

# Neglected Heroine Honored

The Lewis and Clark Centennial, at Portland, Oregon, which is to be held in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast in 1805, will bring into prominence the achievements of a heroine who has been too long neglected. A heroic statue of Sacajawea, the heroine of the Lewis and Clark expedition, to cost \$7,000, is to be placed in the central court of the exposition. An association, known as the Sacajawea Statue Association, has the matter in charge, and prominent Western women of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Utah and Colorado are interested in the undertaking. Mrs. Eva Emery Dye author of "The Conquest" is president of the association.

Sacajawea, or Tsakatawea, as some authorities write her name, was the birdwoman who guided Lewis and Clark across the mountains, and who on several occasions aided the explorers when all hope of ever seeing the ocean seemed lost. Next to Jefferson, who sent them, it is Sacajawea who guided them, who deserves to be encolored with Lewis and Clark.

The story of Sacajawea forms a romance of entrancing interest. Here was the patient, suffering, faithful heroine that must appeal to most people as the true type. Sacajawea belonged to the Shoshone, or Snake Indians. When a child of eleven years old she was taken captive by the enemies of her tribe, the Mandanians, of Blackfeet, and at the age of fifteen she was sold as a slave to a French voyageur named Chabonneau. To this Frenchman, described nowhere as anything but common, a man of no culture or innate refinement, the Indian girl was a faithful wife. It was in the spring of 1805, when the Lewis and Clark expedition was about to start westward, after spending the winter among the Shoshones, that Sacajawea, then the mother of a babe but two months old, became a part of the expedition; and from that time on the part of this eighteen-year-old girl played was of no small importance. Her

degenerate husband was taken along to act as interpreter.

From the first, we are told, Sacajawea was popular with the captains, on account of her mild and engaging qualities. And, although burdened with her babe, she labored with the men as they worked their way up the Upper Missouri, and soon performed as important a part as the child rode, and which bore the papers, scientific instruments, and medicines of the expedition, was caught in a rapid and filled with water. The precious papers floated out on the water, and Sacajawea, whose husband had deserted her in her extremity, rescued the more important ones before attempting to save herself and babe. It was the first conspicuous exhibition of her presence of mind and hands.

Several months later the circumstance of Sacajawea being a member of the Shoshones was of great advantage to the explorers. When the expedition reached the country of these Indians, Sacajawea encountered some of the women of her tribe, and this meeting made possible a conference with the chief. Sacajawea was called into the conference to act as interpreter, and recognized Camewait, the chief, as her brother. In recording this incident the journal of the hardy travelers says: "She instantly jumped up and ran and embraced him, throwing over him her blanket, weeping profusely. The chief himself was moved, though not in the same degree." Through the influence of Sacajawea, the Shoshones showed the expedition every courtesy, directing the voyagers, and supplying them with horses. And from thenceforth Sacajawea was the most important one in the line of interpreters at the councils with the various Indian tribes.

Sacajawea was the only woman on the expedition, and she conducted herself during the long journey with as much modesty and sense of propriety as her most cultured white sister could have shown. She rode with the leaders in advance of the rest of the company, and her presence served to allay the suspicions of the Indians through

whose country the party passed. When the expedition reached the coast, Captain Lewis persuaded the Indian woman to give him her girdle of blue beads, so that he might trade it for a sea otter skin. At Christmas time she presented Lewis, who seems to have been her favorite, with two dozen tails of the white weasel; and at a time of distress she gave him a piece of bread which she had saved for a long time, intending, in case of extremity, to use it for her baby. On the return trip, when all were in doubt, and the wilderness seemed likely to swallow them, the Indian woman, who in early childhood had passed through the region, pointed the way.

Such is the story of Sacajawea—wife, guide, heroine. And the end? When the party of adventurers had reached on its return trip the Minnetaree villages, Chabonneau decided to stay there, and Sacajawea, the faithful guide, remained faithful to her husband and stayed with him. The captains gave Chabonneau \$500 for his services, but the Indian woman received nothing. Sacajawea lived on with her husband the old life that she had been accustomed to. From having been the trusted and beloved friend of the soldier-explorers, she became again the slave wife of the degenerate French voyageur. When Breckinridge came upon her in 1811, he found her in poor health, and it is probable that she died soon after. Nothing further was heard of her; and the river, to which in a moment of gallant appreciation the captains gave her name, now bears another designation.

But at the Western World's Fair of 1905, 100 years after Sacajawea was entrusted with the key that unlocked the road to Asia, the neglected heroine will be given a place in history along with Pocahontas. The statue will be of bronze and will be given a permanent place in one of Portland's public parks after the centennial is over. Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, has been selected to execute the memorial. This will be not only the first statue ever erected to an Indian woman, but a type of the new recognition that has come to the civilized red man of today.

# National Capital Chat

Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, was once a school teacher, of which he is especially proud just now, because of a for-er pupil. This pupil is Representative-elect Charles McGavin, of Chicago. Former master and former pupil will be Republican colleagues in the next house, for Mr. McGavin defeated Carter Harrison's brother in a Democratic stronghold of the Windy City.

"McGavin was always a bright fellow," observed Mr. Rodenberg yesterday. "About sixteen years ago I was principal of the high school at Mount Olive. McGavin came there for instruction. He was a good educationist, and showed off well at the Friday afternoon 'exercises,' such as were common in schools at that time. When we had visitors, I reserved McGavin as the star. He could speak his piece better than all the rest, and liked to do it. On important occasions he more than once saved the reputation of my school."

Representative D. E. Winley, of South Carolina, a natural wit, and Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, are warm friends. Their friendship originated with service on the territories committee. Yesterday Finley encountered Hamilton, who was deeply grieved over the loss of a favorite saddle horse.

"I am looking for some of my Kentucky friends," said the Michigan rider, "to see what they can tell me about where to purchase another."

"That is unnecessary," retorted Finley. "We have a good saddle horse for which we have no present use. It would give us pleasure to furnish you the Democratic donkey."

A street car, whereon Representative Fred Landis, of Indiana, was a passenger yesterday, en route to the Capitol, glided past a wagon loaded with baled hay. One bale, loose and fastened, fell to the ground, almost hitting the car.

"That calls to mind," said Mr. Landis, "an incident of my last campaign. A Republican friend of mine was scheduled to speak in another section of Indiana well on toward November. Just before starting for the town where the meeting had been advertised, he received a telegram running as follows: "Don't come. Opera house full of baled hay. Weather too cold for outdoor meeting."

Congress may economize on salaries, as the disposition now seems to be, but there is one item in that line where an increase cannot be avoided. The Senate now has one man doing two men's work and getting only \$2000 in salary therefor. Soon hereafter there will be two men to do the same work, and it will cost the government \$5000 more than at present.

As will be readily divined, the present saving is in the Vice-President's office. Senator Frye, the president pro tempore, is the man doing double work. He receives therefor his salary of \$5000 annually as Senator and \$3000 additional for being President pro tempore. But the legislative bill, which the house is considering, carries an item of \$8000 for the new Vice-President, which will become available March 4 next. So it is that Senator Frye will lose \$3000 annually and the government will save at an extra annual expense of \$5000.

The era of mahogany and fine upholstery was ushered in at the house end of the Capitol long ago, but the house committee on judiciary has now the

show room. When visitors want to see something real nice in staid and substantial finishing, they are sent not to the appropriations rooms, always bustling with energy; nor to the suite of the ways and means, where members lounge about leisurely, but up to the top floor, where the ablest lawyers in the national house are supposed to sit in judgment on momentous legislative questions.

Law books that once lined the walls in formidable rows are now hidden behind the curtains or rare mahogany cabinets. Capacious chairs of durable make crowd up close to the mahogany table there being, of course, plenty of elbow room for the learned legal occupants. Curious people think there is a secret spring somewhere in the beautiful woodwork which opens a cupboard, but it has not been yet located.

There are also breathing holes through the skylight—such ventilation as no other committee of Congress enjoys. By and by a broad and comfortable sofa will be moved in.

"And," says Chairman Jenkins, "when a member of the committee wants to lie down he will have a place to lie that is a place."

Representative Sulzer is pretty solid with his East Side constituents, and is one of the very few Democratic candidates of the New York who came out of the avalanche with a really creditable majority. Governor Odell invaded the district several times, generally accompanying the Republican candidate for Congress, William Byrnes. The Governor was obliged always in the course of his speech to commend this Republican candidate, but right there, by some strange coincidence, a man always rose up in the midst of the audience, asking:

"Will you permit an interruption, Governor?"

"Certainly," the Governor would say, politely.

"Well, don't you consider that Congressman Sulzer is an honest man?"

The Governor could, of course, reply only in the affirmative. The questioner then pressed his inquiries so astutely in every instance that the Governor was drawn into giving the Democratic candidate a good endorsement, and his meetings were proving of greater benefit to Sulzer than to Byrnes.

The questioning got to be such a regular thing that it was looked for at every meeting the Governor held in Sulzer's district, and woe to Odell if he did not follow the catechism strictly according to the views entertained by the East Side. Any profane departure in the responses meant a riot in the audience and an end of the Republican speaking.

William Aubrey Thomas, the newest Buckeye member of Congress, who comes here from the old Ashtabula district, which sent Garfield and other distinguished Republicans to Congress, enjoys at least two individualistic traits. He is an expert chemist, and in several particulars, personally favors Representative James Seawright of Sherman, of New York. Although the Ohioan is not so tall as the New Yorker, people in the room when they confounded here in Washington.


Mr. Thomas was born in Wales, but has spent all his life in the town of Niles, where the late President McKinley was born. His early education extended not alone to chemistry, but to metallurgy, in which he is probably the only expert now in Congress.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

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# Battled Hard Against Adversity in Kansas

BOONEVILLE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Representative James A. Hemenway, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, left for Washington today.

Representative Crumpacker, of the Ninth Indiana district, yesterday announced his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in his state. This withdrawal leaves a clear field for James A. Hemenway, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, as successor to Senator Fairbanks. Mr. Hemenway's election, now conceded, will introduce to the upper legislative body two Senators with most interesting "formerly-of-Kansas" records. Both Hemenway and Beveridge, who will be elected to the Senate as soon as the Indiana legislature gets down to balloting, tried to make good in Kansas under conditions which defied success.

Mr. Hemenway's record is not eclipsed by that of Lincoln or Johnson. Back in the '70s he thought there was little chance for a Hemenway or a Warrick county farm. Young Hemenway, at the age of 17, set out for Kansas with just about enough money to put him down in Harper county. He was a farmer's boy, and much of the way was made in a prairie schooner. He fled on a claim of 160 acres. He was not old enough to comply with the homestead laws in his own right, and accordingly entered the land as the head of a family. He broke the virgin soil and planted as many acres in corn as one man could cultivate. But covetous eyes were on his holding, and a contest was instituted against him on the ground that he was under age and not the head of a family. Before the contest was determined the drought came, and in a day the corn had shriveled from the hot winds.

Sold Buffalo Bones.

Hemenway, with a contest on his hands, did not have a dollar nor a friend who would stake him. There was

but one thing to be done and that was to gather the buffalo bones on the plains and haul them to Wichita, a distance of fifty miles. Wichita was at that time the center of the "buffalo bones" industry. The price on the market was \$5 a ton. Two round trips a week was the limit, but through one entire summer and fall young Hemenway loaded his wagon and hauled the buffalo bones to market. He realized in this way between \$6 and \$10 a week, which barely supported him and provided hard feed for his horses. But en route he found a Samaritan. It was old man Leach, whose homestead was about midway between Harper and Wichita. Old man Leach was not rich, but he owned his homestead and had no contest to fight. Going and coming, young Hemenway got his meal and fed his horses at the Leaches. There was no formality about Hemenway's visits. He drove up to the house, unhitched his team, and helped himself to whatever was in sight and Leach made him understand he was welcome.

But however hard he might struggle, Hemenway discovered that he must lose. The contest went against him. He sold his wagon and team and left Kansas in 1873 to seek the folks back home. His money gave out when he got as far as Vermillion, Ill. Then he became a sewing machine agent. Now when he talks about "his career" he insists that this experience was the most profitable of his life and in his presence the sewing machine agent cannot be abused. Finally "Jip" Hemenway made his way to the Warrick county home place at Booneville. In the brief sketch he wrote for publication in the Congressional directory this sentence is found: "James A. Hemenway was born March 8, 1830, at Booneville, Ind." and with the exception of a few years has continued to reside at Booneville. There was no space for Mr. Hemenway to tell the

Kansas story or he would have done so, for he is as proud of it as was Garfield of his employment as canal boy, or Lincoln that he had split rails.

Search for His Old Friend.

During the last Congress Mr. Hemenway and Victor Murdock, of the Seventh Kansas district, occupied apartments in the same hotel. One day Hemenway sought Murdock. "Murdock," said the Indiana Congressman, "I want you to find in your district an old man of the name of Leach. Don't tell me you can't do it. You will have to make a canvass of your district, and every time you make a speech in any one of your forty counties I want you to inquire about this man and telegraph me when you find him." Hemenway told the story of his Kansas experiences about as it is related here. Murdock did as requested, but no one could give him the desired information. By chance the Seventh district Congressman finally located Hemenway's friend in Oklahoma City, and Mr. Leach will get the best job which Mr. Hemenway can secure for him.

Senator Beveridge went to Kansas about ten years after Mr. Hemenway had left. His health was broken about the time he got through college, and the physicians told him to seek the plains. He found the Western town site boom at its height, and formed a partnership to make a metropolis out of Dighton, Lane county. Beveridge was given the publicity end of the combination, and his boom circular was the model for all those which came after it. Nobody who ever attempted to supply boom literature in Western Kansas was in a class with Beveridge when it came of piercing polysyllables together. But it required something more than a faculty for expression to make a metropolis of Dighton, and Beveridge returned to Indiana, where success and fame awaited him.

# The Philippine Sundays

Among the natives in the Philippines Sunday is the great day for recreation, although the week day time is not so valuable as with us and there is really no particular reason why other days should not be used for pleasure seeking. But Sunday is the great holiday. Protestant missionaries try to teach a respect for the Sabbath and succeed, in large measure, in impressing the people. But among the natives Sabbath observance depends much on individual preference. The Rev. Roy H. Brown, who went to the Philippines not long ago for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is stationed at Alibon on the Island of Luzon, tells a story in point.

"Our boys take their lessons to heart," he says, "especially when it is to their interest to do so. We tried to impress upon them the fact that they should not do all their washing on Sunday; that they should not work on that day as on others. A few Sundays ago we were out of water and Mrs. Brown told one of the boys to get some, at the same time suggesting that as the dish towels were the color of dirt, he might use some of the water to wash them, so they could be used at night. In a most pious tone of voice and with true missionary fervor he said: "O, Senora, this is Domingo." (Sunday.)

"The lessons had taken effect," continues Mr. Brown, "but not so deeply as to prevent the boys going afterward on that Sunday and getting their hair cut and playing ball. For aught I know, they also went to a chicken fight. One man told me that the latter was a fine diversion for Sunday, after going to church! Sunday is the great day for washing. As we cross the bridge to go to the service in the camp (Camp Daraga, where Rev. Mr. Hunter is chaplain, is but half a mile from us) we can hear the drub, drub of the women washing clothes, and the splashing as they take their baths. The latter they have great times, wearing but the semblance of a cloth and pouring the water over themselves. Near them can usually be seen the caribou, with his whole body under water and only the head appearing.

Sunday is also a great day for ball-playing. Some of the boys now play the American ball game and seem to play it well. But most of them play a ball game with the feet. The ball used is made of a vine they call 'bejuca.' The same vine is used when they want to thrash the children. For the game they make it into a round ball and kick it. The players stand around in a circle and try to keep the ball from touching the ground. They show remarkable

skill in the game, and how they do 'kick'!

Mr. Brown talks interestingly about the climate of the islands, especially about the heavy rainfalls. He quotes the statistics as showing that the rainfall is about 176 inches annually, and says that it seemed to him that his wife that at least half that quantity fell the first day they arrived in the islands. "One hundred and seventy-six inches of rain," he adds, "is not very much if you consider it from the standpoint of the flood, but if it were not for the rainbow of promise we would sometimes think that the Lord had forgotten on there were to be no more floods. It does not rain here for forty days, but when it starts it keeps up as easily as do campaign orators at home, when they are discussing the merits of their candidates."

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the course of a storm by tearing down the signals, and give warning of its approach. Neither can you cure a cold by temporarily stopping a cough with opium-laden "medicines." Allen's Lung Balm, in which there is no opium, cures sore throats and sore lungs because it always the inflammation and rids you of the mucus that stops up the air passages.

BASKETBALL AT MONMOUTH.

MONMOUTH, Or. Dec. 19.—The Normal basketball team will play the Y. M. C. A. of Salem on Friday evening. Immediately after the holidays Monmouth team will leave for a trip throughout Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Puget Sound.

INDEPENDENCE POSTOFFICE.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Dec. 19.—The postoffice at this place will be advanced to a third class office January 1, 1905, the advance being an indication of the rapid growth of this place.

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A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c, and that is returned if it don't give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by D. J. Fry, druggist.

# IS SENT TO JAIL

WHITE, ACCUSED OF ROBBING A HOUSE, WILL ANSWER AT NEXT TERM OF COURT.

Testimony all Showed That Officers Had Gotten Right Parties and They Had Stolen Goods in Their Possession—Boys Go to Reform School.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

In the case of the State of Oregon vs. John James White, charged by J. E. Stahl with burglary from a dwelling, the prisoner was given a preliminary hearing at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Judge Turner.

The attorney for the state first called Mr. C. E. Stahl, who testified that he owned the house mentioned in the case, and that he lived between Hubbard and Aurora.

The robbery occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock December 14, while he and the rest of the family were at Aurora.

On going away he had left everything locked up, but on his return found the lock of one of the windows broken and three doors open.

On making an investigation he discovered a black suit of clothes, a gold watch, patent leather shoes, belt, overcoat and sleeve buttons belonging to himself and several strands of beads, a pair of bead bracelets, brooch, four set rings and one plain ring, a magnificent glass, three handkerchiefs and other trinkets belonging to his sister, Miss A. E. Stahl, to be missing.

He valued the property, which he identified, at \$60, and had no recollection of ever having seen either the prisoner or the two boys who appeared as witnesses.

One of the two boys taken near Turner, was then placed on the stand. He testified to his name being Frank Sutton, that he lived in Tacoma, and his brothers were on their way to San Francisco on account of not being able to get along with their stepmother.

On being asked if he was acquainted with the prisoner he said he had met the prisoner and a fellow named "Red" and another named "Joe" near Woodburn the evening before the robbery and had stayed with them that night and the next morning "Red" boarded a freight going toward Portland, while he, his brother Joe and the prisoner walked on up the track till becoming hungry, they left the track about a half mile to go to a large white house.

On reaching this house they sent the oldest one of the boys, "Weaver," to get them something to eat, but after knocking four or five times he returned and told Joe and the prisoner there was no one at home. Joe then told John to go and get something, but he refused to do so unless Joe accompanied him; so they both went to the house, leaving the two boys behind and the fence out of sight of the house.

On their return they had the stolen property in their possession, the prisoner having the suit, which he put on under his old clothes, also all the jewelry, except one ring and the watch and overcoat, which Joe kept for himself.

They all then went on up the track and that evening the prisoner and Joe left the little fellows and they did not see them again till next day, when they saw them walking ahead of them towards Salem.

Wesley Sutton was then called and his testimony was almost the same as his brother's, only showed the effect of having rehearsed his part, but on further questioning he told a pretty straight story, also saying that Joe had come to Salem, where he boarded a freight for Portland, and that after walking around Salem for a while they had gone toward Turner, where they were arrested and brought back.

Officers Murphy and Lewis were then called and testified to having arrested White at the little restaurant on Commercial street near the Willamette Hotel where he had been working for about two hours as dishwasher, he having the clothes and glass hidden there, and the jewelry in his pocket.

He claimed to have bought the clothes, and when being taken to the station he dropped the bag containing the jewelry as he turned a corner, but it was picked up by Officer Murphy at the time.

The prisoner, who is certainly a hard-looking case, was then placed on the stand at his request, but he seemed to have suffered a lapse of memory when it came to the stolen goods and apparently to gripe more over having lost his job as dishwasher, and a dollar which he claimed to have obtained as boot between the clothes and jewelry and a sheep skin he had traded for them, and after proving himself a most notorious prevaricator, the prosecuting attorney became disgusted and refused to question him further. He court bond him over to the January term of the circuit court with bail placed at \$500 and he was again removed to the jail. The boys will probably be taken in charge by Judge Scott and sent to the Reform School.

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# Fairbanks To Officiate

The cornerstone of the new \$300,000 building for the Washington, D. C., Association was laid by Vice President-elect Fairbanks on Saturday, December 17th. This is the fourth building of the Washington Association, and will cost \$300,000. Its present building, worth \$20,000, belonging to the largest athletic club in the city, which failed, and was purchased by the Association five years ago, but has been outgrown. It was built to accommodate 1,200 members, and the Association now exceeds 2,500. This will now be devoted entirely to the use of the younger members of the Association.

Within a month the Y. M. C. A. buildings opened half a score of new buildings: one at Oak Park, Illinois, costing \$75,000; at Evanston, Illinois, costing \$29,000; a railroad men's building on the C. & E. L. railroad, at Chicago; three more for railroad men at Springfield, Mass., Mechanicsville, New York, and Fort Erie, Ont.; another at Stratford, Ont., costing \$24,000. A cotton mill company at Monaghan Mills, S. C., has just opened a \$10,000 club house for its workmen; two properties have been taken within a month by the New York City Association—in the Bronx and at Williams Bridge; the cornerstone was laid for a \$300,000 building in the Eastern District, Brooklyn; a building is being erected by the Avonlea, Mich. Association, for which David Metcalf, an octogenarian, gave \$22,000. Mr.

Metcalf is living in hope of making the first "strike" on the new bowling alleys in that building. Denver, Colorado, last week bought a site for a \$200,000 building in the heart of the city. This is one of the few large cities in the country which has not an Association building. Minneapolis celebrated on the 6th the wiping out of its \$40,000 mortgage; St. Joseph, Miss., closed a canvass for \$30,000 for the same purpose two weeks ago. The associations of the Northwest are beginning building for the young men of Calgary, having already pledged \$6,000, and at Brandon, Manitoba, \$43,000, is pledged. At Binghamton, New York, \$100,000 has been pledged. At the suggestion of a young lady stenographer, Mrs. Humiston, a lady seventy-five years old, gave \$20,000 last week for a building for the Association at Pontiac, Ill., with the provision that \$10,000 be secured for a site. Of this amount \$5,000 was pledged in one evening. The International Training School for Y. M. C. A. secretaries at Springfield, Mass., has just been notified of a bequest of \$10,000 from Miss Frances S. Moody, of Bath, Maine. Several colleges and universities, such as the State College at Ames, Iowa, and the State University at Madison, Wis., have big Association building enterprises on hand—and building in process of erection, to cost \$25,000 to \$75,000. The amount of money the Associations have invested for new buildings this year runs up into the millions of dollars.

# BOARD MEETS TODAY.

State Agricultural Society Will Meet in the Capitol This Afternoon.

Hon. Jasper Wilkins, member of the State Board of Agriculture, was in the city last evening, having come down from his home at Coburg for the purpose of attending the State Board of Agriculture meeting which will occur this afternoon at the Capitol building at the hour of 1 o'clock.

The board will elect officers and discuss many other things of importance in connection with the Fair work. Mr. Wilkins is in favor of holding the State Fair this coming season as heretofore, and believes it will do the Lewis and Clark Fair no harm and may do it much good. The only thing that he will condition so far as he is aware up to the present time is the fact that the dairy tests will all occur in the month of September at the Lewis and Clark Fair and this may interfere in a way with the attendance of dairy cattle.

The members of the board are W. H. Downing of this county, president; Hon. Jasper Wilkins of Lane county, vice president; Frank Lee, of Portland; W. J. Matlock, of Pendleton, and Mark Hurlbert, of Albany.

Throat Sore?

There's no talking what a sore throat will do if you give it "right of way." Uncertain remedies often cause dangerous delirium. Make a sure cure with Painkiller, known for half a century as a specific for sore throat, croup, coughs, and all kindred troubles. Keep it by you for an emergency. It never fails. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Painkiller. Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.