

CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

Peru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdier laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the culton, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peru-na is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must is most other aliments. The reason for this is most other aliments begin with a cold.

edy. I have not had occasion to use it for other aliments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had eccasion to use Peruma for other ailments. The reason for this is most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Peruma to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Peruma in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarth." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent, Peru na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peru na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peru-na. He keeps it continually

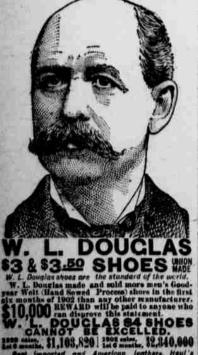
THE WORLD'S COFFEE SUPPLY. Three-Fourths of All That Is Used Comes From Brazil.

Coffee was originally indigenous to Abvesinia, from whence it was introduced in Ceylon and Java, but since its introduction into the West Indies South America its original habftat has almost been forgotten. cultivation in its native home has been completely neglected. Brazil is now the most important coffee producing country of the world, producing, according to the "Government Crop Reporter," almost three-fourths of the annual crop. Brazil's position with reference to the coffee market is much like that which this country occupies as regards corn. Similarly, while Chicago is the chief corn mart of the world, Santos, in the State of San Paulo, Brazil, is the chief coffee mart. From this point about one-third world's coffee commerce orig-

How to Prove a Diamond's Worth. In detecting a false gem from a genuine, the X-ray can be relied on with absolute certainty. Diamonds, as is well known, are pure carbon; and carbon, which is opaque to the ordinary light, is transparent to the Roentgen light, while glass, which is transparent to ordinary light. opaque to the Roentgen ray. On an X-ray photograph of a real diamond nothing will show but the shadow of







et Imported and American leothers, Heyl's to Oalf, Enamel, Box Oalf, Calf, Viel Kid, Corons Mat. Kangaroo. Fast Culor Expeleta tascilities | The gounts have W. L. DOUGLAN pame and price stamped on bottom. Oalf Jac. carta. Jilias. Cultalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

It is claimed that on an average the food of a cow should yield two and one-half percent in dry food matter of her own weight, but this depends upon many conditions. A small cow will sometimes eat a larger quantity and produce more than a targer one.

A Cheap Nutritions Food.

Boussingault, the distinguished French agricultural chemist, estimates the nutriment of 100 pounds of linseed meal as equal to 200 pounds of oats, or to 318 nounds of corp, or to 767 pounds of wheat bran. If such be the case, it is the cheapest food that can be used now at the present prices of food.

Improving Pasture Land. It is claimed that pasture land that is run down will be improved if a crop of corn is grown upon the field. but the beneficial effects upon the corn are, no doubt, more apparent than real. All poor soils that are allowed to remain uncultivated until some kind of volunteer crop (if only weeds) takes possession will gain in fertility to a certain extent. Such a system is known as "fallowing" or resting the soil. Growing a crop of corn simply induces cultivation and puts the soil in better condition, although the land will have already been improved by the fallowing.

A Valuable Crop. Rye should be used to cover naked and by sowing the seed in the fall. It is a valuable crop in many ways. It will prove beneficial in some manner. even if never harvested. Seeded in September or October it provides late pasturage after grass is gone and it also produces the earliest pasturage in the spring. The catttle will not injure it as a green manurial crop, and it can be plowed under in the spring for corn. The covering of rye on the ground during the winter prevents the oss of soluble matter from the soil, and as it grows when no other crop is desired on the land there is no loss of time with rve.

Handling Strawberry Rusners.

As soon as the leaf is well formed on the new runners we pass along rapidly and layer them in a straight line between the mother plants, about six to 10 inches apart. After that the rolling runner-cutter clips off the subsequent runners and no others are allowed to root. This tool is not perfect, but the best device I have yet seen, and with a little hard work it does nicely. It permits the cultivator to stir and maintain the loose earth mulch over nearly the entire surface, conse Jing moisture perfectly and reducing the hard work to the minimum. It allows the foliage of each plant to adjust itself so as to give plants stood up beautifully, often exceeding the size of a bushel basket, yielding over four quarts large, even-

sized berries. The plant having abundant resources does not become exhausted and will produce three or four large crops without resetting. It permits difference in size between these Cortion of a market. Such berres are always rich in flavor, fine in texture and bright in color. Consumers enjoy eating them and are never satisfled with one dish. Keeping people everlastingly eating is what makes the market and high prices .- R. M. Kellogg in New England Homestead.

The Loss in Poor Grass. A poor grass lot is about the most unprofitable investment that a farmer can have on his place, and the poorer it is the greater is the loss. The great amount of poor grass in the farming part of our country makes one wonder at the carelessness of the owners. The loss in this way must amount to millions of dollars alone. We see this in the hay markets of the large cities, By all odds the largest proportion of the hay received there for sale consists of poor and inferior stock. Some of it is made inferior by lack of care and intelligence in curing, but most of it is made from poor, short and mixed grass. The grass was so theen in length and quality that it made a very inferior grade of hay. In these markets the prime grades of hay sell from 95 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds, but the low grades down to 50 and 60 cents per 100 pounds. When the cost of cutting, curing, packing and shipping is deducted, how much profit can there be left for the shipper? In many cases it must be sent to market at a distinct

Another item of loss in poor grass is in the pasture. A good many farmers appear to reason that if the grass is too poor to make hay it will still pay for pasture. So year by year the run-out pasture lot is used in this way. and it becomes thinner and poorer each successive season. In time the cows can bearly find sufficient food to sustain life. They either gradually dry up in their milk or the owner must feed them with such an extra amount of grain that there is no profit in them. Under such circumstances the loss from the poor grass is just as great and sure, only in a more indirect way. In order to appreciate the loss, one should have another grass field for pasture where the cows can get all tural Epitomist.

the green food they need. Then it the difference is noted in the cost of green food they need. Then It the grain feed, and the amount of milk and butter produced, a correct idea of can be obtained.-S. W. Chambers, in American Cultiator. New Way to Protect Roses, Roses are generally considered hardy plants, except in the extreme northbut the fact is, few varieties are sufficiently hardy to stand the severity of winter north of Philadelphia without protection. They may come through safely for some years in suc-

cession. Then a peculiar season hap pens along and our bushes are almost ruined by it. In order to make sure o. wintering them well it is quite necessary to protect them in some Some persons gather the stalks together and wrap them in straw from the ground up. The best system of protection for the rose of which I have any knowledge is that of bending the bushes down upon the ground and covering them with soil to the depth of five or six inches. This plan, however is adapted only to locations where surface water will run away readily. Stagnant water about rose bushes in spring, before it is safe to uncover them, will always severely injure them, great care should be taken not to break or crack the stiff and somewhat brittle stalks. Make your bends slowly and gently in order to allow the branches to accommodate themselves to the strain put upon them. When you have them flat upon the ground, lay a piece of sod upon them to hold taem in proper position until you can give them their final covering. Lay them all in the same direction and as close together as possible to economize in covering material. Old and large stocks and the great canes of the climbing roses are exceedingly difficult to manage without injuring them. To avoid the risk of breaking them, as the result of too abrupt a bend, I would advise heaping earth against the base of the plant, on the side towards which the stalks are to be bent, and bending the bushes over it carefully and slowly. This substitutes curves for sharp bends and greatly simplifies the work of caring for stubborn plants. If soil is used as covering, let it be as light and porus as possible. Leaves are excellent, if one can get enough of them. Lay boards of evergreen branches or wire netting over them, to prevent their being blown away. The hardier sorts of hybrid tea-roses should have their tops cut of close to the ground and be covered with at least a foot of leaves.

Farm Measuration.

cott's Magazine.

confined within a pen of boards or an

old box - Eben E. Rexford, in Lippin-

It is surprising to note how many farmers do not know that the shape of any field has a great deal to do with the amount of fencing it takes to enclose it. A square ten-acre field, is 40 rods each way, and will therefore require half a mile of fence, a en-acre field four times as long as wide is 80x20 rods, and will therefore require 200 rods of fence, or 40 rods more than before; so that a square field needs less fencing than an oblong one of the same size. If this field were in the shape of a circle, it would take still less fencing than in the square form, and although this would be a silly idea for a field, the law is worth remembering when wells are dug, for the circular hole takes less materal for a curb or a wall than the square one of the same capacity.

line fence makes it awkward to have no long, parrow strip or wedge is left. lying to be fenced in by itself. Longrounds are more agreeable in plowing. it is true, than shorter ones, but this is not important. A new settler in the Canadian northwest broke up 10 acres quite across his quarter section be cause he liked furrows half a mile long; but when he came to build his 340 rods of wire fence around them, at 5.75 per 100 for wire, he thought he would like shorter rounds better. In buildings, too, oblong shapes some times rob the purse. Take the house. Every inch of wall costs nearly a dollar; and we see by the foregoing illustrations what is lost by-making a rec tangle unnecessarily long and carrow without gaining any space. Of course, some farm buildings must be long and narrow, the driving houses and implement shed, for example; but some houses and barns could be built just as roomy and with just as much convenience in the laying out of their apartments, with less expense, simply by keeping them in compacter proportions. When the number and size of buildings and fences on a large farm are considered, it is seen how easily a year's profit can be squandered by forgetting this simple sum,

One mensuration problem more. Let us go into the granary. If you have a table of contents, marked on each bin you could tell at once how much grain would be in each at any time, simply by leveling it; the figures on opposite sides of bin would indicate the num ber of bushels. You know the size of a bushel in cubic feet, and the dimensions of the bin; now figure it out and record the scale on a vertical smooth board or two fastened to opposite sides of each bin. Suppose you find that a bushel fills the bin a quarter of an inch; then each quarter inch mark on the record boards means a bushel, It will often be handy to know. Do the same in your hay-mow. You know how much space a ton of pressed hay takes, and the dimensions of your mow. It you have accurate habits you can

In cases where bronchitis has become thronic from want of proper treatment in the earlier stages, there is nothing so good as Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea, in conjunction with which is strongly advised the use of St. Jacobs Oil as an outward application along the front of the throat, from cloze up under the chin to well down to the top of the chest; the one remedy assists the other, and as intended, they work in complete unison. The wonderful penetrating power of St. Jacobs Oil enables it to reach the adhesion of foreign matter which lines the bronchial tubes and which makes breathing more and more difficult. As these adhesions become inflamed and enlarged, St. Jacobs Oil causes such adhesions to break away, making expectoration easier and more free. Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea, drank slowly and very hot, soothes and heals the parts, is comforting and quieting, stops the cough and relieves the breathing. This manner of treatment (and there is no other two remedies that will work together so successfully) reaches the difficulty from the outside and the inside at the same time. St. Jacobs Oil reaches the roots of the adhesion, and assists Dr. August Kocnig's Hamburg Breast Tea in clearing them; then both remedies act in unison in healing and curing. The above remarks apply with equal force in cases of asthma, whooping cough, enlarged tonsils and all bronchial affections. Every family should have St. Jucobs Oil and Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea always in the house in order that they may be promptly used in the first stages. Often the maladies develop with wonderful rapidity, and complications take place with equal suddenness

The British public use up nearly 800 tons of cardboard yearly in the form of postcards.

JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR makes top of the market butter.

The Press an Americanizer. The progress of Americanization of the thousands of immigrants to this country advances naturally because of association, but another factor is hinted at in the report of the census bureau on the newspapers printed here in languages other than English. In the United States there were published in 1900, 17,194 papers in English, as against 13,848 in 1890, an increase of about 24 per cent. During the state of the ing the same period the number printed in other tongues declined from .053 to 1,026, although the number of immigrants increased 1,210,538 dur-ing the decade. The inference drawn from these comparisons is that more of the foreign population are reading the publications printed in English, and in this way learning faster the language and customs of the country, and that they are depending less upon and that they are depending less upon the languages with which they are fa-miliar. As to the nationalities that are making the greatest progress in this direction it would appear, from the decline in their papers, that the Dutch are in the lead, notwithstand-ing that they are inclined to settle in colonies, where the tendency nat-urally would be to continue the cus-toms and language of the mother toms and language of the mother country. Next to these are the French, most of whom are from Can-ada, and are fast becoming Americanzed, even in many cases to the adop tion of American names. mans also are quick to learn the lan guage of the country, and there are 114 fewer papers printed in German than there were 10 years ago.

Care in Packing Good Fruit. In a recent report by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson regarding the results from shipments of fruit to Eng-land he states that the returns from two lots of pears were 60 per cent more for the lot that was packed after each specimen was wrapped in oller It may be said that this result was largely due to the fact that our English friends were not familiar with fruit put up in this manner and If a swamp or wood or a dodging bought it because of the novel way line fence makes it awkward to have of packing. Possibly there is some-compact fields, an effort should be thing in this, but, on the other hand, made so as to map out the farm that again that there is a market for good fruit put up in attractive form. It would not do to pack inferior fruit in this manner, for it would kill the market, but the very care taken to pack the fruit attractively indicates to the buyer that it is likely to be superior to that packed in the ordinary manner, hence he is willing to pay the additional price asked for it. If one has some especially good speci-mens it will cost but a few dollars for paper and baskets to try the plan

extensively and prove its value. The Good Woman's Wish. Archbishop-elect John M. Farley enlovs a good story as well as the next and when passing a social hour some times recounts his experiences. dinner given to the Very Rev. Dean Liags in Yonkers several weeks ago the Bishop related the following to the delectation of the assembled guests: "It was shortly after I had been made vicar general or monsignor—I do not remember which—when an aged irish woman eccountered me on the street. She was a good old soul and had been a member of our parish church for years. Grasping me by the hand, she remarked: 'Oh, father, and sure the Lord bless you; I hear they gave you a rise.' I replied that her information was correct. 'Well,' she responded, 'an' I'm pleased for that; it's yourself that deserves the rise.' I thanked the good of Europeans in their pairse lands. woman sincerely, and was about to leave her, when, still holding my hand, she remarked: 'And all I shope is that the next rise they give you will be to heaven."'

Web-Spining by Red Ants. A remarkable exhibition of the web spining powers of the red ant (Ocophila smaragdina) has been reported by Mr. E. G. Green, of the botanic gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon. A breach having been made in a structure of leaves on which they were at work, the ants quickly drew the edges of the leaves together, and about an hour afterward they were seen to be passing back and forth across the gap two white grubs from whose mouths issued continuous threads of silk that the ants were using to repair the damage. The lar-vae had evidently been brought from

Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells of her cure by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: — For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 1094 pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—Mrs. R. C. Tupman, 423 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me"?

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. W. H. Pelham, Jr., 108 E. Baker St., Richmond, Va., says: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- I must say that I do not believe there is any female medicine to compare with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-

pound, and I return to you my heartfelt thanks for what your medicine has done for me. Before taking the Vegetable Compound I was so hadly off that I thought I could not live much longer. The little work I had to do was a burden to me. I suffered with irregular menstruation and leucorrhoa, which caused an irritation of the parts. I looked like one who had consumption, but I do not look like that now, and I owe it all to your wonder-

"I took only six bottles, but it has made me feel like a new person. I thank God that there is such a female helper as you. Be it, therefore, believed by all

women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine. Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheer-

fully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your casetry her to-day - it costs nothing.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prive their absolute genuironess.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Mohammedans, because it is the prouct of a worm.

\$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraterality. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional stitutional disease, requires a constitutiona treatment. Hall's CatarrhCure is taken inter treatment. Hall's CatarrhCure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and muccous surfaces of the system, thoreby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Eend for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Curney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Fills are the best.

There are no less than 3202 different specles of fish inhabiting the waters of America north of the Isthmus of Panama.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervouspessafter first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NervoBestorer, \$2irial bottle and treatisefree Dr.E. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. When a follow proposes he expects the girl to take him at his word.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle The truth is not always pleasant, and that's when it is generally told.

American shoes are worn by thousands of Europeans in their native lands.

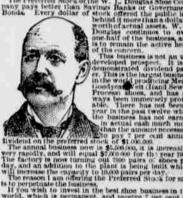
HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL DIPHTHERIA CROUP ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PENSION TOTAL WARRINGTON, B.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Labor Principal Examiner U.S. Pennion Bureau. Syrata Civil war, Badjudicating claims, atty since

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives
cases. hook of testimaniais and 10 days' treatment
Free. Br. E. E. GREEN SEOMS Box E. Alianto. Us.

P. N. U. 44, '02.

Silk is considered unclean by the Indiam medans, because it is the product of a worm. W. L. Douglas Shoe Capital Stock, \$2,000,000. Shares, \$100 each. Sold at Par. Only Preferred Stock offered for sele. W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock. The Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Com-



W. L. 190 U.G.LAS, Brockley.

I have been using Ripans Tabules for over two years as a medicine for general ills. I always keep a supply on hand, and find they come in handy for everyday use in case of headache, constipation or a bilious attack.

At druggists.
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



word sardine must be taken to mean indefinitely a small fish preserved in oil, and not an individual species. This small fish may be a pilchard or it may be a sprat. That is to say, nat uralists do not recognize a fish called the sardine; the word merely signifies a method of preparation. The point may be disputed, but cannot be controverted. Visitors to Cornwall metimes deny it on the ground that the pilchards shown to them are than the average sardine, they should remember that the fish usually packed minus head and

LAND'S END SARDINES.

How Cornwall Fishermen Net Pil-

chards for British Markets.

The old debate as to whether pil-chards are not identical with sardines

has now been decided in the affirmative. According to Mr. Afialo, the

tail, which means a considerable dim-inution in size. For centuries this transformation of pilchards into sardines has been going on. We read in Moryson's "Itinerary," a book familiar to Shakespeare's day, that "the inhab itents of Cornwall make great gain by the fishing of pilchards, which they salt and dry in the smoke, and export a luge multitude of them yearly into Spain and Italy." This practice of smoking them gave the fish the name where the fruit buds are forming. The of fumadoes, corrupted locally into

Tis the silver fair maids that cause such a strife

Twixt the master-ceiner and his drunken wife.

The fish are not preserved in this manner now, but are piled and pressed in thick muich to be put on in the in layers of salt. Being thoroughly fall between the rows close around sulted and relieved of superfluous the plant. This holds the winter and finids they are taken from the fish spring rain for the use of the plant. cellars and dispatched in barrels to while it is completing its great loads the local or foreign "sardiners." The of berries. It also settles the quesnish "sardines" and those caught on the coasts of France is really a result of difference in netting, not in the spe-cies of the fish. The Cornish fishers use a net with a comparatively large mesh, this letting the smaller and more delicate fish escape, but the French, with a clear mesh, pay spe-cial attention to the smaller fish. The men of St. Ives and Newlyn are very conservative, as will be remembered by their agitation on the Sunday question; but the adoption of a closer mesh would be a move in the right

Eight young Chinese lady students. aged from 14 to 21, belonging to some of the most wealthy and distinguished families in the province of Kiangsu, left there recently for Japan, to go through a course of education extending over three or four years. This is entirely unprecedented in the history of Chinese education.

Coughs

"I had a bad cough for aix weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me." cured me."
L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three cizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists. your doctor. If he says take it, is he says. If he tells you not, then don't take it. He known this him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lovell, Mass.