



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—Mrs. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. MAE P. WHARRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

#### A NEW SUPERSTITION.

Traffic on a Busy New York Thoroughfare Almost Blocked Temporarily by a Curious Occurrence.

Traffic on Broadway was almost blocked for a few moments the other afternoon by the actions of two women, who went through what was evidently a superstitious rite which no one but themselves could understand. The women were middle aged, the New York Herald states, and beyond reproach in appearance, and no one noticed them, as they crossed Herald square; but midway of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth street block they paused, turned back and together retraced their footsteps for a short distance, gazing steadily at the ground as though they had lost something. When they had gone a few yards they stopped, and each woman put out her right foot and carefully touched one of the paving stones with the toe of her shoe. Then they turned again and resumed their walk in the most matter of fact way in the world. But the on-lookers did not take it so coolly.

New Yorkers are a curious people, and those who had noticed the women's action resolved to find out if there was anything peculiar about one of those paving stones. They stared eagerly toward that part of the pavement, and other persons, who had not seen the women, followed the crowd. But nothing unusual could be found in the pavement, and it was decided that it must be a new superstition, such as had not before been heard of, even in New York, which is as cosmopolitan in superstitions as it is in fashions.

Heppner Gazette—Weekly Oregonian.

#### NO THIEVES THERE.

In Bermuda They Couldn't Dispose of Plunder if They Stole—An Idyllic Community.

The capture of the two negroes in this city charged with having looted a jewelry shop in Hamilton, Bermuda, will be the chief topic of conversation for the winter in this idyllic community, says the New York World.

Bermuda is not accustomed to thieves. No experienced Bermudian will enter the profession of pilfering, at least of taking things that cannot be immediately eaten.

For what can be done with them? If any property is taken the officers of the law have only to watch the steamship docks. The stuff cannot be disposed of on the islands. They are too small and everybody knows everybody.

It is a Bermudian legend that once a bicycle was stolen. It was the talk of the town. The next ensuing problem of the thief was how to get any good of it. He did not dare use it; he could not send it out of the country.

That he finally "gave it up" was proved when six months later a fisherman brought up the missing wheel from fairly deep water upon his hook.

France and England have agreed upon a system by which a long list of ancient grievances between them are to be settled by arbitration and agreement. The questions are mostly about boundaries, coaling ports and trade privileges, and originate in all parts of the world.

#### COLONIZING CANADA.

What Persistent Advertising Has Done for the Northwest—Growing Flax on a Large Scale.

Some five years ago the Canadian government did strenuous advertising throughout the cities of the United States with a view of disabusing the people's minds of the idea that western Canada was a waste of forest and snow. The government's campaign resulted to be given, educational bureaus which large quantities of literature about Canadian possibilities in the way of farming and home making were issued and gave exhibitions of agricultural products at state and county fairs.

The farmers of the middle west, in particular emigrated in large numbers, with the result that an American invasion of Canada began, and continued so steadily as to produce what a recent writer has called the "Americanization of Canada."

One of the most noticeable results of the invasion is shown in the introduction of flax growing on a large scale. The Canadians thought it unwise to attempt the cultivation of that grain, as they believed it hard on the land and a great protector of weeds. But the Americans have proved to the contrary, and with land selling at \$12 an acre and yielding an average of 15 bushels to the acre of flax the newly-bought farms have paid for themselves during the very first year.

#### THE HARDINESS OF TREES.

Depends a Good Deal Upon the Climate to Which They Have Become Accustomed.

An expert nurseryman says the hardness or non-hardness of trees depends largely upon where the seeds from which the trees in question sprang came from. Satisfactory results are seldom experienced by planting a seed obtained from the sunny south, say. By planting seeds gradually further north, however, trees may be at length hardened and acclimated until a seed from such a tree may be reasonably expected to thrive and mature its fruits.

Trees, like people, says the Philadelphia Record, acquire their habits from the climate in which they live. The northern tree knows instinctively when the time has come to ripen its fruits. The southern tree follows the same instinct, being in no hurry, as there is little likelihood of real cold. With transplantings further north its habit changes.

The great trouble with most people is that they want to jump a tree from south to north at one move. This same idea is evident in the attempt to bring various fruit trees from Russia to the northern United States.

Apples and plums from the land of the great white bear have taken kindly to the below zero conditions of the gentle Dakotas.

#### NATIVES OF SWITZERLAND.

Cannot Forewear Allegiance Merely by Becoming Naturalized Elsewhere—Should Have Passports.

Students and other residents of the United States who may be natives of Switzerland, will be interested in a communication to the state department from Consul Lieberknecht at Zurich, who calls attention of students and others to the necessity of providing themselves with passports.

Many naturalized American citizens who were formerly Swiss citizens labor under a misapprehension as to their old and new citizenship rights and responsibilities. They return to Switzerland without naturalization papers or passports, only to find themselves Swiss citizens again.

The consul adds that a person never loses citizenship, no matter how long he may absent himself, unless he goes through certain necessary formalities. If he returns and is owing a military tax, he is compelled to pay the same, in spite of the fact that he is an American citizen.

The only way to be released from old responsibilities is by making a written request to his home community for such release, submitting proof at the same time that he has acquired American citizenship.

#### HORSES FOND OF BEER.

Many Belonging to Washington Breweries Want Their Buckets Regularly.

"Fully one-half of the horses used by the brewers of Washington," said a fat and ruddy driver of one of the big wagons, according to the Post, "are beer swillers, and there are horses belonging to our company which will not leave the delivery yards until they have had their bucket of beer in the morning and at lunch time. They have acquired a taste for the beverage, and they refuse to do their work until they have been supplied. Now I say the horses acquired a taste for beer, but I guess I am wrong about that, for it is my candid opinion that horses naturally love beer. They seem to have the same taste for it that hogs have for 'mash' and 'beer' from the stillhouse. It is a well-known fact that in running down and locating illicit stills in the mountain districts the revenue officers are frequently aided in their work by watching the hogs, the razorbacks, sniffing the 'mash' for a distance of two miles.

"Our horses latten on beer, and it is a noticeable fact that the ones drinking the most beer can do the most hard driving. The horses draw the line on stale beer, and one of them will have to be powerful dry in the throat before he will drink it. But give him a bucket of fresh beer and it will soon disappear, and he will neigh for more. Drivers' helpers and horses are allowed a liberal supply of the fluid by the company, and I would do without my mugs before I would see my horses go thirsty."

#### SPECIAL SESSION OVER BUG.

Legislature of Louisiana Called to Devise Means of Destroying the Boll Weevil.

A little bug, almost too small for individual notice, is taking up the time of several great states, and has even caused the Indiana legislature to be called into special session. This little boll weevil, says the Baltimore Sun, seems a very small matter to the people of the country at large, but to cotton growers its coming is fraught with prodigious evil.

For years it has been the boast of Texas that she could raise cotton enough to supply the world, and she did appear to be satisfied with raising about a third of all the American staple. But this little weevil crawled across the border from Mexico and has swept the cotton fields like a pestilence. Each year the domain of the weevil is spreading, and its kind is multiplying by billions. No effective means has yet been found to check the spread of the pest, and the entire cotton belt is alarmed.

The Louisiana special commission has recommended to the legislature that a non-cotton growing belt be created between that state and Texas, by which it is expected to starve out the weevil and stay its further progress northward.

Already the loss by this insect is probably \$25,000,000, and experts of the national and state government are doing everything in their power to devise some means to check this Texas terror.

#### LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS.

All the Progress of Science Has Not Brought Us Any Knowledge of It.

Upon the question whether life-bearing planets can exist in other solar systems than our own the answer of science is clear and distinct, says Prof. Maunders, in Knowledge. It is precisely the same with Prof. Newcomb recently gave concerning the possible inhabitants of Mars: "The reader knows just as much of the subject as I do, and that is nothing at all." Within our solar system we can indeed form some crude estimate of probabilities; beyond it, nothing. All the amazing progress of modern science, all the revelations made by the spectroscope or by photography, all the advance in biology have not brought us one step nearer an answer to the question, "Is this the only inhabited world?" We stand essentially where Whewell and Brewster did half a century ago, or we might indeed say where Galileo and Copernico were 300 years ago. We can indeed spin out the discussion at greater length than our predecessors, and can introduce a far larger number of more or less irrelevant facts, but of serious argument, either for or against, we are entirely destitute.

#### Temperature and Life.

The range of temperature suited to terrestrial life is comparatively narrow. All vital actions are suspended temporarily, some permanently, if subjected to a temperature near the freezing point; while the highest that most organisms can bear lies somewhere between 95 degrees and 113 degrees Fahrenheit. Only the spores of certain bacteria can survive boiling. It is, therefore, probable that if the general temperature of the earth's surface rose or fell 40 degrees (a small amount relatively), the whole course of life would be changed, even perchance to extinction.

#### PHARAOH'S CORN A FAKE.

European Scientists and Journalists Find That They Have Been Hoaxed.

Some time ago there was a wonderful story in the European journals about certain grains of ancient Egyptian corn which had been planted in Germany and had come to life.

The grains, they said, had been found in an Egyptian sarcophagus and had been planted by a Dresden florist. Some days later the corn appeared above ground, much to the surprise of scientists, who did not suppose that there was any life in grains which were from 4,000 to 5,000 years old. The corn, however, was certainly growing, and even the most incredulous among them soon became convinced that grains have a lease of life to which there is practically no limit.

Aias! A boy employed by the Dresden florist has now confessed that he planted some other grains in the same place where his master had planted the Egyptian ones, and only a few hours after the florist completed his work. This was sad news for the scientists and for the numerous journalists who had written enthusiastically about the miraculous qualities of the ancient grains of corn.

The news of both hemispheres—in The Oregonian.

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