## **CRAIN BILL UP AGAIN**

Introduction in Senate Is a Surprise.

If Defeated Responsibility Will Rest With Lower House-Whitman County Division Defeated-Measure Directed at Anarchists.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 19 .- (Staff correspondence.)-The large and active staff office-holders who are fighting the Durham grain inspection bill because it threatens to cut off some of their emoluments received a blow from an unexpeated direction today when the bill was introduced in the Senate. The House committee has been juggling with the bill for nearly three weeks, and when they last night postponed action for another week it was generally believed that the bill would never again come up. Realizing the impossibility of securing an early report from the House committee, the men who have been paying the inspection fees, but getting nothing out of the service, determined on trying its chances in the Senste. It was introduced by Senator Davis, and, as the members of the Senate are pretty familiar with its objects and merits, they will give it early consideration. It will pass the Senate without difficulty, and, if it is hung up in the House, that august body will be obliged to shoulder the blame for its failure. Every mail is bringing in numerously signed petitions urging the passage of the bill. These signatures run into the thousands in number, and seem to corroborate Inspector Arrasmith's statement that not more than 10 per cent of the grain would be inspected if it was made optional with the

Whitman County division, the issu which has brought more of the residents of that county to Olympia than ever assembled here before, went to an easy death in the Senate this morning by the indefinite postponement route. The divisionists retreated in bad order, and nothing that looked like a fight was made when the bills creating the countles of Steptoe and Palouse came up for action

The Senate committee on counties and county buildings met at 8:30 o'clock this morning to formulate its report. E. J. Doneen, of Oakesdale, and other divisioniets sought to have the matter reopened for further examination of the genuine ness of the signatures attached to the various remonstrances, but the committee turned down the proposition. A vote of the committee on the two bills resulted as follows:

For division-Halley, Against division-Warburton, Baker, Palmer, Hallett, Sharp and Splawn. No Minority Report Presented.

The majority then made a report rec ommending indefinite postponement. Senator Hailey did not even present a minority report, but merely refrained from signing the majority report. When the reports were read in the Senate, a rising ote was called for on the report on Steptoe County. Twenty-six Senators voted in the affirmative, and the negative vote was not even taken. On viva voce vote, the report as to Palouse County was adopted by unanimous vote. President Smith accordingly declared both bills indefinitely postponed.

delegation which has been here since the on opened left for home today, and the others will leave in a few days. The remarkable feature of the fight has been that partisan politics has been laid aside. The leader of the divisionists have been Senator Halley, a Republican, and Mr. Doneen, a Democrat, while the anti-di-visionists have been marshaled mainly by ex-Senator J. C. Lawrence, a Republican, and ex-Senator McCroskey and ex-Repre-sentative Anderson, both of whom are

The activity displayed tonight by The activity displayed tonight by some of the men who voted in favor of Easterday's anti-trust bill today, but who are now seeking to secure its defeat on reconsideration, illustrates the ease with which most any kind of a bill slips which most any kind of a bill slips through without attracting much atten-tion from some of the House members. The bill is generally regarded as a good one, and there is no assurance that it can be beaten even on reconsideration, but it has created a sensation since it is being Severe on Anarchists.

Cole's bill defining anarchy and pre-scribing a penalty is the most drastic measure of its kind that has ever been introduced here, and the sentiment which put it through without a dissenting vote not pleasant for anarchists.

Section 2 of the bill reads as follows: Sec. 2. Any person who, by word of mouth or writing, advocates, advises or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of overthrowing or overturning organized government by force or victuring organized government by force or victuring organized government. lence, or by assassination of executive heads or any of the executive officials of government, or by any unlawful means; or prints, publishes, tributes or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written or printed matter in any form, containing or advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine that organized govern-ment should be overthrown by force, violence or any unlawful means; or openly, willfully and deliberately justifies by word of mouth or writing the assassination or unlawful killing or assaulting of any executive or other officer of United States or of any state or any civilized nation having an organized government, because of his official character, or any other crime, with intent to teach, spread or advocate the propriety of the doctrines of criminal anarchy; or organizes or helps to organize or becomes a member of or voluntarily assembles with any society, group or assembly of persons formed to teach or advocate such doctrine. Is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprison-ment for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5000, or both. E. W. W.

### TO DEFEND CLEARWATER BILL Delegation of Lewiston Men Arrive

in Boise. BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 19 .- (Special.)-The fight over the Clearwater River boom privileges that has developed between the supporters of the bill introduced in the Legislature by the Clearwater Timber Company and the supporters of the Idah Boom Company measure assumed additional prominence this evening, when a delegation comprising ten business men reached Boise from Lewiston and other

Clearwater points, to urge the passage of the former bill. The delegation comes to the capital as representatives of the City of Lewiston, the Lewiston Commercial Club and the towns of the interior Clearwater country. The delegation includes Mayor W. H. Skinner and Councilmen Matthew Scully and G. W. Fletcher, of Lewiston. Mayor Chipmer who is challenged of the Councilment o Skinner, who is chairman of the delega-tion, authorized the following statement to be made relative to the visit of the

"We are here as representatives of the City of Lewiston and the Clearwater country to urge the passage of the Clear-

water Timber Company bill, which gives the right to said company to place booms and piers on the side of the Clearwater River near Lewiston for the purpose of diverting its own logs to its mill site be-low, and to oppose the bill for the Idaho Boom Company, recently organized in Boise, granting a franchise to said company to construct booms, piers, etc., any where on the Clearwater and its tribu-taries and permitting them to charge tolls therefor, while also granting to them the right of eminent domain, by which they could condemn and thus secure control

that its enactment would be a develop-ment of great importance to the entire state.' There is a conference in progress to-sight between the delegation and G. W. Thompson, of Lewiston, president of the Commercial Club of that place, who is opposing the timber company bill. It is said to be highly spicy.

of every mill site on the river. Our per ple are unanimously in favor of the Clear-water Timber Company bill and consider

### BOUNTY ON SUGAR BEETS. Idaho Legislature Proposes to Encourage the Industry.

spondence.)—The warmest fight that has been made in committee on any measure before this Legislature came to an end this evening when a joint meeting of the banks and banking committee decided to send the bill regulating foreign banking corporations before the House with two reports attached. The committees have met separately or jointly five times for the consideration of this bill, and its merits and demerits have been set forth by the ablest lawyers in the state. The majority report is in favor of the substi-tute bill, and while the state bankers did not get all they asked for they have BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 13.—The House to-day passed a bill providing for a bounty on beet sugar for two years of I cent apound the first year and one-half cent the

FIGHT THIS SESSION.

Method for Regulating Foreign Banking Corporations.



second. The measure aroused much de-bate, which was largely directed to amendments making the payment of the bounty conditional upon abstention by manufacturers from the employment of

sharply fought, one reason being that one end of the bridge would be in Oregon. The bill to enlarge the corporate limits of the City of Lewiston was passed by

### HUMBER WENT TO KILL. Butte Miner Seeks Revenge on For-

mer Sweetheart and Her Husband. EUREKA. Cal., Feb. 18.—Charles Humber, a miner, came here today from Butte. Mont., for the purpose of killing J. W. Hanks and wife. Fortunately, the intended victims had been warned of the coming of Humber, and tonight he is in prison, als arrest having followed a lively chase, in which six shots were fired.

Mrs. Hanks, who was Miss Carrie Hume, of Butte, was it is said engaged to marry

of Butte, was, it is said, engaged to marry Humber. She visited relatives in Redding, Cal., with the understanding that Humber would send for her in three months and their marriage would follow. Humber did not send for her, and she married Hanks. The couple came here a month ago, and this week they received a letter that Humber had started from Butte on a mission of double murder, Humber arrived this morning and began search for Hanks. He waited outside gan search for Hanga. He waited outside the place where Hanks is employed, but disappeared before the police arrived. He had reached the boarding-house of Mrs. Hanks, when a policeman arrested him, Humber tried to draw his pistol, but it was taken away from him. He then broke away and ran, the policeman firing a half-dozen shots after him. Humran into another policeman, and was n behind the bars. He will be examined as to his sanity.

### CHASE TURNS UP ALIVE. Man Reported Killed by Filipinos Arrives in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Feb. 18.—E. Chase, who, together with his partner, John Prucha,
was yesterday reported in a dispatch from
Manila to have been slain by natives on
a placer claim north of Zamboanga, Mindanao, arrived in Tacoma tonight from
San Francisco, where he arrived on the
transport Thomas January 23. Chase has
been long employed in the Army service,
and has papers proving his identity. He
is now off on sick leave en route to the is now off on sick leave en route to the home of his mother and brother at Lar-amie, Wyo. He disbelieves the story of the killing of his partner, Prucha, and adds that the natives about their mining

claims are very peaceable.

Suicide at McMinnville.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Feb. 18.—(Special.)

-Charles W. Young, of this city, committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid. No reason can be given for his rash act. The young man called on Miss Halife Reynolds, his fiancee, last evening, and afterward attended a meeting of the K. of P. Lodge. This morning he was discovered in an unconscious con-dition, from which medical aid was unable to revive him, and he died at 9 o'clock. He left farewell notes to his parents and to Miss Reynolds. His par-ents, who are highly respected people of the community, are deeply grieved. The young man suffered a very severe attack of typhold fever several years ago.

Montana Land Thrown Open. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, has

com. The opposition to the bill was led by Judge Burke, of Seattle. The major-ity report was signed by Senators Smith, Rasher, Weish, Stewart, Moultray, Repton Step.

tors voted gative vote conditional upon abstention by manufacturers from the employment of Chinese or Japanese in their works. It has been said the company intending to establish a plant in Bingham County proposes to import a large number of Japanese. The amendment was defeated and the bill in Bill was passed.

The bill for a bridge over the Snake River at Weiser was finally killed in the Senate today. The measure has been shall set aside in the treasury of such branch banks a sum equal to the amount

branch banks a sum equal to the amount of capital stock required for a National bank at the place where the branch is located, provided that in the case of banks in actual operation in the state on January 1, 1966, and which are not banks of issue, the amount of capital so set aside and paid into the treasury of such aside and paid into the treasury of such branch bank need not exceed \$100,000. The total liabilities to any such branch bank of any person or of any company for money borrowed, including the liabilities of a company or firm, or the liabilities of several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-half of the am capital actually paid in, and the surplus and undivided profits in use in such bank, unt of bills of exchange But the disc drawn in good faith against actually existing values and the discount of busi-ness of commercial paper, warehouse re-ceipts and bills of lading actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall strued as applying to loans made from funds other than the capital, surplus, un-divided profits, and deposits of such branch bank, but no such loans shall be included in or constitute a part of the assets of such branch bank. E. W. W.

### IN THE SENATE.

Bill Providing for Arbitration of

Labor Difficulties Passes.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The Senate today passed the bill drafted by State Labor Commissioner Blackman and indorsed by the leading members of the State Federation of Labor, which pro-vides for the voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Hemrich of King, but Graves of Spokane led the fight for it on the floor, and made a most able speech

In its support.

Palmer of King opened the fight by protesting that the bill was weak and ineffectual, inasmuch as it did not provide for compulsory arbitration. The bill

had no teeth, he said, and was merely a play to the galleries. Graves replied to Palmer. He said that under the present constitution the validity of a compulsory arbitration bill was to be doubted. The present bill, he contended, was a good measure in that it put both parties to a dispute on record as to their willingness to arbitrate their troubles. The carrying out of its pro-visions, he said, would tend to mold public sentiment as to which contestant had the right side of a dispute, Graves argued for the bill as a step in the direction of progress and enlightenment.

Garber of Lincoln said that while the bill might have no teeth, it was a healthy infant and ought to be nourished. The bill passed by a vote of 36 to 1, with five absent.
All the Spokane Senators voted for the

bill provides that as soon as a The bill provides that as soon as a labor dispute is started the State Labor Commissioner shall visit the scene of the dispute and counsel, with both parties as to what ought to be done. If the parties fail to accept the advice of the commissioner, the latter shall endeavor to have both parties consent in writing to submit their differences to a Board of Arbitration, one to be selected by each side, and these two to select a third, the findings of such board to be final. The Commissioner of Labor shall act as chairman of such board without having the privilege of a

Richards, of the General Land Office, has ordered the following townships in the Great Falls, Mont., land district to be restored to public entry: Township 21 north, ranges 6 to 11 east; townships 22 and 23 north, ranges 9 to 11 east; townships 34 and 25 north, ranges 9 to 16; township 35 north, ranges 9 to 16; township 35 north, ranges 4 to 6 west, all inclusive.

gether with their reason for refusal to arbitrate, and shall give the same the widest publicity possible. The bill really aims to make arbitration a moral obliga-tion upon both parties to a dispute. An emergency clause is attached to the bill and \$3000 is appropriated to carry out its provisions TWO BANK BILL REPORTS

provisions.

A compulsory arbitration bill is pending in the Legislature, but has chance of passage, as most of the labor leaders of the state are opposed to it. The fellow-servant bill introduced by Graves of Spokane came back from the judiciary committee today with two reports. It was referred to the committee Olympia Lawmakers Divided as to manufactures, where it will probably OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 19 .- (Staff corre

> A roll call was forced on the motion to refer, but the opponents of the bill won by a good majority. The following bills were passed:

S. B. 27, Graves—An act prescribing the manner of saving exceptions and of set-tling and certifying bills of exceptions in the Superior Courte, regulating the use on appeal, etc.
S. B. 32, Tucker-Amending the act re-

lating to the leasing of county property.

This bill is aimed to cover a particular case in King County.

S. B. 55, Graves—An act for the protection of occupants of land who have in good faith made improvements

S. B. 29, Davis-Increasing the salaries

of Constables in cities of the first class from \$60 to \$85 per month, S. B. 109. Kinnear—Prescribing a method for the consolidation of contiguous munic-ipal corporations. This bill is intended to cover the consolidation of the City of Seattle and West Seattle, the latter being small suburb.
S. B. 159, Sharp—Amending the irrigation

law so that County Commissioners must appoint a water commissioner upon pe-tition of 12 freeholders. H. B. 199, Raine-Providing that private

Justice Courts, the same as in Superior Courts H. B. 121, Thompson-Changing the

name of the town of Sidney, Kitsap County, to Port Orchard. H. B. 129, Thompson—Changing the name of the present town of Port Orchard

H. B. 6, Benn-Providing for the re-

platting and reappraisement of tide lands in front of the City of Aberdeen. S. B. 25, LeCrone—Making the act of regulating the licensing of barbers apply to all cities of the state. At present the bill applies only to cities and towns of over 5000 inhabitants. The bill also pro-vides that the State Board of Health shall prescribe sanitary rules and regulations governing the practice of barbering, and governing the practice of barbering, and that such rules shall be posted conspic-

uously in every shop.

The following Senate bills were intro-S. B. 196, LeCrone-Appropriating \$1500 to build a monument to the late Governor John R. Rogers, conditioned upon the peo-ple of the state contributing a like amount and providing that C. J. Lord, of Olympia; Alden J. Blethen, of Seattle, and Senator Carey L. Stewart, of Puyallup, shall con-stitute the commission under whose di-rection such funds shall be expended

rection such funds shall be expended.

8. B. 197, Tucker—To define and regulate
the practice of optometry.

8. B. 188, Dayls—To make grain inspection optional instead of compulsory.

### IN THE HOUSE, Easterday Anti-Trust Bill Passes

After Much Debate. OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 19.-(Special.)-With 54 bills on the calendar for third reading and 51 on the second reading, the House this morning passed the regular order of business and began action on the accumulating measures of legislation awaiting final action.

Representative Easterday got two very important bills through at the morning session, one being an anti-trust law and the other providing for the investment of the public funds. The latter, which passed by a unanimous vote, permits the State Land Commissioner to invest permanent school funds which may be available for investment in National, state, county, municipal or school district bonds bearing not less than 3% per cent interest. The law as it now stands will not permit investment in anything paying less than 5 per cent, and as it is impossible to secure such a rate on good security the the public funds. The latter, which passed cure such a rate on good security, the state has a large amount of money on

The Easterday anti-trust bill provoked but pointed speech stated the provisions of the bill and, what he expected of it. Cameron, a Democrat, was somewhat sur-prised to find himself agreeing with Easterday, but voiced his approval of the

terday, but voiced his approval of the bill in unmistakable terms, and, with a number of other Democrats, voted for it. Merrill of Whatcom opposed the bill on the ground that it would prevent shingle-makers from combining for the purpose of marketing their product to the best advantage. The bill provides that no in-corporated company, copirtnership or as-sociation of persons shall directly or insociation of persons shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing the price or limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or com-modity. All such contracts are declared illegal, and any person knowingly assist-ing in carrying into effect such contract shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction fined \$1000 or sentenced to six months in fail.

The superior courts are vested by the act with jurisdiction in the cases covered. Whenever the hearing of a case may be postponed, power is given the court to

postponed, power is given the court to issue temporary restraining orders. On this point the law is very severe, section 6 reading as follows: "Sec. 6. Whenever, after the entry of such final judgment, it shall be made to appear to the court entering such judgment or decree that any corporation orhas been restrained or enjoined from any violation of this act, has violated the said violation of this act, has violated the said judgment or decree, it shall be the duty of such court to declare the charter of such corporation forfeited, and to appoint a receiver for such corporation to wind up its affairs and dispose of and distribute its property as in other cases of receiver-ship; and whenever such corporation is a foreign corporation doing business in this state, it shall be the duty of such court to declare its right to do business in this state of state and to specific in this state forfeited and to appoint receiver of its property in this state, to wind up its affairs in this state and distribute its property as in other cases of receivership, and such foreign corporation shall never thereafter be permitted

"Sec. 7. Any person who shall be in-jured in his business or property by any incorporated company, copartnership or association of persons in this state by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue there-for in the Superior Court, and shall re-

cover double the damages by him sustained, with his costs of suit."

The vote on the bill was as follows:

Ayes—Allis, Bassett, Brown, Cameron,
Carle, Child, Clark, Coate, Cole, Collins, Carle, Child, Clark, Coate, Cole, Collins, Denton, Dixon, Dilling, Durham, Easterday, Frostad, Field, Fletcher, Gleason, Gray, Gunderson, Hastings, Haines, Henry, Hopp, Howell, Jones, Johnson of Ferry, Johnston of Snohomish, Keyes, King, Knoblock, Lindsley, Lingerman, Lyons, McNicholi, Maloney, Megler, Muse, Pogue, Quinn, Raine, Ranck, Reise, Roberts, Roth, Stark, Stevenson, Thompson, Weir, Wells, Williams, Wilson of Kitti-Weir, Wells, Williams, Wilson of Kitti-

weir, Weils, Williams, Wilson of Ritti-tas, Witter, York-55.

Noes-Benn, Cralgue, Ferguson, Griffin, Hunter, Levy, Lewis, McKenzle, McCoy, Merrill, Molestad, Morgan, Morrill, Par-cel, Philbrick, Thacker, Tibbitts, Veness, White-19.

White-15.
Absent and not voting-Brewer, Butler, Comstock, Cooney, Coriles, Crandall, Delanty, Dix, Dunn, Eldemiller, Emery, Fitzgerald. Howard, Jeffries, Palmer, Peaslee, Whitney, Wilson of Walla Walla, Zenkner, Mr. Speaker-20.
At the afternoon session Roth gave notice that tomorrow he would move for a consideration of the vote.
In addition to the two Easterday bills

Those long, heavy overcoats should be laid aside for a medium weight topcoat. We have them in all the latest colors. The lengths are the popular short coat and the more dressy medium lengths which are made of dark materials. Prices not too high.

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Our purchases for Spring are coming in and we must have room for them. All the balance of our fall-weight suits are offered at prices that will convince you that we do not wish to carry them into the next season.

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mentioned the following were passed at the morning session: H. B. 62, Field of Chelan-Empowering the Commissioner of Public Lands to ap-point an assistant who shall act as chief

clerk and shall have full power to act

for his chief in the absence of the lat-H. B. 76-Providing for the compulsory attendance in school of children between the ages of 8 and 15 years.

H. B. 160, Fletcher-Providing an easter method of procedure in the assessment

and collection of taxes. H. B. &-Providing for submission to the voters of a proposition to amend the constitution so that except in capital cases a jury shall consist of eight jurors. In courts of general jurisdiction and in courts of inferior jurisdiction provision is made for a jury of four members, and requiring a unanimous verdict in crim-

inal cases H. B. 207, Cameron-Making application to Congress for a Constitutional convention for the purpose of changing the law regarding the election of United States Senators.

The following new bills were introduced and referred: H. B. 408, committee on claims and auditing-Appropriating \$3697 for relief of various parties supplying material and automent at the Statehouse

H. B. 409, York of Pierce-Relating to the control of public and free libraries. H. B. 410, Whitams of Pacific-Providing for a Superior Judge for the Counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum.

Pacific and Wahkiakum.

H. B. 411, Clark of King—To prevent usury, making the commission of the same a misdemeanor.

The barbers' Sunday closing bill and the coyote scalp bill were the star fea-tures at the afternoon session, but the fervid oratory that was poured out for and against these measures was not suffi-cient in volume to hamper business men. and when adjournment was taken at 4:30 P. M. an even dozen bills had passed, which, with the seven at the morning session, made by far the best day's work that has yet been accomplished by the

lower house this session. H. B. 43, providing for the assessment and taxation of mining claims, which was passed over at the morning session was taken up and passed. It provides for the taxing of mining claims on a basis of the net output of the mine and the actual value of the buildings and plant. It passed by a unanimous vote.

The bill providing for the closing of barber shops on Sunday brought Martin Maloney to his feet with a warning against this kind of legislation. "I do not know where we are going to stop," said he, "if we keep on legislating on what a man should do end what he should Lyons, the father of the bill, is a bar-

ber, and spoke in favor of the bill, as also did Gleason and Levy. Cameron protested that the measure would be very unsatis-factory in his section, and Johnston of Snohomish made a strong plea for its passage. It scratched through by a vote of 54 to 22, with 18 absent or not voting.

The coyote bounty bill, which was pre-The coyote bounty bill, which was presented by the Game Commission in illeu of House bills 122 and 14, provides for a bounty of \$1 per head from the state. Mackenzie of Whitman made an earnest argument for the measure, stating in the course of his remarks that in his district the farmers had paid as high set \$5 per the farmers had paid as high as \$5 per head for the destruction of coyotes, and that each of the pests would destroy from

\$50 to \$150 worth of property.

Maloney seconded the remarks of Mac Henry of Spokane expressed himself in favor of the bill, but he called the attention of the House to the experience of Oregon on the same question and asserted that the state must be pre-to stand an expense of possibly \$1 under the provisions of the act. Megler spoke in the same strain, but Malone torted that "If the amount paid out runs up to \$20,000 there will not be enough coyotes left for seed."

Levy said the bill was an inducement

for people to engage in coyote farming, and when he voted for the bill said he did so to assist a new industry. The bill passed with only 12 dissenting

Other bills passed at the afternoon ses-H. B. 119, Gunderson-Compelling the

soap responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling.

It is the finest toilet soap in all the world.

attendance of children at school wher r from the seconds or abettors in the tuition, lodging, etc., are supplied at the expense of the Government. The bill is H. B. 97, Raine-Relating to the issuprimarily intended to reach Indian chilance and service of writs of garnishment by other than regular officers.

H. B. 201, Easterday—Requiring statements of fact and evidence in support of claims presented to the Legislature.

At 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned. dren near reservation schools.

H. B. 183 and 184, Raine—Relating to the

distribution of session laws and Supreme H. B. 167, Mergan-Fixing the time from which the term of sentence of persons convicted of felony shall run at date of mposition thereof. H. B. 58, Cole—Defining criminal an-

archy, making it a felony and fixing a maximum penalty of \$5000 fine or ten years in the penitentiary. H. B. 107, Gleason-Giving the widow of

a man killed in a duel right to recover damages from the party who killed him,

by Rev. Mr. Alfred at the residence of his father-in-law, A. Loughlin. And many other painful and serious ailments from which most mothers

Burfed at La Fayette.

LA FAYETTE, Or., Feb. 19.—The re-mains of William Edwards, the unfortun-

ate engineer, who was killed at Deep River, Wash., arrived at this place Tues-day and were buried in the Masonic cem-

etery yesterday. Services were conducted

suffer, can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend." This great remedy is a God-send to women, carrying them through their most critical ordeal with safety and no pain.

Ne woman who uses "Mother's Friend" need fear the suffering and danger incident to birth; for it robs the ordeal of its horror and insures safety to life of mother and child, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is

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### "Weakness" We not only cure

We not only cure 'weakness' promptly, but we employ the only treatment that can possibly cure this disorder permanently; it is original with us, and is employed by no physicians other than ourselves. This may seem a broad assertion, but it is just as substantial as it is broad. So called "weakness' is but a symptom of local inflammation or congestion, and a radical cure is merely a matter of restoring normal conditions normal conditions throughout the organic system, and this we accomplish thoroughly and with



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Our Practice Is the Largest Because We Invariably Fulfill Our Promises.

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Without cutting or dilating, and by mild and absolutely painless treatment, we cure this disease completely. All obstructing tissue is dissolved, all inflammation or irritation removed, and every memthoroughly cleansed and restored to a healthy state. No failures—a per-fect cure in every instance.

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By our painless system, without danger to the patient, we are constantly curing cases of piles that other physicians have treated with no benefit whatever. We use no knife, ligature or caustic, and the treatment never falls even in the most obstinate cases. Our practice in this disease constantly grows as a result of recommendations from those whom we have cured.

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