



MISS SOPHIA KITTLESON.

HEALTH VERY POOR—RESTORED BY PERUNA

Catarrah Twenty-five Years—Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittleson, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., writes: "I have been troubled with catarrah for nearly twenty-five years, and have tried many cures for it, but obtained very little help. Then my brother advised me to try Peruna, and I did. "My health was very poor at the time I began taking Peruna. My throat was very sore and I had a bad cough. "Peruna has cured me. The chronic catarrah is gone and my health is very much improved. "I recommend Peruna to all my friends who are troubled as I was."

PERUNA TABLETS—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet equals one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative

Manufactured by the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Hard to Do Without Pockets.

"The most annoying thing in navy life for a recruit is the absence of side pockets in the uniform trousers," J. R. Rose, a yeoman at the navy recruiting station, said this morning. "The average man doesn't realize how strong is the custom of thrusting his hands in his trousers pockets until he dons a pair without pockets. I've worn the navy uniform four years now, and I frequently find myself trying to put my hands in my pockets."—Kansas City Times.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispel Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects, Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. One size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Dismal Reaction. "I was awfully worried about Johnny when he had that last sick spell," said Mrs. Lapsing, "and when the doctor told me he was going to get well I went fairly delirious with joy."

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

SARSAPARILLA PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Science AND INVENTION

Gas poisoning from gas engines has become so common that German authorities urge that cylinders of oxygen be kept near, and that engineers be taught to apply inhalations to resuscitate victims.

Experiment has shown that an electric arc can be employed under water for fusing metal. The intense heat turns the water surrounding the arc into steam, thus forming an insulating cushion of vapor. It has been suggested that with proper apparatus the electric arc could be employed by divers for quickly cutting through large chain cables or iron plates under water.

The "axle-light" system is in use on the trams of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad on an extensive scale. Each car has its own storage batteries supplied with electricity generated by the axles of the wheels, and the locomotive headlights derive their illumination from the same source. It is estimated that each full train, exclusive of the locomotive, develops nearly 500 candle-power light.

Within the past few years the eucalyptus has been introduced in Florida, and its kindly growth there is believed to indicate that it might be extensively cultivated in the southern parts of that State. The eucalyptus is of very rapid growth, but it cannot withstand frosts. It was planted in California from Australia many years ago, and now flourishes so abundantly on the Pacific coast that its wood is extensively employed for fuel, posts and lumber.

The production of oxygen and hydrogen on an industrial scale by the decomposition of water with electrolytic apparatus in Germany has led to the suggestion that hydrogen thus produced may find a wide field of employment as a lighting agent. It is now used for inflating military balloons. For lighting purposes it is compressed in steel cylinders. With a proper burner it is said to be a cheaper illuminant than acetylene, the relative cost for equal illuminating power being 25 for hydrogen to 50 for acetylene.

Everybody who has used a microscope has no doubt regretted the difficulty of seeing small insects, and other living objects not of mere microscopic dimensions, magnified while alive and moving freely in the field of view. A recently invented English instrument, called the vitascope, is said to supply a desideratum in this respect. It is shaped like a telescope, a foot long when closed, and an inch and a half in diameter. The lenses are so combined that an object 20 inches away may be magnified 12 diameters. At a distance of 5 inches the magnification is 60 diameters.

BOAT HAS EXPRESS SPEED.

Western Designers Expect Their New Craft to Beat All Records. A craft with the speed of an express train has long been the dream of several motor-boat enthusiasts along the upper Mississippi River and several designers have been working together with the result that they have produced a boat with which they expect to shatter all the present records, says the New York World.

Frank Titus of Fountain City, Wis., formerly owned the fastest boat on the river in the famous Bat, the small craft which attained a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour with a nine-horse power engine and for three seasons held the speed record on the upper river. The Bat has been sold to a physician at Cassville, Wis., and her engines will be used in another craft.

Until the advent of the Chief of Record, formerly owned by A. Gardner of Winona, the Bat outclassed all boats on the river, large and small, and could leave the fastest steamboats in the stern waves. Gardner's boat, 25 feet long, with a nine-horse-power engine and 4-foot beam, was, until the middle of the season, the fastest boat in that territory. At Wabasha on July 4, in the motor-boat races, the Chief of Record outran the Bat and other boats entered and finished nearly a half-mile in the lead in a six-mile course. The Chief of Record attained a speed of twenty miles an hour and for the horse-power installed was considered the fastest boat between St. Louis and St. Paul.

Late in July the Skip, owned by Eugene P. Gleason, of LaCrosse, was launched at Red Wing and clearly outclassed other water racers. The Skip is 32 feet long, with a 4-foot beam and is equipped with a twelve-horse-power motor in three cylinders. The Skip has attained as high as twenty-two and a half miles an hour, but through failure to provide a sufficient cooling apparatus for the engine is unable to maintain this pace indefinitely.

The Skip now holds the speed record on that part of the river with the exception of a boat of the same design, which is 35 feet long and is equipped with a sixteen-horse-power three cylinder motor. The new boat, however, has not entered into competition with the speed records, although she is said to run nearly a mile an hour faster than the Skip.

A remarkable feature of motor boating on the Mississippi is the speed attained by boats with little horse power. While the crafts on the Atlantic coast and the lakes require from fifty to seventy-five horse power before a speed of twenty miles an hour can be attained, none of the fastest boats on

the river has more than sixteen horse power and few of them have over ten. Many of the engines used in the river craft are of light design, and while the horse power is small they attain a speed of from 800 to 1,000 revolutions per minute.

Motor boating on the Mississippi has taken a remarkable advance in popularity in the last season. Motor-boat clubs have been organized at all of the smaller towns along the river, as well as at the cities, and there is now a movement on between the clubs looking toward the organization of a Mississippi River motor-boat association, to include all of the smaller organizations.

Where a couple of years ago there were a dozen launches in LaCrosse waters there are now more than 150, ranging from the sixteen-foot hunting scow to the magnificent fifty-foot cruisers of the more wealthy boatmen.

ABOUT THE TAMALE HUSKS.

New Industry Developed by the Demand for the "Hot Things." "Do you know," said the tamale fiend to a Kansas City Times man, "that a good part of the profit in the tamale trade goes to the farmers of Johnson County, Kansas?"

"Oh, shucks!" returned the other. "Yes, that's just it. The farmers out there supply the Kansas City market with the corn husks the tamales are wrapped in, and it would surprise you to learn the extent of the business. Any old corn husk won't do for the business, either. If you'll look at these you'll see the texture is very close, the surface smooth and that the lengths are uniform. Only the inner husk is used, the fine white covering that grows next to the ear. The proper length is about nine inches, to allow for the ends being folded over the tamale when it is steamed, as you see them now."

"Why, who'd go to all that bother for a dinky little business like this?" asked the listener incredulously. "Bother? Dinky? Say, do you know these corn husks are shipped in here in 500-pound bales? That's quite a respectable sized industry. I take it. At any rate, the Kansas farmers have found it profitable enough to go to the expense of buying presses to bale the product and a large agricultural supply house in Kansas City finds it worth while to carry it in stock and cater to the trade of the tamale men."

"What is the particular advantage of using corn husks for this purpose?" asked the listener. "Isn't there anything else that would do?" "Nothing that would answer as many purposes. The corn husk holds the tamale while it is cooked and at the same time imparts a flavor to it. It also holds the heat as nothing else would."

"Well, it beats me!" said the other man, as they went on. "I never gave it much thought, but always supposed the tamale men bought up all the old mattresses to get their corn husks."

Esperanto vs. Volapuk.

The primary cause of its success undoubtedly may be found in the ease with which it can be acquired, says George Harvey of Esperanto, in the North American Review. We are convinced by personal experience of the justice of the claim that application of one hour a day, by a fairly well-educated person, for a period of three months, is sufficient to insure reasonable proficiency. Indeed, with the aid of a simple key, intelligible communication may be had immediately with a member of any other nationality possessing like means of translation. That the strength of Esperanto lies in its really amazing simplicity is indicated by the following comparison:

In English—"The international language should be comprehensible to the whole educated world; but no man on earth, except the Volapukist would comprehend even the word 'Volapuk.'"

In Volapuk—"Puk bevonetik pakapa lom fa vol lolk pekuliv; abu nen nonik tala asenu volapekels, kapalom puki lekankx, 'Volapuk.'"

In Esperanto—"La lingvo internacia estas komprenebla de la tuta mondo edukita; sed neniu homo sur la tero ekkonusive la volapukistoj komprenebla la artan lingvon 'Volapuk.'"



Wife—I wonder why the grass doesn't come up?
Hubby—I'm sure I can't tell. You don't suppose you planted the seeds upside down, do you?

Criminal. The religious editor was struggling with the query, "Is it a sin to play poker?" After much prayerful consideration he wrote the following reply: "Yes; the way some people play it."—Philadelphia Press.

Ragtime, Alonzo, isn't necessarily the time to chew the rag.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Washington Farmers Ask Information on Various Subjects.

From the Washington State College, Pullman. The experiment station has received a letter from J. A. B., of Everett, asking how to exterminate the Canadian thistle. Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist, replied as follows:

"The Canadian thistle is a hard plant to fight, but by judicious cutting and cultivation you can eradicate it. The plant must be kept from forming a growth above the surface of the ground for at least one year in order that your efforts for its extermination may be successful. The plant spreads by underground stems, or roots, which are thrown up at distances of from three to six feet from the parent plant, so merely destroying the mother plant will not kill the weed. A good cutting during the month of June, followed by other cuttings in the latter part of July and on through August will check the thistle materially, and may destroy it entirely. It is generally quite difficult to eradicate the plant in pastures and fence corners, since a small residue will be left undestroyed, which will grow during the following year. There is no spray that will kill it. Sometimes it is helpful to cut the thistle off about three inches below the surface of the ground, which causes the root to rot by drying out. In cultivated fields it is advisable to rake out the underground stems, and allow them to dry thoroughly before plowing again.

Another letter from W. G. M., of Mabton, made inquiry concerning the culture of English walnuts in that region. Professor Thornber's reply follows:

"The selection of proper varieties is very important, and up to the present time I have found only two varieties that are hardy enough to thrive well under the conditions of your locality. These two are the Fayette and the Mayette. They are not English walnuts, strictly speaking, but are the same species, and are commonly spoken of as 'Persian,' or 'English walnuts.' It will be impossible for you to grow in a commercial way grafted trees of these varieties, simply because the operation of grafting is so difficult that only a few are secured, and the price of grafting stock is very high. A better way is to secure good first or second generation trees from reliable nurserymen. These second generation trees are grown from nuts of first generation trees, usually in Oregon and California. From my personal experience, I should judge that you will succeed remarkably well if you secure good varieties. Almost any of our soils, if the seasons are not too severe, will grow English walnuts, providing there is not a shale, or hardpan, nearer than three or four feet to the surface of the ground. I understand that you are obliged to watch these conditions very closely in this section. I do not recommend that English walnuts be sown in your region, yet I believe by careful selection of varieties and of the orchard grounds that they will succeed in many places."

Another inquiry from Seattle relates to the culture of chestnuts. The correspondent was advised as follows:

"The American chestnut (the regular, tall-growing variety) should be pruned the same as any other shade tree, leaving, however, a permanent, or constant leader, through the center of the tree. This is the practice of the Experiment Station, and one that is used upon all forms of the tall, or upright, growing trees. It is also used upon the sweet cherries, but not upon the sour ones.

"The tendency of this chestnut is to produce a thin, open top, and it is advisable to cut back the outer limbs, and occasionally the leader, to thicken the foliage. The Dwarf, or Japanese, chestnuts should be pruned to small, compact trees, branching them from a foot to three feet from the ground. They will practically take care of themselves after the first year or two of pruning. This pruning may be done at any time while the tree is dormant, or after the sap has ceased to flow, which will be immediately after it comes into full leaf."

A farmer residing near Centerville, desires to know the best method of raising peas, and the most desirable variety; also, with regard to combining peas with oats. The Station supplied him with the following information:

"The experience of the Experiment Station staff, leads us to believe that almost any of the common field variety of peas will grow well in your region. We advise the Black-Eyed Marrow Fat as the best general variety. Ordinarily we sow the peas at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels per acre, disking or drilling them at least four inches deep. Sow the oats about a week after the peas are sown, as the latter grow so much stronger and consequently, the oats will be smothered out unless they are given the advantage. We do not consider that oats and peas are as good for horses as for cows. The mixture makes very rich, nutritious hay."

Didn't Need Them. Neighbor—If your statement is true your clothesline was robbed by tramps. Judson—How do you make that out? Neighbor—Didn't you say they took everything but the towels?—Illustrated Bits.

The pig iron production in the United States in 1907 was 25,781,361 gross tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Association. This amount was 1.9 per cent greater than that of 1906. Canada produced 581,146 tons in 1907.

ST. PATRICK'S ST. JACOBS OIL

Drove all the snakes from IRELAND

Drives all aches from the body, cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and CONQUERS PAIN

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

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SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W.L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W.L. Douglas's \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

W.L. Douglas's name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address.

W.L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

A Cliché. "And how can you be sure of going to heaven?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "I guess," said little Tommy Wise, "the best way would be to get pa to say we couldn't. Then ma would take us there or bust. That's how we got to the seashore last summer."—Philadelphia Press.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 24-page booklet and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, 1528 Arch St., Philadelphia.

The Gentry. "She's engaged, ain't she?" inquired the haughty blonde at the ribbon counter. "Yes," replied the lady who sold faces, "she's engaged to that new sales-lady's brother."

"Where's he employed at?" "He's a night watch gentleman over to Hergen & Co.'s."—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchett*

Relieving the Monotony. Nan—He proposed to you while the train was going around the elevated loop? How odd!
Fan—Yes, and the engagement lasted till we got clear around. You don't know how it relieved the tedium of the ride.—Chicago Tribune.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. WARDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Literary Charity. "I would like to take the sense of the meeting about this charity relief," said the professional philanthropist. And when the contribution was taken up he found he had taken nothing else.—Baltimore American.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIA

Malaria is due to impurities and poisons in the blood. Instead of being rich, strong and healthy, the circulation has become infected with germs of disease which destroy the rich, red corpuscles that furnish nourishment and strength to the body, and reduced this vital fluid to such a weak, watery condition that it is no longer able to keep the system in health, or ward off the countless diseases and disorders that assail it. The loss of these red corpuscles takes the color and glow of health from the cheek, and we see pale, sallow faces and washed out, chalky complexions among the first symptoms of Malaria. But Malaria is a general systemic disease, and as the blood becomes more heavily loaded with its germs we have more serious and complicated symptoms; the impure blood having its effect on all parts of the body. The appetite fails, digestion is weakened, chills and slight fever are frequent, and the sufferer loses energy and ambition because of a constant tired-out and "no account" feeling. The lack of necessary nourishment and healthful qualities in the blood causes boils and abscesses, skin affections, and in some cases sores and ulcers to break out, and sometimes the patient is prostrated with a spell of malarial fever which may leave his health permanently impaired. To cure Malaria both a blood purifier and tonic are necessary, in order to remove the cause and at the same time build up the system from its weakened and run-down condition. S. S. S. is the medicine best fitted for this work. It is the most perfect of all blood purifiers, and the purely vegetable ingredients of which it is composed make it the greatest and safest of all tonics. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and at the same time gives to the blood the health-sustaining qualities it needs. It cures Malaria thoroughly and permanently because it removes the germs and poisons which produce the disease, and while doing this tones up and strengthens every part of the system. When S. S. S. has cleansed the blood the symptoms pass away, the healthy color returns to the complexion, the old tired, depressed feeling is gone, and the entire health is renewed. Book with information about Malaria and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

During 1900 I was running a farm on the Mississippi river and became so impregnated with Malaria that for a year I was almost a physical wreck. I tried a number of medicines recommended as blood purifiers, chill cures, and Malaria eradicators, but nothing did me any good until I began to use S. S. S. The result was that after taking it for while I was as well and strong as I ever was. I have never had a chill since nor the slightest symptoms of Malaria. I hope others will be benefited by my experience, and with that end in view I give this testimonial, knowing that S. S. S. is the best remedy for Malaria.

Amory, Miss. S. R. COWLEY.

Far from It. Upgardon—You smoke all the time, don't you?
Atom—No; half the time I don't smoke at all. I seldom touch a cigar between 9 p. m. and 9 a. m.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Willing to Give It a Trial. Sympathizing Friend—You suffer from general debility sometimes, do you? Did you ever try massage?
Mrs. Skimmerhorn—No; how much does it cost a bottle?

HOWARD E. BURTON—Assayer and Chemist. Lead, Silver, Gold, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Tin, Iron, Steel, Brass, etc. Analytical and assay work. Estimates and reports sent on application. Control and duplicate work solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank.

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For sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from OWNER only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address: L. DAREYSBIRE, Box 228, Rochester, N. Y.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX IN A NEW PACKAGE 5 lbs.

Most economical to buy. All dealers. Save the package too; each are worth 12 coupons in exchange for presents. Premium list free of Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

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CLATSOP BEACH SEASIDE, OREGON

Directly on the beach overlooking the ocean. Hot salt baths and surf bathing. Recreation pier for fishing. Sun parlors, Electric lights, First class and steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Sea foods a specialty. Rates, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Special rates by the week.

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