CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour. Scratched Till Blood Ran. Wasted to Skeleton.

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One Application Soothed Him to Sleep. Cure Speedy and Permanent.

"When my little boy was three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he came near dying. It itched so he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin. He got so weak he took fainting spells and we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

"He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time.

INSTANT RELIEF

"I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in the cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think he would have died only for the Cuticura."

MRS. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont.

No return in 14 years: Mrs. Maitland writes, under date of Feb. 24, 1903: "It affords me pleasure to inform you that it is fourteen years since my boy was cured of the terrible skin disease. He has been permanently cured and is hearty and strong."

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Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor,

A FEMALE SKIPPER

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

We were a crew of twelve men in the brig Neptune, bound from Liverpool to Charleston, and Captain Doyle was married and brought his wife on board on the day of our sailing. He was an easy going man, and from the hour of her coming aboard she took matters into her own hands. After we had sailed she was all over the ship giving orders here and there and demanding obedience, and it wasn't a day before everything was at loose ends and the brig in nobody's charge. She had never been to sea, but she announced that she was boss and would have things as she wished, and the week that we put in before anybody dared head a mutiny was a strange episode in a sailor's life.

We were eight days out when the climax came. Every man of us went aft and demanded of the captain that his wife be suppressed. He certainly realized that everything was at loose ends and that never had a peaceful ship had greater confusion aboard, but he had no promises to make. He was as clay in the woman's hands. When we had stated our case she let fly her temper, and of all the tongues possessed by women hers wagged the fastest and poured forth the most bitterness. She even went so far as to bring the captain's pistols from the cabin and beg him to shoot us down.

What we finally did, though the woman threatened us with a revolver every minute, was to lower away the longboat, stock her with water and provisions and abandon the craft. The mates and the steward refused to leave the brig, and if the weather held pleasant the four men left could work her into port or hold on until some passing craft lent them aid.

Twelve hours after our leaving the ship and heading for the Azores a gale came down on us from the south, and we had to turn and run before it. At daylight next morning we found ourselves within a mile of the Neptune. Short handed as she was, she had been obliged to run before the same gale, and she had lost a topmast and been otherwise banged about. As soon as she made us out we were signaled to close in and come aboard, and in the course of half an hour we found ourselves on her decks again. The captain met us more than halfway, saying that his wife should have no more to say and that he would not enter the incident in his log book, and, though the woman was on deck with him, she had nothing to say, good or bad.

We turned to after breakfast and got things shipshape and put the brig on her course. For three days we made fine runs and everything went well aboard. On the morning of the fourth day, however, the captain's wife broke loose again. She gave her husband a long and vigorous blessing and then turned on the mates, and before she got through every one on board had come in for a bit of her tongue. Her language to the first mate was resented, and what did she do but bring out a pistol and fire a bullet into his leg.

It was mutiny over again. When we saw that things were worse than before and that there was no hope for betterment we took to the longboat again. The second mate and steward were with us this time, and the chief officer would have been but for his wound. We got a piping gale from the east and went drifting off before it. Our drift continued for over fifty hours, and at times we gave up all hope, but the gale broke at last, the sea went down, and after a run of four hours what craft should we fall in with but the brig we had twice abandoned. We ran down to her, scarcely able to believe our eyes, and walking her quarter deck as coolly as if nothing had happened was the same termagant of a woman. As the captain was not in sight we lay off and on, not seeing our way clear, but presently the woman came to the rail and called:

"Get aboard here, you villains, and get to work! The captain is ill and the mate laid up with that bullet I gave him, and, though I'm a determined woman, I cannot sail this brig to Charleston by myself."

The sea looked mighty wide and the brig very inviting, and the result was that we tumbled aboard. We got the brig on her course, cleared up the decks, and then came the question of what was to happen when we had sailed her into port. We had twice been guilty of mutiny and abandonment, and no matter what excuses we might urge the lawyers and the courts might get us into a pretty pickle unless we had some guarantee in advance.

A messenger was sent to the captain, but the conduct of his wife had not only worried him into a fever, but in one of her ebullitions of temper she had assaulted him and inflicted such injuries that he was ashamed to appear on deck. He was ready to promise us immunity, but she would not let him settle the matter. She declared that she would prosecute the case to the last court and that none of us should escape prison, and after talking the matter over we decided to take to the longboat for the third time. When this decision was told her she replied:

"You villains deserve hanging, but when we reach Charleston I'll pay you off, and you can go where you will. That's all. Go to work."

We took her at her word and sailed the brig into port, and though she thirsted for revenge she did not prosecute. Two weeks later the Neptune set sail on her return voyage, having a new crew all around and the captain's wife continuing to be boss, and from that day to this the craft has not been heard of. Whatever her fate was, it was surely brought about by the greatest termagant that ever drew breath on land or sea. M. QUAD.

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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

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Leave Albany for Corvallis	7:15 p m
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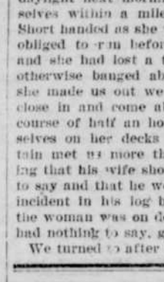

THE WATER RISING IN THE BOTTLE.

THE MAGIC BOTTLE.

A Trick That Will Teach a Little Lesson in Physics.

Here is a trick that will prove a puzzle to those who are not pretty well up in physics.

Take an ordinary dinner plate and fill it with water, then a small empty bottle, and assure the spectators that you are wizard enough to pour water through the solid bottom of the latter.

Pass the bottle around that all may see it perfectly empty and dry; then, having thrust a stick into it and held it to the fire until it is very hot—too hot to hold in the bare hands—stand it, mouth downward, in the plate of water. At the same time pour a tablespoonful of water on the upturned bottom, as if you were beginning to fill it in that way.

Each time you do this the bottle will be seen to retain more water, and as a corresponding amount will have disappeared from the plateful from which you are dipping it, it will easily appear as though the water had passed through the bottom of the bottle.

Of course the fact is that the water really rises from the plate with the contraction of the air as the bottle cools.

Care of the Draft Horse

Draft horses should seldom be driven at a faster gait than a good walk. If they are kept at the walk they usually make good walkers and can cover any distance in a day that a draft horse should, says a correspondent of Breeder's Gazette. They may be given a spurt at the trot, but this should be seldom. The less a draft horse is on the road the better for him. If kept on the farm draft horses with good feet seldom need shoeing except in slippery weather. The aim should be to keep their feet and legs in the best shape.

The feeding of the draft horse is very important. The colt from the time he is able to eat should have a liberal allowance of oats and bran, no corn being advisable; also some well cured, bright clover or mixed hay. This is for colts the dams of which are being worked. If they are running on grass they will need no hay, but a small feed of grain will be very beneficial. In the draft horse the aim should be to get as much weight with quality as possible. At the age of five or six months the colt may be weaned, and from this time he should have a very liberal allowance of oats and bran, with a little oil cake. Good, bright hay, with some roots in winter time, when there is no grass to be had, and some cooked feed twice a week or oftener, will be very beneficial along with plenty of exercise. After the colt is a year old he may be run somewhat rougher, although care should be taken not to let him lose flesh. He should be kept growing right along without any setback. At the age of two years the draft colts may be broken and worked, but should be taken good care of and liberally fed.

The Popular Percheron.

That the Percheron is growing in favor among breeders of heavy drafters is shown by the increased demand for good stallions of this breed and the large prices such animals have brought at the various sales and live stock shows of the past few months. The imported black Percheron stallion Iams' Colbert, whose picture is herewith reproduced from Farmers Advocate, is three years old and weighs 1,980 pounds. Iams' Colbert won first prize at the Nebraska state fair and was also a winner at the largest French show. He is owned by Frank Iams of Nebraska.

IAMS' COLBERT.

Essentials in Beef Raising.

Claus Krambeck of Iowa, who bred and finished the grand champion steers of the international live stock show this year, has told how it was done, says National Stockman. The steers were sired by an Angus bull, their dams good Shorthorn cows. They were given no extraordinary or fancy treatment or feeding. Pasture, timothy and clover hay and corn and oil meal made them. They were fed in the open, with an open shed for shelter when they wanted it. But there are a few things worth noting in this. First, they were bred for a purpose. Their dams and their sire were bred to make beef. No roundabout road was traveled. They were well fed, which means that they had enough and of the right kind, most of it raised by the feeder. They had kind treatment, an essential to the making of flesh on all kinds of live stock.

The Head of the Flock.

When a good sire has been secured, do not entirely dispose of him before any results are known of the next ram which is to be used. It is always best to purchase the new sire a year ahead of the season when he is needed, so that he can be tried on a few ewes and if not found to be a good sire the whole lamb crop need not be of an inferior type.

Success in breeding is so largely dependent upon the sire that extraordinary means should be taken to secure the best, and when once this has been obtained and proved the ram should be used as long as possible.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

News and Notes.

Cement posts for farm fencing where timber is scarce seem to be attracting attention.

Official crop reports from St. Petersburg show the winter wheat crop in European Russia to be good and the crop of winter rye below the average.

"Nursing dairy calves" is a new business noted by Rural New Yorker. Dairymen who retail milk in large towns cannot afford to raise calves. The milk is worth more to sell. After a few days they send the little creatures to some farmer who has a hand separator and sells cream. He raises them on warm skim milk and grain and sends them back as yearlings.

An encouraging fact in forest management is the growing determination of large timber land owners to handle their holdings less wastefully and to protect the forests with the view to a continuous yield of timber.

An area of 31,063,000 acres seeded to winter wheat is Orange Judd Farmer's estimate, an increase over the area harvested last year of 2,500,000 acres, but a decrease of about 1,000,000 acres as compared with the acreage actually seeded in the fall of 1903.

DO THEIR OWN MARKET

Baltimore Society Women Are Judges of Food Products.

It is a recognized fact that the more society woman goes to market regularly as she attends church in many instances her face is much more familiar where the good things for the inner man are to be found than it is at the place of worship. Although she may have an excellent housekeeper and a retinue of servants, yet unlady prefers to personally select the meats and vegetables for the family table.

On Tuesday and Friday mornings of each week Lexington market is the Mecca for many women who are members of the Monumental City's wealthiest and most aristocratic families, and a long line of carriages such as might be found where a reception was in progress is strung out along Lexington and Eutaw streets.

As early as 10 o'clock the woman who has the night before been the hostess of some brilliant function alights from her carriage, usually at the Eutaw street end of the market, sometimes accompanied by her butler, but more frequently she enters the market place alone. Going from one stall to another, testing the youth of the poultry, the tenderness of the beef, the firmness of the tomato and the freshness of the fruit, she brushes shoulders with the wife of the poorest laborer, for this is a market patronized by all classes. Usually her purchases are sent to the carriage, which is left in charge of a coachman.—Leslie's Weekly.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

A Strict Regard For Discipline Produces the Best Results.

As a general rule woman becomes efficient in business in proportion as she can lay aside the peculiarities and prerogatives of her sex and become to all intents and purposes masculine. This is not said in mitigation of the obvious truth that indiscriminate contact with men in employment tends to unsex woman or in ignorance of the other fact that in many pursuits the feminine equipment fits its possessor for a finer type of service than most men can reach. But, whenever an employee's relationship to the work becomes complicated with the question of her sex, then there are friction, waste and an impairment of availability.

The moment that the business of an office or store has to be conducted on the plan of a soiree there is an end to plain speech and quick work. It is not enough that a woman can do the same work as a man; she must be amenable without friction to the same rules, discipline and direct method as a man. Otherwise she stands in her own light; otherwise she will find herself purchasing gallantry and palaver at the cost of better pay.—Portland Oregonian.

KITCHEN HELPS.

Bedticking, not too heavy, makes excellent dish towels, as it has no lint. Wash thoroughly before hemming.

Half a lemon placed in the water in which dish towels and kitchen cloths are soaked is said to sweeten them wonderfully.

Dip a cloth in kerosene oil and rub it all over the metal tinkettle. Let stand half an hour and wash off with soapsuds. Polish with newspaper and baking soda. Do this weekly.

Conveniently near the range in the kitchen should be placed the sink and the dresser, not too far from the table and range. You have then the principal articles so placed that the labor will be much lightened.

Borax is a useful thing to have in a kitchen. Add a little to the water when boiling out enameled saucepans, and it will help to cleanse them. If added to the water dishcloths are washed in, it will help to keep them a nice color.

System In Housekeeping.

One of the first things for the woman struggling for system to do is to try to get the work of her house in perspective. This is not easy. It is a truism that women are lacking in a sense of proportion, and it is not a simple matter for one of them to get herself mentally far enough from her work to decide the relative importance of each item. But she must do it if she is to develop her system of work in the right way. She should mentally range her duties in order and divide them into what must be done and what may be done if circumstances permit. The first list will be long enough, but the second will exceed it. The chief trouble with housekeepers is that they get the items of the two lists mingled and confused.—Harper's Bazar.

OFFENSIVE CATARRH

I suffered for a long time with a bad case of Catarrh, and took a great deal of medicine without any benefit.

I had a continual headache, my cheeks had grown purple, my nose was always stopped up, my breath had a sickening and disgusting odor, and I coughed incessantly.

I heard of your S. S. S. and wrote you. I commenced to use it, and after taking several bottles I was cured and have never since had the slightest symptom of the disease. MISS MARY L. STORM.
Cor. 7th & Felix Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 29, 1903.

I had Nasal Catarrh for years for which I used S. S. S. with very gratifying results. I tried local applications for some time, and getting no permanent relief I came to the conclusion that the seat of the trouble was in the blood. Knowing S. S. S. to be a good blood medicine I began its use, and after using it for some little while it did away entirely with the offensive mucus in the nostrils, and I did not have to hawk and spit, especially in the morning, to dislodge the catarrhal matter.

1627 South St. FRED H. PRESSY.

The filthy secretions and foul mucus that are continually dropping back into the throat, find their way into the stomach and are absorbed into the blood. Catarrh then becomes constitutional, and the only way to get rid of it is through the blood. Write us if you have Catarrh, and our physicians will advise you without charge.

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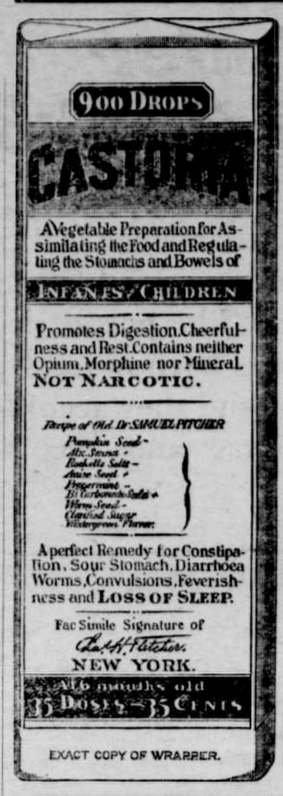

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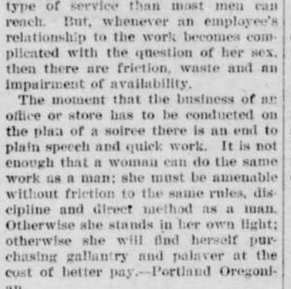

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For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or.

H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

ONCE RICH, NOW A TRAMP.

What Drink Has Done to an English Gentleman.

Footsore and in tatters, Henry Kersten recently reached the City hospital in Cincinnati, having walked there from San Diego, Cal. The stubble on cheek and chin and the garb of a tramp could not wholly obliterate the erstwhile gentleman, and his courteous bearing won him attentions at once not usually accorded to such wayfarers.

Kersten's history reads like a novel. Eight years ago he was a member of the Toronto board of trade and stood high in the commercial circles of Canada, although he is now but forty-seven years old. Of a wealthy English family of Devonshire, he came to Canada with his father at an early age and embarked with him in the tea trade.

They flourished, and when the elder Kersten died he left a good sized fortune. Just when success was at her zenith Kersten became a slave to drink and speedily went from bad to worse. His business went back and friends shunned him, and then came a time when his mind became an entire blank.

During periods he even forgot his own name and finally became a rover. In this stage, but by what means he does not know, he reached Spokane, Wash., where, a physical and almost a mental wreck, he was placed on the poor farm. After some months of recuperation he obtained his leave, the spirit of wandering having seized him, and he journeyed to San Diego on foot.

Again he broke down and once more became an object of charity at one of the institutions of the state. Six years he has put in at these different institutions, his mind failing him at times, when he would forget his own identity.

When he arrived at the Cincinnati hospital the soles of his feet were of the hardness of an elephant's hide, but broken in places, so that he could scarcely walk.

WOMEN BARRED OUT.

Boston's New Saloon Law Step in Right Direction.

"A dispatch from Boston," says the New Voice, "reports that by order of the police board women are debarred from drinking liquor in the saloons of Boston. We understand that Judge Emmons, chairman of the police board, has been making personal investigation, and it is no wonder that after such investigation this action has been taken. The wonder is that either men or women are allowed to waste their substance and their characters in saloons.

"It is generally admitted that it is more disastrous for a wife and mother to drink than for a husband and father to drink, but there is a difference of opinion even on this point. We have in mind the case of a family where the mother is a drunkard. She acquired the habit through taking wine as a medicine on her doctor's prescription. The husband is a total abstainer, with a good salary, so he is able to pay for the services of a housekeeper and a nurse at such times as his wife is incapacitated through drink.

"The husband is usually the wage earner. When he spends his money in drink and cannot keep his business position poverty comes into the home. The mother, not being trained to a business life, is able to do but little outside of her own home, and the drunken father in this home makes the place quite as miserable as the drunken mother in the other case.

"The number of women who drink is far less than the number of men who drink. From statistics giving the number of arrests for drunkenness we find that on an average there are about twenty times as many men as women arrested.

"The National W. C. T. U. thanks Judge Emmons for the step he has taken. It is in the right direction."

Is Alcohol a Food?

Two-year-old William Brophy of Brockton, N. Y., drank from a flask of whisky left within his reach and died in convulsions almost immediately. This practical demonstration of the real nature of alcohol and its effect upon the human organism will probably have more weight with parents and friends than will any argument based upon the Atwater theories.

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.

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 J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

Cream Cheese.

To make delicious cream cheese after an English dairy recipe take a quart of sweet milk, adding a cupful of cream if a rich cheese is desired, and add a few drops of liquid rennet. This rennet may be had in little tabloids also. Place the milk in a warm corner for twenty-four hours. Throw in a little salt and stir well. Wring out in ice water a napkin or linen cloth and put the cheese in it, tying up tightly. Hang this up to drain. Change the napkins at night and leave hanging. The cheese is ready to eat in twenty-four hours.

No Poison Can Be a Food.

No substance is able to undertake the double role of a food and a poison, and for alcohol no nutriment, but only toxic properties, can be claimed.—Max Kassowitz, M. D., Professor of Physiology, University of Vienna.