

Agonizing Eczema

Covered From Head to Feet.
Months in Bed—Burning, Itching—Dead at Times.

Another Great Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

A medicine that will cure the worst cases of eczema, psoriasis and other skin diseases, is sure to be successful with all similar troubles.

"I had a very bad attack of eczema, that rendered me helpless. No one can imagine the agony I endured."

"For two long months I lay in bed, tossing this way and that for bodily comfort. I had two doctors and was on a bread and milk diet for more than five months. No meat, potatoes, cereal or fish. I was as white as a ghost from bread and milk."

"I did not have the eczema in one place only, but from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all fell out, and I was blind at times."

"I had 32 boils and 4 carbuncles at one time, was a mass of scabs and pus. Oh, the burning and itching and the treatment with all kinds of salves and ointments! I did not have water on my face or any part of me for five months. Instead, I was washed from head to foot in sweet oil, with a little carbolic acid. My house was like a drug store. Then I had a



specialist, who said that in all his experience he **Never Saw Such a Sight as I** was. He wanted to take me to a clinic in New York, but I said no.

"About that time a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. My husband got me a bottle, and from the first I began to improve, but it took a number of bottles to relieve me of that terrible affliction. 'Now I am quite well, and feel I owe My Life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. My testimony can be fully verified by the leading doctors of this city.' Mrs. FRED WYNN, 817 So. 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J.

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 usual liquid form. Reducing Hood's Sarsaparilla to a solid extract, we have retained in the tablets the curative properties of every medicinal ingredient. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail if your druggist does not have them. 100 doses \$1. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sowing Impure Seed.

In a recent letter J. M. Fitzgerald discusses this question. The salient points of his letter are: 1. The inexcusable carelessness of many farmers who on threshing, dump their grain into a bin and leave it there until the sowing season, then hurriedly take it out and sow it without further cleaning. 2. The mistake on the part of others in not having good cleaners, equipped with sieves. 3. The mistake of yet others in not making a proper finish of cultivating their corn, thus making the corn crop a source of increasing rather than of reducing weeds. He urges farmers to aim to become producers of good, pure seed in the various lines of production. Then Mr. Fitzgerald asks what in

my opinion is the greatest source of seed deterioration. I answer without hesitation, carelessness in selecting and preparing seed. Farmers have largely gotten the potency of the second law of breeding, that is, the law of variation. They have overlooked the fact that in generation without selection the variants are often downward than upward. Because of this the tendency must be downward when the inferior variants are not removed by a selection close and rigid. The fanning mill properly used is the best.



LOW COST OF IRRIGATION RESERVOIRS

One of the most surprising features connected with the work of the reclamation service, as well as the one affording highest gratification, is the cost of structures compared with those which have become familiar with engineers in the east.

When the reclamation work was inaugurated it was a matter of conjecture, whether or not the standards of cost for dams, canals, etc., that had been established by engineering practice in the eastern part of the country, could be relied upon as a basis of estimates of the cost of the proposed western structures. As the work has progressed it has become more and more evident that many classes of engineering work in the west can be performed considerably cheaper than in the east, and at the same time the natural conditions are such that these structures are more economical and effective.

Cost of Big Dams.

If we take, for example, the three great masonry dams now being erected for the purpose of storing water, viz., the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, the Pathfinder dam in southeastern Wyoming, and the Shoshone dam in northwestern Wyoming, we shall find that the effective storage capacity and costs are far below those of some of the great eastern dams like the New Croton in New York, and the Wachusett in Massachusetts.

The heights of these dams are as follows: Roosevelt, 280 feet; Pathfinder, 210 feet; Shoshone, 308 feet; New Croton, 297 feet, and Wachusett, 207 feet. These heights are measured from the foundation stones to parapet in each case, and they show that the Shoshone is the highest, while the New Croton is second and the Roosevelt third.

If, however, the height above the river bed be considered, that is, the effective storage height, the New Croton is the lowest. The order is then as follows: Shoshone, 240 feet; Roosevelt, 230 feet; Pathfinder, 200 feet; Wachusett, 185 feet, and the New Croton, 157 feet. In other words, about 50 per cent of the masonry in the New Croton dam is below ground and is serviceable for foundation purposes only.

Capacity of Reservoirs.

It is interesting to note the comparative reservoir capacities. While the New Croton dam is the largest in the world from the standpoint of its amount of masonry, the storage capacity of the reservoir formed by it is by far the lowest of any of those above mentioned. In fact, from a standpoint of storage economy, the new Croton reservoir is one of the poorest that has been constructed in recent years.

The dam contains 833,000 cubic yards of masonry and was erected at a cost of \$7,600,000. The capacity of the reservoir formed by it is 4,000,000,000 cubic feet, or a cost of \$1,900 per million cubic feet of storage.

Similar figures for the Wachusett dam show that it contains 280,000 cubic yards of masonry, and was erected at a cost of about \$2,000,000. Its storage capacity is 8,400,000,000 cubic feet, or a cost of \$238 per million cubic feet storage.

Western Dams Not Costly.

In contrast to these excessive costs the three western dams appear remarkable. The Roosevelt dam, for example, contains 350,000 cubic yards of masonry erected at a cost of \$3,850,000. The capacity of the reservoir is 61,000,000,000 cubic feet, or 15 times that of the New Croton, and about 7 1/4 times that of the Wachusett. The cost of this dam per million cubic feet storage feet is only \$63.16.

Even more remarkable appears the Pathfinder dam. It contains 53,000 cubic yards of masonry, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. The capacity of the reservoir is 43,560,000,000 cubic feet, or more than 10 times that of the Croton. The cost of the dam per million cubic feet storage is therefore only \$22.95 as against \$1900 for the New Croton, and \$238 for the Wachusett. Similar figures for the Shoshone dam, the highest in the world, are: Cubic yards of masonry, 69,000; cost, \$1,000,000; capacity of reservoir, 20,000,000 cubic feet or a cost per million cubic feet storage of \$50.35.

Nature Has Helped.

These extremely low costs have seldom been equalled in the history of reservoir construction, and are due largely to the excellent natural facilities which are found in the rugged western country. From this fact it must not be inferred that western structures are simply engineering works. On the con-

trary, owing to their isolated location, their inaccessibility by rail and often by wagon, and the erratic and torrential character of the streams, they involve problems which tax the skill and ingenuity of their builders to the utmost.

It is most fortunate that these reservoirs provide enormous storage at relatively low cost, otherwise their construction would not be feasible, as the irrigated land could not bear the expense of the costly structures of the east with their unlimited storage capacity.

The Croton dam, if it had been constructed in Salt River valley in Arizona for irrigation, would only supply 23,000 acres, and irrigators would have to pay \$430 and acre for stored water, as against \$20, the estimated cost from the Roosevelt dam.

Japan's Plans in Korea.

Tokio, May 4.—One of the chief features of the opening of Korea to foreign trade is the building of a system of railroads through the "Hermit nation," which the Japanese have undertaken. When these facilities for the transportation of goods and passengers have been provided, it is believed that Korea will become an important center for the extension of trade in the far east and the little peninsula will assume a prominent position, commercially, which will attract the serious attention of the world of business.

The Seoul-Wiju railroad was opened for traffic on December 1, last. The Japanese had constructed in thirteen months 310 miles of railroad, a feat of which they are, with good reason, no little proud. Immediately after the beginning of the war with Russia, they had begun the work on this line and it is now practically completed. Yongsan, a little village on the banks of the river Han, two miles from Seoul, to the southwest, is to be the future railroad center of Korea. Here 165 acres of land have been set aside as a railroad reservation, and the line for Wiju and the new road to Gonsan, the principal port on the east coast, start from this point. The Seoul-Fusan and the Seoul-Chemulpo roads join with these for thorough connection, the trains of all four running to the capital on common tracks. It is intended, further, to run a broad-gauge road over the route followed by the military line from Antung to Feng Wang Cheng and beyond, and to bridge the Yalu at a point above that place. With tracks laid from Antung to Mukden, the railway in northern Korea will become a section of the great trunk line.

The total of the new roads to date has been, roughly estimated, about \$15,000,000, and an additional \$10,000,000 and four years' work will be required to put the lines into final shape. While at present but one tunnel, 537 feet long, has been constructed, there will eventually be eighteen, with a total length of 18,860 feet. The standard gauge, 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, has been used.

Epilepsy Fits St. Vitus Dance

Are nerve diseases, and unless checked, lead to destruction of both mind and body. The weak, shattered nerves must have something to strengthen and build them back to health. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a remarkable nerve tonic and stimulant. It strengthens the nerves, relieves the nervous strain, and influences refreshing body-building sleep and rest. Persistent use seldom fails to relieve these afflictions.

"I was taken with epileptic fits; had eleven in less than 12 hours. My father sent for our family physician, but he could do very little for me, and I grew worse every day, and at last they had three doctors with me, and I still got worse. My father heard of Dr. Miles' medicine and bought a bottle of Nervine and a box of Nerve and Liver Pills. I had taken only a few doses until I began to feel better. I took 12 bottles, and it cured me sound and well. It has been worth all the world to me. I recommend it wherever I go. You may use this as a life-long testimonial to the merits of your medicine, for I am enjoying the best of health, and feel that my life and health is due to this wonderful medicine." LEVY WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 2, Boston, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CIRCUS AT SALEM Tuesday, May 8, '06



Over 100-Circus Champions and Celebrities-100

- 23 Famous Equestrians
- 18 Daring Aerialists
- 10 Rockless Rough Riders
- 7 Russian Cossacks
- 11 Arabian Tumblers
- 23 Merry Mirthful Clowns
- 9 Sensational Equilibrists
- 20 Astonishing Acrobats

A Complete Japanese Circus
Superb Garland Entree
Scores of Trained Wild Beasts

Herds of Performing Elephants
Camels, Llamas and Bos Indicus
Educated Seals and Sea Lions

Highest Jumping Horses
Thundering Roman Chariot Races
Trained Imported Arabian Stallions

Only Lady Japanese Artists in America
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Cake Walking Horses

Marvelous Picards
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The Beautiful **Le Fleur Troupe**
10 Lovely Ladies of Faultless Form in Classic Poses on a Great Revolving Platform

The Only Lady in the Eastern World who throws **SOMERSAULTS** on the Naked Back of a Swift Running Horse
Pretty Edna Maretta
Grand Street Parade Daily

Performance at 2 and 8 p. m.

for the Seoul-Wiju and Seoul-Gonsan railroads, as for other railroads in Korea, and this fact furnishes a striking example of the general introduction of American methods and materials where once a footing has been obtained. The American Trading company built the first railroad in Korea in 1897-99, using the American gauge, American engines and American cars and materials throughout, and the Japanese bought out the original concessionaries and, to insure uniformity, built on the same lines. Of the 60-pound rails used some came from Germany, but most of them came from the Carnegie works in this country. The ties came largely from the United States and the spikes from the Illinois Steel company. The bridges are now chiefly of wood and built on piles. Their total length is 44,800 feet.

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Isn't the above sufficient reason why you should? Then think of the convenience of two stores--our own delivery--the low prices that buying in large quantities enables us to secure. All these are for our customers' convenience. "Home Cooked" Cakes, Etc., always fresh. Fruits and vegetables with the dew on them. Fresh strawberries every day.

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