By Our Formula

We produce in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine that has an unapproached record of cures of scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, etc.

The combination and proportions of the more than twenty different remedial agents contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla are known only to ourselves, so there can be no substitute.

This medicine makes healthy and strong the "Little Soldiers" in your blood,—those corpuscles that fight the disease germs constantly attacking you.

Defining a Stock Gamble.

Senator La Follette was discussing with great approbation the President's suggestions toward the abolition of stock gambling.

"Such marginal transactions are not business," said Senator La Follette. "Look at them. After all, what is a successful stock gamble?"

He paused and smiled. Then he answered his own question neatly.

"In a successful stock gamble," he said, "you pay for something that you don't get, with money that you haven't got, then you sell what you never had for more than it ever cost."

No Butter in Great Britain.

The British Isles are in the throes of a butter famine. The state of affairs which now exists in London has never been experienced before in the memory of the oldest living merchant. That city, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol and other great centers of trade may be said to be in a state of panic. There is no reserve of cold stored butter at all. Many of the prominent margarine manufacturers in England report that not for many years have they been working at such high pressure to fill their pressing orders. It is anticipated that during the present high price of butter it will meet with an enormous sale.

Price of His Treason.

Benedict Arnold died in London June 14, 1801. His life after his treason was a most unhappy one. He was avoided by men of honor, and on many occasions deliberately insulted. He received a considerable sum of money from the British government and made several unsuccessful attempts to engage in business in British America and the West Indies and finally returned to London, where he died in obscurity. His second son, born in 1780, entered the British army in 1798, served with credit in many parts of the world and three years before his death in 1854 was made a lieutenant general.—Household Companion.

Enlightened Self-Interest.

In the United States one of the most conspicuous examples of self-interest wisely consulted is the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co. They supply annually every local dealer in the country with seeds freshly put up and then at the end of the season remove from the retailer all stocks left on hand, thus preventing the possibility of unfit seeds being carried over for another spring. By regarding primarily the interests of the purchaser, D. M. Ferry & Co. have grown to be the largest seed house in the world. Learn more about reliable seeds by writing to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., for their 1909 seed annual which is sent free on request.

His Shocking Ignorance.

Teacher (of night school)—What is meant by the phrase, "twin relics of barbarism?"

Shaggy Haired Pupil—A pair of earrings, ma'am.—Chicago Tribune.

Exceptional.

"You insist that your wife is a most exceptional woman?"

"I do," answered Mr. Meekton. "She takes exception to everything I suggest."—Washington Star.

A Bargain Fever.

Patient—Doctor, what do you call this fever of mine?

Doctor (looking at clinical thermometer)—Well, I'd call it a bargain—103 reduced to 98.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

His Limit.

"Orlando, mamma says you mustn't come to see me any more——"

"Gracious heaven, Dora! What have I——"

"Than four times a week hereafter. Quit that, Orlando! Let me alone!"

On the Wrong Tack.

"Shadbolt, I left my money in my other clothes this morning, and——"

"Otherwise you would have brought it along and paid a small part of what you owe me. Don't let that happen again, Dingus. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

On the Other Foot.

"On the basis of what you have told me madam," said the lawyer, "there will be no trouble whatever in your getting a divorce, if you wish. Do you care to sue him for separate maintenance?"

"For what?"

"Separate maintenance."

"Why, of course," said the fair caller, impatiently. "After I get my divorce he'll have to maintain himself separately. I certainly shan't support him any longer."

PISO'S

Throat and Lungs

need just the protection against cold and disease that is obtained from Piso's Cure. If you have a cough or cold, slight or serious, begin taking Piso's Cure today and continue until you are well. Cure the cough while it is fresh, when a few doses of Piso's Cure may be all that you will need. Famous for half a century. Pleasant to taste. Free from opiates and harmful ingredients.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 cts. 25 cts.

CURE

CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

Usefulness Has Wide Range and Is as Durable as Stone.

By Andrew P. Anderson, Instructor in Civil Engineering, U. S. Assistant Engineer, Office of Public Roads, Washington State College.

Concrete, while a comparatively new material, has fully demonstrated its usefulness in a wide and varied field. In durability for most purposes it stands on a par with the best and hardest stone, while for cheapness it surpasses almost any other form of construction approaching it in permanency.

The great railroads and other large construction companies have come to fully understand its value, and are adopting concrete construction to a surprising extent.

The farmer in general has, however, as yet failed to avail himself of the advantages which concrete offers. There are a great many constructions about the farm for which concrete is especially fitted, and where experience has demonstrated its superiority above anything else when both cheapness and permanency are considered. For foundations for farm buildings, barn and cellar floors, walks, drain tiles, watering troughs, fence posts and even silos, the use of concrete is no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated success.

One of the chief reasons why concrete should be more generally adopted on the farm is the ease with which it can be handled and placed by the farmer himself without the need of skilled and high priced labor. Any farmer who is handy with a saw and a hand ax can make the forms required for most of the constructions on the farm, while mixing and placing of the concrete can also be done by the farmer himself or by the hired man. Slack times of the year can thus be utilized for improvements instead of being lost as formerly.

After the general lines of construction are determined upon, the first step is to prepare the form. The purpose of the form is to hold the wet, slushy concrete in place until it hardens or "sets."

In other words, the form is the mold into which the wet concrete is tamped and allowed to harden. The inside of the form therefore must have exactly the shape and dimensions desired of the finished product. For ground floors and walks no forms are required, only such as will keep the concrete from spreading beyond the limits.

For walks and foundations above the ground, the form required is a smooth tight board frame on each side of the desired wall. This board frame or form must be tight enough to keep the wet, semi-fluid concrete from leaking out, and strong enough to prevent spreading while the concrete is being tamped. The forms may be built to their full height at once, or a few boards added at the time as the work of placing the concrete progresses. Usually it is a good policy to spend extra time and care on the forms. A good form insures a neat, clean looking wall, providing a spade is used freely along the boards so as to work the larger stones back from the surface and leave a smooth compact face.

If a particularly smooth job is desired, the forms should be made of dressed lumber and fitted very closely. Shiplap is very good for forms of this class. If one-inch lumber is used for the forms, the studding must not exceed two feet apart, nor five feet if two inch lumber is used. If the wall is to be more than four or five feet in height it is well to set the studs together with "bailing wire" in order to prevent their spreading. When the forms are removed, the wires can be cut with a pair of nippers so close to the wall as to never show.

For ordinary walls of low height and not immediately subject to heavy loading, the forms may be safely removed in from two two three days. In very dry weather the concrete should be sprinkled often enough to keep it moist for at least a week after placing. A light covering of straw, earth or old burlap will help to retain the moisture and retard evaporation from the concrete.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the need of care in selecting the material and properly mixing the concrete. The cement should be a standard brand which has demonstrated its value through years of use, which reliable tests show to be perfectly sound, and should be free from lumps.

The sand should be fairly coarse, reasonably clean and entirely free from vegetable matter. The gravel should be clean, free from vegetable material and for most farm uses the larger pebbles should not exceed one and a half inches in diameter. Or, in absence of suitable gravel, broken stone of a similar size may be used.

The proportions most generally adapted for farm purposes are mixtures of one part cement, two parts sand and three parts gravel, called 1-2-3 mixture; or one part cement, two and a half parts sand and five parts gravel, called a 1-2½-5 mixture; and one part cement, three parts sand and six parts gravel, or a 1-3-6 mixture. For floors, thin walls, or where water tightness is required, or parts requiringgreat strength, a 1-2-3 or a 1-2-4 mixture is preferable. For parts requiring bulk rather than strength, a 1-3-6 mixture may be employed, or in some cases even a 1-4-8 mixture. If the gravel contains much sand, the amount of sand should be reduced, the aim always being to add just a little more sand than necessary to fill the voids in the gravel and then adding to the mixture of sand and gravel enough cement to a little more than fill the voids in the entire mixture.

The mixing platform should be 10 or 12 feet wide, and may be made from one or two inch boards 10 to 12 feet long and may be laid directly on the ground, which has been previously leveled. A few stakes may be driven on each side to keep the boards in place.

For proportioning the concrete it is usually accurate enough to assume that a sack of cement holds one cubic foot. Thus in making a 1-2-3 mixture, we would use one sack of cement, two cubic feet of sand and three cubic feet of gravel, or, for four sacks of cement we would use eight cubic feet of sand and twelve cubic feet of gravel.

If the contents of the wheelbarrow used is known, this can be used to measure the proportions. If not, a good plan is to make a box 3 to 5 feet square and 12 inches deep, but without top or bottom. This can then be placed on the platform and sand or gravel in the proper amount can be placed in it. Simply lifting the box away will leave the sand or gravel on the platform ready for mixing.

In mixing, the sand should first be spread on the platform to a depth of three to five inches. Empty the desired number of sacks of cement on top of the sand and turn dry with a shovel until thoroughly mixed when the whole mass will have a uniform color. The required amount of gravel should now be added on top of the sand and cement, the whole turned over once a day, and the turning continue until the whole mass is thoroughly mixed, and of a rather shiny nature. The amount of water needed will depend largely on the nature and dryness of the sand and gravel and can best be determined by adding the water with a bucket rather slowly to the first batch until the proper consistency has been attained.

For most farm work a fairly wet mixture, one in which the water will flush to the surface quite readily on tamping, is preferred.

For making fence posts, drain tile, etc., where specified forms are used, a drier mixture is to be preferred. In general it may be said that the dryer the mixture the more ramming or tamping is required. But in no case should the tamping be neglected. Enough ramming should always be done to insure that the mass is as dense as it is possible to make it.

Suggestions for Commission.

At a meeting of the agricultural faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College on November 30, the request of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission for suggestions that might aid the commission in making its report was discussed and the following statement prepared:

If federal appropriations are to be made for improving social and economic conditions in rural communities, it is recommended first, that they be made to existing high schools and normal schools for the purpose of maintaining courses of instruction in agricultural, industrial and domestic arts, and including business methods and home sanitation, so that all public school teachers may have the training necessary for teaching those subjects in the public schools.

Second, that in order to secure the full efficiency of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the national government should co-operate with the states in agricultural extension work, this work to be under the direct supervision of the agricultural colleges. With an adequate appropriation a comprehensive system of traveling agricultural schools, farmers' institutes and free circulating libraries could be maintained, and publications issued for free distribution so that all important discoveries of the experiment stations could be given to every farmer of every state.

Black Spots or Pork.

During the butchering season of the year the experiment station frequently receives specimens of pork that present an unmarketable appearance. The rind or skin taken from the abdominal region and inside of the legs, is found to be dotted with black wart-like growths of various sizes ranging from that of a pin-head to a hazelnut. Many of these spots in the early stages contain a small amount of pus, and by careful examination a small mite will be found buried deeply in the skin.

The mite causing these pustules and subsequent black spots is known as Demodex fulliculorum var suis, a very large name for such a small mite that may be seen only by the aid of a magnifying glass.

Just when the mite attacks the hog is not well known, and as it burrows deeply into the skin, treatment or the use of insecticides is of little value; besides there is no indication of its presence until the time of butchering, when the damage is already done.

These blackened spots, although unsightly do not injure the meat for food, and they may be completely removed with the skin. E. F. Pernot, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Q. Does the United States produce any tin ore?

A. The United States production of tin is insignificant. Alaska and North and South Carolina are practically the only producers and the entire tonnage from these sources usually reaches a total of from 100 to 150 tons per annum.—F. S. Thomson, Washington State College, Pullman.

How About Father?

"Yes, children," said the nurse, "the stork
Has brought you each a little brother,"
"Oh, good!" cried they, and ceased their play,
"Do let's all run and tell poor mother!"
—Smart Set.

Awful Effects.

Acrid Ike—Dey say dat steady drippin' o' water'll wear away a stone.

Dreamy Pete—Jes' t'ink, den, wot'd happen t' a man's stomach by pourin' glassfuls inter it.—Bohemian.

A Gentle Hint.

Uncle—Soon you will be big enough to come to me on my birthday all alone.

Nephew—I could now, but mother's afraid I'll lose the gold coin you always give me.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

She—This dress doesn't become my complexion. I must change it. He—More expense? I can't stand it; you'll ruin me. She—You silly! I don't mean the dress—I mean the complexion.—Chicago Journal.

EMPEROR MURDERED

Yuan Shi Kai Accused of Being Leader of Plot.

TRIAL FOR DISMISSED OFFICIAL

Reform Movement Greatly Aided by Recent Action, Says Banished Official—No Interference.

Penang, Straits Settlement, Jan. 7.—In an interview here today Kang Yu Wei, the well known Chinese reformer who was expelled from Pekin after the coup d'etat of 1898, declared that Yuan Shi Kai had been dismissed from his high position as member of the grand council of the Chinese empire because he was instrumental in the death of the late emperor, and that he probably would be placed on trial for his connection with the matter.

"The resultt of this trial will convince foreigners that Yuan Shi Kai instigated the murder of the late emperor," Kang Yu Wei declared. "His dismissal will work for the good of the constitutional party; the constitution will no longer be delayed. I oppose foreign intervention in favor of Yuan Shai Kai; that matter is one for China to settle alone. The regent, Prince Chui, controls the army and is introducing reforms."

Since his expulsion from Pekin ten years ago Kang Yu Wei has been instrumental in directing the reform movement in the empire from various places outside the country.

He is at present living in concealment in Penang, and very few people are able to see him. It is necessary to be vouched for by friends before access to him can be obtained. It is impossible to obtain confirmation of the expectation that Kang Yu Wei will now return to Pekin.

BURLINGTON BREAKS AWAY.

Announces Cut Rate From Chicago to Seattle Exposition.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Trouble is brewing among the Western railroads over the rates to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held in Seattle this year. Today the Burlington road caused surprise among its competitors by quoting a rate of $62 for the round trip from Chicago. In this connection the Burlington has stolen a march on the other roads, which were waiting for a general agreement among the lines of the Transcontinental Passenger association as to what the rate should be from Chicago.

Although there is no legal reason why the Burlington should not act independently and quote any rate it sees fit, its action is contrary to that customarily taken. Other Western roads are now charging that the northern connections of the Burlington have been quoting a $62 rate for several weeks, despite the fact that only the rate from the Missouri river and from the Twin Cities had been agreed upon, the rate being $50.

Representatives of other Western roads declare that, if the Burlington purposes taking independent action before rate matters have been considered by the association, it will mean a serious break in the harmonious relations existing among Western roads.

NEEDS OF JETTY.

Chief of Engineers Will Ask for Appropriation of $1,200,000.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Fulton had a conference with the chief of engineers with reference to the necessity for immediate appropriations for river and harbor work in Oregon. He learned that the river and harbor committee had called on the engineers for a report as to the necessity of only three projects in the country, one of them at the mouth of the Columbia river.

The chief of engineers says that $200,000 is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of that project, but he needs an additional $1,000,000 to carry the work ahead and will strongly urge that this amount be provided. He also believes it essential that sufficient appropriations be made to repair and put in commission the dredge Chinook.

In response to Mr. Fulton's inquiry, he also expressed the opinion that ample funds should be provided for operating the new dredge Oregon during the coming year.

The senator feels convinced that he will have the hearty support of the engineers in his effort to get money for the Columbia river and Oregon coast in the forthcoming bill.

Anti-Pass Bill Introduced.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 7.—Today's session of the legislature was very brief. Neither house has yet named committees. Special bills were introduced in both houses and referred to appropriate committees. Neither of these are of any great importance, relating to amendments of present laws. There was one exception, however, this being the prohibition of free railroad, telegraph or telephone passes or franks to all persons except actual employes.

New Shocks Cause Panic.

Naples, Jan. 9.—Dispatches received here state that several earthquake shocks occurred at Monte Leone and Palmi this evening. The roofs of the houses were shaken down and the people thrown into a panic.

MAPL

...voring. It makes a ...etter than Maple.
Sold by grocers.

Going the Limit.

"What would you consider a diplomat?"

"A man who is courteous to his cook."

"Even when she happens to be his wife?"

"Even then."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Every German soldier's equipment includes a Bible and a half-pound cake of chocolate.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. ... Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Force of Habit.

A certain accountant is so devoted to his profession that when he has nothing else to do he casts up his eyes.

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

One Boy Knew.

"Now, boys," asked the Sunday school teacher, "when does Christmas come?"

"Jes' after paw hits his hangs!" promptly answered the urchin in the cowhide boots.—Chicago Tribune.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"How did you like the show last evening?"

"Fine. Would you believe it, I saw Mrs. Brown there with a strange man."—Detroit Free Press.

Mix for Rheumatism.

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one-half pint of good whisky with one ounce of Toris compound and add one ounce of Syrup Sarsaparilla compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bed time." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

Contributed by a Smart Aleck.

A statesman they called Nord Alexis
Got a biff on his right solar plexis.
Then he looked about
For a chance to get out,
And inquired the way to Texis.

ONION SEED 60c. a lb.

For Baker's catalogue, page 129

Largest growers of onion and vegetable seeds in the world. Big catalog free, or, send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1,000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes; 1,500 each lettuce, rutabaga, turnips; 100 parsley, 200 tomatoes, 100 melons; 1,200 charming flower seeds; in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth $1.00 of any man's money. Or, send 20c and we will add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O' Day Sweet Corn.

SALZER SEED CO., Box PC LaCrosse, Wis.

MAKE OLD SILVER NEW

Have you some old, tarnished Knives, Forks and Spoons that look bad? Would you like to have them plated with pure silver so they will look and wear like solid silver?

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

and give us a list of what you have that needs refinishing and we will send you by return mail full information and particulars how to have it done at little cost.

It Doesn't Cost You a Cent to Learn It

Simply send us your name and address, as above, and we will do as we agree.

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are cut on large patterns, designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort

LIGHT-DURABLE-CLEAN AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SUITS $3.00 SLICKERS $3.00

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.

If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.

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WILL DO ALL THAT ANY HIGH PRICED POWDER WILL DO AND DO IT BETTER

A FULL POUND 25c. Get it from your Grocer

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You will never know what genuine foot comfort is until you wear Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. They relieve tired and aching feet and make walking a pleasure. They fit like a glove and feel as easy as a stocking. No bother about buttons or laces—they just slip on and off at will. The elastic at the sides "gives" with every movement of the foot, insuring free action and a perfect fit. *Absolute comfort guaranteed.*

Beware of imitations. Only the genuine have the name Martha Washington and Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. Refuse substitutes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.

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