

It Makes Pure Blood

We are often asked, Why does Hood's Sarsaparilla effect such wonderful cures of cases that seemed beyond the reach of medicine?

An examination of our well-known formula, from which Hood's Sarsaparilla is and always has been carefully and scientifically prepared, confirms the fact that it contains those well-known and valuable medicinal ingredients, which, when intelligently combined and properly administered, are sure to bring about good results.

It is the properly balanced proportion, combination and process in combining those ingredients known to have specific action upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and enable it to produce results unequalled by any similar medicine.

These ingredients are: for the blood, Sarsaparilla, Sulfuric Acid, Yellow Root; for the liver, Mandrake, Dandelion; for the kidneys, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pipsissewa; for the stomach, Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, bitter Orange Peel; for the bowels, Senna, Mandrake, Dandelion.

SPECIAL.—To meet the wishes of those who prefer medicine in tablet form, we are now putting up Hood's Sarsaparilla in chocolate-coated tablets as well as in the usual liquid form. By reducing Hood's Sarsaparilla to a solid form, we have retained in the tablets the curative properties of every medicinal ingredient.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes people well and keeps them well. Get it today.



"After scarlet fever I was without strength, had defective hearing, running, watery eyes, twinges of pain and exhausting aches, and free perspiration upon the slightest exertion. A sore on my left limb laid me up. In this low condition Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me in a week and in 8 weeks I was in perfect health, my blood cleansed of impurities and the sore healed. My complexion is better now than ever. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for all blood humors and skin diseases." Mrs. HENRIETTA EMOY, 34 Dean Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Railway Franchises in Philadelphia.

Mayor Weaver, the official leader of the reform movement in Philadelphia, has compelled the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, which for many years has had a monopoly of the street railways, to surrender several valuable franchises, with the understanding that they are to be taken and used by the Philadelphia and Western railroad company, a competing corporation now operating a line from Parkersburg to the city boundary. The Transit company has been building a subway on Market street. The time required for the completion of this work has been extended several times, but was to expire in April. Another extension—one for three years was sought—could not be passed in the councils over Mayor Weaver's veto. The councils are no longer controlled by a boss or ring. The mayor used his power over an extension to procure the surrender of certain unused franchises which had been granted in a scandalous manner. An agreement was reached on the 20th. The Transit company has three years to complete the subway in Market street, and it undertakes to make subways under Broad and Walnut streets with an elevated road to Frankfort. It surrenders franchises for a subway in Chestnut, for two long elevated roads and for surface roads in Broad street, where no tracks will be laid. The franchises thus given up go to the Philadelphia and Western, which will thus reach the center and the water front, and have large opportunities in the western and southwestern sections. This company will be bound not to consolidate with the old one. It is said to be associated with the Gould system, and it may furnish to that system an outlet to tidewater at Philadelphia. All the franchises were originally granted in perpetuity, and they will retain this character. The mayor could obtain no concession for limited periods. The impression in Philadelphia is that the mayor has been remarkably successful, as his only weapon was his power to veto the ex-

tension of time. The franchises surrendered, and the one for the Market street subway, are those which were procured a few years ago from the legislature by certain politicians, under curious circumstances, and afterward confirmed by the local councils and approved by Mayor Ashbridge, who signed the papers hastily, at midnight, against popular protest and in the face of an offer of \$2,500,000 for them from John Wannamaker. They afterward were acquired by the existing and controlling railway company, officers of which now admit that \$1,200,000 was paid for them. On the 24th inst., four days after the franchises were reclaimed in the interest of competition, ex-Mayor Ashbridge died.—The Independent.

Health is Youth.

Disease and Sickness Bring Old Age.
Herbina, taken every morning before breakfast, will keep you in robust health, fit you to ward off disease. It cures constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, fever skin, liver and kidney complaints. It purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Whitney, Tex., writes April 3, 1902: "I have used Herbina, and find it the best medicine for constipation and liver troubles. It does all you claim for it. I can highly recommend it." 50c. Sold by D. J. Fry.

The Very Aged.

A Boston statistician, curious to prove or disprove the idea of Dr. Osier in regard to aged persons and their status in the world of pleasure and usefulness, found in his researches along these lines many facts not directly bearing on the subject but of interest to those who were taught in their youth to reverence old age and to deem length of years a blessing. Among these are statistics showing that the greater number of persons than we are wont to suppose live to extremely old age, and in very many cases do not cumber the ground nor clog the endeavor of young-

er persons. It is noted in this connection that an unusual number of persons who had lived to a great age—the survivors of a sturdy but depleted generation—died in the closing month of last year and the opening month of the present year.

The area covered by the record of these deaths extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Among these decedents were five persons, two of whom were women, whose combined ages were 561 years old, the oldest 120. The latter, a negress, was wont to describe the scenes about General Washington's camp at Valley Forge in 1777-78 with a faithfulness to detail that left no doubt that she was speaking from memory. The advocates of tobacco as a factor in longevity will be gratified to learn that this woman was an inveterate smoker.

Another woman in this list of centenarians, also a negress, died December at the age of 109. The oldest resident of Springfield, Mass., died there January 14 at the age of 102.

Very many of the years that these people lived after the Osier limit was reached were years of usefulness, and of such pleasure as life brings to contented minds. Not all were poor, and one was rich, dying at the age of 114 years and leaving property valued at \$1,000,000.

Though the mortality among the very aged was great in the months noted, not all of this class answered the call of nature. Coincident with these deaths came reports from various localities of men and women still living who have passed the century mark and are yet jogging along. The aggregate age of six of these persons is 610 years. One of these, Mrs. Mary Barnaby of Brockton, Mass., celebrated her 102d birthday December 15. Her life has been a strenuous one. Of its details it is only necessary to say that she is, or has been, the mother of 20 children. Her grandchildren number 47, showing a decided falling off in numbers in the second generation. The various would like to know whether a corresponding increase in quality is noted with the decrease in quantity. We may, without offense, hope that this is true, since we are told that this old woman has smoked a pipe since she was 20 years old—a statement that invokes a most intensely malodorous picture.

These are but a few of the centenarians living and recently deceased, that have been disclosed by research. Most of those who still await the summons are reputed to be cheerful and sprightly—willing to stay but ready to go, and living in comfort upon the fruits of their early endeavor, though cared for as is seemly, by their children or by those who will inherit their savings.—Oregonian.

Dr. Bergin, Penn., Ill., writes: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment; always recommended it to my friends, as I am confident there is no better made. 'It is a dandy for burns.' Those who live on farms are especially liable to many accidental cuts, burns, bruises, which heal rapidly when Ballard's Snow Liniment is applied. It should always be kept in the house for cases of emergency." 25c, 50c and \$1. Sold by D. J. Fry.

To Right a Heinous Wrong.

Railroad men of all classes, but more especially those employed in train service, ought to combine to give vigorous and enthusiastic support to a measure which has been favorably reported by the house committee on the judiciary of the house of representatives. It is a bill which, if passed, will end the inquiry of what is known as

Thin Hair

Yes! We had noticed that your hair was looking pretty thin, and that it lacked luster and life. But we didn't like to speak of it! Of course you know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair-grower, makes the hair soft and smooth, gives it life and strength. This isn't the kind of hair that falls out. And, too, it keeps the scalp so clean and healthy.

the "Fellow Servants" principle of the common law. It applies to railroads as common carriers and makes them liable for damages in case of death or injury to employees which may be the result of negligence of officers, agents or employees, or defect or inefficiency of cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways or works. Except in some states, which have enacted similar legislation, an employee cannot now recover for injuries which are caused by the negligence of fellow servants. The proposed change in the laws would place railroad employees on the same footing before the law that other people now enjoy, a very reasonable demand in our opinion.

We know of no single law which has been employed to inflict so much injustice as the so-called "fellow servant" law, which is an inheritance of the English common law imported into this country with the early settlers from England before the Revolution. In the times when this law originated, fellow servants were all acquainted with each other, and if there was a reckless, careless or incompetent man among them whose dangerous characteristics were likely to put the persons of his fellow servants in jeopardy, they were expected to protect against that person being kept in the same employment. Under the industrial conditions that have developed with the growth of mechanical industries, more especially in connection with transportation, there are many fellow servants never seen by each other, and of whose characteristics there is no means of judging. Nevertheless, when an employee of a firm or company performs an act of carelessness or recklessness which results in the death or injury of another employee, the company is exonerated from responsibility and the blame is laid upon the sufferer who is accused of contributory negligence because he did not protect against the employment of the careless or reckless man whom very likely he never met.

There is not the faintest ray of justice in the law and it is decidedly in conflict with the spirit of popular liberty. A careless telegraph operator hired by a railroad company because his services were cheap fails to deliver a holding order and a collision results causing the death of several passengers and trainmen. The heirs of the passengers collect damages, but if those of the trainman, left behind in penny go into the courts with claims for damages for the loss of a husband or a son they are promptly met with the reply that the company is not responsible for the act of a "fellow servant."

Now is the time to end this article of iniquity. All railroad organizations ought to present strong petitions to the house of representatives as Washington to pass the bill repealing the fellow servants law. In addition to combined efforts, railroad men ought to take up the matter with the members of congress of their districts and urge that this measure of tardy justice be extended to the dependents of long suffering railroad employees.

A curious circumstance in connection with this law, which has inflicted so much injustice upon Americans, is that it has been practically repealed in the land of its birth. Under the sensibly directed labor interests of the British Isles, laws have been passed making railway companies responsible for accidents to their employees. If our labor organizations would combine for a similar purpose, they would promptly receive their rights.

Vigorous action is necessary, for the full force of corporation influence will be exerted against this measure of tardy justice.

Signals Nature Hangs Out.

An experienced farmer on the look-out for a farm shies at the sight of a fallow covered with the reddish spikes of the sorrel. He knows at once that the soil is poor and thin, and will cost more than his crops will ever be worth in fertilizers of various kinds.

Weeds tell him a whole story at a single glance. If the leaves of the coltsfoot rear their heavy heads, he at once suspects the presence of thick, sticky blue clay, hard to drain and cultivate.

Handwort and thyme proclaim a hungry sandy soil; myrtle, the heaths and tormentilla tell of peaty land valuable only for summer grazing; sheep's sorrel speaks of iron, the valerian and ranunculus of marsh, while veronica, silence, the hybrid poppy and other similar plants are sure signals of chalk and flint below the surface.

For those who have eyes to see them kindly Nature hangs out signals of all kinds. She only asks that men will use their eyes, says Pearson's Weekly. If they can and do so, she will never betray them. She has both good and

bad signs, which are as plain in their way as red and green lights to a railway engine driver.

For instance, what is called the low country of the northern Transvaal is partly healthy, partly feverish. In one spot you may camp in safety for a month, in another not a mile away the dreaded fever will seize you in a single night.

To uneducated eyes their seems little or no difference in the outward aspect of the two places, but your old prospector is never caught camping on fever ground. He knows the fever tree too well. The fever tree is an old and sinister looking piece of vegetation, with twisted, greenish trunk and branches, and grows only in those spots where fever mist hangs at night fall.

So, too, in Florida, when a hunter is traversing the immense swamps—"hammocks," as they are called—which cover huge tracts in the southern part of that state, he searches for a spot where pine trees rear their tall heads among the cypresses and gums. There he can camp and sleep in safety, though to spend a night a few rounded yards away from the pines might mean a bone-racking dose of ague.

Many an Australian explorer has been saved from a horrible death by thirst because he has known the water mallee. This tree, though it may stand in the midst of a burning desert, invariably tells of water below the surface. If the traveler be not too far gone to dig, he will find the precious fluid below the mallee's roots.

The old shepherd crossing Dartmoor or one of the Scottish moors travels with dry feet, while the stranger is perfectly certain to tumble knee, perhaps waist, deep into a horrible black compound of mud and water. The shepherd avoids the bogs because he has learned to read Nature's danger signals. He does not walk on places where the sphagnum covers the surface, and so avoids the pitfalls hidden beneath its pale green fronds.

Most of us know something of weather signs, those warnings which are hung out for all to read in the sky and yet how many never notice them at all, so that when there comes a

really great convulsion of Nature they are caught unprepared.

That awful cyclone which overwhelmed the great seaport of Galveston three years ago, drowning thousands of people, was heralded by an immense groundswell which was seen 48 hours before the tempest broke.

DR. KUM

Wonderful CHINESE DOCTOR

Will treat you with Oriental herbs and cure any disease without operation or pain.

Dr. Kum is known everywhere in Salem, and has cured many prominent people here. He has lived in Salem for 20 years, and can be trusted. He uses many medicines unknown to white doctors, and with them can cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, stomach, liver, and kidney diseases.

Dr. Kum makes a specialty of dropsy and female troubles. His remedies cure private diseases when everything else fails. He has hundreds of testimonials, and gives consultation free. Prices for medicines very moderate. Persons in the country can write for blank. Send stamp.

If you want some extra fine tea, get it from us.

DR. KUM BOW WO CO.,
167 South High street, Salem, Oregon.
Opposite Hotel Salem. P. O. Box 185.

Sheet Music

We carry a full line of sheet music, as well as all the newest productions for Victor, Columbia, or Edison.

Talking Machines

And don't forget that we repair musical instruments and sell violins, guitars, mandolins, etc.

L. F. SAVAGE

At J. Wenger's Old stand
247 Commercial St., Salem, Oregon.

Men Are Well Dressed

If They Have Their Clothes Made By

JOHN SHOLUND,

The Opera House MERCHANT TAILOR

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

WOOD

AT SALEM SAW MILL

\$1.75 Per Load

The Chas. K. Spaulding Logging Co.

SALEM, OREGON

Best Out-of-door Books

BY WILLIAM J. LONG.



NORTHERN TRAILS...\$1.50 net
400 pages, 220 Illustrations, by Charles Copeland.

School of the Woods...\$1.50 net
400 pages, 200 Illustrations.

A LITTLE BROTHER TO THE BEAR...\$1.50 net
300 pages, 191 Illustrations.

BEASTS OF THE FIELD...\$1.75
344 pages, 200 Illustrations.

FOWLS OF THE AIR...\$1.75
322 pages.



Following the Deer...\$1.25 net
200 pages.

Ways of Wood Folk...60c net

Wilderness Ways...60c net

Wood Folk at School...60c net

Secrets of the Woods...80c net

Write for Our Announcements.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers
Trade Department, 29 Beacon St., Boston

FOR COUGHS QUICKEST CURE FOR COLDS

THE WONDER WORKER

FOR THROAT AND LUNGS **DR. KING'S**

NEW DISCOVERY

CHAS. EBY, SR., of Elizabeth, Ill., writes: "I paid out over \$150 to local physicians, who treated me for La Grippe without giving me any relief. I afterward bought a \$1.00 bottle of DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY, and after taking contents of this one bottle I was entirely cured."

Price 50c and \$1.00 **ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED!** Trial Bottles Free

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
J. C. PERRY, Druggist, Salem, Oregon