WAS BIG LOCAL RALLY

PRESIDENT GOMPERS GOT GREAT RECEPTION.

Rend of American Federation and Other Labor Leaders Delivered Addresses on Unionism.

(Continued from First Page.)

der to better our condition as wage-earners, we, too, must join with wage-earners to win the benefits to which we are en-titled. We realize that if it were not for organized labor we should be working 12 and 16 hours a day. We are entitled to as good positions in life as the members of any other profession, and the time will come when we, too, shall insist upon a minimum scale of wages. Our aim is to achieve such organization as will enable us to weed out child labor. Here in Oregon you do not have a law to prevent this evil. It will come to pass through our efforts that children in your state of ten-der years, who would otherwise be dwarfed in body and stunted in mind by this evil,

will go to school and stay at home.
"Is there ever an effort at reform in behalf of the common people in which trade unions are not foremost? Are there any of your organizations, religious or charitable, that have done so much work for good as ours?
"Yes," answered a voice, but the speaker

went on without retorting.
"Organized labor is everywhere uplifting womanhood and manhood. I ask you to purchase nothing, be it an outer garment or an under garment, a cigar or a broom, that does not bear the union label, the symbol of a brighter citizenship, a higher womanhood, a higher manhood, Address of W. D. Mahon.

The next speaker was W. D. Mahon, in-ternational president of the Amaigamated Association of Street-Car Employes, n introducing him President Harry said:
'All trades unions are working for the same purpose, and we have with us tonight a representative of a very strong

organization."

Mr. Mahon spoke with directness and force, and as he warmed up his discourse radiated with caloric energy. He is a large man, quick in action, and his physpowers lent action to his words, went after the owner of the voice who had yelled "yes" in the previous discourse right roundly. Preachers he treated with an inspiring if not irreverent hand. He

We believe the policy and principles of our organization are respected by every thoughtful civilized man and woman, I will speak of the union labor movement, divested of its theoretical or sympathetic side, for in our business lives we view it from a thoroughly business viewpoint. This is an age in which the world is business, here there and everywhere.

Down through all the ramifications of

life we find it moved and controlled by organization. This has come to pass in the last century, due to improved machin-There is no escape from organization. The coffin trust dictates the price of a box in which we shall have final repose. In two years the Bible trust has put up 25 per cent the price of the sacred Word of God

We have adopted the tactics and ethics of the business world in our business. If the other fellow will change his ethics and tactics, we will change ours. Unions Not Unpurriotic.

"They say labor unions are unpatriotic, un-American, unlawful. Is a man who would dispose of his labor to greatest ad-vantage to himself—is he un-American or unpatriotic? We insist that trade-unionism represents bons fide citizens, and true Americans. We struggle for true citizenship, for improved conditions, for the ele-vation and preservation of this country, if you please, I defy any organization or society to show it has done more for men and women than has trade-unionism. (Loud applause.)

"We const of our republicanism. Where did it have its inception? In a trade union hail, in Philadelphia, in Carpenters' Hall, where met the patriots to promulgate the Declaration of Independence. Who gave us our free schools? The trade unions of Massachusetts fought for and established the system. Who has fought for free school books and who for abolition of child labor? Why, the trade unions. They have put child labor out of every state in the Union, except five,

Even a Preachers' Union.

Mr. Mahon went on to tell how to strike is inherent in the very underpinning of society. "Even the preachers have a on, and they have been known strike. There isn't a severer union in the world than the preachers union. You must have your card in a preachers' union or you may not preach in their preach shop. In my city this union got into a scrap. One of its members used to go down every morning to pray for the Ohio Legislature. One Monday morning they found they had a grievance. They wanted pay or they wouldn't pray any more for the Legislature. So they decided to go on a strike, just like a trade nion. (Laughter.)
"But several mornings later a preacher

broke the strike of the preachers' union. He explained that the Catholic clergy didnot belong to the union, and he fears they would pray for the Legislature.

Labor as a Commodity,

"Labor is the only commodity in which the buyer and not the seller sets the price. And when you try to set a price on your brawn or your brains they get out

world movement is based on a more time-honored principle than is trade unionism. Unionism is the bedrock of business. The question of the hour is not production. but consumption. Trade unionism stands for consumption. They used to disturb us by saying the law of supply and demand railed the world. But the law of supply and demand railed the world. But the law of supply and demand is subject to the law of wages. This law in turn is subject to the law of organized labor. Trade unionism stands for this side of the burliness world, and the person who conburiness world, and the person who considers business from this standpoint can-not help but be the friend of the labor-

President Compers Speaks.

Gompers first spoke of the work that he a deing and of the success that he hoped Gompers first spoke of the work that he is deding and of the success that he hoped to attain. "I spoke in Portland II years ago," said he, "and if at the time I planted in the mind of one man or woman the seed for thought that will grow and make a good union worker I am satisfied with the work that I did."

He held that the movement of organized thing about navigation, we go to one who

with the work that I did."

It held that the movement of organized labor was but the natural tendency, and that there was no man who could substantiate his position in opposing the movement to organize labor. He said:

"What is your City of Portland but a to some one that has made a study of

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS (ON THE RIGHT) AND VICE-PRESIDENT MAX MORRIS (ON THE LEFT) OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.



millions to organize, why is it not much at the doors of our colleges and university more essential for the workingman who ties and demanding our diplomas.

To Strive for Better Conditions. ize, that he may get the best price for

tors, all have their organizations and force their members to live up to them. If a doctor should violate the medical ethics as laid down by the medical society, he is put winder a ban by the rest of the profession. The lawyers have a trade union. They do not call it that. They call it a 'bar association' and think that it sounds prettler. They have a sys-

"We favor arbitration, but not by compulsion."

tem of apprenticeship the same as we have in all of our trades. They call it

'student life,' and think that that sounds prettier. I care not how logical you may

be, if you would go into a court where justice is dispensed and would wish to ap-pear in defense of some one, the Judge, who is the walking delegate of the law-

yers' union, would ask you to show your working card. (He would not call it that.

Lesson of Organisation Learned.

"Can we be expected to be different from our fellown? We have simply learned the lesson that they have taught

We, too, have formed our societies, and have formulated our ethics, and one of the first rules is then shalt not take thy

neighbor's job,' and for any one that vi

lates this law we have a pet name of our own that we apply to him.

that sounded prettier.)

"Now, how are we going to meet this business world that confronts use"
"In Philladelphia some years ago street railway employees decided the conditional successful and the papers are supposed to the company with the displacement of the first time a great strike and another which they labored were unjust. A committee went to the company with the displacement of the first time a great strike and another which they labored were unjust. A committee went to the company with the displacement of the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained of the long hours and low wages. But the company with the displacement of the first time a great strike and another by the great time and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the form of the time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike the grievance and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike the grievance and the grievance. It complained to the first time a great strike the grievance and the grievance and the grievance and the grievance. It complained to the grievance and the griev

"There are many who want to divert find and tell us that it will 'all be blisa over there.' To them we say that we won't surrender a bit of our right to the bills over there, but that we will continue to strive for a better condition here. What we want is a 'better now and now.' If we are to have such a olissful hereafter, we want to get used to it, so that we will not be shocked at the grandeur of the heavenly world and will

be able to appreciate it.
"We are often confronted by men who, when we talk to them of the labor movement, say, Pooh there is no labor move ment. If they think that there is no la bor question before the people today, let them go to the sweat shops and see there the miserable existence that is led. Let them see the stunted forms, the early decay stamped upon the brow of men, women and children. Ask these people if there is no labor question. Go into the mines where the workmen never see the rays of the sun. Go into their cabins and see the marks of despair, where the people own neither themselves nor their homes. They are taught by the company's teachers, preached to by the company's preachers, they are all the company's, and when they die they are buried by the company's undertaker and in the company's cemetery. Go to the in-dustrial centers and see there the changes as the employer gains control more and more. See today strong men out of work and the women working in the factories. See tomorrow the men and women both out of work while the factories are filled with children. When the men are idle and the children are overworked, the con-dition is deplorable indeed. Go to these people and ask them if there is a labor question. Ask the men whose position is so insecure as to depend upon the whim of some employer or understrapper. Ask the workman who may find himself at any time in the midst of an industrial panic and is not in a position to help it and in a short time may be asking for the privilege to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. In every cares comes the emphatic answer, 'Yes. It is the burning question of the hour, and it de-mande the efforts of the best men and women to find a solution,' and it finds an-echo in the hearts and minds of our fel-how workers. low workers.

Demands of Labor. "We all love the free Government un-er which we live, and are bound that

it shall be maintained. Who is going to maintain it? The unorganized? Surely not, for they are working for their own interests all alone. Anorganization is a co-operation to help all concerned. The load falls upon the men and women of the unions, who realize their duty to themselves, to their comrades, to society and to their descendants, and who stand He would say your diploms, and think ready to contest every inch of ground that the oppressor seeks to question, and who have consecrated their lives that the Republic of America shall not fall. Upon our shoulders falls the load, and we will struggle for right and justice. We shall demand more, and shall never cease to demand more. When we have obtained that for which we have asked we shall demand more. If we obtain that we shall demand more. Then we shall demand more and more and more, until we have the full fruition of our labor. And I know of no people who are so entitled to ask for more as the people who produce the

wealth of the world.

ose. In two years the Bible trust has ut up 25 per cent the price of the sacred ford of God
"Now, how are we going to meet this in order that their rights may be safeusiness world that confronts us?
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" number of troubles that are settled with-out ever coming to a strike. There are

est is the least likely to have a strike, and stands the best chance of having its

troubles fairly settled.
"If England has trouble with the smaller nations John Bull bombards them, but if it is with Uncle Sam he wants to arbitrate the matter. If I am go-



"We demand the full fruits of our labor," thundered President Com-

ing home and a man says 'your money or your life' and draws a gun I cannot talk of arbitration with that man. If I should have drawn the same kind of a gun at the same time we might stop and arbitrate the matter. The good book tells us that the lamb and the lion shall lie down together, etc. but under the he down together, etc., but under the present conditions when they he down topresent conditions when they lie down to-gether the lion wakes up and finds that he is outside of the lamb. We want ar-bitration between equal powers, between two lions or two lambs, but not between the lion and the lamb. If you believe in arbitration you must realize that it requires organized labor to force it

Not for Compulsory Arbitration, "This brings up the question of whether we ought to have compulsory arbitration or not. The organization is in favor of arbitration, but when it comes to compulsory arbitration there is a difference. We see the strike and are willing to avert to almost any means to avert wealth of the world.

Not an Advocate of Strikes.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the labor organizations stand for a policy of atriking. They do not advocate a strike except an a last resort. In fact, a strike and the strike and are willing to digrat a temspooned of the trouble, but we do not consider the could digrat an ordinary means to avert themselves, and in less the troubles that we may cause in stopping anything now, after baving but the right of the law to compel arbitration you take away the right of liberty. When a man pure and inexpensive food."

goes on a strike he refuses to work and are we going to say that the law shall compel him to accept the terms of the arbitrator and go back to work? And there is another consideration in this question. Suppose that the employer cannot pay the wages that are asked but the law says that he shall pay them At this time the confessation of property is the law says that he shall pay them. At this time the confiscation of property is commenced. If the state says that a man shall go to work at a certain condition, and he refuses to, then the state says that he shall go to work or shall go to prison. And as soon as you do this you institute slavery. Why did the whites have their niggers in the South? For the reason that they wished to be able to call them slaves? It was so that sole to call them slaves? It was so that they could command, demand and en-force their labor. The history of the movement is strewn with the corpose of men and women who wanted the right to change their employer and their conditions, and we will struggle for right and justice and will never surrender to the state our right to strike when an in-On the Local Situation.

Mr. Gompers then referred to the local situation and said:

"You should not lose heart because your strike in the Building Trades did not terminate in your favor. In all of the great wars for a good cause there have been battles lost. You have not retreated, you have only withdrawn. The army of organized labor knows no retreat, but is going on and on and on, and army of organized intoor knows no re-treat, but is going on and on and on, and has conquered and will conquer all ob-stacles to its growth. And if you ex-pect to hold your own in the struggle you will have to continue to work for the interest of the organization. Capital is organized all over the world and knows no barrier, nor do the oceans sever the connection. So you will have to join your ranks and make a formidable army that will demand that you get the worth of your labor. See to it that the Mongolian shall not invade your country, that this land is reserved for the Cau-casian race. Unite that you may be from

HOW GOMPERS SPENT THE DAY.

and establish a day for which we have struggled from time immemorial—a day of right, of justice and franchizement."

Confers With Labor Leaders and Writes Editorials for His Magazine. President Gompers and Max Morris, ac companied by G. Y. Harry, president of the State Federation; H. A. Duke, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor: Charles Mickley, president of the Federated Trades Council; H. G. Kundret, editor of the Portland Labor Press; A. W. Jones, president of the Cigarmakers' Union, and George B. Thomas, delegate from the Machinists' Union to the Trades-Council, ail of Portland, who had met the visitors at Salem the night before, and had been in attendance at the mass meet-thing there, arrived in Portland yesterday W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street-Car Employes of America, was in the city Sunday night, and met the party after their arrival.

The labor leaders were tired from their journey, and most of the forenoon was spent in their rooms at the Perkins Hotel, resting and attending to their correspondence. President Gompers is the editor of the official magazine of the American Federation, and spent a part of the day writing editorials for this paper. In the afternoon he took a trolley ride to Portland Heights, and upon his return spent a short

time visiting among his friends.

The president is a cigarmaker by trade

in a much shorter time than was ex-pected by the spectators he had a cigar rolled and was puffing away in a way that showed that it was a good one.
"This is a cheap cigar," said he, and

went to work at once and made another, which he siyly put in his pocket. "I can make them easier than I can buy them." said he, and got up and had a good laugh over the way he had fooled the boys. There were several of the cigarmakers that had known Mr. Gompers years ago, and he bad a pleasant visit before he went back to his rooms and resumed his work, Aside from this short recreation, he was in his rooms all day, working and meeting the various union officers that had matters about which they wished to consult him. He expressed himself as well pleased with the showing the unions have made in the city, and says Portland is becoming one among the best-organized cities in the country. Those who sought his advice say that he is a very deep thinker, and that they will profit much by his visit. He has not yet been asked concerning the strike situation here, but he will be here

all day today, and the matter will prob-ably be looked into.

Max Morris, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Union, who, with his wife, is accompanying Mr. Gom-pers on his tour, is especially interested in the Retail clerks' tielon, and spent much of the time visiting its officers and making suggestions to them as to the best methods to pursue. He is also the fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Lubor, and is the only vice-president west of the Mississippi. He takes a marked interest in all of the labor organizations. This is his first trip to the Coast, and he is well pleased with the reception he has received while here, and says he thinks the Oregon climate cannot be besten. He says Portland is a well-organized city, and that the cierks' union has done especially well.

"We have over 600 members in this city," said he, "and they are all good union men They have brought about a good con-dition of the clerks, and the wages that are paid here are good as compared with other cities. The stores close carly, and, to take it all in all, there are but few places where the clerks enjoy a better condition. Our aim now is to get all of the friends of organized labor to help us to

> FOOD TREATMENT. Old Stomachs Made Over.

Improper medicine knocks out as many stomachs as had food, but proper food will nearly always restore the health that Nature intended.

"I suffeced with chronic constipation for a long time, and two years ago became an invalid, being unable to retain anything on my etomach," says Mrs. F. M. Buss, of Millersburg, Ky.
"Physicians pronounced it catarra of the stomach and bowels. In fact, the entire

allmentary canal was involved, caused, they said, by continued use of purgatives, For several weeks I could not retain more than a teaspoonful of any kind of fluid at any time, and at this stage of my ill-ness a friend suggested that I try Grape-

Nuts.
"I commenced by taking only a teaspoonful at a time of the water poured,
while boiling, over two teaspoonfuls of
the Grape-Nuts. In five days I was able to digrat a traspoonful of the Grape-Nuta themselves, and in less than a month could digest an ordinary meal. I can est anything now, after having used Grape-Nuts for nearly two years, and am entirely cured of constipation. It is a wholesome,

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap.

WILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, crusts, scales, and Jandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleaning ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purilying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST tollet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, \$1.00. Consisting of Cuticuma SOAr, 25c., to cleanse the skin of crusts, and scales, and soften the thickened cutiele; Cuticuma Oist-The Set, S1 contains the blockened cuticle; CUTICURA CINTAINT, 50c., to instantly aliay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scottle and heat; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT FILLS, 25c., to cool and eleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most forturing, disfiguring, fiching, burning, and scaly bumours, orzennas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all che faffs. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 37-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue do la Pals., Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CHITICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, but of the celebrated liquid Curticuas Resolvent, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humonicures. Put up in pocket vials, containing 60 dones, price 25c. Curicuas Pills are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most spacesful and economical blood and skin pursiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives rea compounded. make the clerks' union one of the strong-est there is in the country. We want every one who goes into a store to buy

"The Fijians are a stalwart race; very

anything to ask that a union clerk wait upon him, and we want them to demand that the clerk show his card as evidence that he is a member of the union. If we could get them to do this, soon every slerk would have to join the union, and we would have great strength."

During the day he was shown about the city by the president of the clerkn' union, T. Ferry, and met a number of the local abor leaders. He is every inch a union man, and gave them some good sugges

Mr. Mahon was taken in charge by the street-car men, and was not to be seen very much during the day. He spent the time tiding and talking with them, and in the evening delivered two addresses one at the theater, and one at the union half after the mass meeting was over.

FIJI ISLANDERS. Talk With a Cannibal on Taste of Human Flesh.

Chicago News. A writer in the Scientific American says of a recent visit to the Fiji Islands: "I met an aged man at Mibau who gave me much interesting information on canhibolism. His father, he said, had been a famous trenchman in the good old days, and although he denied that he himself had ever eaten the flesh of his kind, yet in the course of his descrip-tion he fingered my arms and pinched my legs and poked me in the ribs in a man-ner which seemed to me not altogether platonle. Fijian flesh, he stated, was superior to that of white men, who tasted of the sait they ate with almost everything-while a tough old sailor was ractically a waste of raw material from practically a waste of raw material from the tobacco and grog with which a life before the mast had a tendency to flavor the human system. Interrogated as to choice cuts, he gave the paim to the head—the brains and eyes being particularly desirable, and the cheeks, especially in young subjects, submitting to baking the yery kindly indeed. The upper part of the arm, too, and the calf and upper the colony of Chinese, and declares if the arm, too, and the calf and upper the colony of Chinese, and declares if portion of the leg, were not to be despised-but, said the epicure, as for the government must intervene. rest of the body, "throw him away." In spondent adds that the government has a the afternoon this interesting savage lready undertaken to promote immigra-

the enthusiasm of his morning descrip-

tall and muscular, for the most part, their skins soft as velvet from anointing with cocoanut oil, their countenances strong and in most cases pleasing, rather than forbidding. A thing that at once impresses the visitor is the varied and striking manner in which both men and women-the former especially-arrange their hair. Here a man is seen whose pute seems covered with a thick coating of whitewash; there another whose locks, radiating in every direction from his skull as if they were electrified, could hardly be inserted in a bushel basket. hardly be inserted in a bushel basket. The former state is but a preliminary to the second. The natives plaster their hair with a kind of pasts made of powdered coral mixed with water, which, after hardening and then being broken up, stiffens the hair and bleaches it from its natural black to odd shades of red and duil yellow—thus producing strange effects in combination with the dark-brown skins of the people.

Will at Last Found.

brown skins of the people.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The will of Thomas F. Lane, the American representative of Vickers & Maxim, who died in Washington, D. C., nearly two years ago, has been found in a safe deposit vanit in Washington, according to relatives of Mr. Lane, at Summit, N. J. His widow, who was a daughter of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, died recently In addition to the will there was a docu-ment dated October 13, 1900, transferring "for love and affection and other good and valuable considerations" all his right, title and interest in 1800 shares of the stock of the Vickers Company to his mother, brothers and sisters, besides a sum of money. One-half of his estate, exclusive of this portion, was given to his wife. For many years Mr. Lane was active in New Jersey politics.

No Chinese Wanted.

LONDON, Aug. 4.- The Johannesburg came around for me to get my gun and go into the bush with him, where he would "show me plenty parrots." After the enthusiasm of his morning Asserts

Brewed from carefully selected bariey and hops - never permitted to leave the brewery until properly aged.

CHAS. KOHN & CO., Distributers, Po rtland.

DISEASES OF MEN

And Their Certain Cure



J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D.

There is a certain cure for these dis-cases without resorting to those unpleas-ant and painful methods still used by many, which aggravate, rather than give relief. With the same certainty as that of a perfect diagnosis, I adapt my special French treatment to the radical cure of

Stricture, Prostatis, Inflammation of the Bladder. Private Disorders, Varicocele, And all Genito-Uniary Diseases

And all Genito-Uniary Diseases
It affords instant relief. I remove every
vestige of disease witohut resorting to
those painful processes usually employed
and which do not give satisfaction. It is
not reasonable to suppose that a man can
exercise the essential functions while the
urinary channel is blocked by stricture
or other disease, which destroys the vital
power and which becomes more aggravated
under improper treatment. These diseases,
while they last, always detract from the
sexual and bladder functions, and an early
cure is always advisable.

EXAMINATIONS FREE

THE DISEASE.—An enlargement of the veins surrounding the spermatic cord, a twisted, anotted, wormy-like or swollen appearance of the acrotum.

This CAUSE—Sometimes self-pollution, but often blows, falls, strains, excessive horseback or bicycle-riding.

THE EFFE/T—At times a duil, heavy, dragging pain in small of back, extending down through loins into the parts, low spirits, weakness of body and brain, nervaps debility, partial or complete loss of sexual power and often failure of general health.

THE CURE—If you are a victim of this dire disease, come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have cured, to stay cured, more than 700 cases of VARICO—CELE during the past 12 months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Somess and swelling quickly subside. The pools of stagmant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, atrength and soundness. All indications of disease and weakness vanish completely and forever, and in their stead comes the oride, the power, and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

I also cure to stay cured forever, Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Polson, Imposeure and all agreements.

restored manhood.

I also cure to stay cured forever, Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Impotency and all accordate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these mandles alone I have enruestly devoted my whole professional life.

If you cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. My counsel is free and sacredly confidential, and I give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for my promise. Address J. H. KESSLER, M. D., Cor. Yamhill and Second, Portland, Or.