

### All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs cannot take care of without help.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to these. They are removed by

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.

**Consoling!**  
"Poor John! He was a kind and forbearing husband," sobbed the widow on her return from the funeral. "Yes," said a sympathizing neighbor, "but it's all for the best. You must try and comfort yourself, my dear, with the thought that your husband is at peace at last."—Sketchy Bits.

**Familiar Sign.**  
Church—I see the public service commission has recommended side doors on the railroad cars.

Gotham—And will they expect to have the words "family entrance" over them?—Yonkers Statesman.

**Howard E. Burton—Assayer and Chemist.**  
I analyze all kinds of ores, minerals, rocks, etc. I also analyze all kinds of drugs, chemicals, etc. I have a complete laboratory and am equipped with the latest apparatus. I am located at 100 Broadway, New York City.

**DO YOU KNOW THE WET WEATHER PROTECTION afforded by a SLICKER?**  
Clean-Light-Durable  
Guaranteed Waterproof  
\$3.00 Everywhere  
A. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

**Floored.**  
"You say there's no such thing as a gas meter? Then there is no such thing as a gas meter. Yet you are paying out your good money for \$300 feet of gas registered by a machine that doesn't exist."  
"Certainly; there is no such thing as money."

## 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.**

**Gone to His Reward.**  
Hewitt—I see that Gruet, the life insurance agent, is married.

Jewett—Yes, and his marriage is a case of the irony of fate.

"How is that?"  
"He didn't know until after he was married that the woman in the case carried a lot of life insurance, and now he will have to keep up the premiums on her policies."—Harper's Weekly.

**A Run of Luck.**  
Ruffen—Old fellow, you look blue. are you on the wrong side of the market?  
Trumbull—Market be hanged! I moved yesterday. The van man broke 25 worth of the furniture, I lost a five-pound bank of England note, the gas company held me up for double the usual deposit, and I've just been summoned on a jury.—London Mail.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Remedy, the only positive cure now known to medical science. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Remedy is internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving it a permanent strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The producers have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

A. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**It Depended.**  
English John and Pat were two friendly workmen, who were constantly tilting, each one trying to outwit the other.

"Are you good at measurement?" asked John.

"I am that," said Pat, quickly.

"Then could you tell me how many shirts I could get out of a yard," asked John.

"Sure," said Pat. "It depends on whose yard you get into."

**Large Attendance Assured.**  
"And now, boys," said the teacher with a mild reprimand, "I suppose there is no way of getting you to attend school in cold weather."  
"There is one way," spoke up the big boy in the red jumper.

"And what way is that?"  
"Why, move the school house over the lake and give us skates instead of pencils."

Seven hundred dollar skirt is one of the items in a bill for \$3,680 for clothes which Mrs. Howard Gould wants her husband to pay as necessities of life.

## TORNADO IN SOUTH

### Dead in Three States Number At Least 225.

### MANY TOWNS ENTIRELY RUINED

**Negroes Suffered Most, Their Light Cabins Going to Pieces Like Card Houses.**

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—Reports up to 2 a. m. indicate that 225 persons were killed and at least 1000 were injured in storms of great violence which passed over sections of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama yesterday. Several towns were almost totally swept away and the property damage will run into large figures.

Nearly 20 towns were struck by the "twisters," of which there seem to have been at least five.

Most of those killed were negroes, whose cabins were swept away like so much paper.

Natchez, Miss., reports that 64 persons killed in that section only two were white.

Latest reports from Amite, a small town in Southeastern Louisiana, say the town was almost entirely destroyed and the estimates placed at the number killed at between 25 and 50, while at least 75 were injured.

At McLean, Miss., eight are reported to have been killed; at Vidalia, La., one white woman and six negroes are dead; at Quinlan, La., eleven negroes were killed.

The latest report at hand comes from Purvis Landing, Miss., where 25 whites and 60 negroes were victims of the storm, and nearly a dozen deaths came from many towns scattered over the storm-swept area. Details at present are meager.

New Orleans and Mobile were cut off from wire communication with the outside world for several hours today and telegraph companies report wires down in all directions.

Tonight the storm is sweeping through Georgia, but beyond torrential rains, accompanied by high winds and brilliant electrical displays no serious damage or loss of life has been reported in the state.

Reports also say that the storm struck Albertville, Ala., late this afternoon, doing much destruction to life and property. An unconfirmed report from this section gives the death list as from 30 to 35, with scores of persons injured. A train was sent from Birmingham tonight carrying physicians and a squad of state militiamen to the district.

Richmond and Lamourie, La., were struck by the storm and nearly a fifth of their population injured. Winchester, Miss., a small town, is reported wiped out, though only two persons are known to have been killed.

Mobile reports nine dead at Hattiesburg, Miss., but this has not been confirmed.

The tornado that first appeared in Concordia Parish, La., appears to have been the most violent, both in respect to number of victims and extent of territory covered. Although it covered a rural district and struck no large town, the known results of its work were 64 dead and at least 100 injured, with the prospect that the list will be considerably swelled by morning.

More than 50 of the dead are negroes, whose log cabins were particularly fatal to the occupants, being easily torn to pieces, while the weight of timber crushed the inmates to death.

What appear to have been two different tornadoes struck in Western Alabama, one claiming six victims at Bergan & Thomas' sawmill.

New Orleans, April 25, 2 a. m.—At this hour belated reports have swollen the total number of deaths by the tornadoes in Mississippi Louisiana and Alabama to 225. Mississippi suffered most, but poor communications kept the full extent of the disaster from becoming known. The death list was suddenly swollen by nearly 100 additional victims in Purvis and McLean, Miss., towns not heard from up to midnight.

The first reports indicated that four-fifths of the victims were negroes, but the later reports showed an increasing number of whites.

**Survivor of Morgan's Raiders.**  
New York, April 25.—With the sword he carried when a member of Morgan's raiders during the Civil war clasped to his heart Colonel William S. Warwick was found dead in his bed on the top floor of a house in the Bronx yesterday. Colonel Warwick came of a famous old southern family and was born in Virginia 85 years ago. He had a large income and entertained southerners lavishly. Two years ago he lost his entire fortune. Since then he had lived in humble lodgings.

**Filipino Outlaws Hanged.**  
Manila, April 25.—Cipriano Omongon, alias Tidueuc, and Alfonso Fernandez, noted bandits and fanatical leaders, were privately hanged in Bilibid prison today. Omongon Piry started the Palajane movement in Samar. Fernandez participated in the attack on Leyte and aided in the killing of four policemen and the burning of the municipal buildings. Faustino Abien and Esperado Rota, his principal lieutenants, were to have been hanged on the same gallows. Governor General Smith granted them a reprieve for one month.

**Clark Buys Coal Lands.**  
Trinidad, Colo., April 25.—Ex-United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, left here for Jerome, Ariz., today after returning from a trip of inspection to the coal property in this vicinity on which he has held an option for two years. "I have closed a deal with Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, for 12,000 acres of coal land, 20 miles west of Trinidad," said Mr. Clark today. "I don't care to name the consideration but it was around the million mark."

**Take Orchard's Deposition.**  
Gunnison, Colo., April 25.—District Judge Shackelford today granted authority to O. N. Hilton, attorney for Steve Adams, to take a deposition from Harry Orchard, to be presented when Adams is placed on trial for the killing of Arthur Collins at Telluride, Colo.

## BABCOCK MILK TEST.

### Simple, Accurate and Easily Mastered With Little Study.

By J. H. Brundson, Professor of Dairying, University of Idaho, Moscow.

A great deal has been written about testing milk and a large number of farmers already use the Babcock test; but enough inquiries have come to the writer to warrant the assertion that the subject is not yet fully understood. Many seem to have the idea that the Babcock test is a complicated, and at best an unreliable affair. This is an erroneous idea and should not be allowed to prevail. The test is simple, accurate and easily mastered by anyone who will give the matter a little careful study and attention. It must be borne in mind that the accuracy and value of the test depend not alone on the test, but quite as much on the proper taking of the sample. If that is improperly done the results are of little value. For example, the writer has known of cow-owners who, when desiring to test the milk of an individual cow, have taken the sample by milking directly into the sample bottle. When it is known that the first part of a cow's milk is largely water and the last part of stripplings very rich, it is self-evident that such a sample would yield results of little value so far as determining the actual richness of that particular cow's milk.

The milk to be tested should be poured from one can into another several times or carefully stirred with a stirrer until it is of a uniform mixture. The sample is then immediately taken, preferably by small, long handled dipper. If the testing cannot be done soon after the sample is taken it must be placed in an airtight jar and some preservative added to keep it sweet.

The Babcock test bottles are graduated on the supposition that an 18 gram sample is taken. Milk varies very little in its specific gravity and a pipette graduated to hold 17.6 cubic centimeters will deliver approximately 18 grams of milk. When the sample is ready for testing, the jar containing it should be placed in warm water and slowly heated to a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Mix the sample well; especially see that any cream which may have gathered on the side of the jar is carefully mixed with the other part of the sample. The measuring pipette is now filled to the mark. This is done by sucking the milk up into the pipette above the mark; the dry forefinger is immediately placed over the top of the pipette to prevent the milk from escaping. By gently releasing the pressure the milk is allowed to flow out until level with the mark on the stem of the pipette. The pipette now contains the 18 grams.

The sample is now emptied into the test bottle. The test bottle should be held in a slanting position, the pressure on the pipette released, allowing the milk to slowly run into the bottle in such a way as to allow the air to gradually escape from the bottle.

The next step is adding the acid. This is measured in the acid graduate; the exact amount to use will depend largely on the strength of the acid, the temperature of the sample to be tested, etc. If ordinary commercial sulphuric acid is used 17.6 cubic centimeters will be found approximately correct. With a little individual experimenting the tester will soon notice the proper amount to use. To prevent the burning or charring of any part of the milk the acid is poured slowly down the side of the bottle until all has been added. Now give the bottle a gentle rotary motion, thus giving the acid test bottle should be held in a slanting position, the pressure on the pipette released, allowing the milk to slowly run into the bottle in such a way as to allow the air to gradually escape from the bottle.

The bottles are placed in the tester in such a position as to keep the machine balanced. The bottles should now be whirled for five or six minutes at such speed as gives the milk a rotary motion. The machine is now allowed to slow down for the purpose of adding water to the bottles. Enough water is added to bring the contents up to the neck of the bottle, after which the machine is again started and run for two minutes; again stopped and sufficient warm water added to bring all the fat contents up into the graduated part of the bottle. After another whirling of one minute the complete result will be ready to state. It is preferable to use soft water and that the temperature should be about 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

To read the amount of fat, take one bottle out at a time, hold it upright, the graduated part should be on a level with the eyes. The difference between the highest and lowest limits of the butter fat column is the amount of butter fat expressed in per cent direct. Most milk bottles are graduated up to 10 per cent, each large division indicates one per cent and each small division two-tenths of one per cent of butter fat. To illustrate the method of reading let it be supposed that the top of the fat column is at 8.5, and the bottom at 4.5, then the readings 8.5-4.5 equals 4 per cent fat. This means that in 100 pounds of this kind of milk there would be exactly 4 pounds of fat.

If the testing has been properly done the butter fat column should be perfectly clear, of a brownish yellow color; the line separating it from the acid should be clear and distinct. Too strong acid is apt to cause black or peach vinegar.

**Peach Vinegar.**  
Use for this over-ripe peaches and peellings. Mash and mix with water sufficient to keep the flavor of the peaches. To a gallon of this add four ounces brown sugar and a half compressed yeast cake softened. Turn into a jug or cask and set in the sun to ferment.

**Kitty—Mamma, are we in society?**  
Mrs. Toppat—Yes, dear, but society hasn't found it out yet.—Chicago Tribune.

**Doughnuts.**  
Cream a cup of sugar and a half cup of butter, add a cup of milk, two well whipped eggs, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg and two cups of prepared flour, adding enough to make a soft dough. Roll into a sheet three-quarters of an inch thick and cut into shapes with a cutter. Fry in deep boiling fat.

Imports into Canada in 1907 (estimated) from the United States only \$78,000,000 from Great Britain.

charged particles to appear in the fat. This same result may also be due to too high temperature of either the milk or the acid. Insufficient amount of acid or too weak acid or too low temperature of the milk may result in a white or cloudy test.

Much more complete directions accompany each outfit—the principal object of this article is to impress upon farmers the simplicity of the test and that there is nothing mysterious or mystifying about it. It is so simple that any one of ordinary intelligence, willing to give it a little time and patience, can easily master all its details. When the farmer fully realizes that it furnishes him a key not only for weeding out his unprofitable cows, but also for checking up his creamery man, he will not be slow to make use of the Babcock test.

## FAMILY HOTBEDS.

### Some Good Suggestions for the Small Beginner.

By J. R. Shin, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Some kind of a hotbed is an essential factor if one is to secure crops from plants that require an exceptionally long season for maturing. A hotbed also affords an opportunity to grow certain crops, such as radishes and lettuce, in advance of the season. Such crops as tomatoes, cabbages, celery and cauliflower, practically demand that they be started in the hotbed before they are transplanted to the field, especially in the North. As these crops must ever be regarded as the staple product of every well-balanced garden, the construction and management of hotbeds is a very timely topic for the prospective gardener to consider.

First of all, a hotbed may be defined as an inclosure covered with sash and furnished with artificial heat so that the plants are kept in an actively growing condition. Common stable manure constitutes the main source for securing this heat. There are several requirements that should be noted regarding the kind and quality of manure used for hotbeds. It should be practically the same age throughout, and it should be of such texture that when packed it will neither be fluffy nor will it be soggy. On the other hand, it should respond with springy elasticity beneath the weight of a man, without fluffing up when the pressure is removed. Horse manure which has from one-third to one-half straw composing its total bulk will usually be found to provide this requisite texture. Moreover, this manure should be fresh, in order that fermentation may proceed rapidly.

The process of fermentation is started before the manure is placed in the hotbed. To accomplish this the manure is usually piled in long, shallow, square-topped piles; if dry when piled, it is moistened throughout, and if it is apt to become water-soaked, as in the case in rainy climates, it should be piled under shelter, for where so much moisture is present manure will remain cold. The first fermentation is almost sure to be irregular, so it is necessary to fork over the pile, distributing the hot manure throughout the mass, in order to get the heat uniformly distributed. When it is noticed that steam is coming from the pile uniformly, it may be taken as evidence that the manure is ready to place in the hotbed.

After one thoroughly understands the important details of preparing the manure for the purpose of heating, attention should be called to the location and construction of the pit and frame. Pits are usually dug from 24 to 30 inches deep and of sufficient size to admit the frames being placed inside. In case of rainy climates, it should be located near some much-frequented path, in order that they are sure to receive the requisite amount of attention. Always have the hotbed facing the south and if such a site is available, put it on the south side of some building or tight board fence or hill. Protection should also be sought from the prevailing winds, for winds have a decided effect in carrying away the heat. A well-drained location is also an essential requirement.

Hotbed sashes are 36 feet in size and cost about \$3 each. Frames for these sashes are made with the back 12 inches higher than the front, the latter being 10 inches. The number of sash and the size of the frame will depend upon the needs of the family. Usually one frame 36 feet will afford sufficient heated area for a family of six.

Before the frame is placed upon the pit the fermenting manure is placed in the pit and thoroughly compacted, bringing the level of the manure to within three inches of the surface of the soil. From three to six inches of good loamy garden soil are distributed evenly over the surface of the manure in order to furnish a seed bed. The seed is not planted until the excess heat of the first few days has begun to subside. By the use of a thermometer the temperature may be accurately ascertained. Tomatoes may be sown at a temperature of 90 to 80 degrees, cabbage and lettuce from 80 to 70 degrees.

**Railway whistles** inflict torture on so many people that the efforts abroad to check the plague have won approval from the people. Austria has introduced a system of dumb signaling to start and stop the trains. Belgium is trying compressed air whistles instead of steam, and Germany experiments with horns.

**Crab Apple Pie.**  
Wash the large crab apples, quarter them, and remove the stems and cores. Fill a deep dish with apples, put on one cup of sugar to one quart of apples, cover with a crust and bake. Or bake with an under crust, adding sugar after baking and covering with whipped cream.

The Mexican government is experimenting with various methods for obtaining the best results from irrigation. The dry-farming method is also to be well tested.

**Dairy Stuffs.**  
Into a quart of flour sift two heaping teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Work in lightly with the finger tips one-half cup lard, and mix to a soft dough with fresh milk. Do not knead the dough, but roll out and cut one-half inch thick and put into shallow pans. Slip immediately into a hot oven and bake quickly.

Navy Department at Washington is struggling with the problem as to which bureau should shoe a mule and relne an icebox.

**Chance for Reformation.**  
Her Mother—But what objection can you have to Mr. De Scaddis, my dear? Pretty Daughter—Oh, he's all right in most respects, but he has such absurd ideas of what a wife should be.

Her Mother—Oh, that doesn't cut any ice. Your father was the same way when I married him, but six months later he didn't have a single idea of his own.

**One from Washington.**  
"I had a letter from a constituent," said Congressman Nathan Wesley Hale of Tennessee, "who asked me to forward to him, as quickly as possible, the 'Rules and Regulations of Congress.' By return mail I sent him a photograph of Joe Cannon. If he understands the game like we do, he will have no trouble in seeing that my answer is decidedly to the point."—Success Magazine.

**Another Convulsion Coming.**  
"That well in Wisconsin," remarked Mr. Quigley, "is roaring again, they say." Mrs. Quigley turned pale.

"Maybe it means this time," she gasped, "that our cook is going to leave us! I saw her overhauling her trunk this morning!"—Chicago Tribune.

**Nothing in This Line.**  
Prison Warden—We try to give every inmate work with which he is familiar. What's your trade?  
New Prisoner—I'm a professional pedestrian.

**You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.**  
Write Allen R. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

**Nothing More.**  
"They're come to blows, haven't they?" asked the undersized reporter, who was trying to force his way to the center of the crowd.

"Yes," answered the tall man, who could see the two disturbers of the peace. "First one of 'em blows an' then the other, but that's all. Ther' ain't been a lick struck yet."—Chicago Tribune.

**Inconvenienced.**  
"I am so sorry that Mrs. Brigham is moving out of the city. I shall miss her so much."  
"Were you such good friends?"  
"Oh, it isn't that we were so friendly, but she has the nicest set of fat silver in the neighborhood and I used to borrow it every time I wanted to entertain."—Detroit Free Press.

**A Choice of Evils.**  
"Your daughter can come to me for her music lessons and can do her practicing at home."  
"I'd rather you'd give her her lessons here at home and have her do her practicing at your rooms."—Houston Post.

## Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

**Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna**  
Manufactured by the  
**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY**  
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS  
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

**Do Good While You May.**  
It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—John Ruskin.

**900 DROPS**  
**CASTORIA**  
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mezerol. NOT NARCOTIC.

**Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.**

The Simple Signature of **W. D. Parke** NEW YORK.

At 6 months old  
**35 DROPS - 35 CENTS**  
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

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## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces bile, and poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood, instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills regularly. All vegetable.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufactured at  
HAIR VEGE,  
AGUE CURE,  
CHERRY PECTORAL.

## Ayer's

**Side Lights on Mythology.**  
Vulcan had just put four new horse shoes on the feet of the Centaur.

"Easiest job I ever did," he said to the bystanders. "He stood perfectly still, and when I handed him the dy brush he kept the flies away himself."

Making a handsome discount from his usual price, he asked his customer to drive himself to his shop whenever he needed any more work.—Chicago Tribune.

**The Higher Mathematics.**  
Nibbs—Do you suppose it's ever possible to come anywhere near the size of a man's income?  
Diggs—Yes; just take the figure he gives to the assessor, add to it the figure he tells his friends and then divide the result by two and you'll have it near enough."—Illustrated Bits.

**FITS** Permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 812 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**From the Almond Point of View.**  
He—So your marriage was a failure?  
She—Oh, I don't know.  
He—Why, I thought you had secured a divorce?  
She—I did.  
He—Well, don't you call that a complete failure?  
She—Hardly. You see, my partner made an assignment and I received a very neat sum as a preferred creditor. He—Oh—um—er—I beg your pardon.—Intra.

**"The Peacock Throne"** of Persia is the most extravagant thing of the kind in the world. Its value is estimated between ten and fifteen million dollars.

## HOTEL MOORE

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CLATSOP BEACH SEASIDE, OREGON

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SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MRSSES 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.

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