CITY AFTER A TRADE

Railway Company Asked to Surrender Franchises.

NEW ONE WILL THEN BE ISSUED

Present Grants Have 10 to 38 Years to Run—New Franchise Would Be Limited to 25, With Other Restrictions.

A special meeting of the Common Council and the Board of Public Works will be held in the office of Mayor Williams at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of considering the proposition of issuing a blanket franchise ordinance to the Portland Railway Company in exchange for the franchises which the company now holds. The blanket ordinance will be drawn up in strict accordance with the conditions of the proposed city charter, and it will probably provide:

First—That the company surrender all its present franchises, which have from 10 to 38 years yet to run, and to receive in consideration therefor a blanket franchise for 25 years.

Second—That in consideration of the blanket franchise the company pay an annual tax to the city, either on the mileage of the track, the gross earnings or a flat sum, to be agreed upon.

Third—That provision shall be made for the time and manner of improving any streets over which the tracks shall be laid or have been laid, in conformance with the provisions of the new charter.

The franchises which the company will be asked to surrender will be those over Washington, Thirteenth and Sixteenth streets, which were originally granted in 1883, and had a life of 20 years; Fifth street (Portland Heights route), 20 years from the date of approval in 1889; Fifth street (South Portland route), franchise to expire at the same time as the preceding one; Union avenue (Vancouver route), 50 years from the time of its approval, in 1889. The Washington, Thirteenth and Sixteenth-street, and the Union-avenue franchise present a problem which the joint meeting will have to solve. The original ordinances named the limit given in the foregoing, but subsequent amendments made in 1893 extended the life of the franchises 20 years. Many Councilmen were of the opinion that these franchises expired in 10 years.

The Franchise Grant of 1893.

The amendatory ordinance was passed by the Council and approved by the late Mayor W. S. Mason, on February 13, 1893. It reads:

The right and privilege is hereby granted to the Portland Consolidated Street Railway Company (the predecessor of the Portland Railway Company) . . . to lay down, maintain or operate a single or double-track railway . . . upon Union avenue the entire length thereof; upon East Burnside street, from Union avenue, and there connecting with its railway on said Union avenue to the Willamette River; upon Burnside street, from the Willamette River to and into Washington street, and connecting with its line of railway laid down upon said Washington street, and there connecting with its present railway to Burnside street, and there connecting with its line of railway to be constructed upon said Burnside street; upon East Oak street from Union avenue, and there connecting with its railway upon said Union avenue to the Willamette River; upon East Washington street from Union avenue, and there connecting with its railway to be constructed upon Union avenue to the Willamette River . . . and on Burnside street on the west side of the Willamette River from Park street to said river a double track shall be laid; and upon said streets and parts of streets last mentioned, said double track shall be continuously maintained during the life of this franchise, and said Portland Consolidated Street Railway Company shall not have the option of laying a single track thereon or altering or changing said double track to a single track.

The rights, privileges and franchises by this ordinance granted to and conferred upon said Portland Consolidated Street Railway Company, its successors and assigns, shall continue, exist and remain in force for the period of 20 years from and after approval of this ordinance.

The company fulfilled most, but not all, of the provisions of the ordinance, but it is not likely that the question of trackage will be brought prominently before the meeting. The problem to solve will be whether the franchises will be surrendered and the blanket franchise accepted in lieu thereof. It had been thought by some Councilmen that the company would willingly give up its privileges and accept the blanket ordinance, but when they gave that opinion they believed that the franchises over Washington, Thirteenth and Sixteenth streets, probably the most profitable portion of the company's road, would expire in 10 years. As the franchises have, according to the amendatory ordinance, yet 21 years to run, it is not likely that the company will willingly surrender them for a 25-year franchise embodying provisions for the compensation of the city and for the repair of the streets over which its lines pass. The Union-avenue franchise was originally for 50 years, but by the amendment the limit is placed at 20 years. The Fifth-street franchise still has 16 years to live. The duration of the "feeders" is of minor importance, for the few the company operates do not have a heavy travel. By this it will be seen that the company will not be very anxious to accept the blanket ordinance.

Views of the Railway Officers.

President O. F. Paxton, of the railway company, was asked yesterday what action the company would take in regard to the matter. In reply he said he had received so little information in regard to the objects of the meeting that he was not prepared to make a statement. Besides himself, J. C. Ainsworth and F. I. Fuller, the other resident directors of the company, had been invited and they would attend. He did not know what the city would ask or what it would offer, and until he heard the statement of the Council and the Board of Public Works he could not give the company's side of the question.

General Manager Fuller took the same view of the situation. The company, he said, had about $2,000,000 invested in Portland, and the directors must hear the proposition of the city before they could take any action which might affect such a heavy investment. Some agreement might be reached which would benefit both parties, but the matter required serious consideration.

Fresh Strawberries in Market.

Strawberries of a large variety have been in the markets of late, and are just as large and as well-colored and luscious as those of the same variety which were brought to market last Summer. The sight of such fine strawberries so late in October very much astonishes Eastern people visiting the city, and amazes many old-time citizens, who cannot imagine how they are produced. A grower says they are the product of plants which were so little developed when set out last Spring that they bore no berries during the season, and now make a desperate effort and put out two or three berries to the plant, which, owing to the favorable weather, are exceedingly fine.

Erwin on Hand for Carter Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Marion Erwin, special Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, has arrived here for the purpose of presenting evidence in the case through which the Government is trying to recover certain money and bonds from the relatives of Captain Oberlin M. Carter. Judge Kohlsaat recently designated William M. Booth as special master to take evidence in the case. Mr. Erwin has been connected with all branches of the civil proceedings against Captain Carter, and he helped to arrange the details of the plan through which Contractors Greene and Gaynor were taken from Quebec to Montreal some months ago.

HUMANE SOCIETY NEEDS

What It Has Done and Plans to Do.

PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—It was confidently expected by the patrons of the Humane Society that at the late meeting of the Police Commission an officer would be detailed to serve their urgent needs. This being refused, through, as they stated, lack of funds, we therefore desire to lay before the public some of the facts in relation to humane work, and ask every right-minded citizen in Portland to come to our assistance with his influence and financial support, to the end that the Oregon Humane Society may continue the work so indispensable to a rapidly-growing city. Let us enumerate in brief a part of the work and lasting benefits which have sprung from its efforts during the 30 years since its organization.

First of all, there were not a dozen lines on the statute books of Oregon wherein dumb animals and children could be protected from cruel masters. There were no laws to protect insectiverous birds or the native song birds of our state. Wanton destruction of these useful children of the air was regarded as unworthy of little notice, until many choice varieties of plumage and song had become extinct, and not until 1885, through repeated previous efforts of the Humane Society, were ample laws enacted for the protection of brute creatures.

Also during the same session of the Legislature, laws were passed for the protection of seagulls and our native and imported song birds. Out of this society has grown the John Burroughs Society, for the study and protection of the birds of Oregon; also several humane societies in this state and Washington.

The Humane Society principles are no longer those of sentiment alone, but have become the cornerstone of a humane and intelligent civilization. They tend through their teachings to the ultimate suppression of war between the nations of the earth.

This society, more than 20 years since, inaugurated a system of prize-giving to the children in our public schools for meritorious compositions relating to kindness to animals and kindred subjects. This feature of humane education in our schools has been eminently successful and productive in opening to the youthful mind new ideas, teaching man's obligation to the patient brute creatures, without which the human race, with its civilization, could not have rapidly advanced. The Humane Society caused Congress to enact laws providing for more humane methods in the transportation of livestock, wherein the animals reached the abattoirs in a more healthful condition, thus rendering the meat more wholesome for food.

The horrible tortures of vivisection have been unveiled, and the humane societies of the world have arrayed their strength against a practice which has shed but little light upon surgical operations, aside from that revealed through post-mortem demonstrations.

The Humane Society has caused to be rescued tens of thousands of children of tender age from the darkness and danger of coal mines, from mills, factories and sweatshops, all detrimental to the health and morals of the growing child. They have, and are still, protecting the prisoner in his cell, the seamstress in the garret, the child of misfortune, and all living creatures from unnecessary pain and suffering.

The Humane Society has erected fountains over the land where man and beast may drink. It has clothed the naked and fed the hungry; it has placed seats in department stores for the weary shopgirl, and extended supervision over the treatment they receive. It has formed "Bands of Mercy" throughout the entire world, wherein America alone has enrolled more than 2,000,000 children who have signed the pledge "to be kind to all harmless living creatures." Cruelties so revolting in Cuba and in our new Philippine possessions have, through these societies, been greatly ameliorated, and the horrors of bullfights are soon to become a bloody history of the past. This society has made more endurable the lives and labors of its equine friends heretofore engaged in the "strenuous" work of excavating for new buildings, through the timely and humane method suggested by one of its officers, which brought into practical use the steam dummy and cable by which the heaviest loads of earth are speedily and easily landed on the level street, greatly to the saving of horseflesh, profanity of the employed, and general satisfaction to the contractor and humane people at large who have witnessed the operation.

The Humane Society also caused to be passed the "curfew ordinance," wherein children within its provision are required to be at home when the curfew rings, this ordinance is of great assistance to policemen, as it empowers them to arrest, if needs be, all violators of the decree.

Therefore the Oregon Humane Society justly looks with pride upon its past efforts, though repeatedly hampered through the interrupted services of a humane officer. The corresponding secretary has given his time gratuitously through a period of 30 years, beginning with its organization in 1872. But Portland has since grown from a village of 6000 inhabitants to a great commercial city, well on the road to 150,000 souls.

Hence the great and pressing needs of the Humane Society of an officer detailed for their work.

Complaints are of daily occurrence, and the patrolman cannot well leave his field. A humane officer is a patrolman at large, covering the entire territory of the whole police force, and exerts a marked influence in his rounds. Seattle constantly maintains a mounted humane officer. Is it not a shame and a reproach to Portland's fair name and unbounded wealth to deny the Humane Society an officer?

In conclusion, we ask every good citizen to help us in our work.

W. T. SHANAHAN,
Corresponding Secretary Oregon Humane Society.

CURRENT EXPENSE MONEY

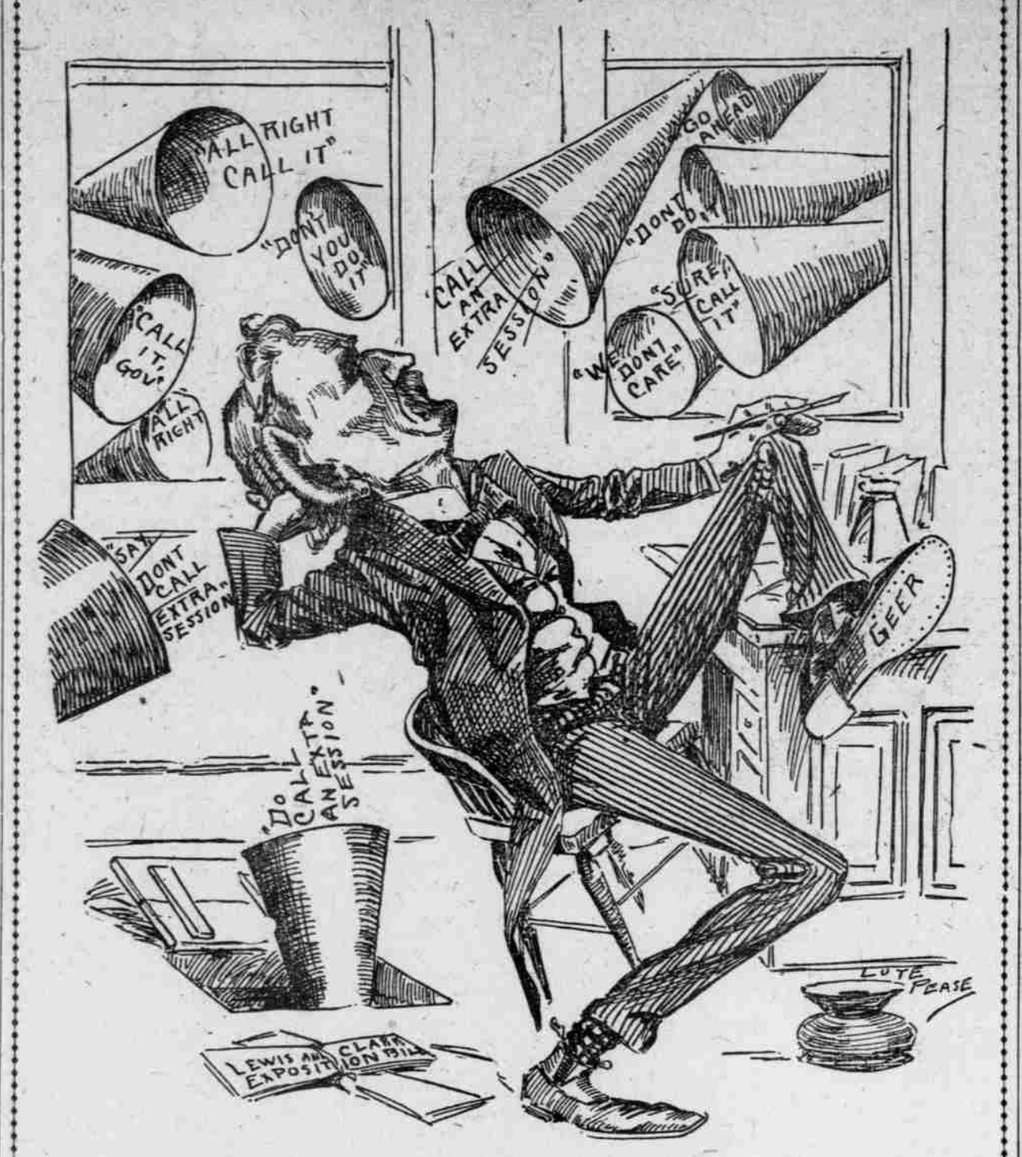
Will Be Asked For at Special Session to Evade 90-Day Delay.

SALEM, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—The appropriation of money for the current expenses of the state and the maintenance of the state institutions for the next two years will probably be asked of the Legislature at the special session, should one be called. Under the provisions of the referendum, an act does not take effect until 90 days after the session at which it is passed, except it be necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety. By passing the appropriations at the special session the money could be made available at an earlier date, and some interest on warrants could be saved. Money for the maintenance of the state institutions should be available about the middle of February; whereas, if the appropriations await the lapse of 90 days after the regular session, they will not be available until May 20.

It has been said, and is apparently true, that the Legislature can evade the 90 days' delay by declaring that any measure is "necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety." By attaching that provision to a law, it would go into effect at once, and the people could not attack it by the referendum. As the Legislature is the judge of whether the necessity exists, it would seem that there is a possibility of evading the referendum whenever the members of the Legislature desire to attach to an act the declaration of necessity.

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.

A SPECIAL SESSION, OR NOT?



THE GOVERNOR INCLINES HIS EAR TO THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

CALL EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from First Page.)

I favor an extra session in order that the Legislature may pass upon the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at an early day, and that the subject may be carefully considered as free as possible from entanglement with other matters coming before the regular session.

G. W. RIDDLE.

Advocated by J. C. Cooper.

M'MINNVILLE, Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—The advantages of a special session are great. The Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation is prominent, although there are other matters of importance. I am willing to trust the Legislature, and therefore favor a special session. If we are niggardly with ourselves, the National Legislature will be niggardly witn us.

J. C. COOPER.

A. Bush Is in Doubt.

SALEM, Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—Hon. A. Bush, a member of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Commission, was asked this evening for his opinion regarding a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of making an appropriation for the 1905 Fair and enacting other needed legislation. Not having investigated particularly the questions involved, Mr. Bush was averse to expressing an opinion. He said, however: "Since the time between a possible special session and the regular session would be very short, my impression is that there is no need for a special session."

B. Van Dusen Opposes.

ASTORIA, Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—From my understanding of the matter, I am not favorable to a special session of the Legislature, especially as the regular session is only a little more than two months hence.

B. VAN DUSEN.

SENATOR MYERS IS FOR IT.

Special Legislative Session Likely to Be All Right.

PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—At first I was opposed to an extra session of the Legislature, at that time deeming it inexpedient, as there was plenty of time in the regular session to legislate on matters requiring attention. Since the matter has been discussed through The Oregonian I am now satisfied that it will be economy to call an extra session to discuss matters pertaining to the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark celebration, the initiative and referendum and Taxpayers' League measures. As these questions would receive more special attention at a special session than a regular, I think for the consideration of these particularly valuable subjects that it would be in the interest of economy to call an extra session, besides facilitating business for the regular session.

GEORGE T. MYERS,
Senator for Multnomah County.

DOES GEER TAKE A RISK?

Chamberlain Might Be Inaugurated Governor at Special Session.

SALEM, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—A prominent Portland attorney, who was in Salem today, says that if a special session of the Legislature should be called, the Legislature could canvass the vote for Governor immediately if it should see fit, and that Chamberlain would take his office as soon thereafter as he desired to take the required oath. An inspection of the constitution and statutes upon that subject shows that this is probably true, and that Governor Geer's term of office might terminate as soon as the Legislature had organized in special session. That Mr. Chamberlain would be in a hurry to take the oath of office may be questioned, for there will be trouble enough to bear during the regular session and the remainder of his term, without assuming the task of aiding the special session in its work. As the Legislature is Republican, there is no likelihood of its hastening the inauguration of a Democratic Governor.

Section 4 of article 5 of the constitution says that "the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the Legislative Assembly."

Section 5 of article 5 says: "The person having the highest number of votes for Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, the two houses of the Legislative Assembly, at the next regular session thereof, shall forthwith, by joint vote, proceed to elect one of the persons Governor."

Section 7 of article 5 says: "The official term of the Governor shall be four years, and shall commence such times as may be provided by this constitution, or prescribed by law."

Section 2558 of the Code provides that "the term of office of the Governor shall cease when his successor, having been declared elected by the Legislative Assembly, as provided in the constitution, shall be inaugurated by taking the oath of office."

Under these provisions, it would appear that the Secretary of State could hold the returns until the regular session; if he should send them to the Legislature, that body need not canvass them until the regular session; if they be canvassed at the special session, the new Governor need not take his office until he gets ready. While a change of Governors is one of the possible results of a special session, it is not a necessary consequence.

PETITION FOR A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Prepared by Taxpayers' League, and Circulated for Signatures.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 22, 1902.—To the Honorable T. T. Geer, Governor of the State of Oregon—Sir: The undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the State of Oregon, residing in Multnomah County, in said state, respectfully represent that after having given the matter careful consideration they believe that on broad grounds of public policy it would be largely to the interest of the entire state that a special session of the Legislature be called early in the month of November to consider certain questions which have arisen and which in our judgment should be acted on before the regular session of the Legislature. Furthermore, we believe, in view of the fact that a Senator is to be chosen at the next regular session, and the ordinary business of the state is of such moment that it will require all of the time at the disposal of the Legislature, that it would be to the interest of the state to have the matters herein referred to, in connection with such other matters as to you or to other citizens of the state may seem meet, disposed of at a special session.

First—We believe that in view of the fact that at the election held in June last an amendment to the constitution was adopted, incorporating the principles of the initiative and referendum into our organic act, and that the same was adopted almost unanimously, and that there is doubt as to the amendment being self-operative, such legislation as may be necessary to make it effective, should be enacted before the regular session of the Legislature.

Second—The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair is an enterprise in which the entire state is interested equally with the City of Portland, and it is known that an appropriation will be asked for from the Legislative Assembly to aid in furthering this Fair. It is our belief that this matter should be considered at a special session, free from any entanglements of any kind, and purely on its merits, and that the appropriation for the same, if made, should be made at the earliest date practicable, in order that the matter may be presented most favorably to the Legislatures of adjoining states, and that the board of directors of the Fair may know exactly what they can depend upon.

Third—As is well known, the City of Portland, by and through a vote of its citizens, has adopted a charter for the government of the city, which awaits the act of the Legislature to become a law. While in a measure local, yet the question of the government and conduct of the affairs of the City of Portland is of general interest, and while we would not petition you to call a special session for this purpose solely, no matter how important it might be to the citizens of this city, yet we feel that if a special session is called the consideration of the proposed charter of the City of Portland should be one of the objects named in the call. It is unnecessary to point out to you the great importance of this to the people of this city.

We therefore respectfully request that you call a special session of the Legislature to consider the subjects above enumerated, as well as any others of public importance which you may deem necessary.

PETITION FOR SPECIAL SESSION.

Taxpayers' League Prepares It—Freely Signed.

The petition to the Governor for a special session of the Legislature was completed yesterday morning and signed by all members of the executive committee of the Taxpayers' League. Then members of the league were asked to sign the paper, and about 40 of their signatures were obtained in the afternoon. Several outsiders signed, though yesterday's effort was chiefly to get the matter before league members, because they pay heavy taxes, and then it was desired to know whether the membership of the league would support the move, before putting the matter before the general public. Every man to whom the petition was presented signed it.

It is not designed that there shall be a public canvass for signatures, for it is not doubted that a big list could be rolled up in that manner for almost any project not involving money contributions by the signers. It is not expected that every citizen or taxpayer will get on this petition. The desire is that the signers shall be fairly representative of the varied interests of the community. The representative character of the signatories, rather than the mere number, will be expected to carry weight. But there will be opportunity for all who desire to sign, and for that purpose the petition will be at the Bank of the Security Savings & Trust Company, on Morrison street, between Third and Fourth, all this afternoon. All who choose to sign may step in there and do so.

The text of the petition is to be found elsewhere.

Negress Arrested in Seattle.

Estella Williams, alias Inez Perry, colored, lately of this city, was arrested Tuesday at Seattle, charged with the robbery of $500 from a man in a saloon at Helena, Mont. The arrest was made on the receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Helena police. The woman was taken here last June by Detectives Day, Weiner and Cordano, charged with holding up and robbing C. Atterbury, a steamboat employe, who was in company with George Tyler, of $62, at Sixth and Salmon streets. Friends of the woman deposited $1000 bonds for her appearance when wanted here at court, and in the meantime she hurriedly left for Butte, Mont., where she was afterward arrested on instructions from the Portland police. But the Governor of Montana would not honor the requisition from Oregon, although an indictment was sent from the District Attorney's office here, and the $1000 bond was forfeited when the case was called for trial last month.

REPAIRS ON OLD FERRY

ALBINA BOAT WILL BE PUT IN FIRST-CLASS SHAPE.

Timbers Have Been Renewed, the Cabins Repainted, and Hull Caulked.

Captain Van Auken, who is superintending repairs to the Albina ferry in Supple's boatyard, is authority for announcement that the boat will be ready for service by next Tuesday; but even this is given out with a little reservation. There is still a great amount of work to be done before the ferry can be put into service. Fully one-half the boat had to be rebuilt.

It was found when taken out on the ways that the timbers were in much worse condition than was supposed. The two ends had to be renewed. New guards and wheel timbers were needed. Floors had to be renewed. Inside the hull, where the work does not show at all, timbers about the crank shaft had to be replaced. The smokestack was so dilapidated that the wood caught fire where it passed through the upper deck, and the boat was saved from destruction only by prompt action.

Much of the planking on the bottom and sides had to be replaced. Cabins have been repaired and repainted throughout. Caulkers are now at work. Thirty-five bales of oakum will be used in this work. As the caulking proceeds rotten planks are found, which have to be taken out. All this work has to be done while the boat is out on the ways. Some improvements are being made which will make the ferry as good as new. Captain Van Auken was given authority to make such repairs as he considered needed, and he has done so. Considering the condition of the boat when taken out on the ways the repairs have been made as expeditiously as possible. Albina will have a safe ferry for at east five years. By that time perhaps the county will be able to build a steel hull ferry.

WILL LAY WATER PIPE.

Several Residence Districts Will Be Supplied With Mains at Once.

The work of laying the 20-inch water main on East Thirty-fifth street was suspended at East Taylor street several days ago, for the reason that pipe was not supplied fast enough from the Oswego Foundry. Since then considerable pipe has been delivered, and the force of men will resume work in a short time. The intention is to complete this main to East Stark street as soon as possible, and make connections with intersecting mains which supply Sunnyside and the surroundings with water. This will be done at once, and prevent any shortage of water during the cold weather. Finally the large main will be extended on East Twenty-eighth and East Burnside streets.

The six and 4-inch mains, that were laid on East First street from East Clay to East Oak streets, have been taken up. The 6-inch pipe will be used in Hawthorne Park Addition, where about 30 houses have just been built. A main will be laid on East Madison from East Twelfth to East Sixteenth, and then between East Twentieth to East Twenty-fifth streets. This main will be laid with pipe removed from East First street as soon as it can be delivered.

The 4-inch main taken up from East First street will be used in the building district east of East Twenty-eighth and north of East Burnside street. Probably considerable 8-inch main may be made available for other districts when water is turned in the 20-inch main. The demand for water-main extensions from residence districts tells the story of great building activity on the East Side. Teams are delivering a 10-inch main to the old East Side pumping station on Milwaukie and Powell streets, where it will be stored for future use.

BLOCK SOLD FOR $20,000.

Bounded by Grand, Hawthorne and Union Avenues and East Clay.

The block between Grand and Union avenues and Hawthorne avenue and East Clay street has been purchased by a syndicate composed of J. S. Foss and others. The price paid is $20,000. The former owners of the land live in England. All the details of the sale were completed some time ago and the deed duly signed, but it was found that there was some irregularity in the deed. It was sent back to England for correction, and has not been received.

The syndicate has secured a very fine block with no buildings on it. Street-car lines run on two sides of the block.

Stephens Addition Improvements.

Harrison street, in Stephens' Addition, will be improved between Grand avenue and East Twelfth street. This is the fourth street to be improved this year in Stephens' Addition. The others are Stephens, from East Third to East Twelfth; East Mill and East Lincoln, between Grand avenue and Union avenue respectively and East Twelfth street. These latter streets are being completed. No steps have yet been taken for improvement of East Twelfth street and Grand avenue, the terminals of these streets, both of which are in bad condition. Their improvement will probably come later.

Sunnyside Schoolhouse Finished.

The addition to the Sunnyside schoolhouse is practically completed. It will be furnished this week and occupied by the pupils by the first of next week. With the addition, the Sunnyside schoolhouse will contain 12 classrooms and a large assembly hall. Probably all the rooms will be occupied from the start. For some time the pupils have been scattered about in outside rooms. Teachers and pupils will appreciate being all together in one building.

East Side Notes.

William Larsen, of South Mount Tabor, brought in from his farm yesterday about a dozen boxes of fine ripe Magoon strawberries, for which he received 25 cents each. The berries were in prime condition. Mr. Larsen says that if the frost holds off he will have both blackberries and strawberries for some time to come.

Councilman J. P. Sharkey said yesterday that the work of repairing East Morrison street will be commenced within the next two weeks. The surface will be replanked.

Mrs. Rosy Bennett, wife of G. A. Bennett, died yesterday at her home, 474 East Flanders street, after an illness of one week. She was 32 years old. A husband and five children survive her.

John R. Gilstrap, of Woodstock, who was taken sick while serving as jurryman and had to go to his home, is improving. He has been suffering from blood poisoning, caused by a cut in the leg from an ax. At first it was thought he had smallpox, but physicians who examined him said he had not that disease. His friends hope to see him out again soon.

MISERY IN CLOTHES

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DRUGGIST IN SAMS VALLEY.

He Tells a Reporter the Simple Way in Which He Overcame the Difficulty.

"I have had a great many experiences," said Mr. Albert L. Gall, a druggist of Sams Valley, Or., "but the recollection of one of them outshines them all."

"What was that?" ventured a reporter.

"Well, when I was a little fellow, about 12 or 13 years old, I began to be afflicted with an eruption of the skin, something like diminutive boils. I think the cause was a hereditary impurity of the blood. I was treated by several of the best physicians, but they did not help me any. I kept growing worse and the eruptions became so numerous that it was a misery to wear clothes. After a while my kidneys became affected."

"Your skin looks clear now," said the reporter.

"Yes, the trouble was all cured years ago. How? By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard of what these pills had accomplished in diseases of the blood, and decided to try them. Relief came as soon as could be expected, and I continued taking them until all trace of the disease had vanished. That was seven years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mr. Gall's, but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which humankind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail, from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Half and Half.

The dyspeptic may well be represented pictorially as being half masculine and half feminine, and combining the least desirable characteristics of either sex. He has all the stubbornness of the man with the peevish irritability of a sick woman. He's not pleasant company at home or abroad.

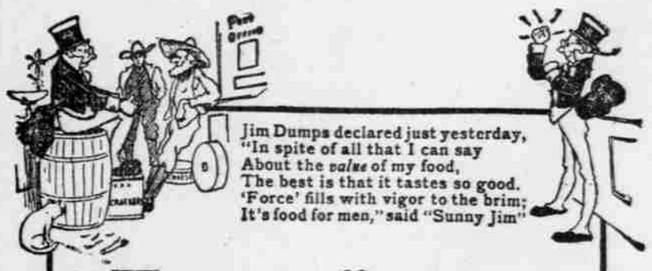
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and associated organs of digestion and nutrition. It renews physical health which carries with it cheerfulness of temper, and makes life a pleasure instead of a penance.

The "Discovery" purifies the blood by eliminating the corrupt and poisonous accumulations from which disease is bred. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, so increasing the supply of pure rich blood, which gives life to every organ of the body. It gives new life and new strength.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now I am cured."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



Jim Dumps declared just yesterday,
"In spite of all that I can say
About the *value* of my food,
The best is that it tastes so good.
'Force' fills with vigor to the brim;
It's food for men," said "Sunny Jim"

"Force" the standard of cereal value.

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.

A Cereal Food Unequaled.

"Ever since 'Force' Food has been introduced on the market, I have eaten it regularly at every meal. Positively, it is a cereal food unequaled.
W. H. WALLIE."