

PEOPLE AS OWNERS

Convention on Municipal Ownership Meets.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES

Advocates of System Point to Equity of It and Corruption Caused by Franchise-Giving-Yorkes Says It Has Proved Failure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The convention on Municipal Ownership and Franchises opened today. There was a good attendance. The delegates were welcomed by John G. Aggr, who in his address held that the conditions in American cities are such as to make the thoughtful and patriotic seek some method of improvement.

"This convention has been called," he said, "for the purpose of furnishing facts and information and of organizing a permanent bureau for the collection and distribution of such municipal statistics relating to the best methods of supplying commercial wants."

The first paper read, "Recent History of Municipal Ownership in the United States," was prepared under the direction of the late Charles F. Johnson, dean of the New York School of Commerce, and was read by Joseph E. Johnson, the present dean of the school.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, opened the discussion of recent history of municipal ownership in the United States. He said in part:

"What is the cause of the undeniable growth of population in the municipal ownership of public service franchises? I reply that the movement is primarily due to the popular indignation at the corruption and degradation incident to the policy of private ownership. The people are awakening to an appreciation of the dangers lurking in the shadows of such relationships as now exist between city governments and private corporations.

There is an ethical reaction against such practices as I have briefly mentioned and it is manifesting itself in a demand for municipal ownership.

"As yet I doubt whether there is any very general feeling for the essential propriety and immorality of a policy which permits private concerns to enjoy public privileges for their private profit. What inherent right has any individual to become rich through the possession of a municipal franchise or privilege? I have used the term municipal ownership throughout my remarks as distinguished from private ownership. I have not used it to include or imply municipal ownership. The latter, in other words, the compensation of private concerns must be limited to a fair return for the services rendered and no more."

Success in Toronto. Mayor Urohart of Toronto, in a paper, referred to the success of ownership of the waterworks in that city.

The paper on "Comparison of European and American Methods and Results," prepared by Robert F. Porter, director of the Eleventh Census of the United States, was read by John Martin, secretary of the convention.

The paper on "Recent British Experience of Municipal Ownership," by Robert Donald, editor of the Municipal Record, of London, was a partial answer to Mr. Porter's paper, and was read by the secretary.

C. R. Bellamy, general manager of the municipal street railways, Liverpool, spoke in favor of municipal ownership. He said:

"There are two forms of profit attending municipal undertakings: the profit that results to the individual by reason of increased facilities or better articles at lower rates and the profit that stands out as a net balance of interest contained in the franchises have been met. The latter is important if the first is considerable, but is substantial under municipal management."

Charles T. Yerkes being absent, his paper was read by the secretary. He said in substance:

Yerkes Takes Other Side. "The subject of municipal control is one which is now being heatedly discussed in this country and in England, and it is surprising how varied are the opinions in regard to it. Perhaps it is because there is so much of self-interest contained in the subject that our minds are naturally biased. I think I may say truthfully that I have endeavored to rid myself of any selfishness in considering the theme, but look only to facts which have been received from a long and active experience.

"That the public is to be considered in all matters of industry is without a doubt true. In our country, however, the government, the people, so-called—should always be considered to the most extreme extent. May I be permitted to ask, 'Who are the people?' My factors are the poor man of the country. Not the man of the middle class, nor the rich man, nor the man of middle class, but all combined. It is the people in the busy streets of the cities who are entitled to the franchise and the possession of the properties of the country. To argue otherwise would be to put a premium on idleness, vice and laziness. In my opinion it is right that the man should be permitted to succeed in this strife, that his success should be rewarded and that he should be allowed to leave as an inheritance to his children. To place him in a position of that kind he should be able to own, himself or in company with others, not only private industry, but public industries—if I may term them such.

"Here we see what a slight difference there really is in these terms. A large city goods establishment is a private industry. A municipal railway is a public industry; both striving in the same manner, one to clothe and the other to furnish transportation. So it is really difficult, when thoroughly considered, to draw the line between the two. The one is generally a close corporation, while the other is very extended. It would be difficult to consider the fact that municipal control could be extended to the former. It is readily appreciated that the municipality would have a difficult task in handling an establishment of that kind. In reality the railroad company would be more difficult to handle than the large store."

No Economy With Politicians. There are several reasons, however, why I am sure that municipal control should rarely be given to a public industry. First, all business ventures should be taken care of intelligently and with due consideration for economy. How ridiculous to think that a municipality could run a railroad economically or wisely. The people who are connected with our railroads are, with few exceptions, men who have been brought up in the business, many of them having large interests in the companies. The little details are understood and everything done to the end that the roads may be profitable. Economics are practiced, extensions are carefully considered, improvements are carefully looked into, and the business is carried on in a profitable and economical way. Can we for a moment imagine one of our railroads being managed by our City Council or the State Legislature. The results would be really amusing, if they were not so serious.

are, however, that class of people, generally, who have earned the right to that ownership. I fall to see any attempt at municipal ownership, in Europe particularly, but it is a failure as considered with what it might be with private ownership. Take, for instance, the case of the Glasgow works are most honorable gentlemen, and I believe did the best that their abilities permitted. We look through Europe and find railroad lines operated by the government, and where such is the case we can rest assured that the operation is not only most expensive, but extremely poor. Who would have the hardihood to think that if we had municipal control in this country for the last 20 years we would have had this great system of railroads that now exist.

"It is the fact that every state, by its laws, promotes the growth of railroads and encourages private ownership, that makes it so difficult to see why municipal ownership should be considered. That this private ownership can be abused there is no doubt, but what cannot be? No matter what the abuses have been as related to the country, it is far ahead of anything like municipal control."

City Owning and Leasing. Edward M. Shepard spoke on "City Owning and Leasing," and explained the method that had been taken with the construction of the rapid-transit system in New York City.

A paper on "Massachusetts' Experience in Street Railways" was read by Louis D. Brandeis, who said he believed that the larger in proportion to area and population than in any other state of the Union, and that the transportation facilities compare favorably with those afforded elsewhere. The system had been developed under a law having, first, a revocable franchise; second, an effective prohibition of stock-watering; third, an effective system of franchise tax.

DEFEAT FOR SIERRA.

Usurping President of Honduras Suffers Serious Reverse. PANAMA, Feb. 25.—According to cablegrams received here from Salvador, President Sierra, of Honduras, has suffered a serious defeat.

To Study Plague in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 25.—Dr. Edward Francis, of Washington, is here as the representative of the United States Government to study the plague at Mazatlan, the epidemic preventing the spread of the disease northward.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 25.—There was one death from the plague today.

TO PAY CUBAN PATRIOTS. Palma Agrees to Sign Loan Bill, Through Merchant Protest. HAVANA, Feb. 25.—After consultation with the Cabinet, President Palma today summoned the committees of both houses, which jointly recommended the soldiers' loan bill.

When the Senators and Congressmen left the Palace, it was announced that President Palma would sign the bill. The merchants and manufacturers, however, still believe that President Palma personally agreed with them that the proposed internal loan on the chief products of the island are inopportune and unwise. They still urge the additional revenue needed, namely, \$2,000,000 annually for the soldiers' pay loan and \$1,000,000 to meet the deficit in the customs receipts expected under the reciprocity treaty with the United States. He is secured by increasing the customs duties on certain articles from 5 to 10 per cent.

COLIMA BELCHING FLAMES. City of Taxpan in Darkness and People Fleeing in Terror. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—News from the region surrounding the volcano Colima continues alarming. The people, terrified by the belching flames and pouring lava, are seeking refuge in distant towns and villages.

The city of Taxpan, in the State of Jalisco, continues all day under a cloud of smoke. The volcano is alight with flames. The new eruption yesterday afternoon has increased the general fear. There is not much alarm in the city of Colima, but fears are felt for the farmers in the neighborhood of the volcano.

NO ARGUMENT NEEDED.

Every Sufferer From Catarrh Knows That Salives, Lotions, Washes, Sprays and Douches Do Not Cure.

Powders, lotions, salives, sprays and inhalants cannot really cure Catarrh, because this disease is a blood disease, and local application of any kind, anything at all, simply gives transient relief.

The catarrhal poison is in the blood and the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and trachea tries to relieve the system by secreting large quantities of mucus, the discharge sometimes closing up the nostrils, dropping into the throat, causing deafness by closing the Eustachian tubes and after a time causing catarrh of stomach or serious throat and lung troubles.

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal remedy which will cleanse the blood from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and congestion from the mucous membrane.

The best and most modern remedies for this purpose are antiseptic scientific. They are known as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and while each of these have been successfully used separately, yet it has been difficult to get them all combined in one palatable, convenient and effective form.

The manufacturers of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, have succeeded admirably in accomplishing this result. They are large, pleasant tasting lozenges to be dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous membrane of the throat and finally the stomach.

Unlike many catarrh remedies, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain no cocaine, opiate or any injurious drug whatever and are equally beneficial for little children and adults.

Mr. C. R. Rembrandt, of Rochester, N. Y., says: "I know of few people who have suffered as much as I from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I used sprays, inhalants and powders for months at a time with only slight relief and had no hope of cure. I had not the means to make a change of climate, which seemed my only chance of cure.

"Last Spring I read an account of some remarkable cures made by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and promptly bought a 50-cent box from my druggist and obtained such positive benefit from that one package that I continued to use them daily until I now feel as well as ever. The results were as follows: my head is clear, my digestion all I could ask and my hearing, which had begun to fail as a result of the catarrh, has greatly improved and I feel as well as ever. They are a household necessity in my family."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for complete treatment and for convenience, safety and prompt results they are undoubtedly the long-looked-for catarrh cure.

RECORD OF THE WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

- S. B. 8, by Palmer of King—Providing that law graduate of state university be admitted to practice without examination.
S. B. 9, by Palmer of King—Defining certain misdemeanors.
S. B. 16, by Sharp of Kittitas—Amends act of 1896 relating to duties of State Veterinary Surgeon.
S. B. 17, by Graves of Spokane—Relating to bills of exceptions and regulating appeals to the Supreme Court.
S. B. 20, by Davis of Pierce—Rating salaries of Constables in cities of over 5000 inhabitants.
S. B. 23, by O'Donnell of Chelan—Relating to incorporation of fraternal societies.
S. B. 40, by Tolman of Spokane—For protection of birds and their nests.
S. B. 41, by Judiciary Committee—Regulating selection of jurors in superior courts.
S. B. 44, by Crew of Spokane—Providing for the payment by litigants of certain jury fees and repelling section 5028, Ballinger's Code.
S. B. 46, by Moore of King—Amending section 3036 Ballinger's Code relating to attachments and garnishments.
S. B. 53, by Potts of King—Providing that appeal by defendant in criminal action shall stay execution of conviction.
S. B. 54, by Potts of King—Increasing punishment of persons who are convicted of crimes for which they have been previously convicted.
S. B. 58, by Palmer of King—Providing for an Assistant Secretary of State.
S. B. 59, by Crew of Spokane—Providing form of acknowledgments executed by corporations.
S. B. 61, by Barles of Whatcom—Appropriating \$125.75 for relief of Edson Gerry.
S. B. 72, by Barles of Whatcom—Providing for protection of employees in mills and factories.
S. B. 74, by Angle of Mason—Attaching Mason County to Thurston County Judicial District.
S. B. 75, by Sharp of Kittitas—Amends land laws to provide for land inspectors.
S. B. 80, by Spahn of Yakima—Amending state fair law.
S. B. 85, by Moore of King—Appropriating \$450.30 for relief of Puget Sound Sawmill & Shingle Company.
S. B. 86, by Moore of King—Giving electric railways the same rights of condemnation as railroads.
S. B. 93, by Henrich of King—Providing for arbitration of labor disputes.
S. B. 94, by Palmer of King—Defining the offense of battery.
S. B. 97, by Crew—Amending section 5315 and repealing section 5316 Ballinger's Code relating to taking and entry of judgments.
S. B. 98, by Crew of Spokane—Providing for service on unknown party defendants in actions pertaining to real estate.
S. B. 100, by Welsh of Pacific—Extending time for removal of timber from state lands where purchased prior to June 13, 1901.
S. B. 108, by Sharp of Kittitas—Creating and establishing size of fruit boxes.
S. B. 109, by Kinser of King—Amending statutes relating to consolidation of cities.
S. B. 110, by Palmer of King—Providing for discharge of judgments against persons discharged in bankruptcy.
S. B. 112, by Tolman of Spokane—An act for the relief of the Washington State Sugar Company.
S. B. 114, by Hands of Clark—Amending statutes relating to probate procedure.
S. B. 117, by Chapp of Jefferson—Reducing rate of interest on Jefferson County bonds of franchisees by referred to voters upon application of 15 per cent.
S. B. 120, by Hamilton of Pierce—Exempting property of denominational schools from taxation.
S. B. 122, by Palmer of King—Curing defect in present law defining crime of rape.
S. B. 123, by Ruth of Thurston—Amending the school code.
S. B. 128, by Hamilton of Pierce—Creating a lien upon vessels in favor of tugboat companies, stevedores and others.

Bills Passed by the House.

- H. B. 6, by Benn of Chelan—For survey and appraisal Aberdeen tidelands.
H. B. 10, by Lyons of King—Prohibiting barbering on Sunday.
H. B. 19, by Balne of King—Limiting assessment of abutting property for local improvements.
H. B. 20, by Lewis of King—Requires election registration books in cities to be kept open between hours of 9 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
H. B. 21, by Thompson of Kittitas—Changing name of Sidney to Fort Orchard.
H. B. 21, by Lindsey of Spokane—Requires that sales of city property or granting of franchises be referred to voters upon application of 15 per cent.
H. B. 24, by Maloney and Cooney of Stevens—Fixing 3 cents per mile as the maximum rate on railroads.
H. B. 25, by Clark of King—Authorizing County Commissioners to construct and maintain wharves and landings.
H. B. 26, by Lewis of King—Making anti-slot machine law more stringent.
H. B. 28, by Johnson of Ferry—Declaring eight-hour day for employees in smelters and reduction works.
H. B. 29, by Johnson of Ferry—Making eight-hour constitute day's work in underground mine workings.
H. B. 31, by Philbrick of Chelan—Authorizing towns other than of first class to construct sewers.
H. B. 32, by Enderday of Pierce—Reducing rate at which state school funds may be invested.
H. B. 41, by Gleason of King—Providing for the alteration, repair or vacation of any townsite.
H. B. 42, by Gleason of King—Relating to selection of jurors.
H. B. 43, by Johnson of Ferry—Providing for assessment and taxation of mining claims.
H. B. 44, by Gleason of King—Providing that directors of school districts of more than 20,000 persons may employ attorneys.
H. B. 51, by Lindsey, of Spokane—Amending section 5245a, Ballinger's Code, relating to exemptions.
H. B. 53, by Enderday of Pierce—Extending time of issuance of certificates of delinquency to six months from date when taxes become delinquent.
H. B. 55, by Field of Chelan—Fixing close season for trout fishing in Chelan County.
H. B. 56, by King of Thurston—Providing for submission constitutional amendment relating to number of jurors in certain cases.
H. B. 58, by Cole of King—Defining criminal anarchy.
H. B. 62, by Field of Chelan—Providing for an Assistant Commissioner of Public Lands.
H. B. 70, by Gunderson of Mason—Providing for compulsory attendance at school of children of certain ages.
H. B. 90, by Carl of King—Declaring eight-hour day to be policy of state on public works.
H. B. 91, by King of Thurston—Appropriating \$500 for relief of H. A. Percival for indexing session laws of 1901.
H. B. 95, by Balne of King—Relating to instructions to jurors.
H. B. 97, by Balne of King—Relating to garnishments.
H. B. 100, by Balne of King—Relating to practice in justice courts.
H. B. 102, by York of Pierce—Relating to revenue and taxation.
H. B. 107, by Committee Substitute for bill by Gleason of King—Giving right of action for damages for death resulting from dueling and from certain other causes.
H. B. 113, by Balne of King—Appropriating \$4561.54 for payment of judgments against the state.
H. B. 119, by Gunderson of Mason—Compelling attendance at school of Indian children.
H. B. 120, by Thompson of Kittitas—Changing name Fort Orchard to Charleston.
H. B. 122, by Committee—Providing for bounty on coyotes.
H. B. 132, by Collins of Cowitts—Providing for seizure of liquors sold unlawfully.
H. B. 147, by Lewis of King—Declaring maintenance of gambling resorts a felony.
H. B. 150, by Field of Chelan—Appropriating \$970 for relief of Dora L. Tibbitts.
H. B. 157, by Craig of Snohomish—Providing that logged-off state lands may be sold at less than \$10 per acre.
H. B. 160, by Fletcher of Pierce—Relating to revenue and taxation.
H. B. 162, by Balne and Johnson of Snohomish—Provides that certain municipal improvements may be constructed by contract.
H. B. 164, by Craig and Johnson of Snohomish—Amends additional section present law to conform to changes provided in H. B. 163.
H. B. 165, by Henry of Spokane—Extending protection to occupants of lands who have in good faith made improvements thereon.
H. B. 167, by Morgan of Snohomish—Relating to sentence of persons convicted of felonies.
H. B. 172, by Hunter of Whatcom—Appropriating \$400 for salaries of Deputy Fish Commissioner (deficiency).
H. B. 173, by Hunter of Whatcom—Appropriating \$75 for office rent of Fish Commissioner (deficiency).
H. B. 175, by Lyons of King—Relating to Justices of the Peace and Constables as to number and salaries.
H. B. 179, by Dilling of King—Relieving cities from liability for deaths or accidents occurring on unimproved streets.
H. B. 180, by White of Pierce—Compelling railroads to fence their rights of way.
H. B. 183, by Balne of King—Relating to distribution Supreme Court Reports.
H. B. 184, by Balne of King—Relating to distribution of session laws.
H. B. 188, by Jetties of King—Amends act of 1902 enabling cities of first class to exercise right of eminent domain.
H. B. 193, by Kees of Walla Walla—Increasing salaries of certain county officers.
H. B. 197, by Brewer of Chelan—Amending state land laws in respect to removal of timber by purchasers.
H. B. 201, by Enderday of Pierce—Providing for the submission of statement of facts in claims against Legislature.
H. B. 207, by Balne of Lincoln—Application to Congress to submit constitutional amendment relating to election of United States Senators.
H. B. 221, by Allen of Lewis—Changes name of State Reform School to Industrial School.

Bills Passed by Both Houses.

- S. B. 3, by Palmer of King—Providing for the appointment of an additional Superior Judge in King County.
S. B. 12, by Hamilton of Pierce—Appropriating \$5000 for defraying expenses of grain inspection department (deficiency).
S. B. 17, by Tolman of Spokane—Relating to payment of witness fees to public officers.
S. B. 20, by Tolman of Spokane—Appropriating expenses of funeral of Governor John R. Rogers.
S. B. 21, by Hamilton of Pierce—Appropriating \$50,000 for expenses Legislature.
S. B. 22, by Wilson of Whitman—Appropriating \$10,000 for relief of State Agricultural College (deficiency).
S. B. 30, Palmer of King—For appointment of Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys.
S. B. 39, by Cornwell of Walla Walla—Appropriating \$65,000 for penitentiary.
S. B. 55, by Graves of Spokane—Eliminating operation of statute of limitations in actions brought by state.
S. B. 57, by Ruth of Thurston—For relief of Olympia Light & Power Company.
S. B. 66, by Hammer of Skagit—Appropriating \$3000 for cruising and advertising state lands.
S. B. 107, by Joint Committee—Appropriating for maintenance of state educational institutions.
S. B. 159, by Ruth of Thurston—Appropriating \$500 for celebration 50th anniversary formation of Washington Territory.
H. B. 12, by Carl of King—Permitting the filing for record of conditional sales in same manner as chattel mortgages.
H. B. 27, by Lewis of King—Increasing minimum penalty for highway robbery to five years imprisonment.
H. B. 68, by Johnson of Snohomish—Providing for punishment of malicious destruction of personal property.
H. B. 92, by King of Thurston—Defining larceny of fixtures attached to real estate.
H. B. 110, by King of Thurston—Relating to the matter of official seals for County Treasurers.
H. B. 149, by Committee—Appropriating for state institutions under control of Board of Control.

NEW BLUEBEARD FOUND

CONFESSES MURDER OF ONE WIFE, SUSPECTED OF OTHERS.

Arrested in House of His Fourth Wife—How He Killed Third—Two Others Died Mysteriously.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Albert A. Knapp, formerly of Hamilton, O., was taken by the police today from the home of his bride on a charge of murder. The police say that the wife at whose home Knapp was arrested, and whose maiden name was Anna May Gamble, is Knapp's fourth wife, and that the others have disappeared in a manner which warrants investigation.

Knapp, it is said, married the following women in the order given: Emma Stubbe, Jennie Connors, Hannah Goddard and May Gamble. Knapp formerly lived in Hamilton, where Miss Connors and later Miss Goddard were married to him. Miss Goddard, according to the complaint made to the police at Hamilton, by an uncle, disappeared December 22 last. About two weeks ago Knapp was married to Miss Gamble in Indianapolis. An investigation at Hamilton showed that Miss Goddard and Mrs. Knapp No. 1 really disappeared December 22 and that the following day Knapp was seen to take from a house a large box and carry it away in a wagon rented from a livery stable. Further investigation showed that Jennie Connors, wife No. 2, was found dead a few years ago in a canal at Hamilton. The coroner investigated at the time but arrived at no definite conclusion regarding the manner of her death.

At police headquarters Knapp was questioned concerning the whereabouts of his third wife. He said she disappeared from her home December 24 and that he did not know what had become of her. When asked what he had in the box which he carried away from his home the day after his wife was last seen, Knapp seemed confused, but finally explained that he disposed of a box of old clothes. In the confusion he said he had thrown the box away about two miles from his home. The police say Knapp has served eight years in the penitentiary.

A dispatch from Hamilton, O., where Knapp was taken after his arrest in this city, says: "Knapp admitted this afternoon to Director of Police Mason, Captain Lenham and Mayor Bosch that he choked his wife to death on the morning of December 22, but he says he does not know why he did so. He says he then came to town, hired a shipping wagon, secured a wooden box from one of the shoe stores and drove back home. There he stuffed the body into the box, being obliged to double it up in order to get it lid down. He then drove to Lindenwald, where two miles south of Hamilton, and crossed over to the Miami River just west of Lindenwald. Reaching a high bluff over the river, he dumped the box containing the body into the river and drove back to town. Knapp was then taken in hand by the police and ordered to take them to the place where he had thrown the body. He did so and pointed out the place where he had pushed the box over the high embankment. When he was taken back to jail Knapp told Chief of Police Kummering that he had something on his mind that he would tell before he died. "I may tell it to you in the morning," he said, "but I will not tell anything about it tonight. I cry every time I think of poor Hannah and I feel like crying when I think of this other thing."

This statement is believed to be the forerunner of a confession from the prisoner that he killed his first and second wives, both of whom died mysteriously. His first wife died suddenly about 11 years ago and he soon married the second, whose body was found in a canal in Cincinnati in 1896.

Knapp is an Indianapolis man, having been reared in this city. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Knapp, moved to Cincinnati about a month ago.

Knapp has a local police record, and has served many years in the penitentiary. He was sent to the Michigan City Penitentiary in October, 1895, for ten years for assaulting Alice Hall, a young girl. He was released in June, 1902. He has also served terms in the prisons of Joliet, Ill., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Columbus, O., for various crimes.

A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Ind., says: Jennie Connors, Albert A. Knapp's second wife, was mysteriously drowned, was an Indiana woman. Her home was at Lawrenceburg, this state. Knapp was sentenced to the local prison

Advertisement for "Reasonable" Cutlery. It looks as if a man's back is the center of strength when he is straining to lift or haul a heavy weight. Not the center of strength is not the back, but the stomach. There's no strength in the back of a giant if he's starving. All strength is made from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

ENOUGH TO KILL REGIMENT.

Accused Insurance Swindler Loaded With Strychnine and Morphine.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 25.—Strychnine enough to kill a regiment and a couple of bottles of morphine were found on the person of Dr. C. S. Harle when he was seized in this city last night. Harle had from court last night. Harle and two other prisoners are on trial before the United States Court in extradition proceedings which were instituted by the Mexican government in relation to alleged insurance swindles and murders committed by the New York Life Insurance Company.

HOW DID HAGEMAN DIE?

Relative's Want Accounting for His Life and His Millions. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—District Attorney Jerome said today that it had been decided to investigate the death of Theodore Hageman in this city last night. He, shortly after he had transferred the bulk of his fortune to his wife, who is now Mrs. Walter E. de la Barre. Relatives of Hageman are seeking to secure the police a mystery, as is also his purpose with it.

Cortelyou Before Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Cortelyou was heard today by a subcommittee of the House committee on appropriations on the subject of an appropriation for the Department of Commerce and Labor. The subcommittee, after going over the estimates with Mr. Cortelyou in detail, agreed to recommend an appropriation of approximately \$200,000 for the expenses of the department. While the amount is much less than the amount estimated by Mr. Cortelyou, it is explained that many of the items in the Secretary's estimates have been provided for in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act. Provision is to be made for a smaller number of special examiners than proposed by Secretary Cortelyou. Mr. Garfield, chief of the Bureau of Corporations, accompanied Mr. Cortelyou.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Nelson F. Handy, surveyor of customs, Denver; Frank L. Campbell, of Ohio, Assistant Attorney-General; Melville W. Miller, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of

Knitting Works Burned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 25.—The Cooper-Wells Knitting Works were destroyed by fire today, throwing 60 employees out of work. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The fire originated from an electric light wire in the carding department. Several members of the night force were burned and had narrow escape from an explosion which occurred at the outbreak of the fire.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and often fatal diseases.

It always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these diseases and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon.

Advertisement for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The Proof of Success. It has been said that "imitation is the sincerest flattery." But it has been demonstrated time and again that in medicine it is a most seriously dangerous complication—namely, to the physician and certainly an injustice to them both. Nobody imitates that which is not good or successful. If we did not do all that we claim and treat diseases of men, we would better results than others, other specialists would not lift our advertisements bodily from the paper, attach their own treatment to the same, and we would be known as impostors. This is constantly being done in nearly every city in the West. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. You are entitled to the best of medicine, and you are entitled to the best of medicine, and you are entitled to the best of medicine. This is constantly being done in nearly every city in the West. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. You are entitled to the best of medicine, and you are entitled to the best of medicine, and you are entitled to the best of medicine.

Advertisement for Contracted Disorders. These troublesome diseases are responsible for a very large proportion of the suffering which is the result of prompt and careful treatment. Cases that have been neglected or only partially cured are almost certain to set up inflammation in the prostate gland, which in time comes chronic and interferes with the normal functions. Through our experience in treating these diseases we have devised methods which, not only cure soundly and permanently, but cure in less time than the best of other treatments. We do not use any of the old-fashioned, unscientific, and unwholesome remedies which are so common. Our system of mainly local treatment is the only effective means yet known for restoring the prostate to its normal state, which always results in the complete return of strength and vigor. Such a cure is absolutely permanent; because the condition responsible for the functional disorder is entirely removed. It is the only kind of cure a patient desires, and is the only kind of a cure we treat for.

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