

## BLOOD CELLS.

IN HEALTH. IN DISEASE.



Man is a millionaire many times over in the possession of blood cells. Woman is not quite so rich, for scientists have proven that the normal number of red blood cells in adult men is five million; in women four and a half million, to the square millimeter. The normal cell is not absolutely round in health, but, in disease, becomes extremely irregular in shape. Every one can be in perfect health and possess the millions of rich red blood corpuscles if they only know how to go about it. Dr. R. V. Pierce, consulting physician to the Inva-lid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., advises every man and woman to prepare for a long life by observing nature's laws. In the first place, if your digestion is faulty, and the food you eat is not taken up by the blood and assimilated properly, you need a tonic and digestive corrector, something that will increase the red blood corpuscles; he believes in going about this in nature's own way. Years ago, in his active practice, he found that an astringent extract of certain herbs and roots, put up without the use of alcohol, would put the liver, lungs and heart into fuller and more complete action. This medicine he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By assimilating the food eaten, it nourishes the blood, and, instead of the ill-shaped corpuscles, the person's blood takes on a rich red color and the corpuscles are more nearly round. Nervousness is only the cry of the starved nerves for food, and when the nerves are fed on rich red blood the person loses those irritable feelings, sleeps well at night and feels refreshed in the morning.

### KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

If you want to know about your body, read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which can be had for the cost of mailing, 37 cents in one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-covered volume, 108 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

## AGED BATTLESHIPS.

THEIR FATE WHEN TOO FAR GONE TO BE OF SERVICE.

Small Sums Realized Upon Great Vessels That Have Cost Fortunes to Build—Their Lifetime.

What is done with those warships which, becoming obsolete, have to be "disposed of at alarming sacrifices," is one of those questions few ordinary persons could answer, says London Tit-Bits. Of course, the most profitable way would be to sell them to foreign countries, such as the South American republics, and Turkey, Spain and China might even be occasional customers.

But for obvious political reasons such a thing is never done; indeed, so stern is the government's determination not to run the risk of our navy's "ineffective" ships falling into foreign hands that in every case it is stipulated that they shall be broken up in British waters. Thus it occurs that obsolete war vessels, which, perhaps, cost the nation £500,000, or even £750,000, have, from time to time, to be sold for £15,000 or £20,000, when as war vessels they would probably realize twice or thrice as much if sold to a foreign country which did not mind having a navy somewhat out of date.

But sold—as in nearly every case they are—for breaking up, they simply fetch the price of old metal, from which is to be deducted the cost of shipwreckers' labor, this being an important factor, since it stands to reason a man of war cannot be disintegrated with a can opener.

Taken out of commission, the condemned warship lies moored until the admiralty sells her either by auction or private treaty. She is stripped of guns and stores, and generally of certain portions of her fittings, which are often up to date and serviceable. Then she passes into the hands of her purchasers, generally a British firm who have a special plant for dealing with ironclads. She is towed to the most convenient place and her destruction begins. She is ripped to pieces, from quarter-deck to keel. Her engines, decks, steering gear, wood-work—everything is taken from her—until the mere steel shell remains, and the final blows are generally dealt with dynamite to break up her plates. As often as ten or 12 months are occupied in breaking up a battleship.

Then what becomes of her? You may be sitting in a chair the wood of which was once part of a battleship; before a grate made out of a cruiser's plate, for her plates are sold for remelting, and they turn up unsuspected in a thousand homes, are made into stoves, railway lines, park railings, fire irons, traction engines, etc. If only steel could speak, there's many a humble-looking fire grate which could tell of stirring deeds.

There is not much wood about the warships which fall into the ship breakers' hands nowadays, but what there is commands a ready market for a variety of purposes, as it is understood to be the best, toughest and most seasoned of its kind ordinarily obtainable. At the same time large portions of a ship's timber are good only as fuel and as such it is sold; but it is always reckoned to be the finest fuel wood money can buy. The better stuff is bought for barge building, flooring, etc., to be worked up by carpenters and cabinet makers. Ships' timber is considered particularly good for employment in damp places.

Every piece of the wrecked vessel is disposed of to some purpose, yet even then, owing to the expensive trouble of breaking her up, her purchasers sometimes find she has only just repaid the cost to which they have been put, and that albeit she cost them only a fiftieth or sixtieth part of what she cost the nation no more perhaps than 20 years before.

Twenty years is about the time which changes a new war vessel into an obsolete ship such as it would be foolish to send into action. But occasionally ships become obsolete and meet their inglorious doom very much sooner. In one case, indeed, a battleship became obsolete while she lay in the building stocks, and she was actually broken up without being shifted from the place where her keel was laid. Another vessel, the Hood, was broken up without ever "riding salt water," having been built in the Medway and only being launched to go farther above for the purpose of being disintegrated. A third war vessel, of a smaller type, became obsolete while waiting for her boilers to be put in, and she never lived to breathe steam.

Not every obsolete war vessel meets the melancholy fate of being broken up, however. On rare occasions condemned ships on being taken out of the effective list are used for the storage of powder, etc., or as training ships, though ironclads are not very well adapted to such uses. Vessels of small types are sometimes, too, rigged up for special purposes whenever a government office would otherwise have to purchase a new ship at a much greater outlay. But the ultimate end of every ship, whether not sunk at sea is to be broken for almost a fiftieth part of her cost, broken up, and scattered over the land to be converted to a thousand different uses.

## ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

The Orthographic Chaos in Which the English Language is Involved—Some Notable Illustrations.

We are waltering in an orthographic chaos in which a multitude of signs are represented by the same sound and a multitude of sounds by the same sign, says Harper's Magazine. Our race as a race has in consequence lost the phonetic sense. What can we hope for the orthography of a tongue in which, for illustration, the short sound of e, found in let, is represented by ea in head, by eo in leopard, by ay in says, by ai in said, by ei in heifer, and by a in many? Or of the correspondingly long sound given by us to the same vowel, which is represented by e in mete (to measure), by ea in meat (an article of food), or by ee in the verb to meet; and furthermore by i in machine, by le in believe, by el in receive, by eo in people, and by ae in aegis? Or take the sound denoted by the digraph sh, seen in ship. It is represented by ce in ocean, by ei in suspicion, by ti in nation, by xi in anxious, by sei in conscience, and by s followed by u in sure. There is no object in heaping up further harrowing details, which, indeed, could be multiplied indefinitely. They have been introduced merely to show how hopeless is the prospect of attaining under such conditions a uniform standard of pronunciation which all will recognize at once, and to which all will unquestioningly bow.

## WHAT A COOL SUMMER DOES.

It Effects to the Entire Business Community, Farmers Included—Keeps Money from Circulating.

A well known business man says that the ordinary observer did not stop to consider what a cool summer meant to the entire business community, according to the Philadelphia Record. Said he: "It affects everything that depends upon trade for life. I have no doubt that the present slump in stocks is due in part to the cool summer, which has made the crops so uncertain. Let us start with the farmer. He has had poor luck with his corn, melons and all kinds of truck. The merchants who sell summer clothing and all kinds of reasonable wear have hardly paid expenses; every seashore resort has been running light. This means so much money lost from circulation, and all the mechanical trades and industries must suffer. Of course, no one is to blame, and the only thing to do is to live and let live until a real hot summer comes to push things along again."

## CHARITY FOR CRIPPLES.

Unfortunates Aided by Society Curiously Named "The Guild of the Brave Poor Things."

"The Guild of the Brave Poor Things" is the curious name adopted by a company of English charity workers, whose womanly efforts are being directed toward the amelioration of the condition of cripples, young and old.

The guild has recently acquired a country holiday home at North Common, Chalfey, Sussex. It is called the Heritage, and was formally opened in June by the duchess of Bedford. The home is picturesquely situated and will accommodate 50 guild members—men, women and children—some of whom will become permanent residents and others will be taken from the various branches of the guild for short vacation periods. As soon as may be it is intended to start a school of arts and crafts for the crippled and deformed inmates, and the work will be sold for their benefit.

## ANIMALS UNCAUGHT.

Some Kinds of Beasts That Have Never Been Caged.

Zoos Intensely Eager to Secure Specimens of Certain Newly-Discovered Creatures of Foreign Climes.

"Oh, there are a good many animals that are still to be caught and exhibited in the menageries," said the old animal man, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, reaching into the cage and scratching the head of a jaguar. "I can run off quite a list without stopping to think."

"All the zoos are crazy now for an okapi. That's the strange prehistoric beast that Sir Harry Johnston found alive in Eastern Africa. It's a cross between a giraffe and a horse, apparently, and a mighty big animal. There'll be big money for the circus that gets the first example, and there are some plucky and smart men in Uganda at this very moment looking for the brute."

"Nobody has been lucky enough or smart enough to catch a Kadiak bear alive and carry him to civilization. There's something like a beast for you—big as a calf, so that he'd make a roaring Rocky mountain grizzly look like a little brown bear alongside of him."

"Town in South America, somewhere in the northeastern side of the Andes, a little north of the equator, is a beast that is the biggest recent in the world. Travelers have seen pieces of its hide and its bones, and a few have glimpsed it as it sped through the dark primeval forests. It is a true rodent like the rat, but it is as big as a Newfoundland dog. That would be a good catch for a zoological garden."

"Another fine prize is down there in South America. It is a new species of jaguar, quite different from any that has ever been exhibited in the shows in any part of the world. It's a big black fellow, and tremendously fierce. Nobody has ever taken one alive."

"Then in the forests of the Amazon are two birds that would make their captor a famous man among zoologists. They are the bell bird, which has a voice exactly like a clear, ringing bell, and the 'Lost Soul,' which has a cry that makes the shivers creep along a man's backbone when he hears it in those dark, mysterious, silent, forbidding woods."

"In Burma, somewhere is a rhinoceros that has a black hide and big tufted ears. The hide has been seen by white men lots of times, but they haven't ever seen a living animal."

"Up in the Himalayas a man has been looking for years for what do you suppose? A unicorn. He may be crazy—he may be right. He says that he has heard so many tales from the native hunters up there of the existence of a one-horned antelope-horse that he is bound to try and get one. I don't think there is any such thing myself, but then I didn't take much stock in the discovery of a primitive wild horse in Central Asia, either, and now the zoological gardens of Hamburg and New York both have living specimens of these horses—funny, big-headed little brutes that are representatives of some type of horse that must be hundreds of thousands of years old."

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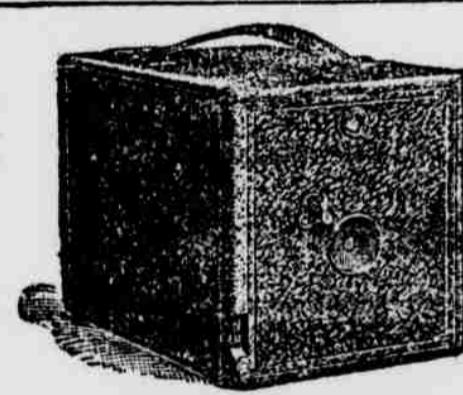
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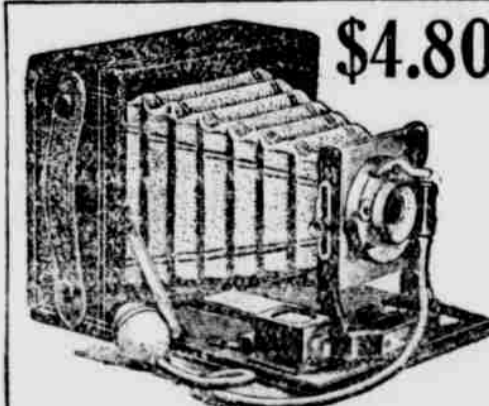
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