

UNCLE SAM—A Remedy That Has Such Endorsements Should Be in Every Home.



Election Returns That Interest All Parties.

Rhymes of the Season.
When the summer time has ended and the early autumn breeze
Gets to tugging with the leaves on all the brilliant colored trees,
Ah, 'tis then the hearts grow lighter and the spirits start to rise,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the pumpkin is in the pie.

When the days are growing shorter and the birds have gone away,
And the corn is growing riper in the fields from day to day,
There's a rosy glow prevailing all the hazy autumn skies,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the pumpkin is in the pie.

When the hammocks have been put away and open cars are gone,
And you never see a tourist passing on the lawn,
When the college people gather and you hear the football cheer,
Then the frost is on the pumpkin and the pumpkin is in the pie.

You recall with pleasure all the summer days could give,
But since the autumn days have started, then you know 'tis joy to live,
As your mouth begins to water, and there's gladness in your eyes,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the pumpkin is in the pie.

—Chicago Chronicle.

Made of Ebony.
A Massachusetts woman met a colored man who had recently worked for him, and into whose family, says the Boston Herald, a girl baby had come shortly before.

"What have you named her?" asked Mr. Green, on being told by the father of the addition to his family.

"Dat's what we can't 'cide on," was the reply. "I wants her name Clara and my old woman wants 'Nettie."

"Well, then," suggested Mr. Green, "why don't you call her Clarinet?"

"I declare, Marse Green," said the colored man, admiringly, "dat is purtier dan either of 'em."

Meeting his colored friend several weeks later, Mr. Green was amused to hear him say, "We's named her Clarinet."

Two Sunsets Per Day.
There is only one place in the world where the sun sets twice daily, and that is at Leek, in Staffordshire. The reason of this is that a jagged mountain is situated to the west of the town, and in the evening the sun sets behind it and darkness comes on. Then the first sunset occurs, the gas lamps light, and apparently night has set in. But it has not, for in the space of an hour or so the sun reappears again, throwing the opening at the side of the mountain and daylight again appears. Artificial lights are extinguished and daylight again prevails, until the sun again descends below the opening, and the second sunset occurs and night comes to stay.

RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

When the joints are sore and swollen, and the muscles throbbing with the pain of rheumatism, relief must be had at once, and it is natural to rub the affected parts with liniments, oils, etc. This treatment does good in a way, by temporarily relieving the pain and reducing the inflammation, but has no effect on the disease itself, because rheumatism is more than skin deep; it is in the blood and cannot be rubbed away. Rheumatism is brought on by indigestion, weak kidneys, poor bowel action, stomach troubles and a general sluggish condition of the system, should be carried off through the natural avenues of bodily waste, are left to sour and form uric acid and other irritating poisons which are absorbed by the blood, making it thick, weak and acid. Then instead of nourishing the different tissues, muscles, joints and tissues it fills them with poison to produce the aches, pains and other disagreeable symptoms of the disease. Rheumatism is usually worse in winter for the reason that cold and dampness are exciting causes. The nerves become excited and sting with pain, the muscles are sore and drawn, the joints swollen and stiff and the sufferer lives in intense agony; and if the disease is not checked it often leaves its victims helpless cripples for life. Rheumatism cannot be rubbed away, but it can be driven from the blood by S. S. S. Being a perfect blood purifier this great remedy soon produces a complete change in the entire circulation; the thin, acid blood through the body nourishes and soothes the inflamed nerves, eases the throbbing muscles, and dissolves and carries out of the system the irritating particles in the joints which are keeping up the pain and inflammation. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism permanently, and in addition tones up the digestion and stimulates the different members of the body to their full duty so there is no cause for another attack. Do not waste time trying to rub Rheumatism away, but get it out of the blood with S. S. S. so that the cold and dampness of winter will not keep you in continual pain and agony. Special book on Rheumatism and any medical advice will be given free.

S. S. S. PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

CROOK LAND SOLD.

Harriman Interests Secure Control of Big Irrigation Project.

Salem—The transfer of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company's interests in the Bend country to a newly formed corporation organized by men connected with the Harriman system is a sign pointing toward the construction of a railroad from some point on the Harriman line to the irrigation district in Crook county.

The Columbia Southern Irrigation company was largely backed by the same interests that built the Columbia Southern railway. The sale of the road to Harriman people has now been followed by the transfer of the irrigation company's interests in the 27,000 acres of land being reclaimed just west of the Deschutes river and north of the Tama, in Crook county. This land is northwest of Bend and practically adjoining that being reclaimed by the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company. The new company, known as the Columbia Southern Irrigation company, has filed articles in the State department with James E. Wilson, H. F. Connor and W. R. Linn as its incorporators. The capital stock is \$300,000. It is stated in the articles that the company proposes to take over the property and affairs of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company.

SHEEP SENT EAST.

Trade From Southeastern Oregon Brings in \$2,000,000.

Baker City—The active state of the sheep market this fall has been a matter of congratulation to the portion of Southeastern Oregon interested in this branch of the stock raising industry, although the estimates sometimes made, of \$3,000,000 having been brought into this country this season, are too much by half, according to the "sheep kings" of Eastern Oregon.

Miles Lee, recognized as Baker county's leading sheepman, and W. G. Ayre, another sheep king from Baker county, both state that about \$2,000,000 worth of sheep have been shipped from Eastern Oregon this year. Prices have ruled from \$1.75 as high as \$1.50 in extreme cases. Considerable shipping has been done this year from Huntington and Ontario, these points being most convenient to Malheur and Harney counties. Freight rates to the Eastern markets are the same from these points as from those farther north along the O. R. & N.

Millions in Stumps.

Baker City—Two Russians named Solomon are here from the East investigating yellow pine stumps, which they claim to have a process for manufacturing turpentine and tar. They say there is millions in it, and are now in the hills surveying stumps. They must have decayed stumps, the theory being that old yellow pine stumps absorb chemicals from the ground. Four or five million cords of stumps make \$150 worth of turpentine and tar, and the process can be repeated 16 times a month. It is believed local capital will interest itself in the enterprise.

Looking for Seining Grounds.

Astoria—A representative of Puget Sound parties has been here during the past few days conferring with the owners of some of the principal independent seining grounds in the Columbia river, in an effort to secure options and property. As near as can be learned, a company is being organized on Puget sound to erect a seining company on the Columbia, but before any definite steps are taken the company desires to obtain possession of a number of seining grounds as the principal source from which to secure its fish.

Complete Road in Year.

Salem—The Citizens' Electric Light & Power company, of this city, has an agent in the field arranging for the right of way for the proposed electric line between this city and Portland. It is the purpose to have this portion of the line completed within a year. The power plant and water power at Eugene will supply ample power for the new road when built. The present intention is to build the road from Eugene, as southern termini, by way of Albany, Salem and Oregon City, to Portland.

Expects Much From Fulton.

Coguille—Cogguille valley is expected to flourish from the recent visit of Senator Fulton, who has just returned to his home in Astoria. Everything was done to make the few days spent by the senator in this vicinity not only pleasurable to himself, but also profitable to the valley and Coos bay. The junior senator was given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the growing needs of the Cogguille river and Coos bay.

Wide Ledge Near Railroad.

Eugene—More excitement has been caused in the Mohawk valley by the discovery of a gold bearing quartz ledge near Marcola, on the Wendling branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. The Hyland Bros., who operate a saw mill near Marcola, found a ledge 32 feet wide. Samples of the ore assayed went from \$1.50 up to \$7.50 per ton. It is probable this ledge will be developed.

Hop Sales at Silvertown.

Silvertown—Lachmann & Co., of Salem, bought 107 bales of hops of N. A. Snell at 8 cents, and Wolf & Son, of this place, bought 51 bales of Peter Olson at 9 1/2 cents and 54 bales of S. C. Rise at the same price. They bought 40 bales of J. Ambler at 9 cents. Buyers are reticent about reporting sales. Only prime hops are being sold.

Start Timber Tests Soon.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Expert Knapp, representative of the government in charge of the timber testing station, has arrived in Eugene and will commence experiments as soon as a big testing machine is installed in the new building. Carpenters expect to have the structure ready for the machine in a few days.

KLAMATH LAND IS SELLING.

Denver Capitalist Gets Fine Tract of 1,800 Acres.

Klamath Falls—Land in the Klamath basin is now being sold after big speculators as well as the man who is looking for an ideal place to build a home and rear a family. The order from Washington, D. C., calling for a small share of the Klamath basin, the main canal of the Klamath Irrigation project, is bringing in investors by the score, and local land agents are having their hands full to handle the would-be purchasers.

The latest deal of moment in reality was closed this week, when C. E. Wantland, of Denver, Colo., land agent for the Union Pacific railroad, closed a deal whereby he sold to the Southern Pacific, who is now stationed at San Francisco, was also here this week looking over the country and inquiring about land values. What his mission was was not yet given out.

Land values in the basin have remained practically the same for several months, the prospect of irrigation not having affected them so far to a great extent.

Will Have Mutual Phones.

Oregon City—Stock is being substituted by Oregon City business men towards a corporation for installing a mutual telephone exchange in this city as the connecting link to the successful operation of the rural telephone system in Clatsop county. It is proposed to form a company with a capital stock of \$7,500 and install an exchange having 150 phones. This exchange has been petitioned for by subscribers to the rural telephone companies throughout the county. At the rate stock in the proposed company is selling, the company will be organized in a few days.

Work Progresses at Waldo Lake.

Eugene—Engineer Simon Klovahl, in charge of the preliminary work of constructing a large reservoir at Waldo lake, on the summit of the Cascade mountains, for an irrigation system to be installed by A. R. Black and his associates in the Upper Willamette valley, is now in Eugene and reports two feet of snow have fallen at the summit in the last two weeks. His crew has completed a good trail from the road to the lake; has built a house for the winter; has commenced work on a big canal to tap and drain the lake.

Survey New Timber Road.

Dallas—Great interest is manifest in Dallas with reference to a preliminary survey for a logging railroad from the head of Mill creek, ten miles northwest, to Duane, John Van Orsdel, a civil engineer doing construction work for the Cone mill, says: "I am employed by a Portland man who represents Eastern capital, to run over the route and report on the feasibility of a logging railroad to the headwaters of Mill creek from Dallas. I do not know who the backers are. I shall make the survey as soon as possible."

Eastern Money for Railroads.

Baker City—Articles of incorporation of the Ontario & Idaho railroad have been filed in Boise by N. C. Richards, an attorney of Sumpter, Wheeler & Co., of New York, capital stock, who are interested in Sumpter mines, are said to be behind the project, which is to build a railroad from Ontario to Emmet, Idaho. It is reported the Vale railroad, recently incorporated to build to connection with the Oregon Short Line, is backed by Banker Savage, of Chicago, Mont.

All Fruit Crops Are Light.

Freewater—Judge Geer, Oregon state horticultural commissioner, spent several days in this section last week, and while here was the guest of John S. Vinson. He reports light fruit crops in general over the entire state. Although the Freewater crop was lighter than usual, good prices prevailed and fruit ranchers realized as large profits as in the previous years. Mr. Geer appointed Howard Evans of this place fruit inspector for this vicinity.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 74¢/bushel; bluestem, 77¢/bushel; valley, 74¢/bushel; red, 70¢/bushel.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, 42¢/bushel; gray, 42¢ per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50/22; brewing, \$22.00/22 1/2; rolled, \$22.50/23.

Rye—\$1.50/1.60 per bushel.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15.00/16 per ton; valley timothy, \$11.00/12; clover, \$8.00/9; grain hay, \$8.00/9.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.00/1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7¢ per pound; pears, \$1.20/1.50 per box; grapes, 6¢/bushel; peaches, 15¢ per bushel; quinces, 1¢ per bushel.

Vegetables—Beans, wax, 10¢/12¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, 8¢/9¢ per dozen; celery, 7¢ per dozen; corn, 10¢ per sack; cucumbers, 10¢/12¢ per dozen; pumpkins, 1/4¢/1¢; tomatoes, 30¢/40¢ per crate; squash, 1/4¢/1¢ per pound; turnips, 9¢/11¢ per sack; carrots, 6¢/7¢ per sack.

Onions—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1.25 per sack.

Potatoes—Fancy, 75¢ per sack; ordinary, 65¢/66¢; creamed sweet, 8¢/9¢; No. 1, 12¢/13¢; No. 2, 10¢/11¢.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢/30¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32¢/32 1/2¢.

Poultry—Average old hens, 10¢; young roosters, 9¢/10¢; springs, 10¢; dressed chickens, 12¢/14¢; turkeys, live, 17¢; geese, live, 8¢/9¢; ducks, 14¢/15¢.

Hops—Oregon 1905, choice, 8¢/11¢; old, nominal, 7 1/2¢/10¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19¢/21¢; lower grades down to 15¢, according to shrinkage; valley, 25¢/27¢ per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 14¢/20¢ per pound; cows, 16¢/18¢; steer, 16¢/18¢.

Veal—Dressed, fancy, 6 1/4¢/7¢; pork, ordinary, 4¢/5¢; lamb, 7¢/7 1/2¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6¢/7 1/4¢ per pound.

Much Timber Used.

Across the great lakes in Canada there lies one of the world's largest reserves of timber. In spite of the tariff imposed much of this timber is today coming to the United States. The forests of the Dominion are beginning to yield abundantly. More than 100,000,000 feet of pine sawlogs and square timber, during a recent season, were cut upon territory held under timber license from the crown.

Much of Canada's timber land has not yet been explored. In the newly developed districts of Algoma, which are close to the great lakes, it is estimated that there are more than 100,000,000 cords of spruce and pulp wood, while in the districts of Thunder Bay and Huron River there are nearly 200,000,000 cords more. A belt at least 3,000 miles long is believed to exist in Canada between Alaska and the Atlantic.

It has been estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, the greatest timber resources of the United States—those of the Pacific coast—will be exhausted in less than half a century. The annual cut of shingles and lumber in these regions is 4,500,000 cords. The standing timber in Washington, Oregon and northern California at present is twice that of the original timber lands of the northern woods. Washington produces about as many feet of shingles and other lumber as Oregon and California together. This State is noted for its shingles, there being more than 1,000 shingle mills within its borders. At Tacoma are located the largest sawmills in the United States.

About Bird's-Eye Maple.

For hundreds of years lumbermen and cabinetmakers have been studying to learn what causes maple wood to assume the mottled and spotted form known as "bird's-eye." In a hundred rock maple trees perhaps one is a bird's-eye. Nobody can pick the specific tree out by inspecting the bark or the manner of growth. You may have to chop 200 trees before you find one, but it is worth the sacrifice.

Fact is, the woodpeckers make all the bird's-eye maple there is in the world. In flying about the woods they come to a rock maple tree that yields very sweet sap in the season when sap is running. Most birds like sweets—woodpeckers are very fond of sugar. Having found a tree yielding a large per cent of sugar, the birds peck holes in the trunk and then stand against the bark and drink the sap as it comes out.

After the sap has ceased to flow and the trees have leaved out new wood and bark forms in those small holes. The pecking and sap-gathering goes on for years until the tree, having given up so much sap to the birds, begins to furnish fluid containing less sugar. In ten or twelve years after the birds quit a tree the holes are all grown up and nobody can pick out the bird's-eye maples from other trees that the woodpeckers did not visit—New York Sun.

Theory of French Waiter.

"I have a theory about dyspepsia and indigestion," said the head waiter in a French restaurant, "that I think ought to be considered by sufferers from stomach complaints. I believe that much of this class of trouble is due to people's persistency in eating the same kind of bread for weeks, months and sometimes years, without a change.

"Now, nobody does that with any other kind of food; meat, for instance, or vegetables, or fruit or other dessert. Yet the average man will eat the same kind of bread twice or even three times a day and think himself wise. The stomach, unless it is of extraordinary constitution, will naturally get tired of this monotonous and refuse properly to digest this eternal bread. Then the bread eater knows he has dyspepsia and starts on a course of dieting—generally sticking religiously to the same old bread—that most often leaves him in worse plight than ever.

"There are many varieties of bread—corn, rye, wheat, oat, graham, Boston brown, serrated, barley, Vienna and French bread. All of these differ in the making and the material, and if, the average man would only take a turn at some of them for a change from his regular loaf he would find himself healthier and happier."—New York Sun.

A Selfish Monopoly.

Two men were discussing monopolies, one maintaining that there are both good and bad monopolies, and that those he was connected with were distinctly of the good sort. Then, says the New York Tribune, he proceeded to illustrate what a bad monopoly is, and to show the nature of a bad monopoly:

"There was a young man in the South who went one summer on a visit to some relatives in the North. On his return he sought out another young man, and said, impressively: 'Look a here, I understand that you took advantage of my absence from town last month to go calling on Miss Henrietta Brown.'

"You are mistaken," the other man answered. "It is her sister, Miss Cassandra Brown, that I've been calling on."

"Well, sir," said the first, "that makes no difference. I've got my eye on both them girls."

Generosity.

Beggar—Fardon, sir, but this nickel you gave me is lost.

Renowned Old Man—Why, so it is! Well, keep it, my man, as a reward of your honesty.—Le Journal.

Come Now Own Up

You don't like those gray hairs, do you? And your husband certainly doesn't like them. Then why not try a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor? It restores color to gray hair every time, all the deep, rich color of early life. And it cures dandruff also.

"I certainly believe that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a splendid preparation for the hair and scalp. I have used it more or less for six years. I can confidently recommend it to every one in need of such a preparation."—Miss Anna R. W. Minneapolis, Minn.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufactured at SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

Ayer's

At the Market Price.

"Harris, what did you give your boys for birthday presents?"

"Soldiers."

"I bought her one, too—a Lieutenant!"

—Fluigenda Blatter.

No Improvement on Nature.

Irate Patient—Here! you told me these false teeth would be just as good as natural ones, and they hurt me horribly.

Painless Dentist—Well, didn't your natural ones hurt you?—Le Rire.

FITS Permanently Cured. No other nervousness.

One of the best cures for Epilepsy, St. John's River, N. H.

Modesty.

Lieutenant—I have a very pretty commission for you. One of the young ladies thought I was the author of your latest poem.—Fluigenda Blatter.

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

When one has spent a day or more in visiting at a friend's house, ordinary courtesy demands that, on one's return home, a note shall be written promptly to the hostess thanking her for her pleasant hospitality.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there has been a cure in all the cases of the disease known as "St. John's River, N. H."

There is only one positive cure known to the medical fraternity, and that is a constitutional treatment, which is a cure in all the cases of the disease known as "St. John's River, N. H."

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists. All families should have a bottle of this medicine.

Moving Cheese.

"Will you start the cheese this way, please?" said the thin boarder at dinner.

"It's not time for cheese yet," said the fat boarder.

"No, but if you start it now it will probably get here by the time I'm ready for it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Send postal for "Book of Presents"

Do you know the secret of the Wave Circle? Wonderful! Don't delay another day!

Send for K.C. right away. It's purer and more efficient than any Baking Powder that costs three times as much.

25 oz. for 25c.

All grocers

Jacques Mfg. Co. Chicago

PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD, the Greatest Conditioner and Stock Patron known.

MAKES PIGS GROW. GOOD FOR STUNTED CALVES.

FREE! 68-page Hand Book. Prussian Powder Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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Price, 25c. and 50c.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye.

One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is intended to give perfect results. Write for free booklet how to dye.

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