VOICE FROM GRAVE

Letter From McCall About Hamilton's Work.

NO ACCOUNTING REQUIRED

Day Before Death, McCall Wrote That Lobbyist Imposed Condition in Regard to Legislative Work and He Assented.

NEW YORK, March 22,-A letter which ex-President John A. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Com-pany, wrote on the day before his death, in which he stated the conditions under which he employed Andrew D. Hamilton as legislative agent of that company, was made public today. It was directed to Alexander E. Orr. pres-Company, and was dated February 16, last. The letter is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Orr: I am ponecious that hly Dear sir, Orr. I am possessor and I have best a slight chance to recover and I am destrous that you and the company of-friest through you shall have notice of the rature and character of the employment of Andrew D. Hamilton, if I am not here to be

of the company to attend especially to mat-ters of mantion and legislation in the United States and other countries affecting the com-pany's interests. He refused to accept the ered by him, and I assented to the proposi-on. He told me that this condition he would

and that I was clothed with full power so a act, and that the interests of the company on the policyholders demanded that steps of his nature be taken, but aside from this nature and character of Judge Hamilton's retainer and contract. JOHN A. M'CALL.

CHOATE'S SEARCHING QUERIES

NEW YORK, March 22-It is annonnced today that within the past few days every member of the old board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, including all who served be-tween the dates of January 1, 1990, and December 31, 1966, has been served with LAWSON STIRS UP BOSTONESE a regulation for information as drastic as the Mutual's hurshest critic could well nand. Joseph H. Choste is the author the requisition, and it is said to be issued with the unqualified approval of the Truesdale committee and the Mutual's legislative administration. Among other questions, it contains the following:

Have you during said period had any cor empany or corporation in which the Mutual

or other interest?

Whe, if any, of the officers or employes of the Murnal Life Company are related by blood or marriage to you?

Referring to attached statement marked "Memo A." please state whether since January J. 1900, you, individually or a firm of which you were a member, have owned any of the capital stock of any of the companies marked in eald "memo."

on December 31, 1905, had holdings of 10

Has the Mutual Life Company during the period mentioned made you or any firm of which you were at the time a member any loans (other than on insurance policies), on collateral or other security? If so, will you please state with what official or representarive of the company any such loan or loans were arranged for, in what form, for how much, and how the same was or is secured. Have you during the period named received any compensation or benefit, either as com-

mission or otherwise from any transaction ers, firm, corporation or individual, who have sold to or for the company any stocks, bonds or securities or property of any kind, includ-ing so-called underwritings and syndicate par-ticipations by the company, or for any loans from the company negotiated in real estate

Please state whether, while you have been a trustee of the company or engaged in the management of its financial affairs, you have in any manner or form, and if so to what exicit, advanced your personal fortunes of decived any financial advantage other than already stated by you through the exercise of your discretion as trustee, or if so, atom in and by what transactions and in :elation to what other companies and to what finan-cial enterprise you have received such advan-lage or advance.

Had you, prior to the fact brought out befor the Armstrong committee any knowledge of contributions having been made from the company's funds to political campaign forms, whether National, state or other kind, or of the time, amount or purpose of any such payments and to whom paid.

WANTS ACCOUNT FOR MONEY

Fowler Committee Answers Hamilton's Refusal to Appear.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A reply to An-erew Hamilton's letter, refusing to appear before the Fowler investigating committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, was given out tonight by Clar-ence H. Mackay, signed by him as acting chairman of the commiltee. The letter, which is addressed to Mr. Hamilton at Albany, quotes in full certain messages and cablegrams passing between Mr. Hamilton and the committee, this correspondence indicating the committee members declare, their desire to secure an accounting of the large sums of the commany's money placed in the hands of the legislative agent.

The letter to Mr. Hamilton declares that at the first meeting of the committee.

that at the first meeting of the committee after his return to this country, a regis-tered letter was sent to him stating that an action in court for an accounting of the company's funds had been authorized and that under the circumstances the committee would not ask him to appear before it. But, if he desired to be heard, the committee would be gind to fix a time to suit his convenience. The letter to Hamilton then proceeds:

Gave Up Hope of Answer.

At the same time, the committee requested to be brought against you by the heart of trustees to defer the service of papers until you had a reasonable opportunity to reply to this invitation. Having waited until Monday, March 18, without hearing from you, it withdraw the request. It must be said that your previous action did not encourage the committee in the hope that you would awall your militee in the hope that you would awall your east of the apportunity to appear before it.

The committee, as you will recall, has encapsanged in vain before this to secure through your attendance information which you alone out it is communication with Mr. Hamilton. A reply from Mr. Hamilton to the committee is report in Paris is given, in which the writer says he "must again assure the board of trustees of the company that I hoard of trustees of the company that I

What Did He Do With Money?

any such work. The vouchers you signed for various sums aggregating \$235,000, which Mr. McCall repaid because you did not, read that you were to account for them. At that time you were acting in a legal connecting for the company in connection with its real scatar purchases and mortgage loans. There was no company to company the company of the company in connection with its real scatar purchases and mortgage loans. There was no company to any contract of the anticipate committee.

Would Shield No Guilty Man.

After referring to others of the Hamilinvestigation, the letter concludes:

These facts make clear the reason why the committee desired from you information you could furnish as to the use and disposition of these large sume of money. Had that in-termation disclosed that any of these sums had seen used by you for improper purposes, there would have been no shielding by this commit-

proved such payments.

Referring to your letter, you say that the committee should by this time be satisfied that the statements contained in its report of Februs 7, 1998, "are seriously wrong." That report is a plain statement of facts which is not impeached in any particular by anything you have said and which is corroborated by the Armstrong committee.

STATES SHOULD INTERFERE

Committee of Governor's Conference Declares Policy on Insurance.

CHICAGO, March 22.-The committee appointed in Chicago last Pebruary at the conference of Governors, Attorney-Generals and Insurance Commissioners, with instructions to prepare a form of Asks Mutual Life Officials All About laws for better regulation of life insurance companies, with a view to their ultimate adoption in the several states, conciuded its deliberations tonight and ad-journed after declaring itself in favor of interference by the states in the internal affairs of the insurance companies and in favor of a standard form of policy.

Calls on Officials to Prosecute New York Life and Mutual.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.-Thomas W. Lawson announced last night that he had sent a communication to Attorney-Gen-eral Dana Maione. District Attorney John B. Moran and State Insurance Commis-sioner Frederick L. Cutting, supposting that proceedings be instituted in this county against the New York Life and Muutal Life Insurance Companies. Mr. Lawson said that he would make public today evidence supporting the charges of irregularities which he prefers.

Illinois Workmen Raise Rates.

CHICAGO, March 22.-Illinots grand lodge officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen decided yesterday at a meeting here to raise the insurance rates of the

cent higher than at present. The cause for the action was inability to meet death claims that have occurred during the past three months. The officers believe that with the additional fund-resulting from the increased rate the out-standing claims will be met, and hope that at the end of the year they will be able to return to the old schedules. It was the opinion of the grand lodge

officers that any fraternal order in good standing ought to be able to pay death claims within 30 days after proofs are filed. This the Workmen have not been

Expulsion From Arcanum Enjoined. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21.-Frank Z. Wilcox, who is one of the leaders of the opposition to the increased rates of the Royal Arcanum, and who was recently expelled by Supreme Regent Howard C. Wiggins on findings of a committee of the Supreme Council after trial, has secured from Justice Watson M. Rogers here an injunction, the effect of which is to give him all privileges of membership in the order, pending the final determination of a suit brought by him against the Supreme Council for reinstatement. The in-junction forbids the publication of the proceedings before the trial committee, which were to have been published in the April Bulletin, the organ of the order.

Lively Debate on Insurance Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22 .- There was a llively debate i nthe State Senate to-day when the insurance committee bill day when the insurance committee bill designed to postpone the annual elections of all mutual life insurance companies until November 15 was advanced to third reading. The effect of the bill, if passed, will be to invalidate all existing proxies, including those obtained you Thomas W. Lawson, and all proxies obtained before Septemebr 15 next.

GIVEN KNOCKOUT DROPS

Major Price Explains Absence and Repudiates Abstinence Pledge.

NEW YORK, March 22.-Major David Price, the accused artillery officer on trial by court-martial at the Army build-ing, took the witness-stand in his own behalf today, and for an hour and a half submitted bimself to examination and cross-examination as to his experiences in Syracuse, N. Y., where for ten days he declared he was ill and helpless from the effects of "kneckout drops," given him while on his way from the railroad station to his hotel.

tion to his hotel.

Major Price declared that the total abstinence pledge exacted from him in 1901 by an Army examining board at Fortress Monroe. Va., was absolutely an illegal one and has no standing in a military court. The charges against Major Price include an alleged violation of the pledge and conduct unbecoming an officer.

A number of artillery officers testified today as to the good character and efficiency record of the accused.

Lodge's Strictures on Interstate Commission.

DEFENDS FEDERAL COURTS

Critic of Senate Compared to Socialist Debs_Spooner and Tillman Have Lively Passage at Arms on Rates.

WASHINGTON, March 22-The railroad rate bill occupied practically all of the time of the Senate today. There were two speeches, one by Lodge and the other ment of the Interstate Commerce Com mission, and in doing so replied sharply to some recent utterances of Commissioner Prouty. Referring to an interview by the Commissioner, Lodge spoke first of an utterance of Eugene V. Debs, and then said it was not capable of doing so stitutional powers of the inferior courts, contending that those courts could not be destroyed nor their jurisdiction taken from them. He engaged in a controversy with Rayner over the power of Congress to deprive the courts of the privilege of suspending the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the discus-tion closed with the usual exchange of courtesies between Spooner and Tillman.

Lodge Assails Commission.

Lodge addressed the Senate in support of his amendment providing for the placement of the present Commission by one of a larger number of Commissioners and with longer terms of office and bet-ter pay. He said that the object of the provision was to strengthen the Commis-sion so as to insure for it the support and

respect of the public.
"There seems." he said, "to be a tacit understanding that if the rate question is referred to the Interstate Commerce Com-mission all will be well. We go on the theory that the king can do no wrong." It was his purpose, he said, to show that such was not necessarily the

He then outlined the vast interests that would be entrusted to the Com-mission, and read a carefully prepared statement relative to rates as indicative of the vast magnitude of the entire subject. Lodge referred disapprovingly to the

cision of the present Commiss

enter upon a campaign together with commercial bodies to secure the secure the amendment of the existing laws. "Will the Senator point out now this proceeding differs from the course of other executive officials in their ef-forts to secure changes in their law?" asked Dolliver, and Lodge replied that the Iewa Senator was "prompt in de-fending what had not been attacked."

He added that his purpose had been to point to this service as one of the Commission's multifarious duties. Foraker expressed the opinion that the course had been reprehensible, and Till-man suggested that in view of the Supreme Court decisions the Commission had found it necessary to hustle a little to get laws changed.

Direct Answer to Prouty.

Lodge replied to a speech made recently in Boston by Mr. Prouty, in which the latter had expressed the opinion that the New England Senators were pursuing a mistaken course on the question of rate regulation, contending that the Eastern States would be better off with rallthen proceeded to show the dissimilarity between the conditions in the two locali-ties, and contended that it would be ut-terly impracticable to apply the same

conditions in railroad management.

Lodge called attention to the fact that the population of Massachusetts had increased, while in Iowa it had retrograded, and Newlands inquired if the tariff had not built up the industries in the New Popularia States Lodge and Newlands. Engiand States. Lodge said be would not enter upon a tariff discussion; that be was endoavoring to answer Mr. Prouty's Boston speech, wherein he said that New England was suffering from unreasonable

raffroad rates. Lodge dwelt upon the power of the Commission to help or injure any section of the country. He referred especially to rates fixed on a mileage basis, saying that under such a system every manufacturing industry in the state would be destroyed. He admitted however that He admitted, however, there was no such proposition in the pend-ing bill, saying that his purpose in mentioning it was to show the enormous pos-sibilities of such a system.

Prouty Compared to Debs.

Lodge denied the charge that half a dozen men in New York make the rail-road rates for the country. He said that in Massachusetts alone \$291,000,000 of railroad securities were held, and no less than \$152,600,000 of the money held in sav-ings banks was thus invested. With its varied interests, he said, New England desired railroad legislation, but desired also that it should be carefully guarded. He referred to current criticisms of the Senate, and said that that body would continue to perform its duty regardless of

He quoted an interview with Eugene V. Debs concerning the arrest of the offi-cers of the Western Federation of Miners in connection with the recent murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Debs' of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Debs' remedy, said Lodge, was civil war, he contending that the courts were controlled by the wealthy class. This language, he said, might be attributed to an unbalanced mind, and might result in no serious consequences. Such was not, however, the case when an official like Mr. Prouty gave out utterances as he said. Prouty gave out utterances, as he said that gentleman had done, in which Mr. Prouty said that the courts were con-trolled by the railroads.

Foraker Steps on Beveridge's Corns.

While Lodge was speaking, the Senate received announcement of the request of the House for the appointment of conferees on the statehood bill, and Beveridge moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and appoint conferees to meet those of the House.

Foraker immediately objected to the unusual method of appointing conferees by the chair on the suggestion of the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge. He based his objections upon the fact that Beveridge did not represent the sentiment by which the Senate eliminated New Mexico and Arisona from the bill. He therefore asked that the question be referred to the Senate. After the Senate referred to the Senate. After the Senate and decided to adhere to its provisions. Foraker suggested a postponement of the other question until tomorrow. This sug-gestion was adopted, and the question

went over. Spooner on Power of Courts

Spooner then addressed the Senate on Spooner then addressed the Senate on the rate bill, devoting himself especially to the legal questions involved. He took exception to Bailey's proposition to prohibit Circuit Courts from suspending the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He held that, if the amendment should be adopted, it would not only be unconstitutional, but, because of its importance, it would have a tendency to drag down the entire law. He denied that, because Congress created the Cir-

cult and District Courts, it had power to destroy them without creating other courts to perform their duties. He made the point that where Congress confers jurisdiction upon courts in any given mat-ter it confers complete jurisdiction ac-cording to both law and equity; the juris-

Spooner paid a high tribute to the Su preme Court, declaring that in the last ten years it had done more than Con-gress could have done in 50 years to as-sert the vital principles of the Constitu-tion, and to sustain the rights of the

Tillman remarked that, "If the Supreme Court should hold that Congress had no power to control the inferior courts, the people would elect a Congress that would exact legislation that would bring relief to the rescale."

Tillman Cornfield Lawyer.

Spooner interpreted this expression to mean that "if the Supreme Court did not square its opinion with the cornfield law of the Senator from South Carollina, it must be reformed."

Continuing, Spooner paid a high tribute to the common sense of the South Carolina Senator, but he added that the Senator was apt by innuende and otherwise to impugn the good faith of others. Spooner referred to Tillman's recent charge that Knox had been an attorney for the Pennsylvania Rallroad.

Tillman replied that he had seen so many newspaper references to Mr. Knox as such attorney that he had taken it for granted that such was the case.

Spooner declared this charge was a specimen of the wickedness and folly with which this whirlwind of abuse was charged, and he declared that Knox had done more during his term as Attorney.

done more during his term as Attorney-General in the interest of the people by the enforcement of anti-trust laws and by other litigation than had been done in the

previous 30 years.

Replying to the suggestion of Tillman that "you two great lawyers (Spooner and Rayner) are standing here and pulling wool over technicalities." Spooner replied that when the constitutional lawyers could not agree, it was time for the corn-field lawyers to keep out. Spooner will conclude his remarks tomorrow.

WANTS TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS

Either Two of 16,000 Tons or One of 19,400 Tons.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Secretary Bonaparte appeared before the House committee on naval affairs today in support of an increase in the Navy. He advocated an appropriation this year for two 16,000-ton battleships, and, if Congress does not see fit to provide for two such ships, he urges the construction of one 18,400-ton battleship. In the main, Mr. Bonaparte's recommendations were in harmony with those included in his annual report.

tual report.

The Secretary's estimate for construction aggregates \$23,200,000. Of this sum the
chief item is \$15,000,000 for the two battle-

Mr. Bonaparte advocated the 19,403-ton battleship because he said Amer-ican constructors felt this tonnage was necessary to carry ten or 13-inch guns such as the Dreadnaught is carrying. The Secretary said the battleship was now so highly developed that there could be no radical changes made in Representative Cousins and other

BILLS FOR ALASKA FISHERIES

House Committee Would Exclude Japanese and Strictly Regulate.

WASHINGTON, March 21-The House committee on territories decided today to make a favorable reply on two bills by Representative Cushman, of Washington, regulating fishing in Alaska. One bill prevents aliens from fishing in Alaskan waters, and is gald to be aimed especially at

for the regulation of salmon fishing in Alaskan waters by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The bill is more strict than any existing law in limiting the zone of the fishing. It creates a fisheries fund, into which all license fees for able report today on the Meyer bill pro fishing are to be paid. This fund is to be used exclusively for improving and per-fecting Alaskan fisheries. Changes are made in the regulations for the placing of nets and trape. It also permits can-ners to deposit young fish in streams if they elect to do so, instead of paying li-

KNOCKS OFF EPAULETTES.

Bill Abolishing Lieutenant-General Will Reduce Many in Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Inspection at the War Department of the bill abolishing the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army after October 12 next which passed the House, makes it appear to the officials that, as it now stands, the bill though intended to wipe out this rank only after that date, would really relegate to the grade of Majos-General on the retired list, or perhaps drop out of the Army, Generals Miles. Young, Chaffee, Bates, Corbin and MacArthur. This would follow from the failure of the House to limit the proposed abolition to the officers on the active list. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Inspection on the active list.

RUSHING TRAFFIC ON ISTHMUS New Columbia Tender and Lightship

Railroad Gives Quick Dispatch-Law Against Pauper Immigrants.

PANAMA, March 22.-The running of the accumulated cargoes, and freight is now being shipped immediately. The con-

SPRING SUITS

Some men prefer the double · breasted 'sack suit-the illustration here shows why so many of them prefer the HART. SCHAFFNER & MARX make. Add to the good looks the good quality, the style, the tailoring -that's why we sell them. Lots of other styles in latest patterns.

SPRING SUITS \$12.50 to \$30.00



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version of several large buildings into depots and warehouses for the Canal Com-mission stores has greatly helped to this

A decree issued by President Amador on March 17 prohibits the landing in the Republic of Panama of foreigners not owning at least \$15, unless they are un-der contract to work on the canal, and also excluding those whom the health officers find to be unable to earn a liveli-hood by manual labor, unless they can show that they have means of supporting themselves. Steamship companies diso-beying the decree will be compelled to re-turn the emigrants and pay a heavy fine.

New Propellers Not Success.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 22.-Unless careful figuring of horsepower statistics give unlooked for results, the restandardization trial of the cruiser Charleston, held today over the Owl's Head course, with the ship equipped with enlarged propellers, was not regarded as a success by members of the naval trial board. Rear-Admired C. H. Steekholmen of the same and trial board. Admiral C. H. Stockton, chairman of the board, expressed the opinion at the con-clusion of the trial that the propellers used by the Charleston on her trial yes terday were superior to those used to day. The present propellers have a greater diameter and a larger blade area and with them the Charleston made a maximum speed of 21.7 knots an hour in 16 runs over the course compared with tion over 22 knots attained at the tria

Better Pay for Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-The House viding that retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay and allowance of officers on the active list of like length of active serv-ice. If the retired officers be actively employed for three years after their retire ment, they shall, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest pay of the grade they then hold.

Root's Trip to South America.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Root has decided to sall for South America on board the cruiser Charleston from either New York or Hampton Roads about the middle of July, provided he can arrange his plans. The trip will include a cruise up the west coant to Panama upon the conclusion of his visit to Rio, where he will attend the Pan-American Congress.

Test of Battleship New Jersey.

QUINCY, Mass., March 22.-The battlechip New Jersey, constructed for the Gov-ernment by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, left today for an unofficial test of her engines. The official trip will be held on March 28 or 29, when she will be required to make 19 knots an hour.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The United States Lighthouse Board today submitted a report urging an appropriation of \$150,000 for a Columbia River light vessel and \$130,000 for a lighthouse tender at Portland, Or.

National Capital Notes. The Senate military committee authorized

favorable reports on bills appropriating \$2,000. on to like appropriating \$2.000.000 to increase the efficiency of the militia.

President Rossevelt submitted a message to the House vetoing a bill passed by Congress for the creation of a new division of the Western Judicial District of Texas, believing the

Nebraska Farmer Runs Amuck.

WINSIDE, Neb., March 22. - August law, Fred Harnecke, where Mrs. Miller had gone after a quarrel, and fatally shot plan for mobilization in the Essen dishis wife and dangerously wounded her trict. The military authorities regarded father and mother. Miller was in turn the prisoner as a French spy.

wounded by Harnecke, but not seriou it is thought. Borrowing a neighbor's horse, he escaped. A Sheriff's posse is in pursuit. Mrs. Miller died tonight. Mil-

Every mother feels a

great dread of the pain

COLOGNE, March 22.-The Volks Zeltung says that a stranger was arrested today at Essen after offering a soldier several thousand marks if he obtained a

and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are

overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold,"
says many who have used it. \$1.00 per
bottle at drug stores. Both ug stores. Book cont

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valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to

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We will treat any single uncomplicated ailment for

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We cure Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicoccle, Stricture, Nervous Decline, Weakness, Piles, Flatula and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder Private Diseases-Newly contracted and chronic cases cured, All Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours; cures effected in

Have a Talk With Us About Your Ailments

We make no charge for a friendly talk. Come to us in the strictest confidence. We have been exclusively treating special diseases of men for years. Nothing prience can devise or money can buy is lacking in our of-fice equipment. We will use you honestly, treat you skillfully and restore you to health in the shortest time with the least discomfort and

Our methods are up-to-date and are indorsed by the highest medical authorities of Europe and America. Hence our success in the treatment of Men's Diseases. Remember, our specialty is limited to the diseases of MEN, and MEN ONLY.

MEN, and MEN ONLY.

Our offer is to you, to every one, only \$12.50 for a cure, payable at your convenience, in such sums as you can spare. Could an offer be more generous? It savors of honesty. It is honest. No matter what your trouble is—if you suffer from neglect, from want of money or from unskillful practice—here is an opportunity to get the services of a skilled specialist, a graduate physician, with years of ripe experience in treating complicated and special disorders of men only. It will cost nothing to talk to us, and may be the means of restoring you to health and happiness. Why not call today? Our offices are very private. You see only the doctor. If you cannot call, write for blanks, as we extend the same liberal offer to those who cannot call. In fact, there is no excuse for being disordered or sick while this liberal offer remains. It is a gift of pricedisordered or sick while this liberal offer remains. It is a gift of price-less value, within the reach of all. Remember, only \$12.50 for any disease. If you cannot call, write for symptom blanks.

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