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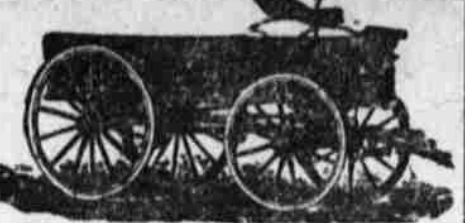
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ONE FOR A DOSE. Cures Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Pimples, Purifies the Blood, Aids Digestion, Relieves Constipation, Prevents Grippe or Sickness. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 50c. DR. GUNN'S LIVER PILLS, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Developed by Cultivation.
All garden vegetables are merely types improved by long cultivation of wild species. The wild cabbage is common enough in places by the sea, but is of no use for food in its wild state. Indeed, it will take a botanist to tell that it was a cabbage at all. Scotland owes the cabbage to Cromwell's soldiers. The cauliflower is but a cultivated improvement on the cabbage. It was brought to perfection in Cyprus and was very little known until about a century ago. The parsnip is another native of this country. You may find it along almost any hedge-row, but it is small and intensely bitter in its wild state.

A catalogue of the national observatory at Athens shows that 3,187 earthquakes were felt in Greece in the years 1893-1898, and of these 2,018 were recorded in Zante alone. The shocks were more numerous in April and May than in other months.

In selecting seed corn in the field the vigor and growth of the stalks should be observed as well as the ears. If a stalk produces two or three good ears mark it. By using seed from the most prolific stalks the tendency will be to produce more ears every year, until as many as four and five ears per stalk will be the result.

Red cedar is a desirable tree, but the seed seems to fail in germination. The fact is that it requires two seasons in which to grow. Seeds sown at any time will not grow for about 12 months. Sow them in a bed and leave it undisturbed, except to occasionally water it, for a season.

The burdock is a weed that is exterminated with difficulty, as the plant produces a great many seeds and they remain in the soil for years, ready to grow as soon as conditions are favorable. If the plant is cut off below the ground and a handful of salt thrown on the root the plant will soon die, as the root is soft and the salt rots it.

A Mauser bullet entered the brain of Jeremiah O'Leary, a British soldier at the battle of Colenso. An expert surgeon removed the bullet, and with it a small portion of the man's brain. Since then his memory is slightly impaired, and he detests the taste of beer, although he had been very fond of it previous to receiving the wound.

Little Nellie was learning to read, and part of her lesson ran thus: "The cat has a rat." "Huh!" she exclaimed; "the man who wrote this book didn't know much. Cats don't have rats; they have kittens."

Life is a training and it is only by looking upon it as such that we can appreciate its true value.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keel, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health."

SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Science AND INVENTION

Cutting or obstructing vegetation on the upper Nile has had the astonishing effect of destroying enormous numbers of fish. This has been due to the liberation of stagnant water, which has suffocated through its lack of air.

A bulletin of the New York Zoological Society reports that the experiment of decorating the walls of the bird-house with paintings of landscapes has had at least one interesting result—the cranes have several times tried to walk through the walls.

It appears that the lifetime of the mosquito is three months. Mosquitoes have been kept alive in captivity for eighty days. It is said that the ordinary minnow, which feeds upon the larvae of mosquitoes, is highly efficient as a means for keeping down their numbers.

A non-freezing liquid is often needed, as for brakes of certain kinds for artillery and other uses. Glycerine and alcohol being somewhat expensive, a twenty-eight per cent solution of chloride of calcium is recommended, the cost of this being slight, while it remains unchanged at 25 degrees F. below zero, and does not attack metals.

From a shrub called yule, growing wild in central Mexico, a new substitute for India-rubber has recently been produced. The bark and wood are ground up and macerated with gasoline, oil of turpentine, naphtha, or some other hydrocarbon solvent, and the gum thus extracted resembles crude rubber. It is free from impurities, and can readily be manufactured into various commercial forms. The shrub yields 40 per cent of its weight in gum.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, writing of stars which are so distant that they have no measurable parallax, remarks that one of these, the brilliant Canopus, can be said, with confidence, to be thousands of times brighter than the sun. "Whether we should say 20,000, 10,000 or 5,000, no one can decide." The first-magnitude stars, Rigel and Spica, also are at an immeasurable distance, and must, in view of their actual brightness, enormously outshine the sun.

Dr. Isaac Roberts, whose beautiful photographs of nebulae and star clusters are well known, gives a somewhat startling account of the manner in which the images of faint stars and nebulae disappear from the photographic plates. On one of his plates, in 1886, he counted 463 stars; the same plate in 1895 showed only 272 stars; the images of 131 having entirely disappeared. This leads to the suggestion that celestial photographs, in order to be of permanent value, should be immediately reproduced by some process yielding pictures not subject to change.

The principle of wireless telegraphy has been applied to the steering of torpedoes, and tests made in England recently appear to show that the system is practicable. Starting with the fact that torpedoes can be steered by electromagnets acting upon their helms and connected by wire with the shore, Mr. Varicars, the inventor of the new system, undertook to get rid of the wires by substituting for them the Marconi electric impulses. In the experiments made near Weymouth, a model torpedo, four feet long, was employed in a swimming-bath, and the Marconi apparatus was set up at the ends of the bath, which is 300 feet long. The model also carried a projecting wire to receive the electric waves. It was steered in every direction successfully.

BEAR WAS A HUMORIST.

Made Fun for a Berry Picker Who Was Not Expecting It.

For ten minutes Blah Nelson, of Cross Forks, Pa., down in the Kettle Creek lumber country, picked berries in company with a bear without knowing it, although bear and berry-picker were not eight feet apart.

Nelson and the bear were on opposite sides of a big log, over and across which the bushes grew high and thick. While Nelson on one side rapidly filled his pail with berries, the bear on the other side was on its haunches, poking the red clusters of fruit into his capacious mouth with his great paws.

John Lemon, another berry-picker, saw all this, he being at one end of the log, so that he could see both sides of it. The bear and Nelson moved along the line of bushes in the same direction, keeping pace with each other in their berry-picking match. Lemon hid in the bushes, and peered out to watch the movements of the two, prepared to enjoy the fun that he was sure would come when bear and man came face to face in the opening at the end of the log toward which they were steadily making their way.

But a shifting wind gave the bear scent of Nelson before the end of the log was reached. He rose on his hind feet, stuck his nose in the air, and then rushed away like a locomotive straight toward the spot where Lemon was in hiding.

Lemon had not time to move or cry out before the bear had landed square on top of him, so much to bruin's angry

surprise that he instantly gave expression to it by pitching into the lurking berry-picker. He made the mix-up so brief, however, that he was gone when Nelson, seeing the sudden commotion in the bushes, and hearing Lemon's cries for help mingling with loud snarling and growling and snapping of jaws, hurried to the spot. But bruin had left a confusion of thrashed-down bushes behind him, in the midst of which Nelson discovered Lemon sitting, wild-eyed and bloody, and with his clothing hanging in tatters upon him.

Nelson got him out of the tangle into open country, and was glad that Lemon's hurts were not as serious as his appearance indicated, although two ribs were fractured and there was hardly a square foot of him that did not show marks of the encounter.

Then Nelson learned for the first time that he had been picking berries with a bear for ten minutes or more, and that if the wind hadn't shifted he and the bear might have afforded a lot of fun for Lemon. The bear has not been seen since, but berry-pickers down that way now go to the woods loaded for him.

SHOCKED BY HIS WISDOM.

Green Reporter Asked the Educated Chinaman for an Opinion.

Numberless are the tricks which newspaper reporters play upon one another to relieve the somber "grind" of their calling. Two young men, employed on a morning paper in a large city, were detailed one day to call upon the resident Chinamen and "interview" them respecting some immigration measure then pending in Congress. One of the two reporters was a beginner and the other, an experienced man, naturally assumed the management of the assignment.

"Billings," he said, after they had invaded several laundries without any important result, "here is a tea store. I wish you would go in and talk with the proprietor. I want to know what he thinks about Chinamen voting. I'll go and pull off an interview with the man who runs this cigar shop next door. Remember to use the very simplest English at your command."

The young reporter went inside the tea store, took out his notebook and then addressed the proprietor, who happened to be alone at the moment:

"John, how? Me-me-Telegraph, John Newspaper-savvy, John? Newspaper-print things. Un'stan? Me want know what John think about Chinaman vote, see? What John think—Chinaman—vote—all same Melican man? Savvy, John? Vote? What think?"

The Chinaman listened to him with profound gravity until he had finished, and replied:

"The question of granting the right of suffrage to Chinese citizens who have come to the United States with the avowed intention of making this country their permanent home is one that has occupied the attention of thoughtful men of all parties for years, and it may become in time one of paramount importance. At present, however, it seems to me there is no exigency requiring an expression of opinion from me upon this subject. You will please excuse me."

The young reporter went outside and leaned against a lamp post to rest and recover from a sudden faintness that had taken possession of him. His comrade had purposely "steered him against" one of the best educated Chinamen in the United States.—Youth's Companion.

How an Indian Died.

A resident of Little Rock, who passed through the territory of the Chickasaw nation recently, tells through the Washington Post of the execution of a young Indian for violation of the laws of his tribe. Among the Chickasaws stealing is punishable by death, and it seems that this young buck had been three times convicted of larceny. The chief of the tribe, who alone could save him, refused a pardon, and there was nothing to do but carry out the sentence. The condemned man was placed in a wagon and driven to a graveyard just east of the little village where he had been tried. He descended from the wagon and with stoical demeanor walked to where his grave had been freshly dug, and surveyed it with apparent unconcern. Then he knelt and prayed with a preacher who had known him from boyhood. Arising, he walked firmly to the head of his grave, where he took his seat upon a large stone, facing death with a courage that seemed sublime. After saying a few words, in which he advised all young men of his race to take warning and lead honest lives, he was blindfolded, and a second later the sharp report of a dozen Winchester rang out, and his earthly existence was ended.

Why the Diamond Gleams.

The diamond is full of phosphorus. This quality has been known for centuries, and still there are many who do not know it. That is the reason often that gleams of light are seen issuing from the stone in the dark. To this quality alone attaches a great deal of value. The most phosphorescent stone is the one that is the best cut. If there is phosphorus in the stone it is greatly enhanced by proper cutting, so that its scintillating faculties are increased.

WIVES COUNTED OUT.

Indians Compelled by Law to For-sake Polygamy.

Six suicides and hundreds of broken hearts is the record of one month's slaughter in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation. The order of the United States government compelling the men of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes to give up all but one wife has caused sorrow and death to invade the domestic circles of their homes. It has been more severe than the United States officers dreamed that it would be. It has caused more trouble than any order that has been issued against the Indians for many years.

The orders of the Interior Department, issued last winter, were explicit on the question of Indians having more than one wife. It stated that all redskins must come at once to the agency and proceed to account for their household. The Indians did not obey. The Indian agents were lenient, not desiring to push such a vital and delicate subject. The old men and the young bucks did not pay any heed to the edict, but proceeded to marry more squaws and increase their household, as has been the custom for years. In some of the households there were as many as ten women who had been made wives



TALL BEAVER AND SQUAW.

of the head of the house, according to Indian laws.

Recently the agent for the Kiowas and Comanches sent out word that they must separate for good or forfeit their rights to share in the tribe's land and money, soon to be distributed pro rata. The old men did not like to lose their right of land and money, and, much against their will, they were forced to go to the agency at Darlington and make a choice of their wives. In nearly every case the old squaws were chosen. In the case of Tall Beaver, he chose the youngest of his squaws, and the other six killed themselves because they were not the lucky ones.

Tall Beaver is very glad that he got rid of his squaws, he said, because they were no good to work, and he was fast losing his fortune in consequence thereof. He said he did not care if his deserted wives did kill themselves, as it was not his fault. Some of the older men were angry at the agent because they had to give up their wives, and threaten to sue the United States for the damage done.

It used to be among the Kiowas and Comanches that the more wives one possessed the better standing he had in tribal ranks. But lately the young men have only taken more than one wife because it was the style to do so. They were glad to get rid of their many squaws, but the old men held back and kept the younger element on their side.

The legal casting away of wives took place on the open prairie near the agency. The agent, Maj. Mischner, tall and dignified, sat on his pony in the midst of the terrified redskins. He had a list of names of the members of the tribes from each district, and called them out in alphabetical order. Some of the squaws grew frantic when they learned they had been abandoned. Some of the women took it more kindly and went to the agent, where they were given food, and some of them have been fortunate enough to marry again. It is estimated that 400 women will be deserted before the last trace of polygamy is blotted out in these two tribes.

A Studied Demonstration.

"It is nonsense," exclaimed Mr. Meekton, "for anybody to assert that I don't dare say my soul is my own." He glared defiantly, and continued: "I do say it. 'My soul is my own.' There! I hope that is perfectly intelligible and satisfactory."

"What's the matter?" inquired a friend.

"I'm doing this to please Henrietta," answered Mr. Meekton, quieting down to a confidential tone. "If you get an opportunity, just let her know what I've been saying. Somebody told her I didn't dare say my soul was my own, and it made her so wildly indignant that I thought I ought to do something to pacify her."—Washington Star.

The Indians of the United States. The Indian population of the United States is 248,340. In 1492 they were lords of the whole country; now they have reserved for them 144,496 square miles.