Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and faded of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair restorer. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I am well acquainted with Ayer's Hair Vigor and I like it very much. I would especially recommend it as an excellent dressing for the hair, keeping it soft and smooth, and preventing the hair from splitting at the ends."—MINNIE FRITZ, Veedum, Mich.

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

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Lies Low.

"Of course she doesn't like discussions about ages."

"No. Usually when she's queried about hers she just says nothing, but lies low."

"Yes, or if she says anything she lies low."—Philadelphia Press.

In Medias Res.

"What are you working at now, Garrels?"

"For the last three days I have been working under the head of 'unfinished business.'"

"Hey? What?"

"Just moved into a new house."

Better Still.

"Can you recommend this phonograph?" queried the prospective purchaser.

"I can, but it isn't necessary,' replied the dealer. "It speaks for itself."

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

Hospital Horror.

First Interne—What a funny little appendix that last patient had!

Second Interne—Yes; regular comic supplement.

"Frighted by False Fire."

"I'm afraid to take fencing lessons, for 'tis such an exhausting exercise."

"Not a bit of it. Who told you so?"

"Maizie is taking them, and she always is talking about how she feints so often while she's practicing."—Baltimore American.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Couldn't.

"Would you get married if you were me?"

"I don't believe I could—if I were you."—Houston Post.

Few Climbers.

"Dis am a lazy world, deacon," remarked Bruddah Sunflower.

"'Deed et am," replied Deacon Dedberry.

"Yeas, sah. Ef you was to tell some people dey cud reach de seventh heben free of charge dey would ask you when de elevator was going up."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Coldly Calculating.

"You should see what he writes to me," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," rejoined Miss Cayenne; "but the question is, will he show as much enthusiasm in drawing a check for the grocer's bill as he does in composing a love letter?"—Washington Star.

In Legal Circles.

A plea of insanity met a plea of self-defense.

"Well," said the first, "I'm not so crazy I don't know you have no business monkeying in a case with me."

Thereupon they clinched and an unwritten law that had been loafing around in hopes of a job took to the woods for safety. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Some New York Climbers.

When all has been said there is no city on earth where merit is so quickly recognized and rewarded as in New York. A boy enters the service of a railroad corporation and at the age of 28 he is general manager of a great traction system. True, he has a distinguished lawyer and statesman for an uncle, but he starts at the bottom, and his promotion is due to his own exertion. Such is the career of Oren Root.

H. H. Vreeland, a brakeman without pull, raises himself in a short period to the presidency of the Metropolitan Railway Company. Within two generations all the spectacular fortunes of New York have been made from nothing.

Reward of merit comes quickly in other fields. Charles E. Hughes, a comparatively obscure lawyer, is selected to conduct an important investigation in which the whole country is interested. Without having previously held office, a very novice, he is made a governor.—Broadway Magazine.

Change in Cotton Growing.

Flat cultivation of cotton, as introduced by the Arkansas experiment station, is finding favor with the flat growers of that state over the old method of hill tillage, the advantage being in the saving of labor and economy of seed, and, it is declared, a better yield.

Under old practice, says Southwest Magazine, the soil was thrown up in a furrow and the seed sown continuously in a drill. Later the plants were thinned to a single stand by hoeing the entire surface of the cotton row and cutting away nineteen of every twenty stalks.

Flat cultivation consists of thoroughly preparing the seed bed and planting the cotton in checks eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in a drill, to enable cultivation in both directions, a method that will naturally lessen the work of the chopper and save a greater part o the seed.

A Sure Way.

First Author—Oh, the unutterable monotony of existence! I am thoroughly disgusted with it all. Would that I might completely disappear for awhile.

Second Author—Then why don't you marry a famous woman?—Judge.

The Test of Love.

"Your husband says he would walk on hot plowshares for you," Mrs Luckie," said an envious neighbor.

"Yes, because he knows he doesn't have to," retorted the wife, bitterly. "But just watch his expression when I ask him to bring up a scuttle of coal."—Baltimore American.

Soon Be Eclipsed.

"Is Jimmy, de porch climber, a star?" asked the green-goods man.

"Naw!" replied the safe cracker. "He used to be a star, but now we call him de sun."

"And why de sun?"

"Because he is always getting spotted."

Where 15 Languages Are Spoken.

Winnipeg is where they do things. This is really the place where the frontier was abolished by the real estate regicides. A kingdom is sold daily in Winnipeg, an army is marched in by rail to occupy it over night.

The yards of the Canadian Pacific railway alone in Winnipeg have over 120 miles of trackage, and they need it. The immigrants come by battalion—Englishmen in caps, Scotchmen in bonnets, Breton French in blue coats, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Mennonites, Galicians—all manner of furtive folk and wild.

There are fifteen known languages in the Winnipeg schools, and a lot too late to classify. When you see a stranger you cannot tell whether or not he is within the range of human speech. You bitterly reflect only that he is one of those who have wiped out the old frontier, lost it forever to those who love the wilderness. —Outing Magazine.

Celluloid Windows.

One of the many uses to which celluloid is put is in supplying window lights for the curtains of automobile tops. Celluloid is made in sheets of extreme thinness, down to a thickness of only five-one thousandths of an inch, and such sheets of celluloid can be rolled up as readily and closely as sheets of paper. From sheets of transparent celluloid pieces are cut of the sizes required for the windows, and when these have been set in place they can be rolled up with the curtain, like any other part of it.

CATARRH BLOOD DISEASED AND SYSTEM DISORDERED

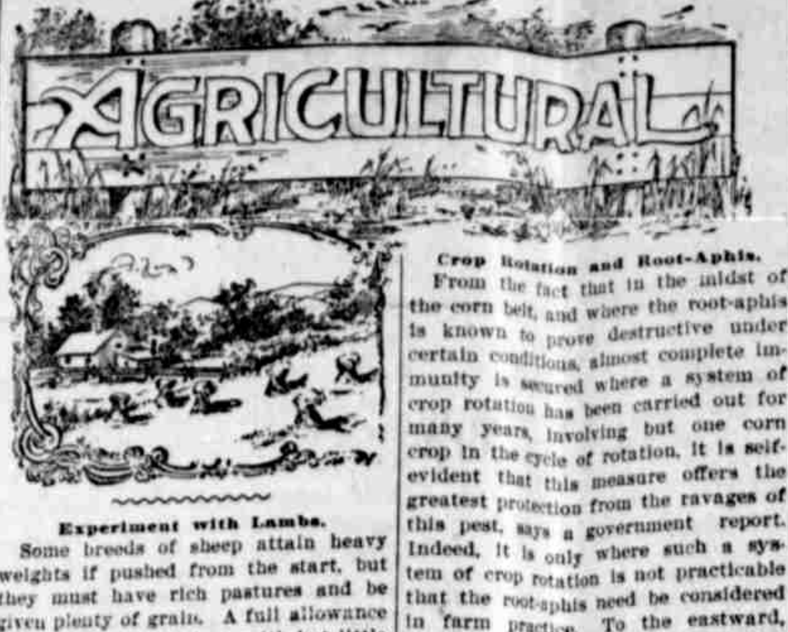
Catarrh is not merely an inflammation of the tissues of the head and throat, as the symptoms of ringing noises in the ears, mucous dropping back into the throat, continual hawking and spitting, etc., would seem to indicate; it is a blood disease in which the entire circulation and the greater part of the system are involved. Catarrh is due to the presence of an excess of uric acid in the blood. The Liver, Kidneys and Bowels frequently become torpid and dull in their action and instead of carrying off the refuse and waste of the body, leave it to sour and form uric acid in the system. This is taken up by the blood and through its circulation distributed to all parts of the system. These impurities in the blood irritate and inflame the different membranes and tissues of the body, and the contracting of a cold will start the secretions and other disgusting and disagreeable symptoms of Catarrh. As the blood goes to all parts of the body the catarrhal poison affects all parts of the system. The head has a tight, full feeling, nose continually stopped up, pains above the eyes, slight fever comes and goes, the stomach is upset and the entire system disordered and affected by this disease. It is a waste of time to try to cure Catarrh with sprays, washes, inhalations, etc. Such treatment does not reach the blood, and can, therefore, do nothing more than temporarily relieve the discomfort of the trouble. To cure Catarrh permanently the blood must be thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all poisons, and at the same time strengthened and built up. Nothing equals S. S. S. for this purpose. It attacks the disease at its head, goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and makes a complete and lasting cure. S. S. S. removes every particle of the catarrhal poison from the blood, making this vital stream pure, fresh and healthy. Then the inflamed membranes begin to heal, the head is loosened and cleared, the hawking and spitting cease, every symptom disappears, the constitution is built up and vigorous health restored. S. S. S. also tones up the stomach and digestion and acts as a fine tonic to the entire system. If you are suffering with Catarrh begin the use of S. S. S. and write us a statement of your case and our physicians will send you literature about Catarrh, and give you special medical advice without charge. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores.

I had Catarrh for about fifteen years, and no man could have been worse. I tried everything I could hear of, but no good resulted. I then began S. S. S., and could see a little improvement from the first bottle, and after taking it a short while was cured. This was six years ago, and I am as well today as any man. I think Catarrh is a blood disease, and know there is nothing on earth better for the blood than S. S. S. Nobody thinks more of S. S. S. than I do. M. MATSON, Lapeer, Mich.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



Experiment with Lambs.

Some breeds of sheep attain heavy weights if pushed from the start, but they must have rich pastures and be given plenty of grain. A full allowance of hay will be sufficient, with but little grain, but some of the mutton breeds can consume over two pounds of grain each per day. An experiment with lambs at the Iowa station showed that 109 lambs of various breeds consumed 34,501 pounds of food in ninety days and gained 4,678 pounds, while seven selected individuals of the breeds consumed 23,792 pounds of food and gained 3,281 pounds. The gain was at the rate of one pound increase in live weight for each 7.37 pounds of food (dry matter) of all breeds tested, and one pound for each 7.25 pounds of food by the seven special breeds, the food consisting of corn, oats, bran, oil meal, turnips, mangels, pea hay, clover hay and timothy, the average gain being a little over half a pound a day. The cost of the gain in live weight was 2.88 cents per pound for the selected breeds and 2.93 cents for the others. This does not include the fleece, labor or manure. The lambs sold at $4.75 per hundred pounds, live weight, and the yearlings at $4.25. Shropshire yearlings dressed over 62 per cent. Where early lambs are gotten into market the prices received are sometimes very high, and the growth of the lambs is promoted by liberal feeding and care. The object in calling attention to the mutton breeds is to show the importance of feeding lambs and sheep, instead of depending on cheap lands and scanty pastures. In the summer give the sheep good pastures and grain; in winter, feed a variety of food, using plenty of hay and grain, and give them comfortable quarters at night.

Good Variety of Plum.

The Lincoln plum here shown is described by the Ohio experiment station as being of a variety of rare beauty and excellent for market, one of the best second early plums; quite free from rot in some seasons; first blossoms May 7, full bloom May 10, last blossoms May 15; in full fruitage Aug. 15.

Fruit large to very large, roundish oblong, blunt at apex, slightly necked; stem long and strong and set at an angle; suture distinct, slightly depressed; color light greenish yellow, overspread with a beautiful shade of crimson; dots many, very minute and indistinct; bloom, thin lilac; flesh light yellow, firm; pit rather large, free; quality only fair; tree only a moderate grower, but healthy, and

THE LINCOLN PLUM.

forms a round, shapely head; foliage prolific, but not so much so as to require thinning of the fruit.

Plant Fodder.

Put in a good crop of fodder corn, sown in the row, with rows 4 feet apart, so as to cultivate it. Do not cut the fodder until the ears begin to glaze, when it may be put in a silo, or cut down, cured and stored in the barn. Such fodder should never be stacked in the fields, as its quality will be injured by exposure to sun and rain. The value of fodder is greatly influenced by the period of growth at which it is cut. If cut too soon it will contain a large proportion of water, and if cut too late it will lose its succulency. Experiments indicate that the proper time is when the ears are in the "milky stage" and just beginning to glaze.

To Protect Trees from Borers.

Mix cement with skim milk and apply with a stiff brush. Mix only a small quantity at a time, as it may "set." Apply it somewhat in a thin condition, and then make a second application. First remove the earth from the trunk of the tree and apply the cement mixture six inches below the surface of the ground and a foot above. It will also protect against the gnawing of rabbits and mice if put on two feet above the surface, as it becomes stone.

Care of the Lawn.

Be careful in mowing the lawn during very dry weather. If the grass plot is kept too close the grass may die out should there be a lack of sufficient moisture. The cutting of grass weakens the plant at first, as every successive growth is in the direction of producing seed. Any plant can be destroyed if kept cut close to the ground. It may make new growth several times, but sooner or later becomes exhausted. When moisture is abundant, however, the plant has better opportunities to renew its growth.

Crop Rotation and Root-Aphis.

From the fact that in the midst of the corn belt, and where the root-aphis is known to prove destructive under certain conditions, almost complete immunity is secured where a system of crop rotation has been carried out for many years, involving but one corn crop in the cycle of rotation, it is self-evident that this measure offers the greatest protection from the ravages of this pest, says a government report. Indeed, it is only where such a system of crop rotation is not practicable that the root-aphis need be considered in farm practice. To the eastward, where there is more general rotation of crops, this pest does but little injury.

Unfortunately, local conditions, often extending over large sections of country, will not permit of crop rotation being generally adopted, and some other plan more feasible must be put into practice. Two other methods may be followed. One of these is practicable throughout the corn-growing section of the country in seasons of not more than normal precipitation during the time intervening between the first plowing of the ground and the first cultivation of the young corn. The other is perhaps best adapted to the southern portion of the country on account of the milder winters.

Convenient Turkey Coop.

This coop may be of any preferred size, but not smaller than four by six

PLAN FOR TURKEY COOP.

feet, thirty inches high. The posts may be of two-by-three-inch strips, with one-by-two-inch strips fastened thereto, to which lath or wire may be nailed, as preferred. The sides are of cut lath, the top being of wire. Boards or tarred paper may be used as a covering over a portion of the coop, as a protection against sudden showers, under which portion a box open at one end only to the coop, as the turkeys should be on the ground during the day.

Grafting Wax That Will Not Crack.

Take ten pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax, one and one-half pounds of tallow and melt all together; then add when not too hot one and one-half pounds finely pulverized charcoal; stir well in while warm then have a bucket of cold water, pour on the water so it nearly covers then with the fingers gather together and cool till you can take it in the hands and work it well. Make into rolls an inch or more thick; lay it on a board to cool. When you wish to use, break a roll and melt; apply with a small wooden paddle about half an inch wide (not too hot). Close up all around well, and you need not look for cracks. Keep rubbing off the sprouts below the grafts as they appear. I am 77 years old; have used the above ever since my boyhood every year. I put in forty-six this spring; forty-two are growing, and I can't see to thread a needle. The wax kept in a cool place will never spoil.—B. Goodyear, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Growing Pumpkins.

Growing a lot of pumpkins in the field of corn is an old practice, but it is doubtful if pumpkins so grown are as profitable as when grown as a separate crop from corn. The pumpkins will prevent the proper cultivation of corn, as working the corn destroys the pumpkin vines, the result being that late weeds get a chance to grow and mature. It is urged in defense of growing pumpkins in the corn field that they do not interfere with cultivation until the corn is "laid by," but much depends upon the land, rainfall and thoroughness of cultivation. Corn should never be "laid by" as long as weeds and grass can have an opportunity to grow, cultivation being given it if it is possible for a horse to pass along the rows.

How to Keep Hay.

Haystacks should never be used if the hay can be put under shelter. Hay sheds, which are simply roofs on poles, cost but little, and will save much valuable food in a year. Clover hay does not retain its quality when closely packed, being liable to heat, which is also an objection to baling it. The best prices for hay are obtained only when the hay is bright and clean, and when exposed to the weather it is liable to injury unless stacks are made by experts. The best hay is that which has received careful attention in both curing and storing.

Poultry in the Orchard.

That poultry will benefit orchards and keep down many insects is true only to a certain extent. The hens will be found more useful when confined in yards here and there in the orchards. Movable yards, which can easily be placed around any trees desired should be used.

Hens in Summer.

The cheapest way to keep a flock of hens in summer is to turn them on a range, and let them pick up all the food required, as they will fill their crops several times a day with bugs, grass seeds, worms, etc. When fed grain during warm weather the fowls are liable to become too fat, in which condition the hens do not lay and are then also more liable to disease. Eggs may not be high in summer, but they can be produced at a very small cost at that season if the hens are made to seek their food.

MRS. DE PASSE OF NEW YORK CITY

"I Consulted Several Physicians, but They Did Me No Good. Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin Helped Me.

MRS. ALINE DePASSE.

Mrs. Aline DePasse, 776 E. 15th St., New York, N. Y., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the curative qualities of Peruna and Manalin.

"I was afflicted for over seven years with **catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs.** I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good.

"One day I happened to read some testimonials in your Peruna almanac. I decided to try Peruna and Manalin. I bought a bottle of each, and after taking them for a week I noticed a change for the better. So I kept it up, and after using twelve bottles I was **perfectly cured.**

"I also gave the medicine to my children and they had the same beneficial result. I would never be without these remedies in the house.

"I highly recommend Peruna and Manalin to all my friends, and in fact to everybody."

Miss Mildred Grey, 110 Weimer St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to recommend Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I had this disease for a number of years, and could not enjoy a mouthful of food that I ate. It was indeed a great relief when I hit upon Peruna, and obtained decided results from the first. I took six bottles before I felt entirely cured of my trouble, but I had an aggravated case."

How Paris Got Its Name.

The city of Paris owes its origin to the conquest of Gaul by Caesar. When this Roman general on his path of conquest came to the present site of the French capital he found a swampy island in the river Seine, which was inhabited by a Gallic tribe called Parisii, who lived in huts made of rushes. Rather than be captured by the Romans, these people burned their rude city, which they called Lutetia, or "mud town," and the great Caesar, quick to appreciate the situation, built a temple to Jupiter and a wall round the island. A town soon sprang up about the temple, and was named Parisii, after the ancient tribe. In later years this was shortened to Paris.

Justice in Iceland.

The people of Iceland are so honest that there are neither prisons nor police in the country. It is said that there have been only two thefts in one thousand years.

One of these was that of a native who was detected stealing sheep; but as he had done so to supply his family, who were suffering for want of food, he was not punished, the shame attached to his condition being deemed sufficient degradation.

The other was by a German who stole seventeen sheep, and as he was in comfortable circumstances he was sentenced to sell all of his property, restore the value of what he had stolen, and leave the country or be executed. He left.

There are courts of justice; but it is not an inviting field of operations for lawyers.

A motor driver was fined $115 in the town of East Wolseley, England, the other day for passing a cart on the wrong side.

Remarkable Success

The great house of Sherman, Clay & Co., pioneer Pacific coast piano dealers, purchased the entire system of stores of the Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker company, July 1, 1906. The first year has just closed and it has been a year of marked success. The people of the Northwest have become wearied by the numerous, almost continual, "special," "fake," and spectacular piano sales, in which they were supposed to be able to buy a $500.00 piano for $238.00, etc.

Sherman, Clay & Company came into this territory without blare of trumpets, inaugurated no opening or special sale, but simply stated that they were ready for business. Every piano and organ was marked in plain figures and thus a child could buy any instrument as cheaply and safely as could a state senator, or any one, anywhere, could order by mail and secure the same price and terms as he could by visiting the store.

The results have shown that the people appreciate such a policy. The business came—sales increased in number—orders came from far and near by letter, telephone and telegraph. The business grew by leaps and bounds. We understand that even Sherman, Clay & Company were surprised at the rapid development of trade.

Doubtless the great success was largely due to the fact that Sherman, Clay & Company's reputation had preceded them, for they have been selling pianos at the conrner of Kearney and Sutter streets, San Francisco, for over thirty-five years and every Californian will vouch for the integrity of the house and the reliability of their pianos. Such pianos as the world celebrated Steinway, Knabe, Everett, Packard, and such player pianos as the Angelus, A. B. Chase, and the many other reliable makes which they sell would mark any concern as "The House of Quality." This is the name by which their stores are recognized everywhere. They have a perfect chain of stores from Canada to Mexico.

If you want a piano, write them for catalogue and prices. They will send you full information. Their principal Northwestern stores are located at Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Everett, and Bellingham.

PECULIAR CUBAN JUSTICE.

Based on Idea that One Is Guilty Until Proven Innocent.

The Cuban idea of justice is a peculiar thing and the autocrat of the whole system is the policeman. He can do just about as he pleases and any resistance whatever of his authority is a serious matter. There is a standing sentence for striking or even pushing a cop around. It is now one year, four months and seven days. It used to be two years, eight months and fourteen days. It was so fixed on the books of law and was unalterable. The policeman makes an arrest. If he is resisted by his prisoners he can file charges to that effect and the prisoner must prove his innocence. The theory that one is guilty until proved innocent runs through the whole thing.

An American in Havana awoke one night to find a burglar in his room. He got up to chase him out. A fight ensued, in which the American shot the burglar in the leg. The police came and the American was arrested for shooting the thief. This American has influence, but it took all he could muster to keep out of jail, and the case was not finally settled until he had paid the burglar $5,000 for that damaged leg. Under the law the American had no right to shoot, and by so doing he was guilty of attempted homicide. It is very difficult for Americans to understand the system and they often get into trouble.

Another odd thing happens when there is a fire. The Fire Department is, of course, called out, and the police follow along. The police arrest the owner of the establishment which is burning and hold him until he proves entire innocence. It is said that this is on the theory that whenever there is a fire the owner of the property must have started it.

If a person is injured in the street no one is allowed to touch him until the judge of the instruction gets to the spot. Sometimes an injured person will lie for hours, perhaps in the hot sun, with two or three policemen standing around keeping the crowd back until the arrival of the judge. It makes no difference if the man might be dying—it is the law, and must be respected.

A Marvel of American Medicine.

The human body is the most perfect piece of mechanism in the world and is capable of wonderful resistance to injuries. The case of Phineas P. Gage, a railroad man, is a classic in the annals of American medicine. Gage was engaged in blasting, and at the time of his accident was tamping powder into a hole in the side of a huge mass of rock. The tamping rod was a piece of iron an inch and a quarter in diameter and weighed more than thirteen pounds. The powder exploded and shot this iron clear through the poor fellow's head.

It struck him on the left cheek immediately under the cheek bone, and passed up through his brain, behind his left eye and out the top of his head. In a word, there was a ragged wound through his brain at least two inches in diameter and nearly six inches long. But instead of killing the man instantly, this injury merely stunned him.

He was carried to shelter nearly a mile away, and then without assistance walked up a long flight of stairs to bed—talking to those about him all the while. Several hours later a surgeon arrived and found him resting easily and absolutely clear in mind.

His splintered skull was trimmed, the wound through his brain was cleansed as much as possible, and a mild sedative was administered. In a month he was at work again, and saying that he was blind in his left eye he suffered no permanent injury.

Apparently Impossible.

Alexander Graham Bell, the famous inventor of the telephone, was discussing flying machines. Prof. Bell speaks with authority on this subject, for it is his tetrahedral kite that has given the unit upon which flying machines must be proportioned, and Santos Dumont's success has been due to his observance of the principle first enunciated by the great American scientist.

"We go very awkwardly about flying," said Prof. Bell. "In all inventions the first steps are taken with an awkwardness that to later generations seems ludicrously incredible. Indeed, at the start, we are like the two men with the plank. One man asked another to help him carry a long and heavy plank home. Accordingly they stooped down, back to back, took it up, and—of course they couldn't make any progress with it.

"'No go,' said the owner, after a while of balking. 'Turn round.'

"They both turned round, and were face to face. With the plank on their heads they stood in this posture, regarding one another sadly for some time. Then the first man said, disgustedly:

"'Heave the beggar down, Jack. No two men can carry one plank. I'll take her home myself.'"

Her Experience.

"We should remember to cast our bread upon the waters," said the parson who was making a duty call.

"Yes, I tried it once," replied the lady member of the flock.

"And did it return after many days?" queried the good man.

"I'm sorry to say it didn't," answered the lady. "It was my first attempt at breadmaking, and it sank immediately."

Strictly Confidential.

Her Mother—Does your husband take you into his confidence regarding his business affairs?

Young Wife—Oh, yes; he did so only this morning. When I asked him to let me have $50 for a new gown he said he was very sorry, but business was so bad just now he couldn't possibly do it.

When It Began.

"Has your parrot used profanity long?"

"Only since my husband got an automobile."—Milwaukee Free Press.

By order of the police all cabmen in Berlin must wear white hats.

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On savings deposits of a dollar or more, compounded twice every year. It is just as easy to open a Savings Account with us by Mail as if you lived next door. Send for our free booklet, "Banking by Mail," and learn full particulars. Address

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HOWARD E. BURTON.—Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1; Gold, Silver, 75c; Gold, 50c; Zinc or Copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

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Waterloo Well Drills
Built especially for work in the northwest. Drilling and fishing tools. We carry a large stock. Write us all your machinery wants. Well drillers' contract blanks free.
REIERSON MACHINERY COMPANY, 182-4 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and every place where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c.
HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LILLY'S BEST LICE KILLER

Instantly kills lice on Poultry by its fumes. It is very powerful—the strongest of all lice killers. It is a necessary remedy, because lice-infected poultry cannot lay or thrive. Sold by dealers. Made only by Chas. H. Lilly Co., Seattle, Portland, San Francisco.

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THE BREAKERS HOTEL

North Beach, Washington, the leading resort in the Northwest. Now open.

Advantages:

Right on the edge of the ocean beach. Electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold salt water in every bath tub, public bath, private bath, and postoffice in the building. Private dairy, private livery stable, private vegetable garden, private poultry yards.

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Two tennis courts, four bowling alleys, roller skating, golf, horseback riding with private teacher. A beautiful lake in the hotel grounds, boat riding, billiards, pool, private hotel orchestra, two pianos, pianola, orchestrelle, excellent dancing pavilion.

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THE BREAKERS HOTEL

Breakers, Washington

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The only tracts on the market where you can contract to sell your crop. Ten trains a day. Abundance of water. Price $150.00 per acre—easy payments—come in or write for particulars.

BEECHER & THOMPSON

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