"FACTORY GIRLS."

The Graceful and Handsome Women who Work at the Loom.

Any one who has lived in a factory town and has seen the tide of human life which floods the streets when the mills stop for the day, will have been struck by the number of graceful and handsome young girls among the throng. Light hearted, smiling, mirthful, it is hard to realize that they have just left a day's fatiguing work. But another sight attracts the onlooker. He sees groups of other women, thin of form, dull of eye,

languid of movement, and he realizes that these were but a few years ago as bright and happy as their younger fellow-workers. It is natural to ask the cause of such a physical change, which is not to be explained by the stress and strain of daily labor, because there are not a few who, in spite of years of steady work, retain the girlish attractiveness of face and figure. Perhaps the most important cause of this change is to be found in the prevalence of ailments peculiarly femine, which drain the vitality and sap the strength. If the truth were known it would be found that these worn-out women had been working under physical conditions, which, if a man suffered them would be enough to send him to bed. With throbing head and aching back the wage earner plods on, feeling that she cannot afford either to rest or pay a physician's fees, and every day sees her grow more weary and more weak.

THERE'S NO NEED TO STOP WORK

or pay expensive fees in order to be cured of womanly diseases. Hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women have been made well and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"A few years ago I suffered severely with female weakness and had at times dreadful pains," writes Mrs. V. Brown, of Creswell, Harford Co., Maryland. "I went to my doctor, and he gave me medicine which did me good for a while, but I would get worse again. I had a sick headache nearly all the time; was so weak around my waist could hardly bear anything to touch me. My feet would keep cold and I could hardly do my work. I would work a while and then lie down a while; was completely run down. Suffered from disagreeable drain and also severe pains at times. After using five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, three of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and following the advice you gave regarding the 'Lotion Tablets,' I can truly say that I am cured. The doctor said it was uterine disease I had."

The sick woman who begins the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription begins the cure with the first dose she takes. Women who have suffered for long years and found no help from doctors or other medicines have found a perfect and lasting cure in the use of "Favorite Prescription."

IT ALWAYS HELPS

and almost always cures. This statement is based upon the fact that of the hundreds of thousands of women who have used "Favorite Prescription" ninety-eight per cent. have been perfectly and permanently cured. Only two women in each hundred have failed of a complete cure, and even in these cases there has been marked relief and improvement; the headache is less frequent, the backache less severe, and household duties long laid aside are undertaken anew with comfort and satisfaction.

"I can truthfully say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine and deserves the praise given it," writes Mrs. Emma Spooner, of Lakeview, Montcalm Co., Mich., Box 288. "I was sick four months and the medicine prescribed by the doctors did me no good. Finally I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for his advice. He answered in a very kind letter, instructing me what to do. I followed his advice, and to-day am a well woman, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

No woman should delay the use of "Favorite Prescription" if she is suffering from womanly disease. The longer womanly disease is neglected the greater its effect on the general health, and the slower the cure. There is no object in experimenting with other medicines when the experience of thousands of women proves that "Favorite Prescription" is the surest and safest of put-up medicines for the cure of disease peculiarly womanly.

THE PRIVILEGE OF SICK WOMEN.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is sacredly secret and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy observed by Dr. Pierce and his staff in personal consultations with women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of this free consultation by letter with Dr. Pierce. In numerous cases such as Mrs. Spooner's, when local medical advice and treatment had failed to give relief, a letter to Dr. Pierce has been the means of restoring perfect health.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." The substitute medicine is only the shadow instead of the substance and is pressed on the customer because it pays the dealer a little more profit than is paid by a high-class standard preparation like "Favorite Prescription."

FREE TO WOMEN.

Dr. Pierce's great medical work, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. This work contains more than a thousand large pages of valuable medical information. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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106 State Street.

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Enlarged Meals

But No Enlarged Prices

Everybody eats with us and all are welcome.

..New Drug Store..

HAVE YOU VISITED IT? DO SOON!

It may be "just another one", but it is different from any of the ordinary kind. Different fittings, different equipment, different methods. Permit us to become acquainted with you. ONE THING IS SURE, viz; that while the store is new, you can certainly count on getting a little extra of us each time, for we are working to get customers. After that you will be the best judge of our service. We shall be glad to make your acquaintance over the counter.

O. K. Pharmacy.

O. O. COMFORT, PROP.

333 Commercial St. NEXT TO DAMON'S GROCERY Salem, Oregon

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

His Dislike of the Press Due to Criticism in Early Years of His Reign.

The German emperor has a strong dislike of the press. It is mainly owing to his own influence, says a writer in World's Work, that that very modest measure of comparative liberty which the German press enjoyed under his grandfather and father has been curtailed, until even the semblance of it has almost disappeared.

This, it may be well to say, is really contrary to the constitution both of the empire and of Prussia, but unfortunately the current of political thought in Germany during the past decade has favored and facilitated this systematic suppression of the press. The courts all over Germany have assumed more and more an attitude of downright hostility, and the practice of the higher judiciary, the imperial court of Leipzig, has for many years been unfair, even almost revolutionary.

Judges and lawyers themselves have strenuously and persistently protested against the rising tide of reactionism. The principle reason for the emperor's antipathy to the press is his personal experience, especially during the first five years of his reign, when public opinion was considerably prejudiced against him, and when a great deal of bitter and unfair criticism was hurled at his head.

It so happens that the kaiser is inordinately vain and extremely susceptible to criticism and impatient of it. He fears and hates the American press, because it exerts an enormous influence upon the opinion of the world, his own country included, and is outspoken and energetic.

The French papers he cares very little about, because their political opinions are held of little account outside of France. Then, too, the French have for a long time had a sort of sneaking regard for him. Besides, no German emperor has the right to expect anything but abuse from his hereditary foes. The German press is securely and effectually muzzled, and the few editors or correspondents who now and then kick over the traces are silenced.

The rest of the European press does not count for much, but the English and the American press, powerful, wealthy, enterprising and fearless, has always been a great thorn in his side. He minds the English leading papers more, of course, than the American, for obvious reasons.

But of late, since the United States has developed an unexpected military, naval and political strength and commercial supremacy, he devotes much greater attention to its press than he formerly did.

Progress of the United States.

"The Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries" is the title of a monograph issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, which contains a series of statements which show the rapid development during the century of the important factors in the present prosperity of the country. These tables show the development in products of the field, forest, mine and manufactory, the growth in our population, wealth and commerce, the extension of railways, telegraphs and other methods of communication and transportation, and present an interesting and instructive picture of the progress of the United States and its people during the period from 1800 to 1901.

Among the interesting facts presented by these tables are the growth of production, the growth of commerce, the growth of wealth, the growth of money in circulation, the growth of deposits in savings banks and the increased number of depositor in savings and other banks, the decrease in interest on the public debt, and many other facts of this character. On the production side, it may be said that the cotton produced has increased from 155,556 bales in 1880 to 9,436,416 bales in 1900; the wool produced, from 36,802,114 pounds in 1840 to 302,502,328 pounds in 1901; wheat, from 151,999,900 bushels in 1866 to 522,229,505 bushels in 1900; corn, from 837,946,295 bushels in 1866 to 2,105,102,516 bushels in 1900; copper, from 650 tons in 1850 to 270,588 tons in 1900; pig iron, from 165,000 tons in 1830 to 15,800,000 tons in 1901; petroleum, from 21,000,000 gallons in 1860 to 2,661,232,568 gallons in 1900; coal, from 3,358,899 tons in 1850 to 267,850,000 tons in 1901, and gold, from $50,000,000 in 1850 to $79,171,000 in 1900.

During the period under consideration exports of merchandise have grown from $70,971,780 in 1800 to $1,487,764,991 in 1901; the per capita in 1800 being $13.37 and in 1901 $18.81. The imports of merchandise have grown from $91,252,768 in 1800 to $522,172,165 in 1901, while the per capita imports have fallen from $17.19 in 1880 to $10.58 in 1901.

Turning to the figures that show the net results of these developments those relating to wealth, circulation, deposits, etc., the tables show that the wealth has increased from $7,135,780,000 in 1850 to an estimated $94,300,000,000 in 1900; the per capita wealth, from $307.69 in 1850 to $1235.86 in 1900. The public debt, less cash in the treasury, was in 1865, $76.98 per capita and in 1901 was $13.44 per capita; while the interest on the public debt, which in 1867 was $143,781,592, had fallen to $32,242,797 in 1901.

The figures of money in circulation show in 1860 a total of $435,407,252, and in 1901, $2,175,387,277. The circulation per capita in 1860 was $13.85; in 1901, $28.02. The deposits in savings banks in 1830 were $6,973,034; in 1883, fifty-three years later, they were $1,024,856,787, and by 1901, a further period of only eighteen years, had reached $2,597,094,580. Meantime the national banking system had come into operation, and in 1865 the deposits in national banks were $590,910,873; in 1880, $1,096,452,853, and in 1901, $2,044,000,000. The number of depositors in savings banks grew from 38,085 in 1830 to 1,067,061 in 1866, and 6,358,723 in 1901. Railways grew from 9021 miles in 1850 to 199,378 in 1901, and freight carried one mile increased from 39,302,209,249 tons in 1882 to 141,162,109,413 tons in 1900, freight rates falling meantime from 1.24 cents per ton per mile to 75-100ths of one per cent. per ton per mile.—Commercial and Financial World.

"Birdalone Letters to Children."

A novel idea is embodied in the forthcoming publication of the "Birdalone Letters to Children," by Elder and Shepard, of San Francisco.

These are actual letters to young children, addressed to boys and girls from three to seven years of age. Simple letters, personal and sympathetic, and adapted understandingly to the budding mind of those for whom they are written. Each letter appeals directly to the little one and so awakens wonder, response and expression.

The purpose of the "Birdalone" letters is primarily to wipe out fear from the little mind. All that lives or is, is good and dear. Secondarily, by these letters shall the child be insiduously taught the lesson of consideration and love for all dumb things. All creatures who have no tongue for words of appeal or protest should be loved and cared for. These two objects are the underlying note of the "Birdalone" letters.

The publishers will mail upon application, to any child, a little letter, it will tell of what is to come. Twelve letters, one a month, for two dollars. All letters to begin with No. 1. Write to Elder and Shepard, San Francisco, Cal., for descriptive circulars.

An Oregonian's Lament.

The rain doth pound,
With dismal sound,
The mealy ground;
And thus me confound,
For I'll be bound
This blasted rush
Of mealy slush
Doth make me sore;
And with words galore
Do I deplore
Oregon's "misty" downpour
For evermore.
O, Lord, how long!
Is my plaintive song;
For I'll sure go wrong
From this liquid ding dong.
There's (w) ringing in my ears,
My eyes swim tears;
They much sight lack
On account of cataract;
My purse is bent
In paying water rent;
Haven't got a cent,
It's on liquidation spent.
In heaven's name, stop
And this pollywog mop,
For I'm ready to drop
In this dodgasted slop.

—Eugene Register.

SCHOOL BURDENS

Overworked Children With Too Little Time for Play

How the Present Educational System May Harm Our Boys and Girls--Overcrowded Minds and Weakened Bodies.

"Our schools are evidently trying to cover too much ground within a limited time," is the statement of Charles N. Skinner, New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "Our children are being hurried forward too rapidly. They rush through their studies and often graduate too young."

This, from so eminent an authority on education, adds weight to the arguments advanced by many parents who see their children declining in health under the strenuous system of education now in vogue in most schools. Boys and girls, at the time of life when they should be strongest and healthiest, too often complain of not feeling well. Children should not have headaches, get easily tired, nor suffer from sleeplessness. But of late years these complaints are all too common. To take such a case as is heard of every day, Mrs. J. L. Suttton, of Algona, Iowa, says:

"My daughter Pearl studied hard at her school work. She was listless and irritable, grew tired upon the slightest exertion and had very little color. We thought she would outgrow it but she kept getting worse. Finally we had to take her out of school entirely and the doctor who attended her thought she was going into consumption. Her lungs were very sore and she raised considerable matter, she always had a headache and her stomach, liver and kidneys were in a very bad condition.

"We didn't know what to do for her and she continued to grow worse until, upon reading a little book which was left at our door, we decided to have her try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In a little while after she began using this remedy she was feeling better and, after continuing with it for about four months, she was cured. She is now a bright, healthy girl and we recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to everyone whom we think would be benefited by them."

Miss Sutton took the one unfailing remedy for such afflictions and was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are unlike other medicines because they act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of two dollars and fifty cents by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hove-To.

A. M. Robertson in Newark News.

Baffled, but bravely, like a stag at bay,
She faced the driving gale and angry sea;
Under short canvass and with helm a-lee,
Hove-to upon the starboard tack, she lay,
And looked into the wind's wild eye that day;
Over the great green rolling billows she
Rode like a storm bird, and did seem to be
A mist-born phantom rising from the spray.

Her tightened weather-shrouds rang like a lyre,
Swept by the furious storm-king as he passed;
Wild ocean wraiths wailed in the thundering choir,
A thousand demonds shrieked in every blast;
Yet better thus to battle with the gale
Than drift o'er glassy seas with listless sail.

Three Wishes.

An infant in its cradle slept,
And in its sleep it smiled—
And one by one three women knelt
To kiss the fair-haired child;
And each thought of the days to be
And breathed a prayer half silently.

One poured her love on many lives,
But knew love's toil and care;
Its burdens soft had been to her
A heavy weight to bear.
She stooped and murmured lovingly;
"Not hardened hands, dear child, for thee."

One had not known the burdened hands,
But knew the empty heart;
At life's rich banquet she had sat,
An unfed guest, apart.
"Oh, not," she whispered, tenderly,
"An empty heart, dear child, for thee."

And one was old; she had known care,
She had known loneliness;
She knew God leads us by no path
His presence cannot bless
She smiled and murmured, trustfully!
"God's will, God's will, dear child, for thee."

—British Weekly.

A MOST REMARKABLE HUNT.

Looked for Son 18 Years and Finally Found Him at Norfolk, Va.

After a search that extended over every part of the globe, and was carried on through every known post-office and editor in the world, Paul S. Bolger has found his 18-year-old son on the training ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va. His discovery ends the most remarkable hunt on record. The boy disappeared from his home in Yonkers six months ago.

Mr. Bolger is a wealthy plumber, and determined to leave no stone unturned to find the boy. The police in every part of the world were first called in. The heads of the national departments, every consul of America abroad, army and navy officials of foreign countries, including General Kitchener and the Boer generals, were communicated with, and all had sent replies. One of these from Consul Prentis at St. Pierre, was written a few days before he lost his life in the great disaster.

Finally Mr. Bolger determined to search the enlistment records, and began going over the hundreds of names. He finally recognized his son's signature, and found the boy in Norfolk.

THE WILY CHINESE.

How he Escapes Conviction in His Highbinder Wars.

Just to show how hard it is to convict a Chinese accused of participation in one of the highbinders' wars, a single instance that came under the notice of one of the representatives of a great San Francisco newspaper, is here shown. A Chinese gardener named Ah Luk was shot in the back by a binder while he was sitting in the Chinese theater on Jackson street. He was instantly killed. Immediately following the fatal shot the usual movement took place around the body, but the actors on the stage never even so much as hesitated in the delivery of their lines. When the man fell from the bench the lookout at the main entrance of the place called out in Chinese that the white devils were coming. The man who did the shooting so far forgot himself as to run, and the police on a hot scent saw him and started after the fugitive. The man ran out of the side entrance to the auditorium and made his way to Fish alley. The police were close to him and saw him enter a building at the corner of the next block. The squad hurried into the place and captured two well-known binders. Neither of them had a weapon, but there were powder burns on the right hand of one of the men. Nothing could be learned from either of the prisoners and they were locked up with a charge of murder against each of them. The next morning in court the two brothers of the murdered man swore that they were with him at the time of their brother's death and saw the man who did the shooting and positively swore that neither of the prisoners had nothing to do with the killing. The accused men were forthwith released. But that night both of the brothers were arrested for killing one of the men who was turned loose by their evidence in the morning and dangerously wounding the other. When the wounded man recovered he swore that neither of the brothers had anything to do with shooting him. Which all goes to prove that it does not matter much what a Chinese has to swear to, and also that in his poor, weak Mongolian way he does not take a great deal of stock in the brand of justice dispensed by the white devils.

Restraining Power Needed.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine, who talks right out in meeting, says the Lawrence (Mass.) Sun, is a true friend of and a firm believer in the newspapers. Speaking the other day on the abuse meted out by some congressmen to the press, Mr. Littlefield preached a most eloquent sermon. He said:

Newspapers are right. If it were not for the newspapers, the jobs which would go through congress are terrible to contemplate. If there were no newspapers at all I don't believe I would be willing to trust myself alone in the House of Representatives for fifteen minutes.

There is no question as to the influence of the press as a tremendous restraining power. We continually hear expressions deploring corruption and extravagance in all classes of government work, yet publicity and the fear of publicity prevents a great deal of misrule, mismanagement and disaster.

The press is an arm of the public service that could not be dispensed with. At times the press perhaps appears harsh, but the power of the press is recognized today as never before.

The Finest

In the world is what everybody says about the bread and pastry made by the Pioneer Bakery. All good housekeepers use them. Once tried always used.

REV. DR. DOANE

Rev. N. Doane, D. D., Dean of the Theological School of the Portland University, Celebrated His Golden Wedding Last September.

This worthy man has been at the head of the Methodist church in the northwest for over forty years. He had a double reason to be congratulated on this occasion as he was totally deaf for years, and in spite of his advanced age, his hearing was restored last April by Dr. Darrin, now located at the Willamette hotel, Salem, until July 6. No one will attempt to question the reverend gentleman's word, as his unblemished record is well known. He tells his story below in his own words.

University Park, Portland, Oregon, April 26, 1899. To whom it may concern and encourage, to friends who have suffered like myself, the loss of

hearing. On April 24th I called on Dr. Darrin, whom I believe to be a skilled aurist and physician, to restore my hearing. He applied his remedies and electricity to one ear and cured the deafness in a few minutes. Then he turned his attention to the other ear, which did not seem to yield so readily. For this ear the Doctor gave me medicines to use at home, which I am now using. I think it is the duty of all who are afflicted to have their hearing restored if possible, and I know no one that I think more skilled than Dr. Darrin.

NEHEMIAH DOANE.

What Further Treatment Did For Rev. Dr. Doane.

To the Editor: Some two weeks ago or more I said something of regaining my hearing under the treatment of Dr. Darrin, of which I had suffered for several years. On the first application the deafness of one ear (the left) was remedied. The difficulty with the other was more serious. I applied the medicine faithfully and went again to the Doctor who succeeded entirely in restoring the lost sense of hearing, so that when I went out upon Third street, Portland, it seemed to be the noisiest city I was ever in. My hearing still remains distinct, in both ears equally good.

NEHEMIAH DOANE.

Mr. Darnell's Experience With Dr. Darrin.

To the Editor: For two years prior to going under Dr. Darrin's electrical treatment I was afflicted with heart trouble, sour stomach, dyspepsia, bloating and pains. Dr. Darrin has cured me. Refer anyone to me at my home in Medford, or by letter to post-office box 226. I most earnestly commend Dr. Darrin as a skilful physician.

J. K. DARNELL.

Dr. Darrin's terms for treatment are now $5 a week, or in that proportion of time, as the case may require, except in special cases. The poor treated free except medicines.

Where the Blame Rests.

Chicago has a great strike. It began with the demand of certain teamsters for better hours and better pay, as well as recognition of their union. The broad principle might as well be accepted that the unions of the various branches of labor in this country will have to be recognized, and that the union of various branches of capital is not strong enough to enforce dictation to the contrary. At times unions have made mistakes, but that they have become economic necessities is as plain as any other fact. Here and there will be found an employer ready to deal fairly and liberally, and without any suggestions from the employed. As a rule the employer will get his work done as cheaply as he can, even though he is able to get Chinese to do it at wages upon which a decent Caucasian would starve to death. The same idea of protection that causes capital to combine causes labor to do the same thing. Useless to declare that for one it is right, and for the other wrong. The country is marked by a general prosperity. The men of big affairs are making millions with an ease never before known. The world of barter is cheered by quick sales and ready pay. The railroads are taxed to their capacity with the demands for carriage. With all of this the cost of living has greatly increased. In many instances staple foods cost 5 per cent. more than a few months ago. Part of this is due to a union of capital, and this union is of the type that regards as a crime the union of labor. Now the toiler feels that he has a right to share in the prosperity in production of which he is a factor. The circumstances that have engendered in him a feeling of discontent have not been of his own contriving. That he is enabled to rebel against these circumstances, however, must be ascribed to his membership in a union. If he is wrong in his demands he will not win, but if he is right he will win, and good luck to him. It is noticeable that the inclination to arbitrate becomes all the time more marked, and with its growth the strike, reduced to friendly conference, loses much of its terrors, but no whit of its effectiveness.

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1902 Model 55, Superb Ruby Finish $45
1901 Models $50

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Merritt Davis, Agent.

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