TO PUSH EAST SIDE

Ways Discussed by Improvement Association.

INDORSE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR

Resolutions Are Passed Commending the Project and Generosity of H. W. Corbett—Constitution and By-Laws Adopted.

The East Side Improvement Association held a long and busy session last evening at the office of Justice Vreeland, East Morrison street. W. D. Fenton, president, was in the chair, and after reading and approval of the minutes, the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was read. The committee is: E. G. Jones, Russell E. Sewell, J. E. Worth, J. F. Cordray and C. A. Bell. Mr. Jones, as chairman, read the report with an appropriate address, which was adopted with the thanks of the association for the able manner in which the committee had discharged its duties. The report follows:

In making its report on the by-laws and constitution of this association, the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman begs to call the attention of our members to certain fundamental principles involved in an effort made to perpetuate any organization, founded along the lines that promise the greatest individual freedom of expression, and the most effective results growing out of concerted action by any body of intelligent men, all working to a common end.

It is always much easier to criticise than it is to commend. A captious temperament is always an indication of either a low order of intellect, or it is positive evidence of an unsettled balance of powers that promises little in the way of material intellectual advancement. It is noted in all cases that as any community grows its people show a lessened desire to indulge in petty gossip, and the one deciding issue between the metropolitan and the provincial is often the difference between the broadening influences of intellectual activity and the narrowing trend of mental stagnation founded on the small talk confined almost wholly to the discussion of personal affairs.

The East Side Improvement Association is formed for the purpose of work. The work it will be called upon to do will be the most potent in its far-reaching results of any of the efforts previously made by similar organizations, founded along popular lines, in this community. The keynote to the real work of the association is the theme touched on in the president's address at the last meeting; the strong appeal we hope to make to the feeling of civic pride that every citizen is called upon to show in his community. Work of this kind is far-reaching because the effort, if successful, is always contagious, and this little beginning in our modest hall on the East Side may lead to the establishment of state improvement associations, all working to the common end, the greatest advancement and the best welfare of Oregon as a whole.

The strength of any organization is always found in the strength of its centralized authority. The initial step in the formation of any society of large membership is the effort to elect executive officers of ability, men in whom the individual members can repose the greatest measure of confidence. Any effort made along permanent lines looking to the concerted action of individuals must have leadership. This leadership, to be effective, must have the backing and support of its following. The assumption even that any of the promoters of this movement on the East Side are working for selfish ends in any narrow sense is too preposterous to be worthy of consideration. We have elected as officers of the association the best men we found available. The executive committee is composed of representative men who are making even a sacrifice of personal interests, with the view of being able to render some assistance to the important work we have undertaken.

It is the opinion of this committee that the policy of the club should be clearly outlined by the president and the executive committee. If the executive committee will take the initiative in outlining the important work that the club may be called upon to do, I think we are safe in assuming that every individual member will lend his fullest support, willingly and cheerfully, to the part he may be called upon to do in furthering the ends of this association. We will rely wholly on the wisdom and the sense of justice of the president and his associates on the executive committee, and if these men are not loyal to the important trust we have reposed in them during this, the first year of the association's existence, we will take care next year to elect men who will serve the interests of the association to better purpose.

In drafting by-laws, an important consideration has been the necessity which exists for a permanent constitution. With this object in view, more especially in its bearing on the deliberations of a body of large membership such as we hope to secure in the immediate future, safeguards have been provided which will effectually prevent the passage of ill-advised measures growing out of hasty action on the part of the association as a whole. This is a body that hopes to be enterprising, but it is also an association of men who realize fully and clearly the necessity for reasonable deliberation in the discussion of all important matters that may be called to our attention. The number of standing committees has been permanently provided for. Provision has been made, however, for increasing these standing committees as the exigencies of the future may demand, but only after that cool deliberation which will prevent hasty action in this matter, an action that may possess the elements of an ill-advised act. Important work called for by valuable suggestions made by members in open meetings that demands immediate action may, after having been reported on by the proper committee, be referred to a special committee, which may be appointed at the pleasure of the president and the executive committee.

All matters brought up for discussion in open meeting should first be reported to the proper committee for attention. The favorable or unfavorable report of this committee at a subsequent meeting, a report made in a dispassionate way after what will always have been a full and a fair discussion of the intrinsic merits of the measure under advisement, will prove of inestimable value to the association in the effort made to determine the advisability of giving its official sanction to any act. It must not be forgotten that the responsibility for the success or the failure of any action taken by its members with the sanction of the association must rest with the association itself, and the commendation of any work is always determined by its success. If the measure is an important one in the beneficial effects promised, it is worthy of being considered carefully before it is put to vote for final passage. This deliberation alone is assured by committee work. If it is too unimportant to claim this deliberation, or if it possesses bad features which a fair and dispassionate discussion of its merits alone will determine, no member will urge its passage in open meeting.

The work of this association is largely educational. It has been the aim of the promoters, first, to impress members with the necessity which exists for needed public improvements, along certain well-defined lines. The wider influence of the organizations, however, will be found in the publicity that may be given its deliberations. It is all very well to crowd the claims of the district we represent for popular attention, but, as this committee understands the purpose of the association, this demand should not be allowed to degenerate into a scramble for "rights," as this term is understood in partisan politics. As taxpayers, we do not want to increase the general burden of taxation, and any recommendation made by the organization for the benefit of the East Side district that does not promise some corresponding benefit to all of Portland will impair the efficiency of the association as a working body of men who may be most anxious to see a rapid advancement in the way of the material growth of that part of Portland lying east of the Willamette River.

The reading of papers on interesting topics by members capable of presenting these treatises, before open meetings, will go far towards keeping up the popular interest in the association itself. The chairman of the committee on sidewalks, for instance, might prepare a valuable paper on the subject his committee is called upon to handle. This matter could be treated on the basis of the initial cost of the improvement, the lasting properties of the different materials used in construction, cost of repairs, effects of different walks on cleanliness, and even the health of the community, and the great importance of considering the effects of attractive walks and attractive surroundings as factors contributing directly to the value of property in any neighborhood. The work of filling certain streets, of securing deep-water frontage, of providing for attractive driveways, and the effort to make Portland generally attractive, are all subjects worthy of special consideration by our association.

E. G. JONES, Chairman.
RUSSELL E. SEWALL.
JOHN F. CORDRAY.
J. E. WORTH.
C. A. BELL,
Committee.

Address of W. L. Boise.

Following adoption of the report, W. L. Boise made a brief but opportune address on what the association had already accomplished in the early stages of its existence. Among other things he said:

I have been asked by many what we propose to do, and I will answer as briefly as I can:

First—Our most important work is the filling in of the streets between Union avenue and the river, and, eventually, the blocks as well. If we accomplish this, and I firmly believe we will, it will make that section of our city the best manufacturing, shipping, wholesale and jobbing location in Portland; it will greatly reduce insurance rates, and, if done by dredging, it will deepen the channel in the river and at our wharves. This district is centrally located, and already has the best, and practically only, convenient railroad facilities in the city; and offers advantages to prospective wholesale and jobbing houses and manufacturing industries to locate in Portland that no other city in the Northwest can offer, and, in that respect, is not only of benefit to our side of the river, but to the entire City of Portland and the state as well.

I believe that a good retail business on this side of the river would follow as a natural consequence.

Second—We want to fix up our streets, our sidewalks and establish attractive driveways, not only for our own pleasure, but for the benefit and pleasure of the city generally.

Third—We want to promote the idea suggested by Senator Hunt—of making our homes more attractive. There is no home, I care not how small it may be, but that can be made to look well by being nicely painted and the lawn put in order.

Fourth—We want to encourage manufacturers to locate in our midst; wholesale and retail merchants to come on this side of the river, and to assist in the development of all classes of business generally, and to patronize those who are already here, as well as those who may hereafter come.

Fifth—We want to secure a depot for better passenger and shipping facilities. We want better fire protection and better public school accommodation.

Lewis and Clark Report.

The report of the Lewis and Clark committee follows:

Your committee on Lewis and Clark 1905 Exposition report that they held a meeting at 64 Grand avenue, and, after full discussion, decided to make the following recommendations: That a mass meeting be held at Burkhard Hall, which can be hired for $14, in the near future, when a demonstration for raising subscriptions be undertaken. Speakers of prominence are to be invited to make short addresses. At this meeting an appeal for subscriptions is to be made mainly in the name of the East Side Improvement Association, the subscriptions to be made in the names of the individuals. This recommendation is made so that the organization should receive full recognition for whatever it may accomplish.

The committee also suggests that the association take a decided stand for the Exposition and pledge itself to promote it in all legitimate ways. The subjoined resolutions are also submitted respectfully for the consideration of the association:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the East Side Improvement Association that it should be the civic pride and desire of every citizen of Portland to support the efforts to have a Lewis and Clark centennial celebration in 1905 at Portland; that every organization should use all legitimate means to promote enthusiasm in its behalf among all citizens; that it most heartily commends the splendid subscription of Hon. Henry W. Corbett, believing that it will tend to promote enthusiasm in every source and encourage large subscriptions from others to the fund; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the proposed Exposition should be conducted along conservative lines, strictly with the means provided and raised, and that it should be managed by successful business men, to the end that high honor and credit should redound to the City of Portland, and great profit be reaped by the entire Pacific Northwest.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, but the recommendations were referred back with instructions to consult with the general committee as to the suggested public demonstration.

Miscellaneous Reports.

H. H. Newhall, chairman on streets, reported progress in all lines of street work. He said that the disposition is toward adoption of permanent material for improvement. City Auditor T. C. Devlin, on invitation, made extended remarks on the work of the charter committee.

City Engineer W. B. Chase reported that measurements had been taken of East Morrison and other streets as to the number of cubic yards required for fills. He said that for filling up East Morrison, between East Water street and Union avenue, it would require 60,000 cubic yards of material. He said that for other streets these figures might be considered about what would be required. The matter was referred to the executive committee.

Russell Sewall, of the committee on driveways, said that the committee had taken the matter up with the County Commissioners, and that progress was being made.

W. L. Boise called attention to the overcrowded condition of street-cars of the City & Suburban Railway Company on the Mount Tabor line between 5 and 7 in the evening, and also in the morning, and said that with so great patronage better service should be given. This matter was referred to the proper committee, with instructions to press a remedy for the matter.

On motion of J. J. Murphy, after a long speech, the matter of extending East Water street south to Inman, Poulsen & Co.'s sawmill was referred to the proper committee.

Reports were then read from the committee on transportation, stating that steps had been taken to place shelters on the bridges for pedestrians; to gather data showing traffic on the bridges, to be used to influence regulating the closing and opening of the draws. It was stated that Manager Koehler, of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, had agreed to investigate the necessity of providing better passenger and freight accommodation on the East Side. The report was adopted.

Rufus Mallory reported action taken in the matter of leasing Hawthorne Park, and recommended that an arc light be placed at the intersection of East Twelfth and Hawthorne avenue. On motion, the recommendation was adopted, which carries with it a recommendation that two arc lights be placed on East Burnside street between East Twentieth and East Twenty-fourth, where John F. Cordray said there were no lights at all. The matter of getting these lights was referred to the committee on public utilities.

O. M. Scott, on fire protection, reported that petitions were being circulated for improvement of East Madison, East Main, East Salmon, East Taylor, Belmont, East Washington and East Oak streets, and that when these streets are improved the Water Committee will put down a 14-inch water main on East First street. He said that it was considered probable that these streets would be improved. It was, he said, impracticable to lay the large main until these streets were improved. City Engineer Chase said that the petitions called for elevated roadways. The report was adopted.

The secretary was instructed to indorse the petition to the general manager of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, asking that the East Side express office be retained.

During the evening the best of good feeling prevailed, and every one present felt that the East Side Improvement Association had started on a career of great usefulness to that part of the city and to the whole city as well.

The membership at the close last night was 250.

W. D. Fenton, President.

H. S. Rowe.

W. L. Boise, Vice-President.

Dr. S. E. Josephi.

R. D. Inman.

General Owen Summers.

John H. Hall.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE EAST SIDE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

FIGHT OVER WATCH CHAIN

Story of a Row Between Detective and Jeweler.

The details of the fight which occurred between Detective Joseph Day and W. C. Gardner, the Morrison-street jeweler, were related yesterday in the Municipal Court when Gardner faced a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain on the complaint of David Wittenberg. Gardner is an elderly man, of suave manners, and he was dressed in black clothes, with a black tie. His right eye was discolored, due to injuries received in the fight in resisting arrest.

Bertha Kilduff, 14 years old, who formerly worked for the Wittenbergs, testified that some time ago she took the gold watchchain from her employer's house and took it to Gardner's place. "I told Gardner that my mother had sent me with the chain," proceeded Bertha, "and he gave me 40 cents for it. He said that the chain was not pure gold."

Mrs. Kilduff testified that when she found out that Bertha had taken her employer's gold chain and had sold it to Gardner, she saw Gardner about the matter, and he stated he had almost disposed of it to a young lady whose name he did not know, and that it would take about $3 to get it back from her.

Detective Day testified that when he visited Gardner's store and asked for the chain Gardner said: "I don't have it. I will get it in a day or two, after I see the woman who has it. After the arrest, the chain was found on Gardner."

Gardner admitted giving Bertha 40 cents for the chain, on the understanding that her mother had sent her to dispose of it. "I had no idea the chain was stolen, or I wouldn't have taken it," proceeded the witness. "When Day came he asked me for the chain which was stolen, and when I said I could not give him any stolen chain, as I don't keep such things, he used language——"

"Never mind the language. Proceed with what he did to you," ordered Acting Municipal Judge McDevitt.

"I told him I had given a chain to a lady, and that if he meant this chain I could only give it to him when the lady returned it," went on Gardner. "Day reached over a showcase, and struck me and rapped me over the head with the butt of his revolver. Then I got out the rifle to defend myself, and was taken to the police station. The chain is a plated one, and worth about $4." Six witnesses were examined on Gardner's behalf, and they all testified as to his favorable reputation for truth and veracity. The case will be decided today.

GOOD WORK BY MISSIONS.

What the Presbyterians Are Doing for Common Welfare.

The work of the Third-street and City missions is carried forward under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church. Plans have been entered upon for thorough, systematic effort. The Third-street mission, 69 North Third street, is largely devoted to the welfare of the men of that district. It sustains a large and well-equipped reading-room, which is always thronged with readers, and which during cold, damp weather is hardly adequate to the demand for a comfortable, quiet shelter. Five evangelistic services are held here every week. A number of the city pastors supply the Tuesday evening services. Wednesday and Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening services are conducted by the superintendent of the mission. On Friday evenings two Christian business men give practical gospel talks, and a Bible class is held on Thursday evenings for the Christian men of the mission.

In addition to these religious services a free entertainment is given every Saturday evening. The character of the entertainments varies. Familiar medical talks, stereopticon exhibitions, concerts, talks on travel and popular addresses on good citizenship are subjects that give the general trend of the Saturday evening work. The attendance upon all the services is appreciative and growing.

The Boys' Brigade of the Third-street mission meets every Monday evening from 7 to 8:30 o'clock. Boys from 9 to 17 years of age are admitted. Military drill, gymnastics and occasional social gatherings afford good pastime for them, in all of which the boys' highest interests are sought.

The City mission, corner Ninth and Davis streets, is assigned the work for the children's special welfare. It supplies good Sunday-school privileges for all children in the district who are out of Sunday school. In connection with the Sunday school, the Boys' Anti-Cigarette League has been reorganized, with over 80 members, and is holding two meetings each month. The last evening a stereopticon talk on "The Sun's Planetary System" was given. At the next meeting an illustrated lecture on "The Birds of Oregon" will be given. Industrial branches of the City mission work are the kitchen garden and the sewing class. The kitchen garden offers first-grade work in the domestic science course. Lessons in simplest household occupations are presented in an attractive way, with the accompaniment of songs and games. Instruction is free, and in charge of a principal, assistant and musician. Girls and boys between the ages of 7 and 18 are invited. Primary class meets Monday at 3:45 o'clock; advanced class, 3:45 Tuesday. The sewing school meets at 3:30 Friday afternoons.

Jumped on a Ten-Penny Nail.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of ten-penny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well-known merchant of Parkland, Va. Pain Balm is an antiseptic, and heals such injuries without maturation, and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists.

HORSE GETS INTO COURT

SAMUEL STREIBIN FOUND AND CARED FOR STRAY ANIMAL.

Owner, Ed Wilson, Now Sues Him for Unlawful Detention and $300 Damages—Court Proceedings.

A story about a horse which went astray was detailed in Judge Cleland's court yesterday during the trial of the suit of Ed Wilson against Samuel Streibin to recover possession of the animal, and also for $300 damages for alleged unlawful detention.

Streibin's account of the affair set forth that he found the horse in his pasture one morning and took care of it for six months. In the meantime he advertised and endeavored otherwise to ascertain the owner, and he also went to the Justice of the Peace at Troutdale and recorded an estray notice. Finally Wilson appeared and claimed the horse, and proposed a settlement. Streibin said he agreed to the proposition, and did not go ahead and sell the horse, as he could have done according to law. He demanded $35 as expenses for keeping the animal, and refused to surrender it until paid.

Wilson testified that when he saw Streibin the latter said nothing about any compensation. They brought the horse to Portland and put him in a stable. Streibin was to meet him there at a certain time, and did not do so. Wilson stated that he removed the horse to another stable and made arrangements for a sale. Then Streibin and Detective Cordano appeared on the scene and told him he was under arrest. It was agreed before they reached the City Jail that the horse should be returned to the stable and left there until a settlement of the dispute was effected. Before this was done Streibin took the horse away.

C. H. Piggott, counsel for Wilson, argued that Streibin failed to comply with the estray law, and therefore has no claim upon the animal. John H. Hall appeared as attorney for the defendant. Judge Cleland took the matter under advisement.

GUY CATLIN'S ESTATE.

Royalties on Songs Brought $1250—Others Valued at $10 Each.

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of Guy Catlin, the song-writer, deceased, was filed in the County Court yesterday by the appraisers, John M. Gearin, Lewis Russell and C. H. Prescott. The total valuation is $6544, distributed as follows: Cash, $275; life insurance, $4808; proceeds from sale of royalties on songs, $1250, as follows: "Mounted Metropolitan Police," "In Our Old Town," "There'll Never Be a Girl Like You," "I'se a Lady," "Bowery Bantam's Ball," "Brass Buttons," "I Met an Old College Chum," "Rafferty's Moral Show," "Miss Phelps," "She Knew a Thing or Two or Three or Four," "Yankee Reuben Glue," "The Long Hard Hills," "After the Battle," "Ella, Come Under My Umbrella," "Blowin' Down de Line."

Certain copyrights on the following songs are appraised at $10:

"You Won't Need to Show Me How," "Just One Girl," "Zizzy Ze Zum Zum," "Honey Little Black Boy Dan," "Mean Old Town," "Just Suppose," "Miss Mignonette," "Miss Puritan," "I Don't Care for Anyone but You," "Just as the Daylight Was Breaking," "Stay in Your Own Back Yard," "Awahoo," "Climb On de Waggin," "Is Yo' Goin' to Throw Yo' Baby Down?" "Dugan's Daughter Daisy," "Oh, You Mustn't," and "Nancy."

Royalty on song, "Just We Two," is put down as $2.24, and unpublished manuscripts, etc., are appraised at $100.

CONFLICT OF CREDITORS.

Division of Assets of Bankrupt Company Causes Litigation.

Arguments relating to the failure of Heistand, Warner & Co. and the Heistand-Warner Warehouse Company, of Oakesdale, Wash., and other points, occupied the time of Judge Frazer yesterday. There were nine different motions and demurrers altogether under consideration, and the attorneys engaged were Wallace McCamant, F. D. Chamberlain, J. N. Teal, A. P. Tifft, Greene & Bauer and G. G. Gammans.

The liabilities of the defendant companies amount to about $100,000. R. L. Sabin, secretary of the Merchants' Protective Association, is in possession of the property as assignee, and among the principal creditors are: Ames & Harris, George W. McNear, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Allen & Lewis and W. R. Morrison. The differences are over the distribution of the assets, and the affair is exceedingly complicated. Ames & Harris contend that their claim of about $5000 was secured. McNear and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. contend that the formation of the Heistand-Warner Warehouse Company, which succeeded Heistand, Warner & Co., was irregularly or fraudulently done. Allen & Lewis and Morrison own stock in the concern as security, and the issues consequently are numerous. Judge Frazer denied several of the motions, and will pass upon the other and demurrers later on.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH FAILING.

Final Order for Distribution of $142,610 Made in County Court.

James F. Failing, surviving executor of the will of his father, Josiah Failing, deceased, was authorized by the County Court, yesterday to make a final distribution as follows: To Henrietta E. Failing, Emily F. Cabell, and Mary F. Failing, $7922 each; James F. Failing, trustee for Elizabeth Brewster and Henry F. Conner, $23,768; to Henrietta Morris Lee, Henry A. Failing and James Ellison Failing, Lucy Dealy Failing, Alice Failing Shepherd, Emma Corbett Failing, Katherine Fredricka Failing and Rhoda Duval Failing, $2640 each; to Henry F. Conner as guardian of Ernestine and Henry R. Failing and Olivia H. Failing, Jr., $7922; to Mary F. Merrill, $2880; to James F. Failing, trustee for Mary F. Merrill, $20,887; to James F. Failing, $23,768.

The total receipts of the estate were $329,369, of which $186,758 was previously disbursed, leaving $142,610 for the present distribution.

Josiah Failing died August 14, 1879.

WHO SHALL PAY $14 COSTS?

Plaintiffs in Primary Election Law Case Ask to Be Relieved.

The question of the payment of the costs in the primary election law cases, in which William M. Ladd, Finlay McKercher, John Bain, and Fred H. Page were plaintiffs, will not be passed upon until after the Supreme Court has decided upon the case on appeal.

The point was raised several days ago by Wallace McCamant, attorney for the plaintiffs, who lost the suit. Mr. McCamant argued that the case to test the constitutionality of the primary election law was a public matter, and that the plaintiffs should not be compelled to pay the costs. At that time Judge George stated that the matter would be taken under advisement. Yesterday morning Judge George stated that the judges did not wish to pass on the matter now, and suggested that this question be raised in the Supreme Court. Mr. McCamant answered that it had already been done. The costs amount to only $14.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Mrs. Mattie Herman Asks for Divorce—Two Attachments.

Mattie Herman has sued John Herman for a divorce, because of alleged desertion and cruel treatment, and she also asks to be allowed to resume her maiden name, Gaskell. She alleges that her husband would stay out very late at night gambling and neglect his work the next day. When he came home he would abuse her and tell her to support herself. They were married in Portland in 1892.

Meier & Frank Company have sued T. A. and R. C. Wood to foreclose a mortgage for $900, executed in 1893, covering lot 2, block 20, in Portland Homestead. Certain property has been attached.

C. Miller has filed an attachment suit against the Canal Fork Gold & Silver Mining Company, to recover $392, on a note.

Condemnation Suits Dismissed.

Two condemnation suits brought by the O. R. & N. Co. against M. M. Houston for right of way for the St. Johns line, were dismissed by Judge Frazer yesterday on motion of plaintiff's attorneys. Paxton, Beach & Simon conducted the case for the defendant, who is said to have received about $3000 for the land, amounting to about seven or eight acres.

Court Notes.

In the United States Court yesterday, in the case of J. H. Keith vs. David Parker, to recover on a promissory note, a demurrer to the answer was argued and submitted.

The suit of Rebecca Brown vs. Mutual Reserve Life Association to recover insurance on the life of her husband, was ordered dismissed. Charles L. Brown was president of the Vancouver National Bank, who committed suicide last Spring on a shortage in the books of the bank being discovered.

Articles of incorporation of the Theo. Kruse Catering Company have been filed with the County Clerk by Theo. Kruse, John Kruse, William Hayden, Richard James, Arthur Underwood and Charles A. Sundeleaf, with a capital stock of $10,000. The object of the corporation is to conduct restaurants and hotels.

Good Old Times and How to Have Them.

It is a misfortune that a great many old people live chiefly in the past. The "good old times" they talk of were the good *young* times they enjoyed in youth. They live over again the days of sleigh rides, picnics, spelling bees and cornhuskings, and sigh for the good old days. They live in the past because the present is not life, but merely existence. They feel weak, feeble, incapable of exercise, and are indifferent to pleasure.

The real good old days for old people ought to be the days of the present, when a leisure well earned by years of work gives opportunity for liberty of mind and freedom of action.

WHY ARE OLD PEOPLE WEAK?

It is singular that question does not answer itself. The grandmother, feeble

as she may be, notes her pale and pining grandchild, and tells the mother: "That child don't eat enough" or else perhaps "what the child needs is plenty of nourishing food." She understands perfectly that strength and health depend on nourishment, but she makes no application of the fact to herself. And yet her feebleness, like that of the child, is probably due to imperfect nutrition.

HOW STRENTH IS MADE.

Food makes strength just as much for the old man and old woman as for the baby in arms or the schoolboy. There's no other way to get strength but from food. But the important fact is that food doesn't strengthen unless it is properly digested and assimilated. All the nourishing foods ever prepared won't be of any use unless the nutrition is assimilated by the body. You can't reckon the harvest by the seed you put into the ground, but only by so much of it as springs up to make a crop. Sometimes owing to insect pests or adverse conditions of soil only a small part of the planting grows, and the crop as a result is small. It's with eating as with sowing. You can't reckon on strength by the amount of food put into the stomach, but only upon that part of it which is converted into nutrition and is assimilated. Just as the conditions of the soil or the work of pests prevents the raising of half a crop, so a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition will permit only part of the nutrition to be extracted from food, and the body, so to speak, reaps half a crop of nutrition instead of a full crop. Half nourished means half strong. The farmer meets the loss of crop in poor land by strengthening it, enriching it by fertilizers. He fights the pests and drives them out. Why not treat the "weak" stomach in the same way—strengthen it, and cure the diseases that prevent nutrition?

That is the work done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion of food and assimilation of the nutrition extracted from it. Thus it gives strength to old and young alike, because all strength must come from the nutrition contained in food, and from that alone.

"Three years ago my husband was taken sick," writes Mrs. C. S. Towle, of San Ardo, Monterey Co., Calif. "He had three carbuncles. Two on back of the neck and one was in region of kidneys, which was six inches in diameter. We had the best doctor we could get. He attended him two months, and then said he could do no more for him; *that he had so little vitality there was nothing to build on;* that a change might do him good. The children insisted on his going away, but I said no, if he must die he should die here in our own home, but that if he could be raised from that bed of sickness I could do it with Doctor Pierce's medicines. We bought one bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Pierce's Pellets. My husband had not been able to sit up, even to have his bed made. When he had taken one bottle of the medicine he could sit up, and go out doors, and when seven had been taken he was in better health than for five years previously. He is now seventy years old and can do a good day's work."

"When I wrote you for advice, I was feeling very miserable with not simply one ailment but a general debility," writes Mrs. Martha Jones, of Claremont, Surry Co., Va. "I purchased a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also one of 'Favorite Prescription,' and a bottle of 'Pellets,' I soon began to improve and continued taking them until I was feeling so well I discontinued. That was last spring and I continued feeling as well as could be expected of an old lady seventy-three years of age. I am so well I can help my daughter about the house. I have so much faith in your medicine; I feel that the number of my days has been prolonged by taking it. I think no medicine equal to yours for old people. It makes their declining days easy and cheerful. I would say to the aged especially, take Dr. Pierce's medicines, they will *help* and *cure* also."

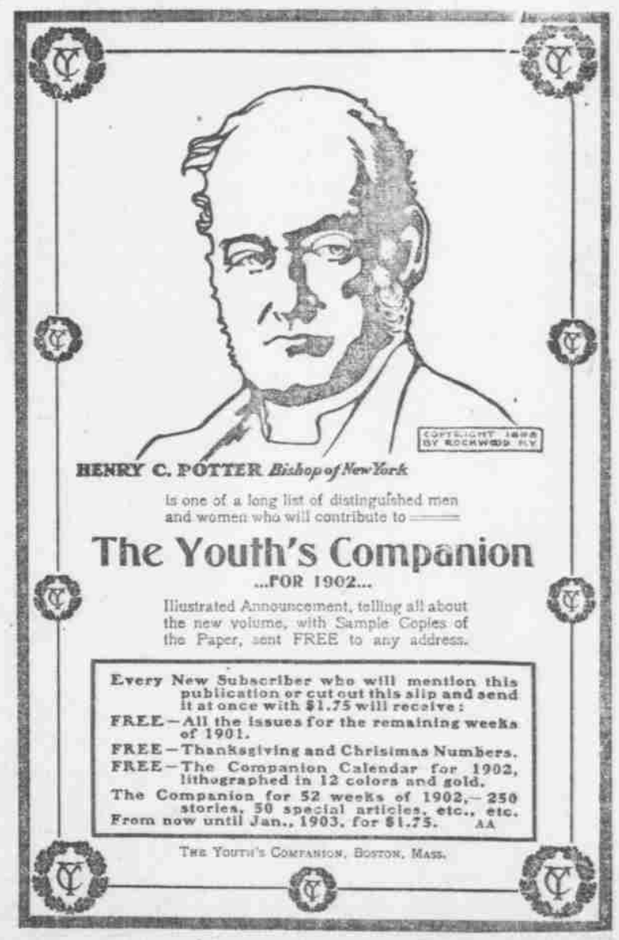
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a reliable strength-giving medicine. It contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. The strength given by the "Discovery" is not the false strength produced by stimulants but the real strength obtained only from nutrition. When the blood is impure "Golden Medical Discovery" will purify it; when it is impoverished it will enrich it with the red corpuscles of health. Diseases of organs which seem remote from the stomach are often due to disease of the stomach and its allied organs. When the diseased stomach is cured by the "Discovery" diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., caused by disease of the stomach are cured also.

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Discovery." It is better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

THIS BOOK IS FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing over 1000 large pages and 700 illustrations, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Many forms of nervous debility in men yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats. Try them.



HENRY C. POTTER *Bishop of New York*

is one of a long list of distinguished men and women who will contribute to

The Youth's Companion
...FOR 1902...

Illustrated Announcement, telling all about the new volume, with Sample Copies of the Paper, sent FREE to any address.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with $1.75 will receive:
FREE—All the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901.
FREE—Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers.
FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.
The Companion for 52 weeks of 1902,—250 stories, 50 special articles, etc., etc.
From now until Jan., 1903, for $1.75. AA

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.