CAN'T DODGE TAXES

No One Will Be Able to Escape Under New Law.

EXEMPTION CLAUSES REPEALED

Everything From Automobiles to Ball Gowns and Dress Suits Will Have to Appear on the Assessment Roll.

With the taking effect of an act passed by the last Legislature, everybody must hereafter pay taxes, and there will no longer be any such distinction as tax-payers and nontaxpayers. Everybody will in future be qualified to vote at school elections, or join the Taxpayers' League, and there will be no such thing as a man being excused from jury duty because he is not a taxpayer. It will not be possible to make a charge against a man running for public office that his name does not appear on the tax roll.

If the new law is carried out, and there With the taking effect of an act passed If the new law is carried out, and there is no reason why it will not be done, the names of all persons, except minors, paupers and Indians, must appear on the tax roll. It will be a perfect encyclopedia

as amended all personal property is sub-ject to taxation. Nothing is exempt. Even a man's dog, which, according to Even a man's dog, which, according to law, is personal property, can be assessed. Wearing apparel, ball gowns and dress suits are no longer passed by: bicycles can be taxed as well as licensed; boot-black stands can be taxed, barber shops, surgeon's instruments, private automobiles, a horse and bugy, express wagons, books, pictures, musical instruments, watches, jewelry, typewriters owned by individuals—in fact, the new law does not omit anything.

This change of conditions was brought about by the passage of a bill introduced by G. W. Phelps, a member of the Legis-lature from Heppiner, which cuts out the following sections from the statute con-cerning tax exemptions previously in

The personal property of all persons, who by reason of infirmity, age or poverty may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute towards the public charges.

The personal property of every householder to the amount of \$500, the articles to be selected by the householder shall be exempt.

Mr. Phelps was of the opinion that all personal property ought to be taxed, no matter how much or little it is worth, and as the bill was passed, he doubtless convinced the majority of the Legislators that his plan was a good one.

that his plan was a good one.

The exemptions from assessment and taxation in the law as amended, briefly stated, are as follows:

"The public or corporate property.

"The personal property of any literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions, including real, actually used by such corporations. Houses of public worship, schools, libraries and property of Indians."

resor now has a wide scope, and can go into a workshop and assess tools, into any office and assess a typewriter, or a deak, or the suit of cithing worn for personal adornment, or even a police-man's uniform.

man's uniform.

Nor is this all, as will be observed by a permeal of the following clause which has been inserted in the general tax law, instructing the Sheriff how to proceed to

merchant who failed to pay his taxes. No!" If Jim O'B and the Sheriff might come along and pull would have yearne down the collar of the coat, and, finding barricade of carts. the clothing man's tag sewed inside, take the coat from me to help pay the other

an's taxes."
Mr. Galloway coincided with this view, and, commenting upon it, said: "Here-after we will have to be careful to tear all tags off our clothing."
The libraries of attorneys will be sub-ject to taxation, and it was suggested by

Attorney Logan that an easy way to have the law tested regarding its constitution-ality would be for the Assessor to assess the law books first, and, as the attorneys

the law books first, and, as the attorneys would then have a personal interest in the law, a number of them could combine and take a case to the Supreme Court.

A statute passed at the recent session of the Legislature exempting personal property from execution, and somewhat similar to prior statutes of the same kind, exempts household effects to the amount of \$300, wearing upparel of the value of \$100, tools of the value of \$400, etc. \$160, tools of the value of \$400, etc

These exemptions from execution would have the effect of defeating the new tax law allowing no such exemptions, were it not for the fact that the Oregon Supreme Court has held that a levy for the purpose of enforcing the payment of a tax is not an execution. But even if the execution law did not apply, and the property lawd were exempt, it would not seen erty taxed were exempt, it would not pre-vent the collection of the tax by seigure and sale of any other property of the

The means of escape, however, from the rigid enforcement of the law are not lacking. Public officials cannot afford to become unpopular with the people, and it is not probable that any Sheriff would care to apoil his chances of re-election by seizing furniture in a dwelling-house to core. pel the payment of a tax amounting to a

small mim.

The law, if it could be strictly enforced at the present rate of taxation, would realize about \$150,000 per annum in Mult-

SUES FOR \$5000 DAMAGES. C. Phillips Seeks to Recover From

the Schooner Aberdeen.

The suit of C. Phillips, a stevedore, natural the steam schooner Aberdeen for two damages for personal injuries was ited and submitted before Judge Bellinger the United States District Court years.

The testings of Phillips was orday. The testimony of Phillips was hat because of defects in a steam winch had of lumber attached to a block and ackie, which was being lowered into the old of the vessel, was thrown against im knocking him down. As a result of Juries sustained he stated that he was make to perform any work for several

The defense was that no complaint was ever made against the condition of the winch until long after the accident hap-pened, and that Phillips was guilty of tributory negligence.

Decisions Today.

Judge Frazer will decide the following

Marie S Whigham vs. the Supreme Court of the Order of Foresters; motion for a new trial.

John H. Dight, as receiver, vs. Simcoe Chapman; on the merits.

Court Notes.

Judge Cleland will open court this morning as presiding Judge. New rules may be adonted. The Marshall-Wells Hardware Company

commenced suit against E. W. Barnes in the State Circuit Court yesterday for 25%. The will of B. McD. W. Cowan, deceased.

The will of R. McD. W. Cowan, deceased, was admitted to probate in the County Court yesterday. The property valued at 8711 is devised to the widow, Mary Ann Cowan, who is named as executrix.

H. P. Christensen, Sheeby Bros. Thomas Clark. H. Sutcliffe, Henry Berger and John Biled have sued John P. Burns in the State Circuit Court for 18,000 damages. The suit is an outcome of the painters strike. Burns is a master painter and in speaking of Christensen and the others said there were two rings in their association, and said other things which were published which they allege are untrue and libelous Murphy & Watts appear as attorneys for the pisintiffs.

PHANTOMS FOR HEARST. His Friends Try to Stuff Membership

San Francisco Bulletin. San Francisco Bulletin.

The followers of William R. Hearst, in their eagerness to get him some backing for President in this community, have attempted to stuff the membership roils of the Iroquois Club. Recently Joseph Rothschild, an ex-Buckley lamb, presented 11 names that had been dug up by H. L. Bienfield, also a graduate of the Buckley fold and after towards the control by the fold and after towards after the second control to the ley fold, and after investigation by the committee on membership every one of the proposed names was found to be bogus, and at the meeting of the club last Friday night the whole bunch was laid over.

Here are the names and alleged ad-dresses of the 12 phantom supporters of Hearst for President: Nels Jackson, 1802 Heurst for President: Neis Jackson, 1902 Mission street; Frank Burns, 1200 Mission street; M. Ray, 1200 Mission street; Wal-ter Rapp, 68 Eighth street; John Murnane, 10 Garden street; Thomas Kelly, 126 Eighth street; W. McCarthy, 8 Langton street; James Eagan, 4 Langton street; John Donnegan, 4 Langton street; H. Barker, 1165 Mission street; D. Lauders, 1120 Howard street; E. Alman, H Wash-ington street; H any one knows any ington street. If any one knows any such people living at any such addresses he will oblige the officials of the Iroquois Club greatly if he will forward his in-

formation at once.

Despite efforts to preserve secrecy the story leaked out this morning. For some time Blenfield and Rothschild have been scheming with a view of getting the Iro-quois Club to indorse Hearst for Presi-dent, and incidentally put a shoulder to the wheel by helping along the little local band of Hearstlings known as the Horse and Cart Club. In carrying out their plan they called on Billy Aliman, partner of Fat Jack O'Connor, to furnish them with a list of names to propose for member-ship. Aliman in turn applied to Fat ship. Allman in turn applied to Fat Jack and got the dosen mentioned above. What Fat Jack is doing in Democratic politics is probably best known to the Horse and Cart Club, for Fat Jack, it anything politically, is a Republican. However, the list that Jack built was a wonder. The addresses of the first four represent three different entrances to Fat Jack's corner saloon at Eighth and Mission streets. This was learned by the Iroquols Club's committee on member-

Iroquois Club's committee on member-ship. Investigation showed that not one of the 12 lived at the address given. Not a single one was registered. There were Kellys at 125 Eighth street, but no Thomas Kelly; there was an Aliman at 11 Washington street, but no E. Aliman. In four listances men with similar last names but different initials, were found, and in each justance the owner had voted

editutions, including real, actually used by such corporations. Houses of public worship, schools, libraries and property of Indiana."

From this it will be seen that the Assessor now has a wide scope, and can go into a workshop and assess tools, into any office and assess a typewriter, or a black, or the suit of clothing worn for sersonal adornment, or even a policenaris uniform.

Nor is this all, as will be observed by pressal of the following clause which has been inserted in the general tax law, instructing the Sheriff how to proceed to ollect delinquent taxes on personal propolitics.

"He shall levy upon the personal property on which such taxes were assessed wherever the same may be found, and regardless of the levy."

Law Librarian John F. Logan and Attorneys Robert Galloway and J. J. Fitzgerald were discussing this amendment yesterday, when Mr. Fitzgerald remarked; "That's a good one; if the Sheriff can levy on property wherever it is found, regardless of ownership thereof at the time of the levy. I might be wearing an to force the Democracy to get behind him to force the Democracy to get behind him. time of the levy, I might be wearing an to force the Democracy to get behind him overcoat purchased from some clothing the crowd set up a fierce shout of "No!" No!" If Jim O'Brien had been there he uld have yearned for the safety of a

NOT BEST MANNERED.

English Censor So Finds Men High in Power.

Emerson, though he admits that he himself plays the courtier very ill and may be accused of talking of that which he does not understand, has written the best of all essays upon manners. He makes deference the main point of all good breeding. He says, "I like that every chair should be a throne and hold a King.

prefer a tendency to stateliness to an excess of fellowship." He does not find that men high in power, place and fortune are by any means the most skillful masters of good manners. Defect in manners, he thinks, is usually the defect of fine per-

R. K. Chesterton, an English writer, has just published an essay on "The Mystery of Courtery," in which he lays special emphasis on the bad mamners of the well-bred. "Pollteness," he says, "is even more fantastically reverential than religion itfantastically reverential than religion it-self, for it treats a landlady's parlor as the religionist treats a temple."

He divides the majority of mankind into two classes: Those who have no manners, and those who have had manners. To the former class belongs poets, musicians, as-tronomers, metaphysicians, people with a grievance or a panacea, all people who are profoundly occupied with some ab-stract matter; also fanatics, philosophers.

are profoundly occupied with some ab-stract matter; also fanatica, philosophera, rationalists and empire-builders. White these people who have no manners are usually innocent of any intention of rude-ness, bad manners are apt to be a sol-emn, deliberate, artificial thing, the re-sult of pride, vain glory, hypocrisy and blindness and hardness of heart. So Mr. Chesterton tells us. He places in this category of the ill mannered Dukes leadcategory of the ill mannered, Dukes, lead-ers of fashlon, financiers, members of Parliament, bishops and the wives of

He dwells upon the different forms of courtesy that prevail among different nations, saying that the form does not matter if the spirit is only one of chivairy and poetic bumility. To him the central fact in the society manners of this decade is that they are not intended to express the idea of courtesy, but of utter indifference. Ridiculous and hypocritical as may have been the bowing and scraping of Beau Brummel's time, the form expressed deference, and the bows and scrapes were in better taste than that modern society manner, "which is not courtesy at all, but a polished, deliberate and seccessful attempt to indicate that one cares for nothing in earth or heaven." He dwells upon the different forms of

SURVEYORS ARE AT WORK SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS LATING OUT WEST SIDE ROAD. Suspension Bridge Will Have to Be Built at Oswego Instead of Elk Rock.

A party of surveyors in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company are at work on the final survey of the projected branch of the West Side Railprojected branch of the West Side Rall-way across the Williamette River to con-nect with the East Side line into Port-land, near Oswego and Milwaukie. They have been at work about a week, and have made some material changes from the original preliminary survey, which would have brought the West Side line across the Williamette River by a sus-pension bridge at Elk Rock, Just above Milwaukie.

Milwaukle.
Objections have been urged against the erection of a bridge at Elk Rock for the reason that it would interfere with ships reason that it would interfere with ships reaching Oswego. A scheme is on foot to bring iron ore to the Cewego works in ships, but if a bridge were built at Elik Rock this could not be done. Hence it is stated that a suspension bridge across the Willamette River only is permissible at Cewego. As the banks are high and the river comparatively parrow at this point, a suspension bridge can be constructed thore easily. The present party of surveyors has made some material changes in the oiginal lines, and if the bridge be finally located at Cewego, as now supposed, the line will touch the Eliat Side considerably south of the base of Milwaukie Heights, and then take a northeast course to form a junction with the East Side branch. At Milwaukie it is generally believed that a suspension bridge will be believed that a suspension bridge will be thrown across the Willamette above Mil-waukle, and that the branch from the West Side will connect with the East Side line in Milwaukle.

WILL MOVE TO NEW YORK. Wells-Pargo Express Hendquarters

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The general offices of Weils, Pargo & Co., which have been maintained in San Francisco ever since the establishment of the company, over half a century ago, are to be removed to New York next month. It is announced that the offices of the president vice-president and general manager will all be established in New York, and possibly some of the lesser department heads. Directors' meetings will henceforth all be held in New York, as well as the annual meetings of the company, and the new arrangement, it is said, will in all probability, necessitate some changes in the per-

sonnel of the board.

According to the Chronicle the influence of E H. Harriman, who is interested in the affairs of the express company to the extent of the Southern Pacific's ownership of stock in the coroporation, is said to be largely responsible for the change of head-quarters, as he wishes to be in closer touch with the express company's officers

touch with the express company's officers
than at present.

E. A. Stedman, manager of the Atlantic
division of the express company, and R.

A. Wells, of Kansas City, manager of
the central division, are here assisting
President Evans in adjusting the affairs of
the local offices preparatory to the transfer of the company's general office affairs.

TRISCO DEAL OFF

But Projectors Deny Merger Decision Influenced Them.

NEW YORK, April 14—A leading interest in the Rock Island Company announced today that the proposed purchase of the St. Louis & San Francisco road had been abandoned for the present. Negotiations may be resumed later.

may be resumed later.

This same authority declares that the failure of the plan has nothing to do with the recent decision in the Northern Securities case. It was simply a question of price and the parties concerned falled to come to terms. Gossip in Wall street has it that those in control of the road asked more cash than the other side saw fit to give. Officials of the 'Frisco in this city decline to discuss the matter.

H. S. Rowe, general freight and passenger agent for the Milwaukee at Portland, has gone East for a three weeks' visit of the road to make extensive improve-ments in the local quarters of the company. These improvements have been de-cided upon and yesterday arrangements were made for bestinning the work. The order authorizing the changes is regarded by representatives of the company as a recognition of Fortland's importance as a shipping point, and the Milwaukee in-tends to equip an office in this city be-

fitting the agency.

Not only is the entire front of the build-Not only is the enure front of the building at Third and Washington, occupied by the Milwaukee, to be changed, but the company will refit the offices with new furnitures throughout. The front of the building is to be of glass in the future and other conveniences will be arranged.

Showing of Panhandle Road.

Showing of Panhandle Read.

PITTSBURG. April 14.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Pittsburg. Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company was held here today. The annual report for 1902 showed the following: Gross earnings. 255,634,357: operating expenses. 139,656,632; net income, 28,021,830.94. Dividends of 4 per cent on preferred stock and 3 per cent on common stock, were paid. The tonnage increased over 15 per cent and the passenger traffic increased over 14 per cent. Four directors were elected as follows: A. J. Cassatt, J. P. Green, Charles E. Pugh and N. P. Shortridge. The board will meet in Philadelphia next week to elect officers.

F. G. Donaldson, formerly rate clerk for the Northern Pacific, left yesterday for Tacoma where he is to take charge of the Burlington's agency. Mr. Donaldson is one lacoma where he is to take charge of the Burlington's agency. Mr. Denaidson is one of the best-known railroad men in the city and was chosen for the Tacoma post by the Burlington on the ground of personal fitness. He will succeed F. H. Madison, who has gone from the Burlington to the Empire line, becoming the Pacific Coast representative of that company.

Superintendent Fields, of the Southern Pacific, is out of the city on an inspection tour of his read. David Brown, Jr., of St. Paul, traveling passenger agent for the Grand Trunk, was in Portland yesterday.

M. J. Roche, general freight and passenger agent for the Denver & Rio Grande, has returned to Portland after a week's trip through the Northwest.

have been the bowing and scraping of the deference, and the bows and scrapes were in better taste than that modern society manner, "which is not courtesy at all, but a polished, deliberate and successful attempt to indicate that one caree for nothing in earth or heaven."

This new censor of Britten manners says that in the House of Commons, it is the Iriah and labor members who possess in the most valid degree the radiments of manners. It amuses him to hear the solution of manners. It amuses him to hear the solution of manners and hear the solution of the painting in a street-car belonging to a rich corporation, the defendant in this case. He tendered to the conductor refused it, and told him he would have to whether working men can believe them solves in Parliament when John Burns has had to interfers to prevent nobic lords and honorable Liberals from blacking each other's eyes. He concludes that to do one's best in this world is the solitary and supreme compliment: and that to do one's worst elegantly is the solitary and supreme compliment: and that to do one's worst elegantly is the solitary and supreme compliment. This is not denied, whereupen the conductor, with the assistance of the motorman and by the dispitary and supreme limits.

The men of Indiana are taller than the of words full face for one passenger, and that the conductor refused to take it, on the limits of the motorman and by the dispitary of weapons, compelled him to get off till face for one passenger, and that the conductor refused to take it, on the strength of the motorman and by the dispitary and supreme compliment. This is not denied, either it is admitted that my client tendered to take it, on the conductor refused to take it, on the conductor re

ground that four other passengers were wrapped up in his one skin. It is admitted that the conductor ejected him from the car after he had made his tender. Now, mark you, gentlemen! Granting, for the sake of argument, that the conductor had a right to demand fare for the four alleged passengers"—here he raised his voice, brought his right fist down on the palm of his left hand, and his whole frame trembled with indignation—had he right, gentlemen of the jury. In putting off the extra four men, to eject at the same time the one man for whom my client had tendered the full fare? By every principle of justice and fair play, gentlemen, never—never!"

never!"
Without leaving the box, the jury brought in a verdict awarding heavy damages against the company.

BEST SELLING NOVELS. Writers Quick to Print Events of Present Age.

Kansas City Star.

A few years ago some of the new movels suddenly became astonishly popular. The publishers began to give out bewildering announcements of sales leaping into the hundreds of thousands. Such books as "David Harum" and "Ri-hard Carvel" were advertised as the "great sellers" of the year. But the public soon became accustomed to the idea of the sale of novels by the half million copies and the records them made have been hard to equal. So of late not so much has been heard of the circulation figures of recent books. One may look through the advertising pages of current issues of the magasines without coming upon staring type announcing the extent of the sales of popular volumes. Occasionally, the figures are given but they are less prominent than formerly.

The casual reader might easily infer that novel reading suddenly became a fad, which is now waning; that devotion to the romance of the day was as fickle as the affection which the bicycle once claimed. This opinion, however, is incorrect. The Bookman has taken pains to set the figures on sales of the books which have appeared on its monthly lists as in greatest demand during the last year. No statistics could be secured on a few of the volumes, but the sales of N were reported to have reached the enormous total of 2,750,000 copies—an average of 110,000 for each volume. Eight of the M have a pecord of 100,000 or more. These are given shows a decline in the extreme popularity which attended the historical movel of E few years ago. Three of these volumes deal with the times of the Civil War, but only six so back to a period that is now completely past and forgotten. The majority of the N are distinctively of the present age—"The Hound of the Bakervilles." "Mrs. Wiggs." "Ranson's Folly." "Dimovan Pasha" and the like The Sales of the past of the Bakervilles." "Mrs. Wiggs." "Ranson's Folly." "Dimovan Pasha" and the

Volumes deal with the times of the Civil War, but only six go back to a period that is now completely past and forgotten. The majority of the N are distinctively of the present age—"The Hound of the Baskervilles," "Mra. Wigga," "Ranson's Folly," "Donovan Pasha" and the like. The charm of noyelty that belonged to the earlier stories of Revolutionary and medieval times hast been lost and such action writers as take pains to cater to the popular tasts seem to be reaching out for new fields.

But while the liking for historical romance was a fad, the interest taken in novels generally is as permanent as human nature itself. And however trashy some of the popular books may be, they have undoubtedly aroused an interest in fiction where none was felt before and so have widened the market for books to its present enormous dimensions.

CASTELLANES IN THE PARK New York Gets an Idea of How the French Nobility Take the Air.

New York Press.

One recent sunny afternoon a lumbering cabriolet went up the avenue bearing that most interesting couple, the Count and Countess de Castellane. At the feet of the Count and Countess and huddled in several thicknesses of furs, were the two little sons. Although the carriage belonged to George Gould, and the driver of the dashing bays was one of the Gould men, a footman with "Francais" written all over his face, sat beside the Gould driver. Castellane, who is better looking than ever, attracted attention, and so did the former Miss Gould. The funny little children playing amid the furs caused than ever, attracted attention, and so did
the former Miss Gould. The funny little
children playing amid the furs caused
every one who saw them to smile—they
were so droll. Into the park went the
Castellane cabriolet, and when it reached
the Mall the bays halted. "Frenchy"
leaped from the box and the generous
Castellane gave the New York public an
idea of how the French nobility take the
sir. Count Boni and his wife, with the
two little boys, formed a procession, and
with the groom behind bearing the mink
robes, they walked 300 yards along the
Mall. The cabriolet followed at small's
pace on the road, and when the end of
the Mail was reached, the Castellanes
piled in and were driven home. This performance was watched by hundreds of
curious citizens, who never saw so queer
a show by such distinguished actors.

If Countess Anna's domestic promenade
in the Mail assurated the roabile, here

a show by such distinguished actors.

If Countess Anna's domestic promenade in the Mail astounded the public, ther attire did more so. The salient feature of her costume was the gigantic ostrich plume that curied about her flat black plume that curied about her flat black hat. The plume was dyed three colorablue, yellow and pink. This was the only flash of color, her tailor suit being entirely black, with a long coat that hung to her kness. At the throat of the Countess was a great deal of lace, and evidently she has discarded her furs. Mme. de Castellane's coffure was grotesque, and there were puffs on either side that indicated an exaggerated pompadour. It was noticed that the Countess has adopted the fashion set by Lady Bache Cunard, who wore her furs in Mrs. Gerry's ballroom. Every time the Countess sits in the George Gould box at the opera she shrouds her shoulders in a sable stole. Sable is becoming to her type, and for all women these soft furs harmonize well with evening gowns.

"Monday Morning" Cigars.

New York Sun.

"Have a cigar?" anid one lawyer to another as they stood on the Police Court steps the other day.

"Hub! What is it? Monday morning cigar?" responded the other, holding the weed to his nose.

The brand of cigars known as the "Monday morning" in all the Police Courts is more remarkable for its plentecuances than for its good quality. The grist of Sunday excise arrests brings many saloon-keepers and bartenders to court in their show clothes and with their pockets builging with cigars.

court in their show clothes and with their pockets builging with cigars.

They begin passing their cigars out when they ned recognition to the policeman at the court entrance and they keep it up until every man with a shadow of official authority has one. It is generous, no doubt, but the odor that fills the court corridors all of Monday has caused a cynical magistrate to remark that the saloon man were out for reverse and on men were out for revenge,

Artists for an Indiana Musical Fes-

Indianapolis News.

Nine celebrated foreign and American artists have been signed for the Festival of Music, to be held at Munic. Ind., April 25 and 24. A number of others





Men's Diseases

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO.

THE LEADING SPECIALISTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Thorough preparation is the first essential for thorough work in medical practice. Upon this point our great success of effecting permanent cures where others have failed speaks sufficiently. We have gained practical experience by over twenty-one years as a specialist in men's diseasas. All these years have been years of study, observation and research. We have had every opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of men's ailments. We have cast theories aside, and have stepped out upon the truths that we have for ourselves ascer-

tained. We have replaced inadequate and inaccurate treatment with methods and remedies of our own devising that are accurate, scientific and thorough. We have developed a system of practice as broad and comprehensive as the entire range of men's ail-



DR. W. NORTON DAVIS

Our treatment for this disease removes the necessity for sur-gical operations, even in severe cases of long standing. We do no cutting or dilating. No other no cutting or dilating. No other physician employs our methods of overcoming this disorder, so the service we offer you is original and distinctive. Do not give up hope because others have failed. We will cure you and the cure will be a prompt and painless one. Our treatment dissolves and permanently removes every obstruction from the urinary passage, subduce all inflammation, relieves all irritation or congestion that may extion or congestion that may ex-ist in the kidneys or bladder, reduces enlargement in the pros-tate gland, and restores health and tone to all the organs affected by the disease.

"Weakness"

Our success in permanently curing that condition com-monly known as "weakness" fully demonstrates the absolute

fully demonstrates the accounter correctness of our method of treatment, which is a method employed by ourselves alone. We do not attimulate the func-

We do not stimulate the func-tions to temporary activity by the use of strong internal tonics. This is the course commonly pursued by both general prac-titioners and specialists, and is a treatment that cannot possi-bly result in a permanent cure. "Weakness" is merely a symp-tom of chronic inflammation in the prostate gland, brought on by excesses, early dissipation or by the improper treatment of some contracted disease. A complete and radical cure is, therefore, a question of restor-

therefore, a question of restor-ing the prostate gland to its normal state, and this we ac-

pletely, mainly by the use of lo-cal remedies. Our treatment is original and scientific, and has

been proven absolutely effective by thousands of tests. We are convinced that by no other methods can full and permanent

restoration of strength and vigor be accomplished.

Stricture

Specific **Blood Poison**

This most hideous of all venereal diseases can no longer be classed as incurable. The idea that the limit of medical aid is to keep the disease dormant by persistently dosing the system with mineral poisons is as incorrect as many other ancient theories to which the profession cling. Such treatment not infrequently results in the virus being driven deeper into the system, where it attacks and destroys even the very bones of the sufferer. We positively drive the very last tain of poison from the system in sixty days. The cure is thorough and permanent, and every symptom of the disease vanishes forever. We employ no dangerous drugs or mineral poisons, but use harmless blood-cleanaing remedies heretofore unknown in the treatment of this disease. We regard our success in overcoming this frightful leprosy as the crowning triumph of our professional career.

Contracted Disorders

To but partially cure a contracted disease is almost as dangerous as to allow it to go unfreated. Unless every parti-le of infection and inflammation is removed the probability exists that the disease will gradists that the disease will grad-ually work its way into the gen-eral system. Still greater is the danger of the prostate gland be-coming chronically inflamed, which always brings on partial or complete loss of power. Ex-amination shows a very large prportion of cases of "weak-ness" to be due to this very cause.

We have treated thousands of cases of contracted disorders without a single failure. There have been to relapses or unde-strable developments whatever, and our patients have been cured in less time than other and less thorough forms of treatment require in producing even doubtful results.

Varicocele

Many men afflicted with vari-

power and even life itself, by allowing the disorder to remain uncured. Varicocele results from partial paralysis of the delicate nerve fibers that have a part in controlling local circulation the blood. The muscular coating of the veins, being deprived of pervous communication and con trol, becomes inactive, weakens and relaxes. The blood vessels expand from the pressure within, the circulation in the parts becomes sluggish, and frequently stagnant pools form in little nooks and pockets that constantly enlarge as the relaxation continues. The possibility exists that clots may form in these stagnant pools and then pass out into the general circulation. Should one find longment in a valve of the heart, the result might be instant death, or should it be carried to the brain general paralysis would follow.

no cutting, no ligature, no caus tic. No other physician employs the same method, and so thor-ough is our work that there need not be the slightest fear of a relapse into the old condition Those who have been long of-Indee who have been long ar-flicted with varicoccie will never realize the injury it has caused until they feel the vim, energy and bueyancy of spirits that a complete cure will bring.

WE ARE ALWAYS WILLING TO WAIT FOR OUR FEE UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

Why Our Cures Are Lasting

Because the methods we employ meet even the most minute details of those ailments to which they apply, and are readily modified to meet the requirements of individual cases. Because our treatment is ample, scienrequirements of individual cases. Hecause our treatment is ample, scientific and thorough, our cures are complete and lasting, and our patients have no relapses. For the same reason we are usually able to cure in much less time than is commonly required in obtaining but partial results. Every afflicted man is invited to write us a description of his case. Our system of treating by correspondence is so complete that we can make a correct diagnosis and treat patients at a distance almost as well as if we could see them personally. Upon request we send sealed and in a plain wrapper our interesting and instructive book, describing the male anatomy and our method of treatment.

Office hours 9 to 5 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12.

No Surgery for Piles

Though we have seldom made sention of this distressing allsent in our announcements, ne mendations from those we have cured. We positively cure all cases of piles by use of sooth-ing and healing remedies. We can guarantee a complete cure in every instance.

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO.

1451 SIXTH STREET, CORNER ALDER, PORTLAND, OREGON

cellist; Madame Grave-Jones, pianiste; Anna Bussert, lyric soprano; Mary Hiscom de Moss dramatic contraito; Ed-tentival has been raised.