20 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 Albany-Detroit: Leaves Corvallis 6:00 a.m.
Arrives Albany 6:40 a.m.
Leaves Albany for Detroit 6:30 a.m.
Arrives Detroit 12:02 p.m.
No. 4 from Detroit: Leaves Detroit 12:35 p.m.
Arrives Albany 5:15 p.m.
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 7:15 p.m.
Arrives Corvallis 7:55 p.m.
Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. southbound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. Northbound train.
Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. train at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent branches.
Train No. 3 for Detroit via Albany, leaves Corvallis at 6 a.m. and connects with the S. P. Albany-Portland local train leaving Albany at 7 a.m. Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7:30 a.m., arriving there at noon, giving ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot springs the same day.
Train No. 4 connects at Albany with the Portland-Albany local, which arrives here at 7:10 and runs to Corvallis, leaving Albany at 7:15 and arriving in Corvallis at 7:55 p.m.

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EDWIN STONE,
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one. This opposition emanates technically from those who would sympathize with chattel slavery to their own advantage were such a condition possible under our government. This particular opposition within itself would be almost imperceptible were it not for the reinforcements acquired by various intrigues and false reasonings of the leaders of slavery sentiment. Deceptive arguments are used to mislead those who are unfamiliar with the workings of labor unions and uneducated in the movement for social advancement.

The open shop if yielded to by organized labor destroys its virtue and places the question of wages, hours and conditions as well as the price of production absolutely under the dictatorship of the employer and leaves the wage earner without appeal, and the moment hours are lengthened and wages are reduced, as must be inevitably the result of the adoption of the open shop system, then will the ranks of the idle swell and the wageworker again be on his knees begging for that which the open shop advocates claim he has a just and perfect right to do. Again will the worker at his home become depleted, and again will he hear the pleadings of hunger from the lips of his little ones.

Under the present order of things the employer is the individual who determines as between himself and his employee what shall be the volume of production, and the volume is determined by the commercial demand. For example, there will be no more material used to construct a building than is required, and labor sufficient to produce the material, and no more will be employed in its production. When the job is done the employer, so far as the job is concerned, stops production.

Labor was never even a party to the restriction of production. Organized labor has for its prime object the more equitable distribution of the value of production. Under our present system this object can be best effected by limiting the hours of work per day and forcing a higher wage scale. The policy of organized labor does not and cannot restrict production. On the contrary, it increases production by stimulating commerce. It creates greater purchasing power and increases the value and quantity of production.

The charge that the union interferes with the free employment and discharge of employees is ridiculous and false. The employer is left to employ whomsoever he chooses. It is a system of organized labor to do collective bargaining. In looking about for the nonunionist, however, he is unreasonable to censure unionists because they do not become nonunionists just to meet his convenience. Neither should he complain of the nonunionist should his employees change in their opinions, become unionists and leave him to employ other nonunionists provided they give him an opportunity to conform to union conditions of employment.

One year ago there was no cry against collective bargaining. True, there were a few extremists who were assailing union labor, but those men were as little heeded as Mother Ship-ton's prophecies. Today exists a different situation. Our inequitable system of distribution has brought us to a point where too great a proportion of the medium of exchange has floated into idle profit. The demand exists, the power of production has not been impaired, but the profit taker holds the medium in idleness. Can any one say that organized labor is limiting production now? Labor is anxious to turn the wheels of industry, but why do they not turn? In the busy past the speculative employer exhausted every available avenue of profit. There remains but one more resistance to greater profit gathering, and that is the distribution system of organized labor.

There is not an employer in America that desires to operate his business upon the open shop idea. Unionism and nonunionism are as incommunicable as oil and water, as inharmonious as the braying of a donkey and the symphonies of Mozart. The employer who advocates the open shop is insincere. There isn't a sensible argument that can be brought to his support. It is not the intention of its advocates to operate upon that principle.

Organization is a progressive movement. It cannot afford to turn back. It will not. But the open shop advocates say he is not opposed to organization. But labor has seen flies stuck in molasses. The fact that they stand out against the working rules of organized labor falsifies that statement. The salvation, the prosperity of wage earners under our present economic system depends upon organization, and for self-preservation organized labor must be as close as possible to the strict union shop policy.—Motorman's Journal.

Breeding Early Lambs

Very many methods have been suggested to make the ewe accept the stall in hot weather, a very necessary thing for the winter lamb raiser, and I think we have tried about all of them, says a correspondent of American Culti-vator. Sometimes we have thought we had a sure method only to find the next year that it had no merit at all. It is not natural for sheep to mate until cool weather in the autumn, but there is a great difference in breeds.

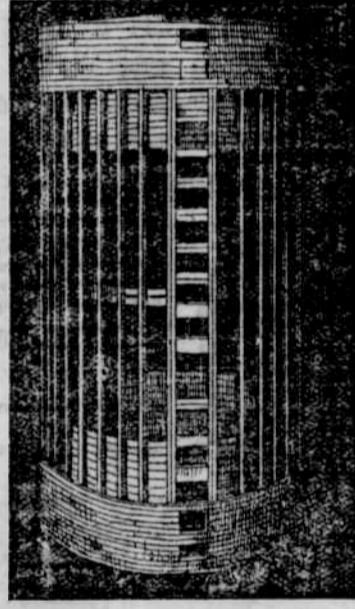
Take the Dorset, for instance. They have been long used for raising early lambs and have become accustomed to breeding much earlier than any other breed. In fact, a Dorset ewe, if rightly treated, will breed at almost any time of year. But Dorsets are not plentiful enough to fill the demand for early lamb raising, and we want to know how it can be brought about to induce the ordinary grade sheep of the country to breed out of season.

Much depends upon the breed of the ram. A Leicester or Cotswold ram can hardly be induced to associate with a flock of ewes before cool nights in October, while a Dorset ram will follow with the ewes at all seasons regardless of the heat. And there is no disputing the fact that the constant attention of the ram will have much influence in bringing the ewes into condition. We manage to have our ewes in such condition at the beginning of the season that by turning them into good pasture they will begin to gain, and we also sometimes give a little extra food like wheat bran—anything to start them gaining—and then see to it that the ram is of such breed that he will persistently follow the ewe.

THE ROUND SILO.

The round silo is in favor at the present time and owing to its many advantages should be given preference as a rule over other types, says Professor Soule of the Tennessee experiment station in *Breeder's Gazette*. The square or rectangular silo can often be built at but little cost in a corner of the barn, as the uprights supporting the framework will provide two or three walls of the silo and can be utilized without additional expense for structural timbers. Under these conditions do not hesitate to build a square silo, but when a new structure is undertaken the round silo will generally be found more satisfactory. The round silo is preferable because there are no angles to cut out, and each hoop acts as a brace, and there is no trouble with springing walls, which permit the air to enter and cause the silage to spoil for several inches around the outside. Then the round silo does not require the use of so much lumber, and some types of it are very simple in construction. The cost is also less in proportion to the capacity than with the square types.

The type of silo illustrated has a continuous door. It is of large diameter and lined with corrugated flooring, to which laths were attached after which it was plastered with cement.



SILO WITH CONTINUOUS DOOR.

Shropshire Sheep in Texas.

I prefer one of the mutton breeds of sheep that will bring twins. Lambs do best in fall or winter. The late summer lamb does not grow well. Lambs can be fattened to eat at a younger age than a pig. They should be pushed from the start until four or five months old, when they are ready for the market. My flock of Shropshires averaged eight pounds of wool each last spring, and I sold it for 17 cents per pound in New York. I save all the fodder, stalks and all straw and everything that is nice and clean for them.—W. J. Duffel, President Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association.

PERIL OF TRADES UNIONS.

The Real Crisis That Organized Labor Faces.

The trade unions have nothing to fear outside of their organization nearly so dangerous to it or their cause as the failure of their own members and officers to appreciate how responsible they are, and will steadily be held to be for the use they make of the power they are conceded to have. Will they rise to regard it as the serious civic and social trust legitimately committed to them by their great constituencies? Will they accept and use it for the whole mass of wage earners more than for the exclusive benefit of their own minority membership? Will they rely enough upon their power to resist the get strong quick temptation to violence and radicalism? Can they be patient and confident enough to await the legitimate growth which will keep pace with the real advance their own membership proves itself to be every worker? Will they have enough public spirit and patriotism to regard union not only as essential to the quality

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TRADE UNION PROGRESS.

Labor Movement a Powerful Force For Education.

The impatient and surface observers of trade union effort and our movement often say: "Why don't the unions do this thing or that thing? Why don't they ever learn anything, and why don't they profit by the lessons of the past?" As a matter of fact, trade unions are further advanced in the science of government and trade unions are better qualified for self government than any other organization or any other body of citizens.

Nations and the mass of citizens never learn anything in leaps and jumps. The upward and onward march of the masses is slow and evolutionary. The mass learns by experience in all walks of life and in all nations, and not by deductions taken from the past. The members of trade unions have made great mental and physical progress by virtue of our association with our fellow men in our unions than the unorganized mass has on the other hand. To organize and make them do what we expect of them requires thought and study, both of which lead to greater intelligence.

One trouble is that the unthinking public exacts a greater standard of intelligence and morality from the unions and nonunionists than they do from any other organization, regardless of what it may be. While trade unionists are human beings drawn from the great body of humanity, we are by association and the effort to maintain our unions compelled to think and study, which makes us more reliable, self controlled and better equipped for the struggle of life.

Care of Hairs.

Roars are very irritating, and should not be driven far nor worried.

TAINTEED BLOOD

Columbus, Ohio, May 19, 1903.

Some four years ago I was suffering from impure blood and a general run-down condition of the system. I had no appetite, was losing flesh, and had an all-gone tired feeling that made me miserable. I began the use of S. S. S., and after taking several bottles my skin was cleared of all eruptions and took on a ruddy, healthy glow that assured me that my blood had been restored to its normal, healthy condition. My appetite was restored, as I could eat anything put before me, and as I regained my appetite I increased in weight, and that "tired feeling" which tormented me so much disappeared, and I was once again my old self.

I heartily recommend S. S. S. as the best blood purifier and tonic made, and strongly advise its use to all those in need of such medicine.

Victor Strumlin, Cor. Barham and Washington Aves.

SSS

Wheeling, W. Va., May 28, 1903.

My system was run down and my joints ached and pained me considerably. I had used S. S. S. before and knew what it was, and I put it on my mind to have taken several bottles and the aches and pains are gone, my blood has been cleared and my general health built up. I can testify to it as a blood purifier and tonic.

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If you have any symptoms of disordered blood write us and our experts will advise you free.

Our book on blood and skin diseases sent free.

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Oregon Journal.

Money for boys

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Rev. Robert Collyer.

Rev. Robert Collyer, whose long and successful ministerial career has been passed chiefly in Chicago and New York, finds the complete satisfaction of Bostonians in their city a source of amusement. He says he once dreamed that he was in the vicinity of the pearly gates and saw two ladies approach, seeking entrance.

"Where are you from?" asked St. Peter.

"We're both from Boston," replied one of the ladies.

"Well, you can come in," said St. Peter, "but you won't like it." A variation of the same anecdote is the story of a Boston woman who had passed within the gates and was taking her first look around.

"It is very nice," she exclaimed—"very nice indeed, but"—with a sigh—"it isn't Boston."

Eloquence Misunderstood.

When Senator Nevada was debating his resolution to annex Cuba he exclaimed dramatically: "This argument furnishes every kind of fuel that elephants need."

He sent down for the transcript of his speech. The young woman typewriter who took the dictation of the stenographer from the phonograph had made it:

"This argument furnishes every kind of food that elephants need."

"I doubt," said Senator Hale when he heard it, "if even elephants could eat such medicine."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 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 15, 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 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

THE SICKROOM.

Where Womanly Gentleness, Tact and Sympathy Are Necessary.

There is hardly any place where gentleness goes so far as in caring for the sick. Although there are a great many grumbling invalids, there are also just as many invalids who appreciate what is already being done for them and hesitate to ask further favors. The nurse who is ever ready to find out through tact and judgment exactly what the patient really needs or desires can make herself a valuable person. The person who does and says kind things in an abrupt manner, as if she wanted merely to clear her conscience, is entirely out of place in the sickroom. To be the right kind of nurse you must honestly want to be of help.

It has been said that a good nurse is born, not made, and certainly it does seem as if some people have a natural gift in this direction. They are many admirable women—sometimes they are even doctors—who make admirable nurses. They understand the intricacies of the disease in question and give the best treatment and medicine for the case, but they completely lack all the gentleness, tact and sympathy that soothe and help a sick person. Though their intentions are excellent, they do what they know is best for you as if it was a disagreeable duty and you were repellent to them.

Other women have a nervous, over-officious manner which wears upon a patient, though it is not nearly so injurious as the other fault.—New York Tribune.

Regulator Line.

Portland-The Dalles Route.

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and all other Klickitat valley points.

Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. & N. train for Goldendale at 8:20 p. m., train arriving at Goldendale at 7:30 p. m., Steamers arrive The Dalles 6:30 p. m., Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. C. & N. train leaving Goldendale at 8:15 a. m. connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland at 6 p. m.

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H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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TOILET TIPS.

An oily red skin needs an astringent. Add a few drops of toilet vinegar to the wash water.

It is said that the eyebrows will become much thicker if a little common salt is rubbed into them.

Dandruff will yield to a lotion composed of ten grains of corrosive sublimate in a pint of distilled white hazel. Apply to the scalp daily, a little at a time.

Do not use scales of tartar on dark hair. Its use will brighten light hair and make it fluffy. Where light hair is very oily the juice of a lemon may be added to the shampoo water.

A harmless, inexpensive and yet beautiful powder for profuse perspiration is made from two ounces of carbonate and one dram each of boracic acid, stannic and silicic acid. Dust this over the skin immediately after bathing.