Insomnia

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 924

Perhaps.

In the lurid glare
Of a sulphurous torch,
Some day and somewhere,
The scorchers will scorch!

At the Stockyards.

Visitor—I have always understood the only thing you couldn't use was the squeal from the hog?

Manager—It used to be so, but since the tariff agitation started, we have an unlimited demand for the squeal from the Infant Industries, so we preserve it in these phonographs.—Puck.

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

CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

A pure phosphate baking powder that does all that the high priced baking powders will do and does it better. It raises the dough and makes lighter, sweeter and better risen foods. Sold by grocers 25c per pound. If you will send us your name and address, we will send you a book on health and baking powder.
CRESCENT MFG. CO. Seattle, Wn.

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PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
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WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.
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No Mercury, Poisons or Drugs Used. No Operations or Cutting

Guarantees to cure Catarrh, Asthma, Lung, Stomach and Kidney troubles, and all Private Diseases of Men and Women.

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Should remember that our force is so arranged that WE CAN DO THEIR ENTIRE CROWN, BRIDGE AND PLATE WORK IN A DAY if necessary. POSITIVELY PAINLESS EXTRACTING FREE when plates or bridges are ordered. WE REMOVE THE MOST SENSITIVE TEETH AND ROOTS WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. NO STUDENTS, no uncertainty.

For the Next Fifteen Days

We will give you a good 22k gold or porcelain crown for	$3.50
22k bridge teeth	3.50
Molar crown	5.00
Gold or enamel fillings	1.00
Silver fillings	.50
Good rubber plates	5.00
The best red rubber plates	7.00
Painless extractions	.50

ALL WORK GUARANTEED 15 YEARS
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PORTLAND, OREGON

PNU No. 38—09

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EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

AMERICAN FIRE WASTE.

SOME impressively unpleasant figures, bearing upon the enormous annual fire waste in this country, are given in the report of the National Board of Underwriters, recently made public. The ordinary fire losses, apart from such exceptional and largely non-preventable disasters as that at San Francisco, are more than $200,000,000 a year. In the first three months of 1909 they were $53,000,000—an average of nearly three quarters of a million every day. The aggregate loss in five years is more than the amount of the national debt.

American city fire departments are recognized as superior to those of European cities; and although in this country a much larger proportion of the buildings consists of inflammable wooden structures than is the case in Europe, that does not account for the fact that our fire losses are from ten to thirty times greater than those of European countries.

The National Board of Underwriters declares that the real cause is "carelessness and recklessness here, as against the care, forethought and wise supervision in Europe." More disheartening still is the fact that American fire loss is steadily increasing year by year. It is annually nearly two and a half times as great as in 1880, and the rate of increase is almost twice that of the increase in population in the same period.

The widespread movement for the prevention of unnecessary waste in natural resources and in raw material is most commendable, but it is even more desirable to check waste by fire. When buildings are burned there is more lost than the actual money value of the buildings themselves, for business is usually interrupted and the communities are deprived of taxable property. The problem of preventing this waste, since so much of it is declared by experts to be preventable, is one which may well engage the serious attention of the American people.—Youth's Companion.

RECRUITS FOR THE MINISTRY.

COMPLAINT comes from various sources that a steadily decreasing number of young men are entering the ministry. The theological seminaries show a dwindling attendance, while the engineering colleges are overflowing with eager students. There are, doubtless, a number of causes entering into the growing reluctance of young men to devote themselves to the pulpit work of the churches. One of them, we fancy, is the fact that the young minister is about the hardest-working, poorest paid citizen in the average small town. He is called to a struggling church, and upon his young shoulders is laid the impossible burden of making that church a success and of living, meanwhile, on almost nothing. And yet the church members, individually, may be doing the best they can. The point is, that there are not enough of them; or, rather, that their religious energies are divided up among too many organizations. While they are holding fast to comparatively unimportant differences of creed, and are clinging desperately to denominationalism, the real work of the Master goes undone.

The average small town is supporting in hand-to-mouth fashion half a dozen struggling churches, where there ought to be but one or two. Pride of denomination alone stands in the way of setting up in such a town a single sacred shrine, where all may worship together in peace and amity, where one shepherd may be entrusted with the guidance of the flock, where personal differences of belief as to minor things may give way to the general good. Consider what a strong and useful place in the community the pastor of such a church could take. Consider how, with a salary sure to be paid and large enough to relieve him of financial worryment, he could be one of the leaders in all good works.

The chasm of creed between some of the denominations is perhaps too wide to be bridged in this way. But those of the Protestant churches known as evangelical, are near enough together to make the plan practicable as, indeed, it has already been proved in some communities. If the denominations want to recruit their ministries with young zeal and new blood, they must do something of this sort. The world-wide success of the non-denominational Christian Endeavor movement shows that the time is ripe for it.—Minneapolis Journal.

MERCHANTS AND SOLDIERS.

SIR EDWARD MOSS, on his way home to England from the far East, repeats the familiar statement that as business men the Chinese are thoroughly trustworthy, while the Japanese are so tricky that dealings with them are unsatisfactory and unprofitable. This comparison of the two races has been made so often that it can be taken as having at least a foundation in fact, and yet, of the two, the Japanese are undoubtedly the nearer to our sympathies and comprehension, the readier to accept what is called civilization, and the likelier both to teach and to imitate the occidental world.

The apparent lack by the Japanese of commercial honesty has been well explained by the circumstance that until recently their trading class was a low and despised one, while the fighting man was highly honored and naturally developed the virtues that are as much the effect as the cause of general respect. In China the conditions were reversed, the merchant being there the noble and the soldier the pariah. Soon the Chinese soldier will learn that it is shameful to run away from the enemy, and the Japanese merchant that it does not pay to break contracts.—New York Times.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

A YOUNG Dartmouth graduate not long ago murdered a college girl because she would not marry him. Why then, should the murderer of the Sigel girl by an Oriental, whose passion for her had been aroused through an intimate association unwisely permitted by the girl's mother for religious reasons, be regarded as exceptionally abnormal? The case does not prove that the Oriental is per se more dangerous than the Caucasian; it simply shows that he is subject to the same passions and furies as the white man.

In France, or Germany, there could be no Sigel case, for the simple reason that only in America would a wife and daughter successfully defy the more worldly husband's and father's well-known wishes concerning the daughter's friendships among young men. To this extent the New York tragedy is perhaps peculiarly American, as the Berlin commentators avow, and there is good reason for the social shock which the affair causes.—Springfield Republican.

IRONLESS SHIP BUILT TO SURVEY THE WORLD.

Destined for a fifteen-year cruise to all accessible parts of the world, the non-magnetic yacht, Carnegie, recently launched in Brooklyn, N. Y., is expected to become a prominent figure in the maritime hall of fame.

Built for use in a magnetic survey of the earth, the Carnegie is expected to encounter experiences such as no other vessel has been through. She will wrestle, probably, with ice packs in the Arctic, and may meet terrific typhoons off the Asiatic coast. Her crew may shorten sail before the storm king of Cape Horn and whistle for breezes in the sultry Sargasso sea.

Even in her construction, the yacht differs from other vessels. No steel of iron has entered into her construction, except about 600 pounds necessary for certain parts of her machinery. She will be nearer all wood than than any other modern craft afloat.

It is hoped that the voyage of the Carnegie will bring not only fame to herself, but lasting benefit to all the great multitude who go down to the sea in ships. The scientists to sail in her hope to discover, among other things, the location and characteristics of the North magnetic pole.

The Carnegie institution of Washington, which built the vessel about five years ago, undertook to make a series of systematic surveys. There was organized a department of research in terrestrial magnetism, which was placed in charge of Dr. L. A. Bauer, who was formerly in charge of the magnetic survey of the United States under the coast and geodetic survey. Since then valuable work has been done in the Pacific Ocean, the yacht Galilee making three voyages aggregating 60,000 nautical miles.

It is because of the peculiar character of the work for which she is intended that the vessel was built without the use of iron or steel. Her beams and planks are held together with wooden treenails, and spikes and bolts of copper and bronze. Her engine and other machinery are of brass and bronze, and even the propeller is of manganese bronze.

Those of us who recall our early history lessons remember, probably, the statement that at one time on the great voyage of Columbus his sailors mutinied because the compass needle failed to point to the North star. Such eccentricities of the compass have bothered mariners ever since. Perhaps they did before.

It is a well-known fact that the compass in certain parts of the earth does not remain true to due north. On some localities the variation may be several degrees. Off the coast of Oregon and Washington the variation is as much as twenty to twenty-five degrees. This variation is found on land as well as on the ocean.

There are a number of lines along which the compass needle always points due north. One of these lines of "no variation" begins in the eastern part of Lake Superior, runs through Ohio, about midway between Cincinnati and Columbus, through eastern Tennessee, cuts through South Carolina and strikes out into the Atlantic near Beaufort.

On the east side of this line the compass needle is drawn by some mysterious force to the westward; west of the line it is drawn to the east. On the upper coast of Maine the needle gets as much as twenty-one degrees west of "true."

The geographic north pole is not the magnetic pole; just where the latter is remains as much of a mystery as the pole Peary is seeking. And another strange thing about it, the magnetic pole is not stationary; it is continually moving, although very slowly. It has not been discovered in what direction the magnetic pole is moving.

When the magnetic pole shall have been located and its various phenomena ascertained, many of the existing problems of navigation will disappear. To solve these riddles will be one of the tasks of the scientists aboard the Carnegie.

In building the ship some puzzling questions had to be solved. The boat had to be virtually non-magnetic. For that reason iron and steel could not enter into its construction. It was to be the first vessel in which such materials were not to be found. With the exception of thin cast-iron linings in the engine cylinders and the steel cams necessary for operating the valves, magnetic materials were excluded altogether.

While sails are to be relied upon mainly, auxiliary power is necessary for maneuvering in harbors or for use in calms at sea. For this power it was decided that steam would not do, because the boilers and engines would be highly magnetic. It would not be practicable to use gasoline or oil, because of the danger of carrying such large quantities as would be needed in exploring faraway waters. The difficulty was solved by installing a specially constructed marine gas producer, using coal, in connection with a bronze internal combustion engine.

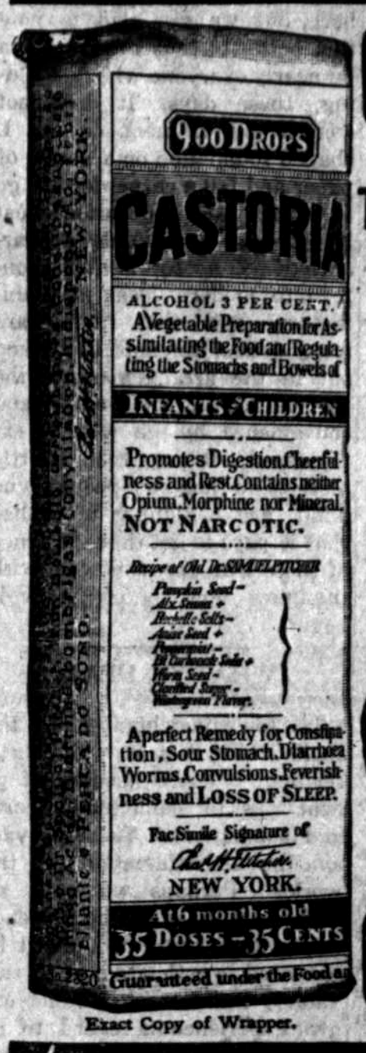
The Carnegie institution is not confining its magnetic survey work to the seas. It has had several land expeditions at work—two in Africa, one in Asia Minor and Persia and one in China. It has also worked over part of South America, Central America British America and Greenland.

Sprinkled Her Costly Hat.

Miss Victoria Harrell, one of the most prominent society girls in this city, and who is well known in musical circles in this city, Little Rock and Memphis, recently sustained the loss of a $60 basket hat because the piece of headgear so much resembled a pot of flowers. Miss Harrell sang at a fashionable wedding in this city several nights ago and hurriedly returned home to enjoy an auto ride with friends. When she reached her residence on W. 6th avenue, the party was in waiting and Miss Harrell placed her hat over a jardiniere in which were some small ferns and which was hidden from view in a corner of the front porch. After Miss Harrel rode away with her friends her mother, Mrs. C. F. Coe, came out of the house and proceeded to sprinkle the flowers. Of course the covered jardiniere came in for a share of the "wetness," and when Miss Harrel returned she found the hat and its costly trimmings wilted and ruined.—Pine Bluff Cor. Arkansas Gazette.

When a man who boards is invited out to a great many meals, does it mean that he is popular or a good manager?

A firecracker after the Fourth sounds as lonesome as the losing politician after election.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
in Use For Over Thirty Years
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Was a Plain Case.

"You want to divorce your husband? You say you cannot agree? What evidence can you give of incompatibility of temper?"

"Why, I want a divorce and he doesn't."—Rire.

Could Not Tell Sooner.

"What, Suzanne, going to leave me?" exclaimed the lady to her French maid, who was "invaluable." "Going to get married? This is most unexpected."

"Oui, madame, but eet ees not my fault," responded the maid, apologetically. "Eet was only last night zat your son proposed to me!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Asking Too Much.

Letter Carrier — Rainy weather, farmer.

Farmer—Yes; our boarders are all kickin'.

L. C.—They can't blame you for the weather.

F.—Can't, eh? Gosh, some of 'em seem to think I ought to furnish moonlight nights.—Boston Transcript.

Hateful.

Mrs. Church—My husband didn't go to his club for two months after we were married.

Mrs. Gotham—Mine went the day after we were married.

"Oh, well, I didn't do my own cooking, you know."—Yonkers Statesman.

Special Offering at New York Store.

Clerk—Here is something new in chafing dishes.

Customer—What is its special feature?

Clerk—It produces only nightmares that are perfectly gentle.—Judge.

He Knew.

"My boy, here's the place for you. Hours from 10 to 2; Saturdays from 10 to 12; work genteel and light; experience unnecessary; salary, $100 per week. How does that suit you?"

"G'wan! I ain't got no $50,000 to invest in the business."—Houston Chronicle.

To Cover a Large Hole.

"Waiter, get me a newspaper so I can hide my yawns; this concert is so stupid."

"Yes, miss; I'll bring the largest I can find."—Fliegende Blaetter.

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

This Is a Libel.

"Why do so many women rest their chins on their hands when they are trying to think?"

"To hold their mouths shut so that they won't disturb themselves."—Cleveland Leader.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c.
Relieves tired eyes, quickly stops eye aches, congested, inflamed and common sore eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

But Not in a Salon.

"You know the artist we met last summer who boasted so of his family connections? Were any of his pictures hung?"

"No, but his grandfather was."—Baltimore American.

A little bottle of Hamlins Wizard Oil is a medicine chest in itself. It can be applied in a larger number of painful ailments than any other remedy known.

On Hers.

"Tommy," asked the teacher of the geography class, "what do you understand by the 'corn belt'?"

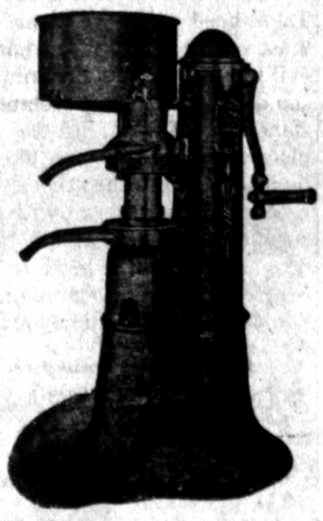
"I never heard of one, ma'am," answered Tommy Tucker. "Maw always uses a plaster."

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Croutons for soup are most easily made by cutting stale bread about half an inch thick, buttering it thickly on both sides, cutting in half-inch squares and baking in the oven until brown.

THE CRY FOR CREAM

is constantly increasing. The big creamery companies are constantly on the lookout and are offering good prices. A great many dairymen are buying more cows instead of trying to get all the profits possible out of those they now have. They seem to think about all that they can do is to run the milk through a cream separator, never stopping to consider whether the cream separator is doing its duty as it should. If its an old-fashioned, out-of-date or cheap machine it can't get all the butterfat—it wasn't intended to. Your dairy profits can be increased from 5 to 25 per cent by the use of



A NEW IOWA CREAM SEPARATOR

The Separator that has won recognition by the three last expositions, St. Louis, Portland and Jamestown, and has the endorsement of all the leading dairy experts. Its use actually means the saving of a great amount of cream. It also means that your cream makes better butter and never has that separator taste peculiar to cream skimmed by other machines. This is because the Iowa is so easily cleaned and never becomes choked up with filth and dirt. Among its many advantages are these —waist-low supply can, enclosed gearing; ease of operation; adjustable crank; neat appearance; interchangeable parts; etc. IT IS POSITIVELY THE CLOSEST SKIMMER ON THE MARKET. Send for catalogue.

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