

TURN OUT THE MULES

Compressed Air Locomotives to Be Used in Coal Mines.

Pennsylvania Companies Testing the Engines and Will Probably Displace Entirely with the Flooding Animals.

During the coming 12 months the picturesque driver boy and the patient mule will be gradually superseded at the anthracite mine by the unromantic but useful and efficient compressed air locomotive. The machine which will displace the boy and the mule has been sought for during many years, and the operators have at last found it. A test has been made by the Philadelphia and Reading coal company, and has been so satisfactory that the company is now preparing to place the compressed air locomotives in all its mines, and retire from service the 3,000 mules now used to pull the cars in and out of the workings.

Other companies are watching the experiment with great interest, and as it promises to prove economical and efficient, the engines will doubtless be placed in all the other mines within a short time. Some years ago the electric motor promised to oust the mule and the boy, but while they are still in use at some of the mines they are not so successful as to be generally adopted. The passing of the mule and the boy will mark a change in mining which has been anticipated for years, with other big improvements, but it will deprive the mines of one of their most interesting features. The boys are in a class by themselves, differing from boys employed in any other work. They are a daring, reckless lot, most of them between 16 and 20 years old, in constant danger, brave, leading a rough, strenuous life, which makes them self-reliant at an unusually early age.

The big mules which they control are as different from the average mule as their drivers differ from the average boy. They are a day or two at a time, without sight of sky, sniff of fresh air or taste of green grass, they live a life apart; solitary and desolate, often developing a viciousness which makes them as dangerous as the fall of roof which constantly threatens the lives of the mine workers.

Many a hardy youngster has been brought out of the mine maimed or dead, and the report has set opposite his name the words: "Kicked by a mule." In the course of a year the deaths from mule kicks amount to about 80, while the mules which are killed in revenge are unnumbered. The animals are often severely ill-treated. Their tongues have been pulled out, ears have been allowed to run into them and crush them against the side of a working, and ground glass has been fed to them in their mash, and the mule thus treated dies quickly. It is difficult for the companies to discipline the boys, because it is so hard to detect when they have wilfully injured an animal. A violent mule gets a reputation which leads quickly to being tamed or killed, and it is usually in one process or another that the daring boy gets hurt.

The animals are capable of a great amount of work, although the conditions do sour their tempers, and, barring accidents and intentional injuries, they live for many years, despite the fact that they are confined under ground all the time. Their sicknesses and their injuries compel their being brought to the surface and treated in the company hospital, which is a constant source of expense, and this is one of the reasons why the companies desire to displace them. The engines, too, will do the work faster, while the boys' eyes are not so sorely taxed by the stables as will be saved, and the driver boys and stable boys will be replaced by the engines. About 16,000 mules are now used in the anthracite region.

A Submarine Ferry-Boat.
Monsieur Goubet, the French inventor of submarine boats, has devised a model of a boat intended to run under water and to convey passengers between France and England by means of a cable stretched across the Channel. Perhaps his strongest argument for an underwater passage is that the steadiness of motion would prevent seasickness, the traditional terror of the English channel. The submarine boat Fulton lately lay undisturbed on the bottom of the Long Island canal while a tropical storm raged above, vessels to destruction, a fact which is in accordance with former experience that the disturbances produced by storm waves do not reach very deep.

Proof Positive.
Judge—What is the charge against the prisoner?
Officer—He is charged with stealing the wardrobe of Dolly Footlight, now at the fairy theater.
"Have you found any proof of his guilt?"
"Yes, your honor. The entire wardrobe was found in his vest pocket."
Chicago Daily News.

The Golden Age.
She—Do you believe that marriage ever will become a science?
He—I wouldn't be surprised. I believe the time will come when every man will be able to find from the woman he marries an inventory enough to keep him in the manner of life he has been accustomed to.—Brooklyn

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commended the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August, 25, 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the proceeding. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Up to August, 25, 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

POINTS ON WASHING CLOTHES.

Modern Methods and the Results Thereof Set Forth for the Uninitiated Housewife.

Two distinct processes for washing clothes are now in use in the family laundry. In one case the clothes are boiled as our grandmothers boiled them; in the other they are not boiled. The latter method, which is the newer one, is erroneously called the "cold process" method, though warm, not cold, water is generally used. Sometimes even hot water is employed. The temperature of the water and the question whether the clothes shall be boiled or not depends upon the laundry soap used. There are many varieties of laundry soap in the market to-day which contain paraffine or naphtha, and it is not necessary to use anything but warm water with these soaps. Most housekeepers, however, find it more agreeable to heat water quite hot for washing in winter, and easier to wash in warm water, no matter what soap is used, says the New York Tribune.

Old-time housekeepers who have established and rigid ideas of the proper method of washing clothes are often, no doubt, shocked when they see how derelict the modern woman is in washing according to old ways. They cannot deny that her clothes are as sweet and white as their own, and they know she does her work easier than they do. It is only a few generations since the old-time pounding barrel was abandoned. No one pounds clothes now, and if the truth could be told, very few persons are boiling their clothes to-day. Only a few now use old-fashioned soaps of a strong alkali nature, which demand that the clothes shall be boiled. A large number of people use some variety of soap which will do its best work in warm or hot—not boiling—water. When clothes are boiled, after they have been washed with one of these soaps containing paraffine or naphtha, they are not as white as they are when not subject to a boiling temperature.

All substances obtained from crude petroleum used in cleaning, whether gasoline, benzine or naphtha, are generally included in the term kerosene, and are locally known as kerosene. It is very different from paraffine wax. This paraffine from petroleum has been successfully used for years in England in washing clothes, and only lately in laundry soaps in this country.

When clothes are washed by the "cold process" the method to be pursued is an easy one. If there is no regular supply of hot water in the house, let the boiler be filled early in the morning by some man of the family. It is too hard work for a woman. Shave a bar of the proper kind of soap. Put the shaved soap in two quart cans, one in the kettle, and set it on the stove, where it will melt, but not boil. When the breakfast is cooked, the water in the boiler will be hot enough to wash with. Divide it between two large washbasins set out on a stand for work. Divide the soap which has been melted also between them, and stir it in. Put the white clothes in the larger tub of soapy hot water, and let them soak for half an hour, while breakfast is served. At the end of this time rub the white clothes through this water and wring them into the second tub, from which they must also be rubbed and wrung into another tub or clothes basket, to be rinsed. Wash the coarse cottons, then the flannels, and then the delicacies through these two waters, and lay each set by itself. Meanwhile, empty the tubs, or let some strong, able-bodied man do it, and have them filled again with warm, but not very hot, water, to rinse the clothes in. Warm water will take the soap out better than cold. Rinse the white clothes first. They should have been covered, so as not to become perfectly cold. After they have been thoroughly rinsed in the two tubs of water, wring them very dry. Starch them that need it, and hang them all out on the clothes line. Rinse the flannels, coarse clothes and calicoes successively through the rinsing waters. Starch the calicoes that need it and hang them all out.

Where the attic is arranged so that lines can be stretched in it to dry clothes in winter or wet weather, it is a great convenience. If this is not possible, it is better to do the washing in some shed or other room adjoining the kitchen, where a stove can be set up. This can be used as a drying room. It is not desirable to have wet clothes drying in the kitchen. Clothes that have been hung out of doors and are not yet dry, but frozen, may be hung in such a drying room and dried by the same means as clothes hung out of doors. It is a positive injury to table linens, sheets and other clothes, to hang them out of doors for a long time, to become frozen and flap about in the wind. It is also injurious to fold cotton or linen cloth while it is frozen. It strains the fibers and causes the cloth to crack.

Thickening in Purées.
Flour, when starch or corn starch is added to those purées in order to hold the vegetable pulp from setting. The flour and butter are called "binding" because they hold the solid and liquid parts together and give a smooth combination.—Washington Star.

Value of Oranges.
Oranges are a most valuable fruit. Orange juice always itself, and with few exceptions, will be borne by the weakest stomach. It is also laxative, and if taken at night or before breakfast it will be found of some benefit.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"THE MILWAUKIE."

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" train every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago.

The only perfect train in the world! The only train that is made with all Continental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a variety equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

TIRED OUT.

There's many a farmer's wife on the porch in the growing shadows of a summer evening, knowing to the full what it is to feel tired out, as if there was not another ounce of effort left in her.

She knows how sound her slumber will be and how refreshed the morning will find her. That's the tiredness of a healthy woman. But it's another thing for the sick woman to feel tired out. Rest only seems to increase her suffering. Just as in profound silence a discord jars the ear more forcibly, so moving about, this tired woman feels more acutely the aching back and throbbing nerves.

Sick women, hundreds of thousands of them, have been made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening humors, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"Words cannot tell what I suffered for thirteen years with nerve trouble and dragging-down pains through my hips and back," writes Mrs. John Dickson of Trenton, New Jersey. "I can't describe the misery it was to me to see my hair falling out, to not be able to sleep, to get no rest. I had to go to bed and I could not get up. I was so tired that I could not do anything. I had to take a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I was cured. I am now a healthy woman. I can do all my own work."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, is sent for on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 11 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

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Read what he says, and note the similarity of your own case. Write to him, enclosing stamped address for reply, and get a personal corroboration of what is here given. He says regarding

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure:

"I suffered agonizing pain in the left breast and between my shoulders from heart trouble. My heart would palpitate, flutter, throb, skip beats, and I could no longer lie in bed. Night after night I would lie down, but I would have meant to die. My condition seemed almost hopeless when I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and I felt better from the first dose. After I took Dr. Miles' Nerve and Blood Purifier, the effect was astonishing. I am now well and able to give these remedies a trial."

Sold by all Druggists on guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. "Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary."

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CATCHING CRIMINALS

Operations of the National Bureau of Identification.

Beginning of an Institution That Promises to Become an Invaluable Agency in the Cartelment of Crime.

It was a woeful day for the 250,000 criminals of the United States, not to mention their brother crooks in other countries, when the National Bureau of Identification was conceived, says a Washington (D. C.) correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Maj. Richard S. Lyster, president of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, a member of the board of governors of this bureau, and other prominent men of the capital city's police force, originated this central bureau of information for the aid of the numerous Sherlock Holmes of North America.

E. A. Evans, the superintendent of the new bureau, is a young man with an eagle eye. Identifying criminals was a part of his kindergarten training. He is the son of Gen. M. P. Evans, superintendent of the Chicago City Identification Bureau since 1884. In his youth he assisted his father between school hours, and for the past five years he has been an attaché of the embryonic national bureau.

The walls of the bureau are lined with cabinets filled with thousands of cards each bearing upon its face the photographs of a criminal, one full face and the other profile. On the same side are given the measurements, age and physical characteristics of the criminal. On the back are noted such data as his name, residence, crime, etc., and his marks, scars, moles and other peculiarities. In short, these cards are such as regularly make up the Bertillon catalogues used in all up-to-date police departments.

All the cards collected in the 52 American and Canadian cities contributing to the maintenance of the bureau—such of them, at least, as represent the current criminal classes—are being duplicated and filed in the central bureau. What a task this is can be gleaned from the fact that in Chicago alone there are 40,000 cards representing the criminal element of the western metropolis itself, and 15,000 more representing criminals from outside communities who have been in some way connected with Chicago "jobs." Over 40,000 of these 55,000 have been collected under the Bertillon system; the other 15,000 under the old-fashioned rogues' gallery scheme.

The thousands of cards are arranged in three groups, each contained in one of the three immense cabinets. The first cabinet contains "large heads," the second "medium heads," the third "small heads."

Head length, therefore, is the first key which opens the cabinet. John Doe, alias Skooter Jack, must therefore be looked for first in the "medium head" cabinet. There are, perhaps, a score or more of crooks with heads of 19 centimeters long, but all of these of like head lengths are sub-classified first according to head width, second, according to length of middle finger, and so on down the scale of data on each card.

All of the cards containing identifying features by the bureau have been based on cards on which those errors have been made.

CLING TO BITS OF LAND.

Towns in India That Neither France Nor Portugal Will Surrender.

Portugal owns Goa, a territory having an area of over 1,000 square miles, beside Damam, to the north of Bombay, and Diu, off the Gujarat coast.

The French flag floats over Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, and, in addition, she possesses Chandernagore, on the banks of the Hooghly, 11 miles north of Calcutta; Karikal, a small and swampy settlement in the Canjery delta; Yanam, near the mouth of the Godavary river, and Mahe, a small town on the opposite coast of the peninsula.

None of these possessions are of any practical use to their respective owners, while to England they would be of considerable value. Yet no arrangement will be made with any of them for any consideration whatever, says Stray Stories.

After a similar fashion France watches from the islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the opposite shores that once were hers. Some 400,000 was once offered to France by Britain for these two ragged masses of granite, but the offer was refused with disdain.

UNUSUAL FAULT-FINDING.

A Procedure in Photography That Most People Would Not Object To.

Prof. Hiram Corson, who has the chair of English literature at Cornell, belongs to the well-known Corporation which owns the right to the name of the English language in the United States, at Plymouth. A very old man now, he is perhaps the most picturesque figure in the college town of Ithaca. His lectures are extremely popular; he speaks with graceful gestures, and he is weighed with beautiful jewelry, and he wears on his forefinger a ring the poet Browning gave him. He says good things—he is always saying good things, relates the Philadelphia Record.

"Prof. Corson," a pretty little-eyed man, said recently, "won't you give me one of your photographs to hang in my room?" The famous old man smiled and assented. "But I won't give you one of those New York photographs that have just made you famous," he said. "The fellow had the impudence to take all the lines out of my face. It made me, I thought, look younger. I should not be a man, you are a man! How dared you remove those lines? Don't you know it took me 60 years to get them there?"

WE'LL FLY THROUGH THE AIR.

That is What Sir Hiram Maxim Predicts Will Be the Inside of Next Ten Years.

Sir Hiram Maxim says the day of the practical flying machine is not more than ten years off. In a signed article he declares himself as follows:

"With the improvements now made, it becomes a relatively easy matter to construct a flying machine, and I feel sure that such machines will make their appearance and become a part of the military armament of the nation inside of the next ten years. Experiments with flying machines are enormously expensive; in fact, the expense is too great to be borne by a single individual of moderate means."

"I think we can truly say, with Lord Rayleigh, that flying machines are only a question of a lot of time and a lot of money; and at the present time I am saving my pennies in order to enable me to have another bite at the same old cherry."

The rather strenuous wife of a western congressman met Wu Ting-fang at a dinner and eagerly sought to engage him in conversation. She was compelled to lean out over the table and greet him at a distance of several covers from where she sat. "Mr. Wu, we all think you are such a clever," she declared. "Isn't it so a pity you are only Chinese?"

New Mexico is a great sheep country. There is but one other state or territory which excels it in sheep-raising. That is Utah, where there are 5,000,000 or 9,000,000 sheep. New Mexico has never so prosperous as at present.

Motherhood

The child depends upon the mother for strength and health. No mother can give her child what she herself does not possess. If she is weak she cannot give her child strength. If she is sick she cannot give her child health. Those propositions are self-evident. They need neither explanation nor defence. What does seem to need explanation is the fact that there are thousands of women facing the birth-hour in physical pain and mental anguish, who might, if they would, be healthy of body and happy of mind.

Who might if they could be healthy? What woman does not want to be healthy? What mother does not crave a strong and sturdy child? But wanting is not enough. Suppose you want to go to New York or San Francisco, will you sit down and take it out in waiting? If you do, you certainly will never get to either place. If you want to go and mean to go, you'll buy your tickets and take the train. But suppose a woman says, "How do I know this train goes to New York?" She will have to take the word of others for it. The time-cards says the train goes to New York. People who have traveled on the same train say so. How foolish it would be for a woman who wanted to make the trip, to say, "Perhaps these train people are deceiving me, and the women who say the train goes to New York don't know what they are talking about."

This is just the position of the prospective mother who is weak and sickly and wants to be strong and well. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is offered to women as a means of health and strength. Thousands of women who have used the medicine affirm that it does all that is claimed for it. If the sick woman wants to be well, if the weak mother wants to be strong, she has the same means open to her in "Favorite Prescription" which have been so successfully used by thousands and tens of thousands of other women.

It would be ridiculous for a train advertised to run regularly to New York to run its passengers away on some prairie and leave them. It would be equally ridiculous to suppose that passengers would take that train day after day and year after year and after being deceived and disappointed return home and tell their neighbors that the train is all right and does what it is scheduled to do.

It is equally absurd to suppose that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription could for nearly a third of a century deceive and disappoint women, and that these deceived and disappointed women would praise this medicine as the greatest boon to the weak and sick of their sex, affirming that it made them well and cured them after every other means had failed to give permanent benefit.

As a matter of fact and of record, nothing is more sure than that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been the means of giving perfect health to women of all ages, and all conditions of ill-health, and that the use of this medicine has robbed maternity of its pangs and given the mother strength and health to give her child.

"When I wrote to you in March asking advice as to what to do for myself," writes Mrs. Ella Reynolds, of Guffie, McLean Co., Ky., "I was expecting the baby's coming in June, and was sick all of the time. Had been sick for several months. Could not get anything to stay in my stomach, not even water. Had female weakness for several years. My hips, back and lower bowels hurt me all the time. Had numbness from my hips down. Had several hard cramping spells, and was not able to do any work at all. I received your answer in a few days, telling me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took three bottles, and before I had taken it a week I was better, and before I had taken it a month I was able to help do my work. On the 27th of May my baby was born, and I was only sick three hours, and had an easy time. The doctor said I got along nicely. We praise Dr. Pierce's medicine for it has cured me. I am better now than I have been for thirteen years. I hope all that are afflicted will do as I have done and be cured."

Mrs. Carrie B. Donner, of Dayton, Green Co., Wis., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—having taken it for nine months previous to confinement. I suffered scarcely any compared with what I had at other times."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is essentially a woman's medicine. It establishes regularity, dries weakening humors, lessens inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It is the best preparative for maternity and as a tonic for nursing mothers is absolutely unrivaled.

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious preparations, will offer a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" as "just as good." Judged by its record of cures of womanly ills, there is no other medicine just as good as "Favorite Prescription."

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