CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA

Pneumonia Followed La Grippe—Pe-ru-na the Remedy That Brought Relief.

Mr. T. Barnecott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes:

"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time and at little expense."

Systemic Catarrh, the Result of La Grippe. Pe-ru-na Receives Credit for Present Good Health.

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Oak, Ind. Ter., writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe, which was followed by systemic catarrh. The only thing I used was Peruna and Manalin, and I have been in better health the last three years than for years before. I give Peruna all the credit for my good health."

Pe-ru-na—A Tonic After La Grippe.

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Delaware, Ohio, writes: "After a severe attack of la grippe, I took Peruna and found it a very good tonic."

"Most Effective Medicine Ever Tried for La Grippe."

Robt. L. Madison, A. M., principal of Cullowhee high school, Painter, N. C., is chairman of the Jackson county board of education. Mr. Madison says: "I am hardly ever without Peruna in my home. It is the most effective medicine that I have ever tried for la grippe."

Mrs. Jane Gift, Athens, O., writes: "I had la grippe very bad. My husband bought Peruna for me. In a very short time I saw improvement and was soon able to do my work."

Suffered Twelve Years From After Effects of La Grippe.

Mr. Victor Patneaude, 328 Madison St., Topeka, Kan., member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health and strength—but grew weaker every year until I was unable to work.

"Two years ago I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again.

"This winter I had another attack of la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out of my system.

"My wife and I consider Peruna a household remedy."

The Matter of Allowance.

"My dear," whispered the young man, "as we are so soon to be married we should take a practical view of life and profit by the mistakes of others. For instance, there is the subject of a regular allowance every week for spending money, you know."

"Oh, I've thought of that," she replied, sweetly.

"Have you?"

"Yes, indeed—hundreds and hundreds of times; and lately I haven't thought of much else."

"Eh?"

"Yes. Your income is $2,000, isn't it?"

"Yes; I want it to go as far as possible toward your happiness."

"Of course. Well, I've talked it over with mamma and she thinks an allowance of $1 a week will be plenty."

"Indeed?"

"Oh, yes. You can walk to the office, you know, and carry your lunch, you know, and so you can use the whole dollar for cigars and neckties and things."—Judge.

The Spoils of War.

Benevolent Old Lady (to little boy in street—Why, why, little boy, how did you ever get such a black eye?

Small Boy—Me and Sammy Jones was fightin' for a apple in school, an' he smashed me.

Benevolent Old Lady—Dear, dear! and which glutton got the apple?

Small Boy—Teacher, ma'am.—Harper's Weekly.

Against Conscription.

The idea of conscription has become more unpopular than ever in England since the Japanese introduced the new style of fighting. The Trades Union congress in Leeds has declared by acclamation against any Britisher being compelled to fight for his country.

Domestic Joys.

"Such a man as you are," snapped the angry better half of the combine, "doesn't deserve to have a wife."

"That's right, my dear," calmly replied pa. "I've often wondered what I ever did to deserve such an affliction."—Chicago Daily News.

Soot.

"Ma," said Tommy, as he puzzled over the paper, "what does the 'black hand' mean?"

"I don't know, my son," replied his mother, "but I know what two black hands mean."

"What?"

"That your father has been trying to clean out the furnace."

THE CHARM OF CHINA.

Beauty of Its Landscapes, the Teahouses and Its Landscapes.

With all the offensive sights and smells there is no denying a mysterious and alluring fascination in China for all who come in contact with her people under their native conditions, says Guy M. Walker in the Chautauquan. Even the recollection of the discomforts of travel by the native means cannot blot out the beauty of the landscape, the terraced mountain sides, the persimmon groves, the tea houses, the diminutive gardens, the little patches of ripening grain, and the great toiling throng, always cheerful and contented in spite of their unending tasks.

All who have been visitors to China seem irresistibly drawn back to the country. They hear the call of the East, and they never cease to look forward to the time when they shall return to it again.

Those who have once lived in China are never satisfied to live anywhere else. Soothing and insinuating, the fatalism of the Chinese creeps upon them, and they, too, learn to accept things as they come. Other landscapes lose their interest, the oldest ruins of other climes seem cheap and new, while the bustle and haste of Occidental life, with its harsh customs and abrupt manners, bruise their spirit and they long for the peace of Cathay.

Cures for Colds.

"Coal oil will knock any cold silly," said C. C. Warren. "The idea of drinking coal oil may seem repugnant to some esthetic tastes, but one tablespoonful will fix the business for the most stubborn cold in head or body.

"Turpentine is another fine thing for general conditions. I firmly believe that if a man will take fifteen to twenty drops of turpentine in sugar once every two months he will never be really sick. It's an internal Turkish bath in effect, and leaves the system thoroughly cleansed and in good shape to take on new strength. There's no excuse for a cold, and it's a dangerous thing to pass by."—Baltimore News.

After a Meal.

Mrs. Wagga (reading)—A well-known physician says that one should never go into the water after a hearty meal.

Wagga—That's right. It's better to go into a first-class restaurant after it if one happens to have the price.

CATARRH ANNOYING—DANGEROUS

Catarrh is usually regarded as nothing more serious than a bad cold or slight inflammation of the inner skin and tissues of the head and throat, when it is, in fact, not only a vexatious and troublesome disease, but a complicated and dangerous one. It is true that Catarrh usually begins with a cold in the head, but when the poisons, which are thrown off through the secretions, find their way into the blood, it becomes a constitutional trouble that affects all parts of the body. It has more annoying and disgusting symptoms than any other disease. There is a sickening and offensive discharge from the nostrils, a constant buzzing noise in the ears, headaches and pains in the eyes are frequent, while filthy, tenacious matter drops back into the throat requiring continual hawking and spitting, and in certain stages of the disease the breath has an odor that is very offensive. Catarrh is worse in Winter, because the cold weather closes the pores and glands, and the poisons and unhealthy vapors which should pass off that way are thrown back on the tender linings and tissues, causing the inflammation which starts the unhealthy secretions to be absorbed by the blood. When the blood becomes diseased with this catarrhal matter all kinds of complications may be looked for. As the blood circulates through the body the foul matter finds its way into the stomach, ruining the digestion and producing chronic Dyspepsia, or Catarrh of the stomach. It also affects the Kidneys, Bladder and other members of the body, while the general health is weakened, appetite lost and the patient feels despondent and half sick all the time. But worst of all, if the trouble is not checked the lungs become diseased from the constant passage of poisoned blood through them, and Catarrh terminates in Consumption, the most fatal of all diseases. You cannot get rid of Catarrh by treating it with sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., because they only reach the membranes and tissues, while the real cause of the trouble is in the blood. These relieve the annoying symptoms for a time, but the poison is all the while getting a stronger hold on the system and when they are left off will manifest itself in worse form than before. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and when it has cleansed the blood, this pure, rich stream circulates through the body, carrying healthful properties to the diseased parts. Then the inflamed membranes and tissues begin to heal, the discharges cease, the general condition of the system is strengthened, every one of the annoying and disgusting symptoms pass away, and the patient is left in perfect health. S. S. S. is the best remedy for Catarrh. It goes right into the blood and removes all effete matter and catarrhal poison and cures the disease permanently, and at the same time builds up the entire system by its fine tonic effect. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy—non-injurious to the system and a certain, reliable cure for Catarrh. Catarrh sufferers will find our free consulting department helpful in advising local treatment to be used with S. S. S.

"Several years ago my blood was bad and I had in addition a dreadful case of Catarrh. My nose was stopped up, I had headaches, ringing noises in my ears and felt unfit for work. I commenced the use of S. S. S. on the recommendation of a friend, and in a short time it cured me sound and well. I put my blood in good condition and I have never had the slightest return of the Catarrh since that time.
GEO. D. CARR,
No. 209 Edgar St. Evansville, Ind.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, February 5.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate was treated to a sensation today by Patterson, Dem., Colo., who followed up his retirement of last Sturday from the Democratic caucus by introducing a resolution in effect declaring the action of the caucus to have been contrary to the constitution of the United States.

Gallinger succeeded during the day in securing the fixing of a date for voting on the shipping bill, the hour named being Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Several bills were passed during the day and Teller made a speech in opposition to the shipping bill.

Foraker announced that he had no intention of attempting to delay action on the statehood bill, which he opposed.

Washington, Feb. 5. — Considerable fault was found with the railroad rate bill in the house today, considering the fact that it is a measure of both parties.

Littlefield, of Maine, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, both spoke against the bill.

Ten other speeches were made, all of them by members who will vote for the bill, but some of whom would like an opportunity to amend it. Gaines, of Tennessee, has an anti-pass amendment which he will bring forward at the proper time.

At the conclusion of the day Hepburn, in charge of the measure, said it looked now as though debate would conclude at 3 o'clock Wednesday. The reading of the bill will begin at once, and he thinks it can be concluded, all proposed amendments disposed of and the bill passed that day before adjournment.

Saturday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Various phases of the railroad rate question were threshed over in the house today in the course of nine speeches which occupied six and a half hours. This concludes the fifth day of the discussion, but the end is not yet. Many members on both sides of the house desire to record their views and general debate will be allowed to continue.

Representative Randall today offered a bill that he will offer as an amendment. It makes stringent provisions against the giving or accepting of railway passes or franks by senators, congressmen and judges. He proposes a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or both, and disqualification from ever again holding public office. The agent or official of the company giving the pass or frank, upon conviction, is to be fined not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both.

Friday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Oratory on the railroad rate bill held the attention of the house for six hours today. The speeches of Burton, Ohio, McCall, Mass., and Bassell, Tex., were features, while Thomas, N. C., Burke, S. D., and Goulden, N. Y., took up particular and specific topics.

Before proceeding to consideration of the rate bill the house passed a bill extending the public land laws to a tract of land ten miles square in Wyoming ceded to the government in 1897 by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians.

Washington, Feb. 2 — There was for a moment today a prospect that the statehood bill would receive its first formal reading in that body, always the initial step in the consideration of any measure reported from a committee. The senate took up the calendar immediately after disposing of the routine business and, as the statehood bill occupied the first place, the secretary had begun to read it before any of its opponents realized the situation. He had covered but a few pages when Teller put a stop to the proceedings for the time.

The shipping bill was made the basis of a running debate between Patterson in opposition and Gallinger and Perkins in support.

At the conclusion of this debate a bill authorizing the treasury to investigate certain Missouri state war claims was passed.

Thursday, February 1.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The discussion of the railroad rate bill was taken up and prosecuted with vigor throughout the day. So many speakers have come to the front on this measure that the house agreed to meet at 11 o'clock hereafter until the debate is ended.

The feature of the debate was the lengthy speech of Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who arraigned the legislation with arguments of varied character, all of which tended to give his reasons for being unalterably opposed to the bill.

The resolution of Burton, of Ohio, looking to the preservation of Niagara Falls, was agreed to without discussion. The resolution calls for information from the International commission on that subject.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate today passed 30 or 40 miscellaneous bills and gave several hours to the consideration of the shipping bill. Among the bills passed was one providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska and a number providing for light houses, revenue cutters and fish culture stations. The greater part of the time devoted to the shipping bill was consumed by Penrose in a speech in support of the measure.

Wednesday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Discussion of the railroad rate bill continued in the house today. Incident to it two speeches, the efforts of Campbell, of Kansas, and Martin, of South Dakota, took a wide range and swept the horizon of "trust evils" generally. Bartlett, of Georgia, a minority member of the committee reporting the bill, made a two hours' speech, in which he discussed the legal and constitutional questions involved and advocated the passage of the bill as a proper remedy for an intolerable condition. The first speech in opposition to the bill, which concluded the day's discussion, was made by Perkins, of New York. He based his opposition to government control of rates on an inherent aversion to government control of business enterprises. Red tape and fixed conditions, he said were an inseparable part of government action on any matter.

A bill was passed granting a Federal charter to the Carnegie fund for the advancement of teaching. The fund consists of $10,000,000, the income of which is to furnish pensions to retired educators.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the senate today Patterson strongly endorsed the position of the president in Santo Domingo and in the matter of the Moroccan conference. He said that he was sorry to differ from his Democratic colleagues, but that he felt it his duty to do so in these matters. He also expressed absolute confidence in the patriotism of the president and in his good faith in announcing his determination not again to be a candidate for the presidency. The remainder of the session was devoted to a debate on the shipping bill.

Tuesday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30. — Members of the house evinced a more general interest in the discussion of the railroad rate bill throughout today than in any other topic of legislation for some time. The debate throughout was listened to attentively and many questions were asked of the different speakers to bring out either obscure points in the measure, or evils complained of, which no attempt had been made to include in the bill. The debate was opened by Townsend, of Michigan. Adams, of Georgia, representing the minority, followed in commendation of the measure, and in praise of President Roosevelt's stand on the question. Hinshaw, of Nebraska, depicted the benefit the legislation would do to the great trans-Mississippi country, and Richardson, of Alabama, discussed as a Democrat things done and left undone in the measure.

The senate today passed 40 bills, many of them of considerable importance. The list included a number of measures for light houses, fog signals, revenue cutters and public buildings, and also the bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service.

The shipping bill was under consideration for a time. It was amended so as to relieve it of constitutional objections and Lodge delivered a speech in support of the bill, in which he gave the details of a combination of the owners of foreign sailing vessels for the purpose of controlling the freight rate in grain shipments from the United States. There was also a discussion of the bills making common carriers liable for injuries to employes, which arose over the question of their reference to committees. Patterson gave notice of a speech tomorrow on the Moroccan and Dominican questions.

Call on Venezuela to Pay.

Washington, Feb. 5.—W. J. Calhoun, the president's special commissioner in the asphalt controversy with Venezuela, has arrived in Washington, and today called at the State department to consult with Secretary Root in relation to the presentation of facts in his official report. The decision of the president again to demand of the Venezuelan government a settlement of at least a part of the asphalt company's claims, it is said, marks the refusal of the State department to accept the Venezuelan contention.

Must Learn the Facts.

Washington, Jan. 31. — It can be stated authoritively that no considerable part of the work of construction of the Panama canal will be let at contract within the next two or three years. The contractors, lacking knowledge of local conditions, climatic difficulties, labor problems and other contingencies incident to tropical work, are obliged to fix their bids at prohibitive price in order to protect themselves. It will be for the government, it is explained, to demonstrate the actual unit prices of work.

Townsites on Irrigated Land.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate irrigation committee today ordered a favorable report on Senator Heyburn's bill providing for the segregation of 160 acre townsites on government irrigation tracts and requiring the secretary of the interior to sell water rights in such towns for municipal and domestic purposes, such water rights to be bought and controlled by the towns. The bill also authorizes the sale of water in towns for power pubposes.

Offers to Build Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Willard Reed Green, of New York, representing a syndicate of capitalists and contractors, has filed a bid with the War department for the construction of the proposed system of railways in the Philippines. Mr. Green and his associates contend that there has been no competition, and that the matter is still open, although the department has practically accepted a part of one of the bids. The bid presented by Mr. Green proposes the construction of a minimum of 1,000 miles of railroad.

Would Drain Swamp Land.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate irrigation committee today favorably reported Senator Hansbrough's bill segregating $1,000,000 from the reclamation fund for use in draining swamp lands in North Dakota. The bill is a slap at the national irrigation law, and, if passed, would go far to hamper the work of irrigating arid lands. It is stated that today's action was taken out of compliment to Mr. Hansbrough, it being generally understood that the bill will not be passed by either branch of congress.

May Compromise on Rates.

Washington, Jan. 31. — There was some talk about the senate today of a railroad rate measure compromise, the suggestion being that either the Elkins or the Foraker bill should be made a part of the Dolliver bill, so that two courses of procedure could be opened to the commission in regard to the complaint regarding rates, one by the commission itself and the other by recourse to the courts. In this way, it is thought a rate bill could be passed.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Running No Risk.

Hardup—I'll never go to that restaurant again. The last time I was there a man got my overcoat and left his in its place.

Welloff—But the proprietor wasn't to blame, was he?

"No, but I might meet the other man."—Tales.

For bronchial troubles try Piso's Cure for Consumption. It is a good cough medicine. At druggists, price 25 cents.

Easy Enough.

"Well," pondered the new answers-to-correspondents editor, "I wonder how to answer this. Here's a subscriber who wants to know what's a good thing to take ink stains out of white flannel."

"That's easy," replied the sporting editor, "a pair of scissors."—Philadelphia Press.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures hot, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

LONDON'S POLICE AND CRIME.

Great City One of Safest Urban Communities in the World.

The report of the London commissioner of police for 1904, though presenting figures which in the aggregate seem to show that life and property are very unsafe in the world's metropolis, in reality proves that the great capital is one of the safest urban communities in the world. The authorized strength of the London metropolitan police force is nearly 17,000 men, who are expected to protect a population of about 7,000,000. Yet of this huge population only 126,530 were arrested during the year. In addition to those arrested, 112,723 defendants were "summoned" before magistrates for trivial offenses.

One Londoner in twenty-eight appeared before a magistrate in obedience to some form of compulsory process. In thousands of instances the offenses charged were of such venial types as riding on the steps of omnibuses, cleaning carts in the roadway and neglecting to sweep chimneys, an important requirement in London, affecting the fire risk. The many arrests for petty breaches of the law show that the London police keep very close watch on the streets. Their activities may seem meddlesome to Americans accustomed to ignore certain minor ordinances; but the comfort, safety and convenience of the public are probably more carefully considered in the streets of London—allowance being made for the great congestion of traffic—than in those of any large American city.

The most interesting feature of the report is the emphatic approval of the finger-print system of detecting criminals, a system whose value is now fully recognized throughout the United Kingdom. There were 2,616 finger-print "recognitions" during the year by the metropolitan police. The commissioner says that the result obtained is ten times larger than the highest figures secured by the "anthropometric" method, which was abandoned in 1901. The finger-prints of criminals left on cashboxes, window sills, bottles, glasses and other things have been the means of enabling the police to present to the courts valuable corroborative and circumstantial evidence.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wasting No Time.

"Yes," said the friendly critic, handing back the manuscript, "that's quite a good sonnet. Why don't you mail it to the Hycult Magazine?"

"Mail it?" cried the struggling young poet. "I'm going to telegraph it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Perfectly Suitable.

Clymber (to valet)—Now, John, when the guests are here to-night I shall call you Jean.

Valet—Very well, sir; and what shall I call you?

"Oh, you blockhead——"

"Very well, sir; anything you say."—Famille-Journal.

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

In Her Line.

"In this morning's paper," remarked the new boarder, "I noticed an advertisement about 'a good cotton duck.' Now, what's a cotton duck?"

"Give it up," replied Starboard. "If it was an India rubber chicken, Mrs. Starvem might tell us something about it."—Philadelphia Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Suspicious.

Mr. Hiram Offen—I don't see why you should suspect the new servant girl of gossiping among the neighbors. She seems close mouthed.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—But I've discovered that she's also close eared—close to the keyhole.—Philadelphia Press.

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives, eczema or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

Hood's Sarsaparilla expels them, renovates, strengthens and tones the whole system. This is the testimony of thousands annually.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar to itself. Accept no substitute, but insist on having Hood's and get it today.

Liquid or tablets, 100 Doses One Dollar.

Don't Get Wet!

TOWER'S SLICKERS will keep you dry as nothing else will, because they are the product of the best materials and seventy years' experience in manufacturing.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

A. J. TOWER CO.
Boston, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Ltd.
Toronto, Can.

P. N. U. No. 5—06

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Sold for over 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a remedy that should be in every home. I have used a great deal of it for hard coughs and colds, and I know what a splendid medicine it is. I cannot recommend it too highly."—MARK E. COMBS, Hyde Park, Mass.

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

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Portland Trade Directory

Names and Addresses in Portland of Representative Business Firms.

PHOTO SUPPLIES; Kodak developing and printing; write for prices. Woodard, Clarke & Co.

MAGIC LANTERNS—Weisner Co., Portland. Lowest prices on Lanterns and Slides.

ELASTIC HOSIERY; Supporters, Braces; Knit to Fit; free measurement blanks; Woodard, Clarke.

HORSES of all kinds for sale at very reasonable prices. Inquire 279 Front St.

TRUSSES sent on approval; we guarantee fit in most difficult cases; Woodard, Clarke & Co.

SWEET PEAS—Send for catalog, assist Pair Gold Medal peas. J. J. Biggs, 198 Front st.

ARTIFICIAL EYES; every shade and shape; assortment sent on approval; Woodard, Clarke Co

CREAM SEPARATORS—We guarantee the U. S. Separator to be best. Write for free catalog. Hazelwood Co, Fifth and Oak.

MEN'S CLOTHING—Buffum & Pendleton, sole agents Alfred Benjamin's correct clothes. Everything in men's furnishings. Morrison and Sixth streets. Opposite postoffice.

FREE LAND IN OREGON under the Carey irrigation act. Deed direct from state. Write today. Booklet and map free. R. S. Cooke & Co., 251 Alder street, Portland, Oregon.

POULTRY FOOD—If you want your hens to lay more eggs write us for free pamphlet about PURINA POULTRY FEEDS—Acme Mills Co., Port and, Oregon.

TAILORS—Portland Woolen Mills Co., Portland, Ore. Latest style clothes made to measure cheap. Our self-measurement system insures perfect fit. Write for free samples and prices.

PIANOS & ORGANS—Oldest piano house on Pacific coast. Organs and Pianos on easy payments. Write for list. Let us quote you a price. Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co., Portland, Oregon.

Oregon Herbs—Specific for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Cures BACKACHE. Price 50c. Trial size sent by mail for 10c. in stamps. Send today. 209½ Third St.

Human Hair Goods—Switches, Pompadours, Men's Toupees and Wigs; best quality, lowest prices; send for free price list; mail orders a specialty. Face Hair Shop, 308 Washington St. Est 1888.

WANTED

A bright man with team in your county. Steady work and good wages to right man. References required. For particulars address

KOCH V. T. CO.
Box X Winona, Minn.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Represent the survival of the fittest. We have become the largest seed house in the world because our seeds are better than others. Do you wish to grow the most beautiful flowers and the finest vegetables? Plant the best seeds—Ferry's.

1906 Seed Annual free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies: those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers: those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c per bottle. One size only.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.