SISTER ROSE

By Wilkie Collins

CHAPTER V.

IGNORANT of the change in her husband's plans which was to bring him back to Paris a day before the time originally fixed upon, Rose had left her solitary home to spend the evening with her brother. They had sat talking together long after sunset and had let the darkness steal on them insensibly. Thus it happened that just as Lonaque was blowing out the candles at his office Rose was lighting the reading lamp at her brother's lodgings.

Five years of disappointment and sorrow had changed her to outward view. Her face was thinner and longer, the once delicate red and white of her complexion was gone, and she stooped a little when she walked. Her manner had lost its maiden shyness only to become unnaturally quiet and subdued. Of all the charms which had allured her heartless husband but one remained—the winning gentleness of her voice. It might be touched now and then with a note of sadness, but the attraction of its even, natural tone still remained. This one harmony had been preserved unchanged. Her brother, though his face was careworn and his manner sadder than of old, looked much like his former self.

"And so you think, Louis, that our perilous undertaking has really ended well by this time?" said Rose anxiously as she lighted the lamp and placed the glass shade over it. "What a relief it is to hear you say we have succeeded at last!"

"I said I hoped, Rose," replied her brother.

"Well, even hoped is a great word from you, Louis—a great word from any one in this fearful city."

She stopped suddenly, seeing her brother raise his hand in warning. They looked at each other and listened. The sound of footsteps going slowly past the house—ceasing for a moment just beyond it, then going on again—came through the open window. There was nothing else to disturb the silence of the night—the deadly silence of terror which hung over Paris. It was a significant sign of the times that even a passing footstep was subject to suspicion.

"Louis," whispered Rose, when the footsteps died away, "when may I trust our secret to my husband?"

"Not yet! Not a word, not a hint of it, till I give you leave. Remember, Rose, you promised silence from the first. Everything depends on your holding that promise sacred till I release you from it."

"I will hold it sacred under all provocations," she answered.

"Let us change the subject. Even these walls may have ears, and the closed door yonder may be no protection." He looked toward it uneasily while he spoke.

"By the bye, I have come round to your way of thinking, Rose, about that new servant of mine. There is something false in his face. I wish I had been as quick to detect it as you were."

"Has he done anything suspicious? Have you caught him watching you? Tell me the worst, Louis."

"Hush, hush, my dear! Not so loud. Don't alarm yourself. He has done nothing suspicious."

"Pray turn him off before it is too late!"

"And be denounced by him in revenge the first night he goes to his section. You forget that servants and masters are equal now. I am not supposed to keep a servant at all. I have a citizen living with me who lays me under domestic obligations, for which I make a pecuniary acknowledgment. No, no; if I do anything, I must try to entrap him into giving me warning. But we have got to another unpleasant subject already. Suppose I change the topic again. You will find a little book on that table there in the corner. Tell me what you think of it."

The book was a copy of Corneille's "Cid," prettily bound in blue morocco. "I found it in a bookseller's shop yesterday and bought it as a present for you. Corneille is not an author to compromise any one, even in these times. Don't you remember saying the other day that you felt ashamed of knowing but little of our greatest dramatist?"

Rose remembered well and smiled almost as happily as in the old times over her present. "There are some engravings at the beginning of each act," continued the brother, directing her attention to the illustrations. He left her side when he saw that she became interested in looking at them.

He went to the window, drew aside the curtain and looked up and down the street. No one was in sight. "I must have been mistaken," he thought, returning to his sister, "but I certainly fancied I was followed in my walk today by a spy."

"I wonder," asked Rose, still busy over her book—"I wonder, Louis, whether my husband would let me go with you to see 'Le Cid' the next time it is played?"

"No!" cried a voice at the door. "Not if you went down on your knees to ask him!"

Rose turned round with a scream. There stood her husband on the threshold scowling at her, with his hat on and his hands thrust into his pockets. Trudaine's servant announced him, with an insolent smile during the pause that followed the discovery. "Citizen Superintendent Danville, to visit the citoyenne, his wife," said the fellow, making a mock bow to his master.

Rose advanced toward her husband. "This is a surprise," she said faintly. "Has anything happened? We—we didn't expect you"— Her voice failed her as she saw her husband, pale with suppressed anger.

"How dare you come here after what I told you?" he cried.

She shrank almost as if he had struck her. The blood flew into her brother's face, but he controlled himself and, taking her hand, led her in silence to a chair.

"I forbid you to sit down in his house," said Danville, advancing still. "I order you to come back with me! Do you hear? I order you!"

He was approaching nearer to her when he caught Trudaine's eye fixed on him and stopped. Rose placed herself between them.

"Oh, Charles, Charles!" she said to her husband. "Be friendly with Louis tonight and be kind again to me. I have a claim to ask that much of you, though you may not think it."

He turned away from her and laughed contemptuously. She was about to speak again, but her brother gave her a warning look.

"Signals!" exclaimed Danville. "Secret signals between you!"

His eye as he glanced suspiciously at his wife fell on Trudaine's gift book, which she still held unconsciously.

"What book is that?" he asked.

"Only a play of Corneille's," answered Rose. "Louis has just made me a present of it."

"Give it him back!" he cried. "You shall take no presents from him. The venom of the household spy soils everything he touches. Give it him back!" She hesitated. "You won't!" He tore the book from her, with an oath, threw it on the floor and set his foot on it.

"Oh, Louis, Louis, for God's sake remember!" Trudaine was stepping forward as the book fell to the floor. His sister threw her arms round him. "No, no, Louis!" clasping him closer. "Not after five years' patience. No—no!"

"You are right, love. Don't be afraid. It is all over now."

He put her from him and picked the book from the floor.

"Won't that offend you even?" said Danville, with an insolent smile. "You have a wonderful temper. Any other man would have called me out!"

Trudaine brushed the soiled cover of the book with his handkerchief.

"If I could wipe the stain of your blood off my conscience as easily as I can wipe the stain of your shoe off this

"No!" cried a voice. "Not if you went down on your knees."

book," he said quietly, "you should not live another hour. Don't cry, Rose," he continued, turning to his sister. "I will take care of your book for you until you can keep it yourself."

"Talk less confidently of the future. You don't know what it has in store for you. Govern your tongue when you are in my presence. A day may come when you will want my help."

There was an instant's silence, and through it there came heavily on the still night air the rumbling of distant wheels. They came nearer and nearer and stopped under the window.

Danville looked out eagerly.

"I have not hastened my return without reason. I wouldn't have missed this arrest for anything," thought he, peering into the night.

The stars were out, and there was no moon. He could not recognize the coach or the persons who got out of it, and he turned from the window. His wife had sunk into a chair. Her brother was locking up in a cabinet the book which he had promised to take care of for her. The dead silence made the noise of slowly ascending footsteps on the stairs ominous. At last the door opened.

"Citizen Danville, health and fraternity!" said Lonaque, appearing in the doorway, followed by his agents. "Citizen Louis Trudaine?" he continued, beginning with the usual form.

"My name is Louis Trudaine."

"Charles," cried Rose, appealing to her husband, "who are these men? What are they here for?"

He gave her no answer.

"Louis Trudaine," said Lonaque, slowly drawing the order from his pocket, "in the name of the republic, I arrest you."

"Rose, come back!" cried Trudaine.

It was too late. She had broken from him and in the recklessness of terror had seized her husband by the arm.

"Save him!" she cried. "Save him, by all you hold dearest in the world! You are that man's superior, Charles. Order him from the room."

Danville roughly shook her hand off his arm.

"Lonaque is doing his duty. Yes," he added, with a glance of triumph at Trudaine—"yes, doing his duty. Look at me as you please. Your looks won't move me. I denounced you! I admit it. I have rid myself of an enemy and the state of a bad citizen. Remember your secret visits to the house in the Rue de Clery!"

His wife uttered a cry of horror. She seized his arm again with both hands—hands that seemed suddenly nerved with the strength of a man's.

"Come here! Come here! I must and will speak to you!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from First Page.

eral staff and for the reorganization of the staff departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their equals in any other military service. Every effort should be made by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence during their entire careers.

The message recommends the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteers of the United States should be defined and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold, and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

"There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population, a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The Isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate relief in this strain. It must continue for some time longer until more officers are graduated from Annapolis and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self complacency or vanity or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.28, an increase of $10,210,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,007.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage. It has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,456 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game and the wild creatures generally on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved in our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home-builder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered soil or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from 160 acres of the pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people, but in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to forge them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance; but, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and, above all, among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living, yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semiarid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1900, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

If a Man Lie to You

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklins Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of piles, burns, boils, corns, felons, ulcers, cuts, scalds, bruises and skin eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

PARK AND WASHINGTON, PORTLAND, OREGON

The school where thorough work is done; where the reason is always given; where confidence is developed; where bookkeeping is taught exactly as books are kept in business; where shorthand is made easy; where penmanship is at its best; where hundreds of bookkeepers and stenographers have been educated for success in life; where thousands more will be. Open all the year. Catalogue free.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL. B., PRINCIPAL

A Timely Suggestion

This is the season of the year when the prudent and carefull housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

The first number of the "Alaska Sentinel" published at Wrangell, Alaska, by A. V. R. Snyder, whom we all well and favorably know, has been received. It is a 6 column folio, well printed and well edited. This is the weather item reported. "It snowed 'a right smart sprinklin' last Friday evening, but it was all gone the next morning. Had that occurred in any other country except 'frozen up Alaska' on the 14th of November it would have been simply awful(?). As it is mercury now stands at about 45 deg. above and all Wrangellites are happy.'

How to Prevent Croup.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel all symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers and has never been known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

Poultry raisers in Douglas County shipped to Portland and San Francisco 11,000 Thanksgiving turkeys. Jackson County, according to Success, shipped 9,000 to San Francisco. None came this way from that county.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

Value of a Good Name.

Live oak takes a beautiful polish and is preferable in every way to the antique oak as a hard wood for finishing and for cabinet making. It has when first polished a richer luster, with handsomer veining, than birdseye maple, and it would become darker and richer with every day that passed. For every purpose for which any of the known hard woods is employed this oak is available, and it has a distinct beauty different from yet fully equaling any of the rest. Live oak trees should not be cut down and burned simply because they are in the way, as has been the case in many instances in former times. Where these trees grow, in fact, it would be cheaper for the owners of the land to import and burn coal rather than to sacrifice them. Many western settlers cut down their black walnut groves for stove wood and then live to see black walnut become worth almost its weight in gold.

Famous Trees.

General Brisbin has a chapter on famous trees of the world which is full of curious information. The African baobab is known to reach the age of over 5,000 years. At Chapultepec, Mexico, is a large cypress under which Cortes and his troops rested. In the garden of Semiramis, at Babylon, is a willow supposed to have been there when the queen was alive. The Neustadt linden was 800 years old when it was wrecked in 1832. England has oaks 3,000 years old. A walnut tree at Balaklava, 1,200 years old, is owned by five families, who gather from it annually about 100,000 nuts. The Wadsworth oak, at Genesee, N. Y., is 700 years old and twenty-seven feet in circumference at the base.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS BEAUTIES.

Look with horror on skin eruptions, blotches, sores, pimples. They don't have them, nor will anyone, who uses Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It glorifies the face, eczema or salt rheum vanish before it. It cures sore lips, chapped hands, chilblains. Infallible for piles. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Pride of Heroes.

Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Corns, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklin's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Scalds Boils, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

INTERESTING FACTS

When people are contemplating a trip whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the Wisconsin Central Lines are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connection with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first class service ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

Direct connections at Chicago and Milwaukee for all Eastern points.

For full information call on your nearest ticket agent, or write

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pas. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis. or JAS. A. GEDES, General Agent, 246 Stark

White Collar Line.

PORTLAND-ASTORIA Route.

Str. "BAILEY GATZERT"

Daily Round Trips except Sunday

TIME CARD

Leave Portland ..... 7 a. m.
Leave Astoria ..... 7 p. m.

THE DALLES PORTLAND ROUTE

STR "TAHOMA" AND "METLAKO"

Between Portland, The Dalles and Way Points.

Daily Trips Except Sunday.

TIME CARD

Str. "Tahoma"

Lv. Portland Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 a. m.
Lv. Dalles Tues. Thur. Sat 7 a. m.

Str. "Metlako"

Lv. Portland Tues. Thur. Sat. 7 a. m.
Lv. Dalles Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 a. m.

This Route has the Grandest Scenic Attractions on Earth.

MEALS THE VERY BEST

Landing and Office: Foot Alder Street. Both Phones, Main 351

PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. W. CRICHTON, agt The Dalles
A. L. TAYLOR, agt Astoria.
J. C. WYATT, agt Vancouver,
WOLFORD & WYERS, agts White Salmon.
A. K. FULLER agts Hood River.
WM. BUTLER, Butler, Wash.
JOHN M. TOTTEN, Stevenson, Wash.
HENRY OLMSTEAD, Carson, Wash
E. W. CRICHTON, agt Portland

Not Doomed For Life.

"I was treated for three years by good doctors," writes W. A. Greer McConnelsville, O., "for piles and fistula, but, when all failed, Bucklins Arnica Salve cured me in two weeks." Cures burns, bruises, cuts, sores, eruptions, salt rheum, piles or no pay. 25c at Bailey's Pharmacy.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.