# PASSES FOR TRAMP

Fugitive Benson Carries Himself With Nerve.

HE IS HELD UP BUT LET GO

Convinces Captor He Is Working His Way to Tacoma - Accepts Work of Storekeeper-When Out of Reach He Runs.

OLTMPIA, Wash., March 2-About dusk ight Chris Benson, the escaped mur-of Jalier Daye Morrell, appeared at thern Pacific Raffway bridge es the Nesqually River, and on his ment that he was only a hobo was allowed to pass by the bridge guard. Frank Golson. Benson carried himself th the greatest of nerve during the talk and afterwards stopped to drink from the river, then with some distance beself and the guard, his courage auddenly left him and he fied into th ickly gathering darkness.

At the bridge is the station of Sherlock. Senson first appeared coming down the and stopped at a fire of burning The fire was opposite a store kep by a man named Smith, who, seeing Benwarming himself by the fire, invited him into the store to eat for the purpos of identifying him, being suspicious that the man was Benson. Benson accepted invitation, but his talk disarmed the storekeeper. He accepted a proposition to go to work, then walked out to the fire gain and finally moved down to the ridge, where Golson was on guard.

bridge, where Golson was on guard.
Golson promptly hold Benson up, but
the fuglifive made the piez that he was
a tramp working his way to Tacoma,
and said that he had agreed to go to
work for the storckeeper. Golson accepted the story without searching his
prisoner and allowed him to go to the
Pieroe County side of the stream to get
a drink. There Benson stood for a few
minutes in front of another fire and suddeally turned and made off rankly toprisoner and allowed him to go to the Pierce County side of the stream to get a drink. There Benson stood for a few minutes in front of another fire and suddenly turned and made off rapidly toward Tacoma and disappeared in the shadows. Benson's sudden flight convinced the guard that he had had the murderer in his custody only to lose him, he went to the store and there the description of the avowed tramp was compared with that of Benson and both men concluded positively that they had been income the store and there the description of the avowed tramp was compared with that of Benson and both men concluded positively that they had been income the store and there the description of the avowed tramp was compared with that of Benson and both men concluded positively that they had been income the store and there are successful to the store and there are extending the right of eminent domain to water companies.

H. B. 451, Jones of King—Amending the act extending the right of eminent domain to water companies.

H. B. 452, Lewis of King—Extending duties of State Board of Control.

H. B. 452, Lewis of Control.

H. B. 453, Megler of Wahklakum (by request)—Appropriating \$11,000 for deficiency in state printing fund. uded positively that they had been

The slarm was ruised and posses have been congregating in the vicinity. Word has been received that a Pierce County onse has started toward the Nesqually, nd it is believed Benson will be caught between the two forces in the morning.

show that he lacks the nerve that carried Harry Tracy across two states. Benson seems to be cool when at bay or in a corner, but when the danger to himself reduced to a minimum he loses his we. The escape from the jail, had it in more carefully planned, could have whole. He moved then that the comminates that the bill pass withbeen more carefully planned, could have been kept from public knowledge for hours perhaps, if Benson had thought to lock the outer door as he left. In Morrell's clothes he left a self-acting Colt's revolver, with all its chambers full, and in money, all of which would have been useful in his flight. His escape to-been useful in his flight. in money, all of which would have sen useful in his flight. His escape to-

Warburton, which provides for the sub-mission to the people of a constitutional amendment creating a railroad commis-sion. The amendment was drafted along the lines of the Tolman bill. Senator Warburton also introduced a bill approriating \$5000 for the entertainment of President Rossevelt when he shall visit the state, the money to be spent under the direction of the Governor. Following is a complete list of the bills:

S. B. 29. Splawn-Appropriating \$390 or printing the report of the State Dulry and Food Commissioner.
S. B. 237. Palmer-Authorizing cities to

Receive real estate brokers.

8. B. 38. Palmer-Making it a felony for a Sheriff, policeman or other peace officer knowingly to permit the commis-

B. B. 22, Palmer-Relating to appeals to the Supreme Court. B. B. 240, Ruth-Relating to state capitol B. E. 241. LeCrone-Substituting State

Treasurer for State Superintendent of Schools on State Land Commission, S. B. 22, Potts-Licepsing sallor board-ing-houses and providing for their regula-

S. B. 243, Potts-Raising salaries of Coroners in counties of the first class. S. B. 244, Hamilton-Raising salaries of numbers of the State Board of Control

members of the State Board of Control 18000 to \$3000 per annum.

S. B. Ma. Warburton-Hailroad commission constitutional amendment.

S. B. Ma. Warburton-Appropriating \$5000 to entertain President Rossevelt.

S. B. M. Hamilton-Repealing present law on state printing, but exempting present contracts from such repeal.

S. B. M. Warburton-Prohibiting municipal officers from lobbying at the State Legislature.

S. B. M. Marburton-Prohibiting municipal officers from lobbying at the State Legislature.

S. B. 50, Moore-Amending law relative to attorneys and counsellors-at-law.

IN THE HOUSE.

Short Session-Last Day for Introducing Bills.

ducing Bills.

OLYMPIA, Wasta, March 1.—The House closed its record of new bills by introducing 12 today, making the total number for the seasion 62. Among the 12 is one that is taken as an indication of the character of the report of the committee which is now investigating the letting of the last state printing contracts and looking into the salvantages of the new method, if any, over the old. The bill was introduced by Gunderson, a member of the committee, and provides for a return to the former system of election of a State Printer, who is pull by a fee system. The bill reduces

the foes as scheduled in the old law, and provides for a Supervising Printing Board composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor.

Lewis of King presented a new bill, which is intended to alleviate the controversies that arise each session over the amount of appropriations needed by the educational institutions of the state. The bill makes the State Board of Control a supervisory board over the Board of Regents of the State University and the trustees of the State University and the trustees of the other state institutions, but in the matter of appropriations only. It provides for the inspection of the accounts of these institutions by the accountant of the Board of Control, and for an inspection by the board, and a report to the Legislature of the needs of each institution in the matter of appropriations.

tion in the matter of appropriations.

The House did not meet until 4:20 this evening, and the work of the day was confined almost wholly to the antroduction of new bills. They were the follow-

H. B. 46, Pogue of Okanogan-Regulating the licensing of physicians and sur-

geons.

H. B. 444, J. B. Wilson-Reducing the fees in cases of unlawful retainer for non-payment of rent.

H. B. 445, Johnson of Ferry-Providing for the ventilation of quartz mines, and appointment of a Mine Inspector at \$1200 per year. The bill is practically a copy of

per year. The bill is practically a copy of the Idaho law.

H. B. 48, King of Thurston—Substituting the State Treasurer for the Superintendent of Public Instruction as a member of the Board of State Land Commissioners.

H. B. 47, King of Thurston—Providing that accident insurance companies cannot refuse to pay full liability of policies in

### · Idaho Gives \$35,000 to the Exposition.

HOISE, Idaho, March 2.-(Special.)-In the Senate today the bill making an appropriation of \$35,000 for the Louisi-ana Furchase and the Lewis and Clark Exporitions was passed under suspen-sion of the rules. The measure now goes to the Governor.

cases of disability on the ground that the insured earnings per week or month were less than the rate of linb...ity named in H. B. 49. Veness of Lewis-Relating to

H. B. 49, Venezz of Lewis-Relating to insurance. Repeals sections 2 and 3 of the amending act of March 13, 1897. H. B. 450, Eidemiller of Pierce-Appro-priating \$18,55 to pay E. H. Hoover & Co., for furniture for the State Printer's of-

Idahe Lawmakers Can't Agree on Care of State Pands.

BOISE, Idahd, March 2—(Special.)—The House adjourned at 2.20 this evening after having devoted a large part of the day to consideration of a bill establishing depositories for state funds. During the day two amendments, were adopted, one of which added the State Treasurer to the Board of Deposits. As amended the committee recommended that the bill pass. At the evening session Jenkins, in charge of the bill, sought to have those amended ments killed. He therefore got the bill referred again to the committee of the whole. He moved then that the committee recommend that the bill pass with-

Court for the Northern district of Callfornia, restraining certain sheepowners
from grazing flocks on a Government forest reserve, was entirely constitutional
and just under existing Federal statutes.
The decision is a victory for United
States Attorney Woodworth, who brought
suit in the Circuit Court for the issuance of an infunction to restrain the defendants from herding and grazing their
bands of sheep on the Stantslaus forest
reserve, which includes the Yosemite National Park. The Circuit Court granted tional Park. The Circuit Court granted the injunction and the defendants then appealed the case to the Circuit Court of appeals with the result above stated.

United States Court Decisions.

Enited States Court Decisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals rendered the following decisions today:

Juneau Ferry & Navigation Company ys Alaska Steamship Company; decision of Alaska District Court affirmed.

Morris Rocola vs. Black Diamond Coal Mining Company; judgment of Washington District Court confirmed by Judges Gilbert and Morrow, Judge Ross dissenting.

Type Consolidated Mining Company va.
Ernest Lanstedt; decision of Alaska Dietrict Court reversed.
North American Transportation & Trading Company va. Clifford Howells and
Anna Gerow Howells; decision of Washlegton Dietrict Court reversed.

Wife of Bishop Wells.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mrs. I. H. Wells, wife of Right Rev. H. L. Wells, wife of Right Rev. H. L. Wells, wife of Right Rev. H. L. Wells, wife of Spokane, died here tonight at the residence of her sister.

Mrs. H. J. Ramsstell. Mrs. Wells was a delegate to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but was taken ill shortly after her arrival here.

be filed at the term of colur following the sale, and at that time the objections must be filed. When the new law goes into effect, section 11% of the code, under which reports of sales are made, will read as follows:

"Section 11% Within ten days after the sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but was the filed at the term of course in the Original Is also the highest.

BOISE, Ida., March 2.—(Special).—W.

S. A. Madge Tells His Story.

S. A. Madge told the story of his having faired what he believed to be the lowest hid and of the Printing Board day, Farrell having failed to appear when proceedings concerning such sale and file the case was called.

RURAL LETTER CARRIER LEAVING LENTS (MOUNT SCOTT) POSTOFFICE



IN THE CORNER IS SHOWN LENTS NEW \$3000 SCHOOLHOUSE.

Rural letter service went into effect from Lents Postoffice on Monday morning, March 2. The above halftone shows Carrier Fred Spooner with his letter pouch and Postmaster I. F. Coffman, who has been industrious in forming the route. The mail leaves Portland for Lents at 6 A. M., and the letter carrier is out on the route distributing it two hours later.

The mail leaves Portland for Lents at 6 A. M., and the letter carrier is out on the route distributing it two hours later.

Mail arriving on trains at Portland during the night is all in the hands of patrons of the Lents route by 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. In distributing the mail to 1000 people, the letter carrier covers 21 miles of the best rouds in the State of Oregon. There are 263 dwelling-houses on this touls, and there are 32 more in process of construction. The area covered is 14 square miles, and this tract lies directly east of the City of Portland. The rural route approaches within two miles of

A movement is on foot to start another route from the Lents Postoffice, to serve the people living along the summit and to the south of Mount Scott. Letters and newspapers are now being delivered daily to 90 per cent of the population living between Portland and the Cascade Mountains. In accommodating this territory, letter carriers drive every day of the week over 225 miles of rural highways.

Rural letter routes went into effect Monday at other points in Oregon as follows: Gresham, two routes; Silverton, Mount Angel, Hood River, Lebanon, Corvalits, Ashland, Halsey, and at North Yakima, Wash.

# WILL KEEP THEM BUSY

WORK FOR SHERIPFS TO ENFORCE GAME LAWS.

Have Power to Search Any Suspected Person and to Make Arrests Without Warrants.

been useful in his flight. His escape tonight shows a lack of depth to his plans
or the lack of nerve to carry them out.

Benson is a good ussembler. He convinced the Judge who sentenced him that
he was an ignorant Swede, with little
knowledge of English, while in reality he
was born in America, and has no Swedish
accent when talking in his natural voice.
If Benson is captured alive he will be
taken to Tacoma, unless plans are
changed. The feeling here is strong
against him, and there is no place to imprison him that is safe.

Governor McBride today offered an addiprison him that is asfe.

Governor McBride today offered an additional reward of \$300 for Benson's capture, dead or alive. This makes the price of the fugitive's head \$400.

Now Bills.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 2—(Special.)—The Senate was in session only a few moments today, but that was long enough to put Senator Warburton's bill creating a state tax commission to sleep. The bill came out of the judiciary committee, the majority favoring passage and the minority recommending indefinite postponement. Senator Warburton's bill creating a state tax commission to sleep. The burton moved that it be made a special order for Friday. Senator Hamilton amended by moving that it be referred to the committee on revenue and taxation and over Warburton's protest the amendance of the majority to prosecute suspected persons upon duty of the law. Moore of Fremont paid the bill took of would prevent its becoming a law.

Moore of Fremont paid the bill took of witnesses. The name of the offender and the names of the same of the offender and the names of the same of the offender and the names mittee rise it report back the bill with the recommendation that it pass without amendment. Mitchell then offered a substitute for Jenkins' motion to the effect that when the committee rise it report the bill back with the recommendation that it pass as amended. Mitchell's substitute prevailed by a vote of 22 to 18. The report of the committee was adopted amid confusion, and the House took a recess until 7.30 P. M. The night session ended in a drawn battle, as stated. The report of the committee was adopted amid confusion, and the House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. The night session ended in a grawn battle, as stated.

CAN KEEP OFF SHEEP.

Government May Exclude Them From Forest Reserves.

SAN FRANCISCO. March 2.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Hawley today handed down a decision of Interest to cattlemen in the West. It is concurred in by Judges Gilbert and Ross and is to the effect that the injunction granted by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Callfornia, restraining certain sheepowners from grazing flocks on a Government forest reserve, was entirely constitutional.

The new law fixing the compensation of The new law fixing the compensation of District Attorneys makes only three changes in the present law. These changes require that in the Sixth Judicial District the District Attorney shall appoint deputies in each of the counties in which he does not reside, each deputy to receive \$900 per annum, and that in the Ninth Judicial District the District Attorney had account deputies in such of the shall appoint deputies in each of the counties in which he does not reside, the salary of each to be \$500. In the Fifth Judicial District the Attorney's salary is increased from \$4000 to \$4000, to correct a cierical error in the salary as fixed by the not of 1901.

the District Attorney in the Tenth Judicial District, but as the bill creating that district did not become a law, this salary provision does not take effect. In the Sixth and Ninth Districts the new law does not take effect until the first Monday in July, 1904.

By the provisions of H. B. 141 which By the provisions of H. B. 163, which has become a law, persons interested in property sold by executors or administrators are given 16 days after the report of sale within which to file objections. Under the present law the report must be filed at the term of court following the sale, and at that time the objections must be filed. When the new law goes into effect, section 1178 of the code, under which reports of sales are made, will read as follows:

"Section IIIS. Within ten days after the sale of real property, the executor or ad-

the same with the Clerk of the County Court. At any time within 15 days from the filling of said return, any person cited to appear on the application for the order of sale may file his objection to the confirmation of such sale."

The conditions upon which mutual insurance companies may issue policies for a greater amount than 1000 have been modified by the terms of S. B. 67, passed by the last Legislature. The present law provides that no mutual fire insurance company shall expose itself to loss on any risk for a greater amount than 1800 for each \$1,000,000 of insurance in force. The last sentence of section 374 of the The last sentence of section 274 of the code has been replaced by the following:
"The amount of the insurance to be written or taken upon any one insura risk shall be limited to the sum of \$1000 upon the subscriptions for insurance ag-gregating \$200,000; and the amount of such

insurance may be increased to \$200 for any one risk when the subscriptions for insurance amount to \$60,000; and for every additional amount of \$60,000 of insurance subscriptions the amount of increased in another sum of \$1900. All mutual fire insurance companies or corpor-ations now doing business in this state shall be entitled to all benefits conferred

## CIRCUIT COURT REVERSED.

Case of Bussard vs. Hilber, From Linn County Sent Back for Retrial. Linn County Sent Back for Retrini.

SALEM, March 2.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court handed down a decision in only one appealed case today. It was as follows: M. Bussard and John Robson, appellants, vs. Ross E. Hilber, respondent, from Linn County, George H. Burnett, Judge, reversed and remanded; opinion by Chief Justice Moore.

Plaintiffs brought suit for damages for breach of contract. They alleged that they entered into an agreement with defendant in 1902 to purchase mohair for them and that he purchased as agreed 800

fendant in 1902 to purchase mohair for them and that he purchased as agreed 8000 nounds but that pounds, but that he delivered only 3833 Levy. Mr. Levy tried to fire some ques-pounds. The plaintiffs alleged that be-cause of his failure to deliver the re-pointment as a deputy in the Secretary cause of his failure to deliver the remainder they were damaged in the sum of \$22.84. The answer denied the allegations of the complaint and then set up that the plaintiffs had failed to keep their part of the agreement. In the trial in the Circuit Court the plaintiff was non-suited to settle the matter.

and he then appealed.

The defendant's contention on appeal was that since the plaintiff's complaint did not allege special damage and did not allege special damage and did not allege that plaintiff's had tendered payment for the mohair, they had not stated a cause of action and that the non-sult resourced the support of the support o a cause of action and that the non-suit was properly granted. The Supreme Court holds that under an allegation of pecuniary injury a party may recover, as general damages, the quantity of loss that is necessarily and inevitably sustained through damages, the quantity of loss that is necessarily and inevitably sustained through the act of which he complains. "The damages sought to be recovered in the case at bar are such as would inevitably result from a breach of the agreement," says the opinion, "and being general, no necessity existed for alleging any special damages."

Upon the second objection the court holds that under the plaintiff's theory of mittee."

be allowed to remain and look after his cilcum, and look a

damages."

Upon the second objection the court holds that under the plaintiff's theory of the case the payment was not due until detendant offered to deliver. The testimony of defendant showed that he had disabled himself from delivery, by selling to other persons. No demand for compli-ance was therefore necessary.

The Supreme Court holds that plaintiffs had made out a case sufficient to be sub-mitted to the jury and that the Circuit Court erred in granting a non-suit.

Senate Refuses to License Gambling. HELENA, Mont., March 2.—The House of Representatives tonight killed the mill

FACTS ABOUT \$1500 PRINTING DEAL COME OUT.

Investigation at Olympia Tells How Successful Bidders Won-Levy Grows Fighting Mad.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 2-(Staff correspondence.)-S. A. Madge, manager of Olympian-Tribune Company, made good his word today before the printing investigating committee, and admitted he had received \$1500 from the other printing firms in consideration of abandoning a contemplated injunction aut to stop the awarding of the printing contracts to the five firms that received them. His version reports of the firms involved in the trans action, who also testified to the payment

of the money. At the opening of the committee's session this afternoon the atmosphere gave promise of a storm. State Printing Expert Frank T. Houghton was there, and demanded to know whether the committee had authorized the statement made by Mr. Levy on the floor of the House Saturday. He declared the statements made by Mr. Levy that he (Houghton) was not entitled to payment as printing expert, because he had never been legally appointed by the Secretary of State, to be false.

Mr. Gunderson, on behalf of the com-mittee, declared that the statements by Mr. Levy were unauthorized by the committee, and that it was a matter tirely between Mr. Houghton and Mr. pointment as a deputy in the Secretary

by again declaring that this was a mat-

ter not before the printing committee.

Henry McClure, of Seattle, announced Henry McClure, of Seattle, announced his retention as attorney for three printing firms, whose representatives had been subpensed, and asked leave to remain in the committee.

Levy then raised his voice in objection to any attorneys remaining, on the ground that they would hamper him in his questioning. In the discussion that

The Supreme Court today made an order denying the motion for rehearing in the case of State vs. B. F. Durphy, and over-ruled the motion to recall the mandate. This closes the case and Durphy is free from the charge of bigamy. tion was finally adopted allowing at-torneys for the interested parties and re-porters to remain, Levy, however, did not withdraw. H. L. Piggott, president of the Metro-

politan Press, of Scattle, was the first witness called. Mr. Piggott claimed to know little about the award to his firm of Representives tonight killed the bill to license gambling. Only four days ago the House in committee of the whole ordered a favorable report on it. The first anti-gambling law was passed in 1855, and was declared invalid through technicalities. Another was passed in 1857 and has been in force since.

Leland Is Released.

witness caneel. Art. Piggott claimed to witness caneel. Art. Piggott claimed to without the award to his firm of the printing, having been out of the state when the contracts were let. He only knew what Mr. Allen had told him on his return. Allen told him of paying a fourth of the sum of 1500 to induce Madge not to bring an injunction enit. He understood the Olympian's bid was the highest.

immediately to prevent the carrying out of the board's award but that that night he agreed with the suit for the sum of \$150, which was paid to him. He was positive Gwin Hicks did not contribute any portion, but that the money was raised by the Metropolitan Press, Affen & Lamborn, the Pioneer Printing & Bindery Company, and the Inland Printing Company. When asked it he considered \$1500 about the amount of the profits on the printing centract if he had received it he replied that it was less; that he was impelled to take the amount by knowledge gained from personal experience. Had he won his contemplated suit the court would have probably ordered ell bids thrown out and bids again advertised for. At the time the money was paid, the representatives of the successful firms did not have the money with them and he refused to accept drafts. Hicks finally agreed to advance the money and look to the others for repayment.

Pliny Allen representative of the Metropolitan Press, testified positively that there was no collusion among the printers. He corroborated Madge's atory. The state, he said, was getting its composition \$5 per cent cheaper than firms and private individuals, and press work 10 per cent less. Comparing the former fee method of doing the printing with the present method, he said that one state printer under the old law, during cight years' service, cleared \$50,000. The same pears' service, cleared fiox.000; that it was reported Hicks, during his term as State Printer, cleared \$50.000. The same amount of work done under the present contract with the Metropolitan Press

amount of work done under the present contract with the Metropolitan Press would not anywhere near clear that much money for them.

A. B. Howe, of the Pioneer Bindery & Printing Company, of Tacoma, acknowledged having engineered the deal by which Madge was paid \$1500 not to take the matter into court. All the printers agreed to payment of the money except Hicks. It was brought out while Hicks had turned over \$1500 to Madge, the other printers had paid him only \$100. Hicks had agreed to leave that much money unpaid as a guarantee to the other firms that Madge would keep his part of the agreement, but it was the understanding that each firm at the close of their contract term was to pay Hicks \$15, to make up the deficiency.

Ethan Allen, of Allen & Lamborn, of Tacoma, was asked by Levy if his firm had not paid out \$300 to Madge, and had not received a cent's worth of work from the state.

"Weil I don't know about that," was

from the state.
"Well, I don't know about that," was the roply. "I was asked to put up that much the other day with the certainty

that I would receive nothing in return."

Levy, innocent of the trap, walked in and asked for what purpose and by "By Mr. Howe, as a contribution to-ward \$1500 for your benefit," was the

ward \$1500 for your benefit," was the reply.

Levy was hopping mad and demanded that the witness confine his answers to the matters under consideration. Mr. Allen further confirmed the previous witnesses as to the payment of the money to Madge. F. T. Houghton and Gwin Hicks did not add much to the testimony, though Lindsley, of the committee, went after Hicks rough-shod.

Mr. Hicks corroborated the previous testimony as to the payment of the 150s to S. A. Madge. Lindsley asked him why he had testified in a previous examination that he knew nothing of the payment of the money.

ment of the money.

Hicks said he did not recall how the previous questions had been put and the stenographer was requested to read the

Mr. Hicks was quoted in the sten-ographer's notebook as Lindeley had stat-ed and Hicks, after some hesitation, said he had testified in the first place as he did because Mr. Scobey had asked him not to mention the 51500 transaction. The committee completed its work and will prepare its findings tomorrow.

Recommend Passage Bounty Bill. BOINE, Idaho, March 2.-The Senate de woted part of the day to a contest over the beet-sugar bounty bill. With the amendment excluding any company from participating in the bounty that employed alien labor eliminated, the bill was rec-ommended for passage.

Often begins with a cold in the head, always from bad to worse. The simple cold becomes a protracted, stubborn one, while the discharge from the nose grows more profuse and offensive. The inflamextends to the throat and bron chial tubes, causing hoarseness, a tickling sensation and an aggravating cough. The foul matter that is continually dropping back into the throat finds its way into the stomach, resulting in a distressing form of dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite and strength. The THE GATEWAY

catarrhal poisons are absorbed into TO the blood, and all membranes CONSUMPTION.

of the body be-come infected, and what was supposed to be purely a local disease has become con-stitutional, deep seated and chronic.

stitutional, deep seated and chronic.

Sprays, washes, powders, salves and other external remedies give only temporary relief, and the disappointed and disgusted patient finally gives up in despair and declares catarrh incurable.

The only way to get rid of catarrh permanently is to treat it through the blood. The system must be toned up and all impurities removed from the blood, and this S. S. S. does promptly and thoroughly. It

purities removed from the blood, and this S. S. S. does promptly and thoroughly. It expels from the circulation everything of an irritating, poisonous character, allow-

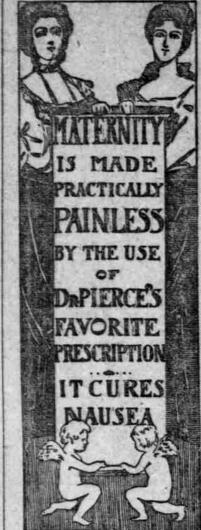
ing the inflamed membranes to heal when the mucous discharges cease, and the damage done to the health is soon repaired. S. S. S. done to the health is soon repaired. S. S. S. keeps the blood in such a healthy, vigorous condition that cold, damp weather or sudden changes in the temperature are not so apt to bring on catarrhal troubles. S. S. Is a vegetable medicine unequaled as a blood purifier, and the best of all tonics—just the remedy needed to thoroughly and effectually cure catarrh.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



By far the most frequent cause of nervous disorders of the male is A DAMAGED PROSTATE GLAND. A DAMAGED PROSTATE GLAND. The Prostate Gland (so-called neck of bladder) is a structure very rich in nerves. When the terminations of these nerves are kept in a constant state of excitement by chronic inflammatory processes, it appears very clear that by transmission of this irritation to other nerves the patient may be subject to nervous phenomena of the most varied character. Prematureness, etc., are not weaknesses, but symptoms of this inflammation. We have prepared a colored chart which we will send free on application, by which any one interested can readily unfersiand why. If he has been treated for a weakness, he has not been cured. We particularly solicit this class of cases, and can promise a speedy cure without stomach-drugging.

250+ Alder St., Portland, Or.



## Constipation

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood is the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Hearthurn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choklying posture. Dimness of Vision, Dizzi-ness on rising suddenly. Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yel-lowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses

# padway's

COMMON ERROR

The Same Mistake Is Made by the Majority of

People. It's a common error

To plaster the aching back, To rub with liniments rheumatic joints,

When the trouble comes from the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all

kidney ills. Here is positive proof:

A. Ammann, shoemaker, of 10024 Santas Fe avenus, Denver, Colo., says: "When Doan's Kidney Pills stopped an aggrevated case of kidney compiaint in the Summer of 1899. I made that fact known to the residents of Denver so that others who had kidney trouble in any of its various forms might know what course to pursue to get relief. The opinion I then expressed is the same today as it was when Doan's Kidney Pills were first brought to my notice. I have had no occasion to use any medicine for my kidneys since. When Doan's Kidney Pills of feeted a cure in my case that cure was permanent."

Ask the Laue-Davis Drug Co, what their For sale by all dealers. Price 20 cents.
For sale by all dealers. Price 20 cents.
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sola agents for the United States.
Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take

# C. GEE WO



no substitute.

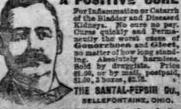
The Great Chinese Doctor Is called great be-cause his wonderful cures are ac well known throughout the United States, and because so many people are thankful to him for saving their lives from **OPERATIONS** lie freats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, tinat are entifely un-science in this coun-

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