

WILL PICK MEN

Liquor Dealers' Plan of Campaign.

SHOW FAVOR TO NO PARTY

"Liberal" Candidates Will Be Backed by Machine.

ELATED AT EVERETT VICTORY

Municipal Campaigns in Tacoma and Seattle Will Feel the Influence of a Powerful Organization—Have a Blacklist.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—The State Liquor Dealers' Association will be involved in the municipal campaigns of Tacoma and Seattle; in the former to force a more liberal administration and in Seattle to protect themselves against a reform movement. Encouraged by the recent victory in Everett and a protection of the liquor interests at Bellingham, the liquor dealers are confident they will win out in both Seattle and Tacoma.

The liquor dealers make no secret of their determination to make their influence felt in municipal politics. They only differ in their statements covering the extent to which they will fight.

In Tacoma they insist they have not been fairly treated, and will fight for a more liberal administration. In Seattle they declare they will oppose any attempt to elect a reform administration, but will be satisfied with a conservative nominee.

The pretension in Seattle that conservatism will be satisfactory is far-fetched. In the general acceptance of the term "conservatism" the Mayor would fit that description would insist upon too close regulation to be satisfactory to the saloon element. He would undoubtedly compel his police department to clean up some of the dives and to compel closer observance to numerous binding laws that are now neglected. That is not the kind of a conservatism that is sought.

The liquor dealers' associations, both in Seattle and throughout the state, are shrewd enough to realize that an open fight conducted in Seattle for the control of the city would result in a spasmodic reform movement that might die out soon but would last long enough to force an administration that would impose hardships upon the saloon element. This is a consequence to be carefully avoided, and the liquor dealers will not make the open fight they did in Everett.

It is altogether probable that the liquor dealers at Seattle will make a fight in both parties for the nomination of a man less inclined to the old wide-open policies that the city has adapted, but who will not close up the town. Then it may be depended upon they will support the more favorable of the two nominees to a man.

There is no question but that the saloon men will vote together unless there should be two men nominated from the same party, and neither of which could be chosen against the other for favoritism. But even then a desire to become an influence with the new administration would probably unite them. In the more recent elections the saloon element has voted strongly in one direction.

Easy Fight in Tacoma.

The liquor dealers are not compelled to be as cautious in Tacoma. There is a general feeling among the more liberal class that the restrictions of the police have, if not been too severe, at least been ill-advised. The police department has not understood what it meant to regulate the liquor traffic. They have imposed upon the saloon dealers by useless regulations while they have permitted them to operate almost as they had in the past.

But the petty annoyances have aroused the saloon men to fight, and the cry against the police department has been more popular than it would under ordinary circumstances.

There is a popular belief in Tacoma that the police department is mismanaged. No one suggests the presence of corruption, for there is no question about the integrity of the officers. But lack of experience handicapped Chief of Police William Fackler at the outset, and a stubborn disposition has refused to allow him to change some policies that he must realize have been failures.

Strength is Formidable.

Ever since the Everett election the principal officers of the State Liquor Dealers' Association have been boasting of their power, and the saloonmen generally feel that they can compel a recognition of their claims by forcing their way into politics. There are more than 300 saloons in Tacoma and four times the number in Seattle. Aside from the actual employees of these places, the number of hangers-on brings the number of votes that go with the saloonkeepers' orders makes a formidable total.

An illustration of the power of the liquor dealers, conservative politicians concede that one saloonman controls about 200 votes here. His is an exceptional case, but it serves as an illustration. He owns or controls a dozen saloons, most of them of a low order, and he has a grip upon hangers-on or frequenters of his places that makes his word law with these men at election times.

When gambling was running here it is probably true that this man swayed 200 votes at each election.

Either Candidate Satisfactory.

The saloonmen were not felt seriously in the Whittome fight. The majority favored Black's election, because he was of a more liberal temperament than Bennett. The saloonmen based some opposition to Bennett because some of his warmest supporters fought them during the last Legislature. But Bennett had been fair to them and the forces split without any effort being made to get them together. The success of either candidate was regarded as satisfactory.

The Everett election, however, has made the saloonmen more confident. They as-

sume the entire credit for the defeat of Craig, and there is not much of a disposition to insist they are not correct. Since then plans have been laid with an air, self-confident manner that indicates the Liquor Dealers' Association believes it can dictate in state politics. The municipal election is important in both Seattle and Tacoma, for the local administration can make the business profitable or profitable.

Plan Mapped Out.

The fight will be renewed, though, in the next state campaign. The liquor dealers organized during the last Legislature because of dissatisfaction over legislation that was enacted and more that was proposed.

The liquor dealers secured a copy of the detailed vote on all bills that affected their interest and no secret is made of the fact that those men who fought the liquor interests will have to win next time over the opposition of the saloon politicians.

BRIDE FALLS IN COLUMBIA.

Steps Off Kalama Ferry-Boat and Is Nearly Drowned.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—Last night Mrs. Charles G. Dehning, of Naperville, met with a narrow escape from drowning at Kalama, while crossing the Columbia River on the ferryboat of the Northern Pacific. Mr. and Mrs. Dehning were married in Chehalis Wednesday and had been in Portland for a wedding trip. In some way or other she accidentally fell from the Kalama ferry, and had a boat not been hurriedly sent to her rescue would have drowned.

Twice she sank before help reached her. She was brought to Chehalis, and aside from the shock of the danger and the cold-water plunges seems to have suffered no serious effects.

BEAT SQUAW TO DEATH.

Puyallup Reservation Indian Blames Crimes on Whiskey.

TACOMA, Dec. 22.—(Special.)—A widely-known Squaw Indian, murdered his wife on the Puyallup Reservation Saturday night, either by the use of his fists or with a stick of wood. The woman's chest and face were beaten into a pulp. The only witness was a 12-year-old daughter of the couple.

After committing the horrible crime the Indian remained in his shanty with the corpse for 24 hours. When news of the crime became known, the Indian was placed under arrest, and when in his cell admitted his guilt, but claimed he was intoxicated at the time.

CARRIED OFF HEAVY SAFE.

Robbers Blow Up With Dynamite and Get \$500.

CHINESE CAMP, Cal., Dec. 22.—The hotel of L. B. Shea, at Jacksonville, four miles from this place, was entered last night by burglars. The safe, weighing about 600 pounds, was carried to the rear of the schoolhouse, about one-quarter of a mile distant, where giant powder was used to blow open the door.

About \$500 was secured. Two suspicious characters have been arrested at Big Oak Flat.

CUTS OFF THE CHINESE.

Provincial Head Tax of \$500 in Effect January 1.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 22.—Steamers Shinano Maru and Onaka, which just arrived today, with about 300 Chinese, brought the last of the influx into Canada prior to the increased taxation on Chinese being effective. January 1 the poll tax will be raised from \$100 to \$500, which will, it is believed, result in the exclusion of Chinese. The liners now on the way are bringing no Chinese.

SIX SHOTS TOOK EFFECT.

Ranch Foreman Kills Man Who Stole His Wife.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 22.—A special to the Statesman from Nampa says: Foreman Hooper, of the Dewey farm, this morning shot and killed Pink Bradley, who, a week ago, ran away with Hooper's wife. From shooting occurred at the farm. Six shots were fired and all took effect.

Foreign-Born Senators.

The following United States Senators are foreign born: Thomas Macdonald, Patterson, Democrat, Colorado; County Carroll, Ireland; Knute Nelson, Republican, Minnesota; Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican, New Hampshire; Corwail, Ontario; Joseph Hopkins Millard, Republican, Nebraska; Hamilton, Canada; George Peabody, Vermont, Republican; Rhode Island, London, England; and Thomas Kearns, Republican, Utah, Woodstock, Ontario. Senator Wetmore, like Representative George B. McClellan, was born abroad while his parents were on a pleasure trip.

FLAT SALARY FIGHT

Senator Smith Made a Gallant Effort.

REPUBLICANS HAD PROMISED

This Was the Plea of the Multnomah Member—Opposition Decided the Bill to Be Unconstitutional.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—The flat salary bill, which provoked the most animated discussion in the State Senate at the special session, was defeated on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

It was solely upon this point that the opposition made its fight and the bill was defeated only after a contest in which the friends of the measure exhausted every resource of argumentably presented.

The bill had passed the House, and in the Senate the fight for its passage by that body was led by Senator Andrew C. Smith, of Multnomah County. In order that the measure might be considered solely upon its merits and the action of the Legislature not be influenced by their friendship for officers who would be affected thereby, it was provided that the law should not take effect until 1907. As the terms of the present state officers will expire by that time, their compensation could not have been affected and they took no part one way or another in the contest over the passage of the bill.

The bill proposed a slight increase in the salary of the Governor and of the State Treasurer. The compensation of the Secretary of State and of the State Printer would have been reduced and that of the Supreme Judges left unchanged.

If his personal interests were considered, the Governor would be in favor of the passage of the bill. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer were entirely disinterested, for the constitution prohibits their re-election when their present terms have ended. The State Printer could not have been affected, for the constitution provides that he shall be paid by rates and not by salary. As the bill proposed no change in the compensation of other officers, they had no personal interest.

Senator Smith's chief contention was that in the last state campaign the Republican party had adopted a plank in its platform favoring that salaries for state officers and that by running upon this platform all Republican members of the Legislature had pledged themselves to vote for a flat salary law. He asserted that the Republicans should fulfill their pledge by passing the bill.

The bill did not reach the Senate until late the last night of the session and Senator Smith would consent to no amendment. Senator Miller, (Dem.) of Lane County, tried to amend the bill so as to put it into effect in 1904. With fire in his eye Senator Smith arose to oppose the amendment and in the heat of debate exclaimed:

"You know blank well that if this bill is amended now it cannot become a law. It is too late to get the concurrence of the House. If you want to kill this bill, kill it fairly."

Sensors Rand, Kuykendall and Brownell led the opposition to the bill. They referred the members of the Senate to article 13 of the constitution, which says:

"The Governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1500. The Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of \$1500. The State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of \$900. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive an annual salary of \$2000. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this constitution, shall be provided by law."

The salaries provided by the Kay bill were: Governor, \$2000; Secretary of State, \$2000; Treasurer, \$2000; Printer, \$2000; Attorney-General, \$2000; Supreme Judges, \$2000.

Reference was also made to article 12, which provides that the rates to be paid to the State Printer for printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

It was contended that to pass the Kay bill would be to provide salaries for state officers in direct violation of the plain provisions of the constitution. Opponents of the bill declared that the Republican platform did not pledge any man to violate his oath of office by voting for a measure which he believed to be in contravention of the constitution which he had sworn to uphold.

They argued that the only proper and legal way to put state officers upon flat salaries is to do it by a constitutional amendment. Sensors Smith and Pierce, who led the debate in favor of the bill, contended that the salaries fixed by the constitution are merely minimum amounts

which are guaranteed to the state officers and that the Legislature can provide greater compensation.

Sensor Rand replied that the constitution is direct and definite in prescribing the amount that shall be paid, and if the Legislature cannot pass a law making the salaries less, it cannot pass a law paying the officers more. He and others who opposed the Kay bill declared their willingness to aid in securing flat salaries, provided it could be done in a constitutional manner.

Sensor Smith would not acknowledge that there was any constitutional obstacle to the passage of the Kay bill, but said that if any such obstacle did exist it could be removed before the law would go into effect in 1907.

"We've pledged ourselves to pass a flat salary law," he exclaimed at the close of an impassioned address. "Let's do our duty. Let's pass this bill and 'blank' the constitution."

Every effort to amend or otherwise sidetrack the bill failed, and the question was determined by a direct vote, the bill lacking two votes of securing a majority.

PLEADED TO VIRGINIA.

Oregon Delegation Returns Favors in Kind.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Dec. 22.—The success of Senator Mitchell's recent dinner, which did so much to advance the interest of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, has led a delegation from Virginia to adopt similar tactics in support of an exposition to be held in 1907 in commemoration of the settlement of Jamestown.

Congressman Maynard recently gave a dinner at Newport News, attended by a number of prominent representatives from various parts of the United States, at which he explained the purposes of the exposition which the people of Virginia propose to hold. Like Senator Mitchell he succeeded in securing quite a number of pledges of support, and feels encouraged to believe that the request of his state will be favorably received by Congress.

It seems to be generally appreciated that evening dinners, social in character, afford exceptional opportunities for advancing the interests to legislation to which there is likely to be more or less opposition.

The Oregon delegation now counts upon the united support of the Senators and Representatives from Virginia, and in return stands ready to lend a hand in securing the passage of a Jamestown Exposition bill, when it shall be presented.

Virginia will be more modest in its request than is the State of Oregon, for it does not contemplate an exposition of such extent and of such general importance as that which is to be held in Portland in 1906. The latter will appeal to the entire Pacific Coast and all the states of the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region. The Jamestown Exposition is to be a more local affair.

It is not expected that any appropriation will be made for the Jamestown Exposition during the present session of Congress, as that exposition is four years off, and the State of Virginia has as yet done little in support of that proposition. The members of the Virginia delegation admit that they cannot expect Congressional aid until their state has taken the initiative, but they expect to be in position to demand an appropriation within the next year or two.

INDIANS HOLD THE TITLE.

Government Cannot Build School on Puyallup Reservation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—An amusing complication has arisen in the Interior Department over the erection of new buildings at the Puyallup Indian School. The Indians in the last Indian appropriation act \$25,000 was set apart for a new school building, new dormitory and an addition to the present dormitory.

Under that appropriation plans for the new buildings were prepared by the Indian Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. They were duly advertised, but the lowest bid was \$4500 in excess of the appropriation. The Indian Office recommended that the contract be awarded, notwithstanding this fact.

When the Secretary of the Interior took up the matter he was disinclined to authorize the expenditure, but on looking further discovered that under the law he has no authority for erecting any new buildings at Puyallup. The Puyallup lands are now absolutely the property of the Indians; no Government reservation now exists there.

In other words, the Puyallup lands are private lands, the same as if owned by private individuals. It is the opinion of the department that in view of this fact the Secretary is without authority to erect public buildings with public funds on lands which belong to the Indians. In order to adjust this matter and have the buildings erected, the Washington delegation will have to secure legislation giving to the Government title to enough land to accommodate these buildings. This would mean an out-and-out purchase.

Sinkings—They say old Stryker is violently in love with his young wife. Timkins—I guess that's right. I met her this morning and she had a black eye.—Chicago News.

MISSED A SILVER SPOON

OREGON CITY MAN CHARGES STUDENT WITH THEFT.

Stanford Glee Club Has a Bit of Unpleasant Experience as They Depart From Falls City.

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—The alleged theft of a silver spoon by one of the collegians from a local saloon at a late hour last night very nearly delayed the departure from this city of the Stanford University Glee and Mandolin Club. Following the entertainment by the members of the club at the Army and while the party was awaiting the arrival of the last car to Portland, some of the collegians entered a saloon and simultaneously with their departure disappeared a silver spoon.

The enraged mixologist gave chase and overtook his suspected customers at their hotel. He demanded the immediate return of his property, but his command was not complied with. Officer Noblitt appeared on the scene, and learning of the trouble, requested the saloon man to indicate the fellow suspected of the theft, whom he at once proceeded to search a la criminal.

"Maybe you don't know who I am," queried the collegian, as he remonstrated against the thorough search that was being made of his person.

"You had better disperse with any back talk," you will learn in a very short time who I am," was the retort of the officer who continued the search.

But the stolen spoon was not found and the incident closed with the departure of the Stanford University Glee and Mandolin Club, whose conduct while in the city, with this single exception, was good.

TRAINS MET ON A CURVE.

(Continued from First Page.)

crossings and employees, but never before has it killed outright or fatally injured a passenger of its own.

Coroner Hinkler impaneled a jury today and the remains of the dead were viewed. The Coroner says the jury will not sit before January 1, and in fact, he is unable to state the day when it will begin the investigation of the accident.

Investigating the Wreck.

Investigation by the Pere Marquette officials into the cause of the wreck has brought out some conflicting statements. Operator F. M. Booth, at McCord's station, states most emphatically that when he received orders to hold the Westbound train at McCord's, he immediately displayed the red light and set the board against the approaching train. The lamp was burning brightly, he states, two minutes before the train appeared in sight of the depot. He heard the rumble of the train and when he noticed that the brakes were not being applied he rushed to the door to flag it just as the rear coach passed.

Engineer Waterman, his fireman and Conductor Nell all state that the signal lamp was burning, but that instead of red light it displayed a white light.

Engineer Saw a White Light.

The engineer is more emphatic on this point than either the fireman or conductor. Waterman says that if there had been no light at McCord's station, he would have stopped. Because he saw a white light, supposing the track was clear, he passed without stopping.

At McCord's there were three switch lights and the light on the board. The switch lights were all white. The distance from the order board to the nearest switch light was about three car lengths, and the order-board light stood much higher than the switch light. The trainmen do not think either could have mistaken a switch light for the signal light.

When the order board was examined today it was turned with the red lamp against the westbound train, and this is a measure confirms Operator Booth's statement.

The officials investigating the wreck are inclined to believe the statement made by the operator at McCord's. They say he has been in the employ of the company, 35 years and has always been a reliable man and has a clean record, and no accident ever happened through his fault.

Brakemen Are Father and Son.

One very strange feature of the disaster was that Ralph E. Gay, brakeman of the westbound train, is a son of Mark C. Gay, brakeman of the eastbound train. Both father and son were seriously injured.

Ralph lies in a Grand Rapids hospital with a broken leg, an ear torn off and nose crushed and bruised. The father

went to Detroit Saturday night with his head bandaged and bearing numerous cuts and bruises.

IDENTIFIED BY BROTHERS.

Three Bodies Recognized in the Connelville Morgue.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 22.—Three bodies in the morgue were identified today. One is that of Henry M. Tobias, of Reading, Pa. This man was previously reported as Louis Staler, and it was learned today that the man had assumed that name about a year ago for some reason unknown. He was working in Pittsburgh, and was presumably on his way home.

Leonard Sencenato, of New York, identified the body of his brother, Antonio Sencenato. The young man having on his person the Westinghouse employee checks was identified today as Charles Ehrenburg, of Park Ridge, N. J.

The body of John Simon, who had been working in Pittsburgh, but whose home is in New York, was identified by the name of Simon. Only three bodies remain unidentified. Two have been identified, but not claimed, making in all five bodies of the 26 that will probably be buried in unknown graves.

UNION MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

New York City Shows Gain of Over 11 Per Cent—Great Immigration.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Despite the fact that there has been alleged concentrated effort to discourage trades unionism, the New York State Department of Labor, in its bulletin issued tonight for the quarter ending October 1, reports a great increase in membership and in unions established. The bulletin says:

At the end of September the Bureau of Labor Statistics registered 2582 trades unions in this state, this being an increase of 235 over the number six months previous. The total membership was 257,765, an increase of 28,634. New York City gained 24,381, or 11.3 per cent, in membership. The principal increases were in the building and transport trades, while the clothing trades lost 4465 members.

"The volume of immigration at the port of New York continues to swell beyond the record-breaking figures of last year. In July, August and September 1903, 229,000 steerage passengers landed in New York, as against 168,500 in the same months of 1902."

Glass Works to Be Closed.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—A decision has been reached by the flat glass manufacturers to close all bottle factories shortly after January 1 for a period of four weeks in order to curtail production and better enable the trade to maintain prices. The report of this decision has caused consternation in glass circles and particularly among the workers. Thousands of skilled workmen will be rendered idle.

A Fine Spirit.

United States Senator Hoar in his introduction to his "Autobiography" among other things says:

"I have never lifted my finger or spoken a word to any man to secure or promote my own election to any office. I do not flatter myself that I am a statesman, or that my honorable ambition for public service or exert themselves to get office for which they think themselves fit. It was the high Roman fashion. It has been the fashion in England always. English gentlemen do not disdain a personal solicitation for political support, and think no harm in it, to which no American gentleman would for a moment stoop. It has been the custom of the noblest of the country almost from the beginning of the Government. But what I think a better custom has prevailed in Massachusetts, I arrogate to myself no virtue in this respect. I only say that it has been my supreme good fortune to be the son of a commonwealth among whose noble and high-minded people a better and more faithful habit has prevailed. In another passage of the introduction to his autobiography, Mr. Hoar says:

"The kindly, optimistic spirit with which the whole work is animated. 'The lesson,' says this veteran and almost octogenarian statesman, 'which I have learned in life, which is impressed on me daily, and more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of good will and good hope. I believe that today is better than yesterday, and that tomorrow will be better than today. I believe that, in spite of many errors and wrongs, and even crimes, my countrymen of all classes desire what is good, and not what is evil.' And again: 'If every Republican were today to fall in his place, I believe that our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the Republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory. I believe that, if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day, the men of foreign birth who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of

the Republic would carry it on in God's appointed way. I believe that if every man of the North were to die, the new and chastened South, with the virtues it has inherited from the South, and the love of home and love of state, and love of freedom, would, with its courage and its constancy, take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny."

A Few More Prices

It is impossible for us to make detailed mention of prices here. Suffice it to say that pianos for which ordinarily \$25 and \$50 are asked are now \$118, \$137, up to \$184 and \$178 for the regular \$275 and \$300 styles.

(Class A.)

In Class B are found the choicest of Marshall & Wendel, Roca & Son, Wren & the beautiful Bailey models. \$198, \$214, \$228, and payments of \$6 down and \$16 a week buys them. These are positively the lowest prices ever seen in print.

Corresponding reductions prevail also in Clubs C, D and E. Full particulars will appear in these columns each day till sale closes.

Remember, you are dealing with the strongest, largest and oldest established piano firm, who sell instruments at all times on their merits alone, and at prices made possible only by the many unique and up-to-date advantages of their employment. These famous clubs are all open this morning. Earliest buyers have the pick of the largest, finest pianos in the city. Come early to the Portland, Street, Piano House, No. 351 Washington street, corner Park.

Open evenings till January 1.

The 1904 Clubs Even Better Than 1902.

There is no question now as to our ability to fill these clubs. No one will fill them but get his or her piano. Members of these clubs do not even have to pay for the piano. They are members of the club are. Selection is not limited to a few makes. The entire Eilers Piano House stock is here in these clubs. The instruments are here in Portland for you to select from. They have been coming from the factory at all times for two or more carloads, and on one day last week nine carloads arrived in one single day. When you select your piano, the piano is delivered promptly, accompanied by the maintenance of the piano, and the Eilers Piano House "Money back if not satisfactory" agreement. And the payments range from \$12 a week (or \$5 a month) to \$160, \$2 and \$250 a week, or corresponding amounts if you prefer to pay by the month.

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NO CUTTING—NO PAIN—CURED TO STAY CURED

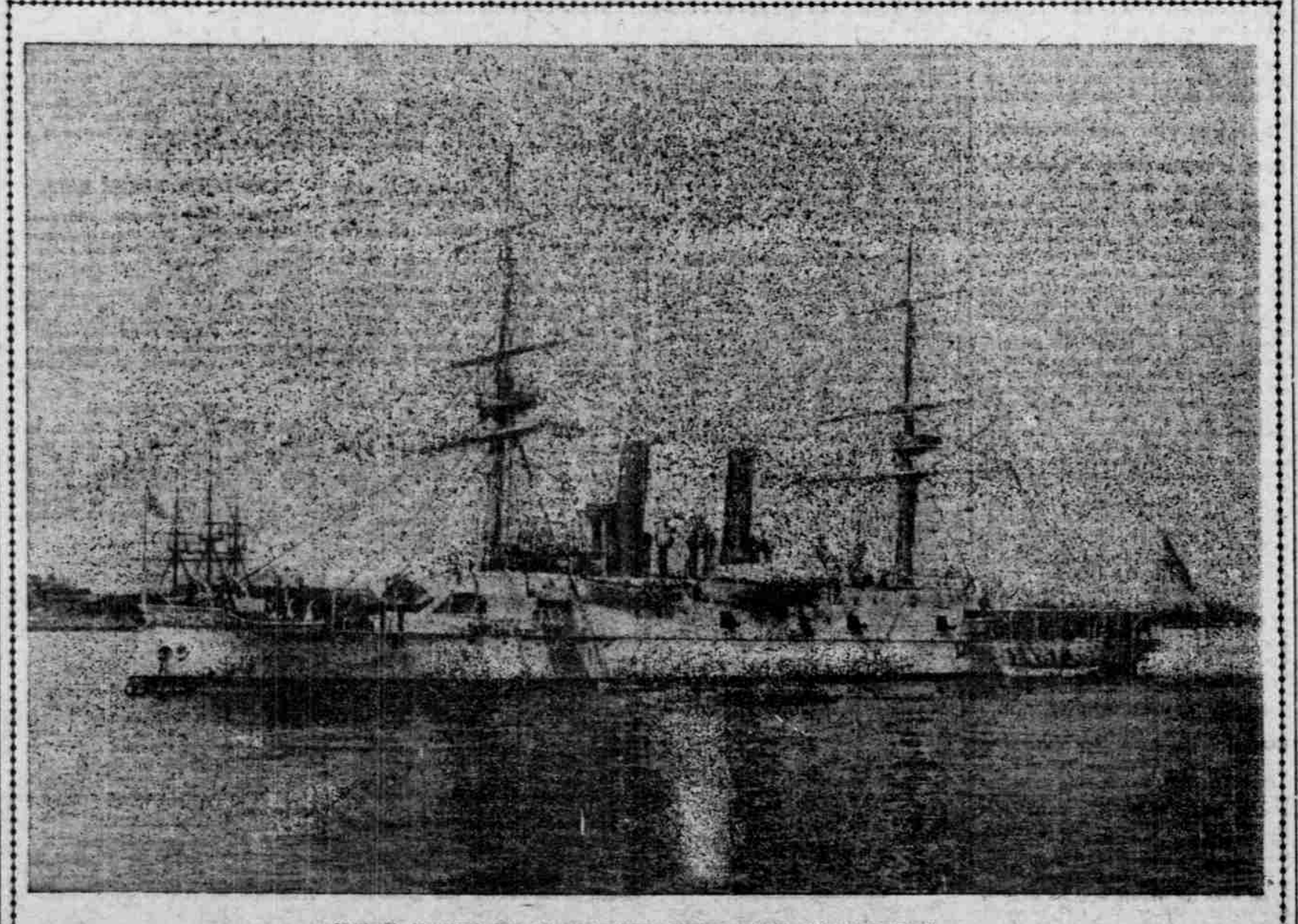
It matters not how long you have suffered from urethral obstruction, or how many different doctors have disappointed you, we will cure you just as certain as you come to us for treatment. We will not do it by cutting or dilating. Our cure is new—entirely original with us—and perfectly painless. It completely dissolves urethral obstruction and permanently removes every obstruction, allays all inflammation, reduces the prostate gland, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys when irritated or congested, invigorates and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

If you cannot call at our office, write us your symptoms fully. Our home treatment by correspondence is always successful. Our counsel is free and sacredly confidential, and we give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for our promise.

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