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Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness
and Pelvic Catarrh. Quick
Relief in a Few Days



NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA

Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes:
"Perma was recommended to me about a year ago as an excellent remedy for the troubles peculiar to our sex, and as I found that all that was said of this medicine was true, I am pleased to endorse it."

"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."

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Passing It On.—Elise—There's a man at the door, ma, who says he wants to "see the boss of the house."
Pa—Tell your mother. Ma (calling down-stairs)—Tell Bridget.

Fashionable—First Lady—I'm taking four kinds of medicine. How many are you taking? Second Lady—Oh, medicines don't count. Operations are all the go now. I've had three.

How It Is Done.—"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "when one of the big battlehips runs aground, how do they get it off?" "They pull it off with a tug of war," answered Mr. Chugwater.

When asked by her teacher to describe the backbone, a Norborne school girl said: "The backbone is something that holds up the head and ribs and keeps one from having legs clear up to the neck."—Ex.

The "Swallow's" Home.—School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where the home of the swallow is? Bobby—I kin. School Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is the stummock.

Twins.—"Quite an interesting thing happened at Nupop's house last night." "There were two interesting things." "I only heard of one; the arrival of a son and heir. What was the other?" "The arrival of another son and heir."

Fiso's Cure is a remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Try it. Price 25 cents, at druggists.

How He Looked.
He—When I met you on the street yesterday I looked full at you, but you passed by without speaking.
She—Naturally. I never recognize a man who looks full.

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

Money.—People think that money is the real thing. But five minutes after we are dead we shall all be alive in the eternal life, and then of what use will money or the pleasures of the body be?—Bishop Satterlee, Episcopalian, Washington, D. C.

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Acute Disease of the Kidneys. Acute inflammation of the kidneys, called also acute nephritis or acute Bright's disease, is excited by certain poisons during the process of their elimination from the body, or follows congestion, which results usually from exposure to cold and wet, or the sudden checking of perspiration, whereby the surface of the body is chilled and the blood is driven to the internal organs.

The poisons causing acute inflammation may be taken into the body from outside, as is often the case with turpentine, chlorate of potassium, and certain other drugs, or they may be formed in the body as a result of faulty action of the digestive organs (intestinal indigestion), or by the bacteria of certain acute diseases, such as scarlatina, measles or diphtheria. The beginning of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nausea, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms are followed by puffiness and pallor of the face and swelling of the ankles, or there may be general dropsy, with an effusion of fluid in the chest and abdomen. The kidney secretion is greatly reduced in amount, and may contain blood; on application of the usual tests, it is found to contain much albumin, sometimes so much that boiling will make it solid, like the white of an egg.

When acute Bright's disease is excited by a chilling of the body, it usually subsides in a week or two under proper treatment, but that occurring with scarlet fever often lasts many weeks, and either form may become chronic. The treatment, like that of inflammation of any other part, consists primarily in securing rest for the organ, and in protecting it, so far as possible, from further injury. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room with a warm and equable temperature, the bowels should be kept open, and the action of the skin increased by warm packs or a hot-air bath.

Since the most difficult work of the kidneys is the elimination of salts and other waste matters, the diet must aim to reduce the amount of this waste material. The ideal food is milk. It should be diluted with Vichy or distilled water, to which a pinch of bicarbonate of sodium has been added. The patient should be encouraged to drink in addition plenty of pure water. Three quarts or more of fluid should be taken in the 24 hours. This is the main treatment, but of course in an affection so serious the physician should be in constant attendance to interpose when threatening symptoms show themselves.—Youth's Companion.

COAL RACE ON OHIO RIVER.

How Spring Floods Are Used to Transport 6,000,000 Bushels.

From Pittsburgh there are shipped down the Ohio river every year 6,000,000 bushels of coal. But the Ohio is a shallow stream except when it is in flood, says the New York Tribune, and the fleets of towboats and barges are tied up sometimes for months at a time waiting for enough water to float them.

At the first signs of the "rise" of the river messages begin to flash backward and forward, fires are lighted under the boilers of the great towboats, barges formed into fleets, provisions and hands secured for the long trip.

To form these long fleets three, four or five barges and coal boats, which have a capacity of 500 and 1,000 tons respectively, are lashed abreast with strong chains. They are formed in a line or to a depth manageable by the low rear-wheeled boats that guide them on their journey. Then, amid the shrill shrieks of the many whistles and the flashing of the searchlights, the long, clumsy fleet begins to move.

But as the needed depth is only temporary the 6,000,000 bushels of coal has to make its escape on the crest of the flood. This, of course, means a race down the shallow, twisting river, through the many locks to the broader and deeper sections, where the tows are doubled and taken in charge by larger tugs.

As odd, primitive and uncertain as this method of transportation appears, it involves a capital of over \$50,000,000, has a registered tonnage greater than any other river, sea or lake port in the United States, affects the industries of a region 700,000 square miles in area and affects a waterway 1,800 miles in length.

Long Flight by Night.

Nearly all small birds make their long flights at night, spending the day-time quietly feeding and resting, so that if on any day in May the trees that are full of fitting little warblers, tops are full of that following day, it is no sign that the following day, it will find them still there. Some kinds, like phoebes, song-sparrows, meadow-larks, and bluebirds, come very early, as soon as the snow is all gone and the south-sloping hillsides begin to feel warm and "smell of spring."—St. Nicholas.

In trying to decide what is easiest in this world, we have come to the conclusion that it is telling some other fellow not to worry.

Responsibility.—No one can escape responsibility to God by a refusal to subscribe to church vows or to undertake their observance. Some may they have not assumed obligation to church, have signed no contract and hence are not parties thereto—but the duty to God is not a contract; it is an existing obligation and can not be denied or escaped.—Rev. J. J. Tygett, Methodist, Nashville, Tenn.

Consolation.—To be able to draw consolation and joy from the cup of life to the very last, a man must be able to understand and appreciate the life of the spirit—that part of our life which derives satisfaction not from the lower appetites and pastimes, but rather from the cultivation and comprehension of ideas, of literature and art, of religion and morals.—Rabbi H. G. Enelow, Hebrew, Louisville, Ky.

Saving the Cities.—The best way to save our cities is to teach the gospel of Christ in the homes and the churches and Bible schools to the children and the young people and train the young to become intelligent disciples of the Son of God. Education must go hand in hand with evangelism.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Engineering Self.—Perfect engines get hold of the track. Orders come with lightning rapidity to the engineer and they must be obeyed without question. The responsibility for the orders is not with him; his responsibility is to execute them. God can run this world, but He has put it into your hands to run yourself.—Rev. M. W. Stevick, Methodist, Clinton, N. Y.

Railroads and Progress.

In his testimony before the senate committee on interstate commerce at Washington on May 4th, Prof. Hugo E. Meyer, of Chicago University, an expert on railroad management, made this statement:

"Let us look at what might have happened if we had heeded the protest of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the seventies when grain from the West began pouring into the Atlantic seaboard) and acted upon the doctrine which the interstate commerce commission has announced time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of geographical position. We could not have west of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi river who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of these railways. And if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have today east of the Mississippi a steel and iron producing center which is at once the marvel and despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product.

"We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great milling industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because these industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi river.

"And while the progress of this country and the development of the agricultural West of this country did mean the impairment of the agricultural value east of the Mississippi river that ran up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, it meant incidentally the building up of great manufacturing industries that added to the value of this land by thousands of millions of dollars. And, gentlemen, those things were not foreseen in the seventies. The statesmen and the public men of this country did not see what part the agricultural development of the West was going to play in the industrial development of the East. And you may read the decisions of the interstate commerce commission from the first to the last, and what is one of the greatest characteristics of these decisions? The continued inability to see the question in this large way.

"The interstate commerce commission never can see anything more than that the farm land of some farmer is decreasing in value, or that some man who has a flour mill with a production of 50 barrels a day is being crowded out. It never can see that the destruction or impairment of farm values in this place means the building up of farm values in that place, and that shifting of values is a necessary incident to the industrial and manufacturing development of this country. And if we shall give to the interstate commerce commission power to regulate rates, we shall no longer have our rates regulated on the statesmanlike basis on which they have been regulated in the past by railroad men, who really have been great statesmen, who really have been great builders of empire, who have had an imagination that rivals the imagination of the greatest poet and of the greatest inventor, and who have operated with a courage and daring that rivals the courage and daring of the great military general. But we shall have our rates regulated by a body of civil servants, bureaucrats, whose besetting sin the world over is that they never can grasp a situation in a large way and with the grasp of a statesman; that they never can see the fact that they are confronted with a small evil, except by the creation of evils and abuses which are infinitely greater than the one that is to be corrected."

WRIGHT WOULD NOT CONFESS.

Says He Was Hanged Four Times to Make Him Admit Murder.

A. A. Wright, a federal prisoner charged with murder, brought to prison there from Hobart recently, according to a Guthrie (O. T.) special to the Kansas City Journal, says he has been hanged four times for the crime of which he is accused. His story of the methods used to make him confess and of the narrow escapes he has had since his arrest are interesting.

He was arrested on Nov. 18. The terrible death of Slaterley, the man he is accused of murdering, caused such a feeling in Hobart that a mob gathered that evening and prepared to take him from the county jail and lynch him. The officers, in the meantime, had learned of the intended lynching and spirited Wright to Anadarko, where he was kept for three days. He was then taken back to Hobart for his preliminary hearing.

Efforts were made to make him confess to the murder by the deputy sheriff and jail officials. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial and Wright declared his innocence. The preliminary hearing lasted three days and one night Wright says he was taken from jail by the officers, a noose placed about his neck, the rope thrown over a telephone pole and he was told he was about to be hanged and that the only thing that would save him would be a confession.

When he refused to confess he says he was swung into the air and that this was repeated four times. When he was lowered the last time, Wright says he was unconscious and the officers became frightened and took him back into the jail.

Wright had been picking cotton near Hobart, and, according to his statement, bought a team of horses and a wagon from Slaterley at his farmhouse six miles from Hobart on Nov. 9. On Sunday, Nov. 13, he said, the bill of sale was made out. Slaterley's body was discovered in the mountains Nov. 18. He had been shot, his head was crushed and the body was buried under a pile of stones. Slaterley and Wright had been seen driving together toward the Indian reservation about the time Slaterley was killed. Slaterley was a bachelor.

It has been decided the murder must have been committed on the government reservation, and, therefore, the case must be tried in the federal court. Wright is a typical Arkansan. He is tall raw-boned and sandy whiskered. He says he bought the team from Slaterley for \$175, and after the bill of sale was made out never saw him again. He denies all of the circumstances by which the officers are trying to prove his guilt.

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Henry Irving II, as the Prince of Denmark, His Most Interesting Part.

H. B. Irving appeared in "Hamlet" at the Adelphi Theater in London recently. The event was of more than ordinary interest in the history of the stage, as Mr. Irving's new task inevitably challenged comparison with that



HENRY IRVING II.

of his father. Mr. Irving has already played "Hamlet" in the provinces, so that his study of the part has not been hasty. He has, indeed, stated in an interview that it is not a part one can create in a day. Mr. Irving has never seen his father in the part.

She Feared for Her Freight.
Old Mrs. Mercer was not used to railway traveling. Jamie always did the household errands in town. But now that Jamie was laid up there was no help for it, and she herself must take her weekly gathering of eggs and get the necessary stores in exchange.

She boarded the train at last in some trepidation. All the other passengers looked placid enough, and the way the conductor went about his business was truly reassuring—"for all the world as if he was on dry land," she silently marveled, glancing fearfully from time to time at the whirling trees and whisking fences outside the window. The basket of eggs on her knee, gripped tightly with both hands, was quite forgotten.

"You don't think there's going to be a collision-to-day, conductor?" she asked, as he stopped at her seat.

"Why, no, madam. What makes you ask such a question?"

"Well, you see, I'm taking eggs to town with me, and if they was to get broke I'd have to go short on my stores."—Youth's Companion.

No wonder people have so little respect for advice; there is so much that is worthless.

FRIENDLY QUAILS.

How Farmer Glover Fed a Flock Day after Day for Six Weeks.

One cold morning Farmer Glover stood in the rear of the barn, fork in hand, looking out over the fields. Snow-storm had followed snow-storm, until the stone walls were so covered that the farm seemed like a great field, with here and there a small grove to break the monotony. The cattle had been fed and each animal was munching contentedly at its pile of hay in the sunshine, scattering chaff over the snowy barnyard.

Suddenly, from the light woods near the barn, came a startled "Bob-white!" Immediately there was an answering call from the woods across the fields, and then another and another, and soon a flock of about twenty quail alighted cautiously on the ground, two or three rods from where Mr. Glover stood, and began picking up the seeds from the hay which the cattle had strewn over the snow. They scratched about like a flock of hens, and apparently quite as much at home, and chirped away while they worked, after the fashion of tree sparrows in the weeds down by the brook.

Farmer Glover was careful not to frighten his woodland guests, and the next morning he put out wheat for them and threw handfuls of chaff in the hay which the cattle had left. The flock returned again and again, until feeding the quails has become as much a part of the day's routine as looking after the hens and turkeys. One cold morning after they had eaten, the kind-hearted farmer found the whole flock huddled together under the hay, apparently enjoying the warmth. Strange to say, they never come for their food when it snows or rains. When they have breakfasted, unless frightened, they usually walk away to their favorite haunts in the grove across the fields. They never alight on the trees, but occasionally perch on the rail fence. Once or twice, when no one was in sight, they came near the house.

For six weeks the quails enjoyed Farmer Glover's bounty. When spring opens their kind-hearted protector meets them only in the fields and woods; but whenever bob-white's musical call comes over the summer meadows it brings pleasant memories of those winter breakfasts in the snowy barnyard.—St. Nicholas.

The Golden Rule.—The Golden Rule must be applied to business methods. Brotherhood must be preached, not class hatred; and the strong must not be permitted to trample down the weak. The demand-to-day is for an ethical revival; for a doing of what God requires, namely, "to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."—Rev. R. J. Kent, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Way to Wisdom.—A man is a fool until he has learned the enthusiasm of routine; then he's on the way to wisdom.—Rev. Frank Crane, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

Observers are struck with the camaraderie carried to the verge of equality which obtains between fathers and their schoolboy sons, so that their mutual companionship is a source of unfeigned pleasure to both and should prove a safeguard against many evils in the future. This is essentially a modern development and stands to the credit of the fathers of the present day.—London Spectator.

BLOOD POISON MAN'S GREATEST ENEMY

The disease that has done more than any other to wreck, ruin and humiliate life, is Contagious Blood Poison. Sorrow, shame and suffering go hand in hand with this great enemy, and man has always hated and fought it as he has no other disease. It is the most powerful of all poisons; no matter how pure the blood may be, when its virus enters, the entire circulation becomes poisoned and its chain of horrible symptoms begin to show. Usually the first sign is a small sore or ulcer, not at all alarming in appearance, but the blood is being saturated with the deadly poison, and soon the mouth and throat begin to ulcerate, the hair and eyebrows drop out, a red eruption breaks out on the body, copper-colored spots and sores make their appearance and the poison even works down into the bones and attacks the nerves. Not only is the disease hereditary, being transmitted from parent to child, in the form of scrofula, weak eyes, soft bones, weak, puny constitutions, etc., but is also so highly contagious that many a life has been ruined by a friendly hand shake, or from using the toilet articles of one infected with the poison. To cure this blighting, deadly curse the blood must be purified, and nothing will do it so quickly and surely as S. S. S. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, drives out every particle of the poison and makes the blood clean and strong.

It does not hide or cover up anything, but from the first begins to expel the poison and build up and strengthen the system. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral of any kind. Book on the disease, with instructions for home treatment, and any advice desired, without charge.

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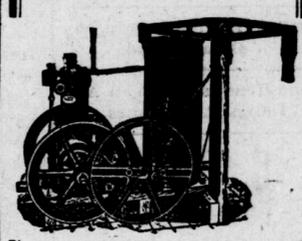
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