## CALLSITPERJURY

Judge Frazer Accuses Eugene Blazier.

"FLAGRANT CASE," HE SAYS

lury Returns Verdict of Guilty in Gambling Case.

THEN COURT GIVES HIS VIEWS

He Informs Deputy District Attorney That Manifest Perjury of Defendant Should Be Called to Attention of Grand Jury.

PERJURY," SAYS JUDGE FRAZER.

Deputy District Attorney that I think the manifest perjury committed by the defendant in this case in the course of his testimony should be brought to the ttention of the grand jury. I would have preferred to speak of this to Mr. Manning, as he is familiar with the evi-dence, but since he is not here I will ask you to my this to him; I have never known more flagrant and rank perjury committed or seen clearer evidence of perjury than in this case. Men should not be permitted to come into court and commit such perjury with impunity,-\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Judge Frazer made the foregoing remarks yesterday immediately after the jury, which heard the evidence in the case of Eugene Blazier, on a charge of

case of Eugene Biazier, on a charge of conducting and operating a roulette game, had returned a verdict of guilty. Hazier made defense that he sold out the gambling implements three years ago to one Heillery, and yesterday the attorneys for the prosecution, District Attorney Manning and Henry E. McGinn, called three witnesses. T. W. Vreeland, ex-Justice of the Peace; Fred L. Olson, Clerk of the Municipal Court, and H. Denlinger, an attorney, to testify that Biazier conducted a gambling house within two years.

within two years.

Olson testified that Blazier paid monthly fines in the Municipal Court up to July

Vreeland said he had sued Blazier on behalf of a client who had lost money gambling, and that a settlement had been effected within the past few months. Denlinger testified that he had gone to

Denlinger testified that he had gone to Blazier on a similar errand and had met both E. J. and Eugene Blazier. He did not know them by their given names, but he had been directed to the younger one, whom he supposed was Eugene, as the proprietor, by the older brother. The cisins he presented amounted to 11,000, and were settled out of court. Their clients were a man named Mass, who lost \$1,00, Denlinger said he could tell the man to whom he was referred as proprietor if he saw him. Eugene Blazier was not in court when Denlinger was on the witness stand, and his attorney explained that he

ed by District Attorney Manning to with-draw from the gambling cases as pri-vate prosecutor.

"May your bonor please," said Mr. Mc-

Ginn, addressing the court, "the District Attorney has informed me that my ser-Attorney has informed me that my services are no longer required or desired. I wish it to appear of record that I am relinquishing them against my will."
"Am I right in stating that you desire my withdrawal?" said Mr. McGinn.

"You are," answered Mr. Manning.
"You came into these cases not at my request, but at the request of Sheriff Word."

Judge Bears said it was for the District Astorney to say, and Mr. McGinn quietly

Object to Marion Johnson.

Bd Menderhall and S. C. Spencer com-plained to County Clerk Fields that in the Blazier case his deputy, Marion Johnson, handled the jury box in such a way that handled the jury box in such a way that names of jurors always came out known to be favorable for a conviction, and that he did not shake up the slips containing the names in the box, as he should have done. Mr. Johnson denies that there was any attempt at favoritism. County Clerk Fields, to avoid any controversy in the matter, requested Chief Deputy Herbert C. Smith to act in the Erickson case.

The attorneys for Blazier, Ed Mendenhall and S. C. Spencer, say they were not expecting evidence in rebuttal about Biazier having paid fines, or they would have had him present in court to show why his name may have been used after he no longer had any interest in the gambling games over his saloon.

In his charge to the jury in the Blazier case, Judge Frazer instructed the jury that it had nothing to do with the policy of the law, and must find the defendant guilty if the evidence pointed that way, and the court also instructed that the jury must decide if the alleged sale to Heillery was shum or real. The instruc-tions were full of interesting features, and were as follows:

Judge's Charge to the Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury: The information filed by the District Attorney against this defend-ant, and upon which he is now being tried, charges that on the Ziet day of July, 1904, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, the defendant them and there being did then the defendant them and there being did then and there wilfully and unlawfully deal, play and carry on, open and cause to be opened, and conduct as owner and proprietor thereof, a game of roulette, said game being a banking game and being then and there played for money and checks as representatives of money and value contrary to the statutes in such cases walls are recorded and against the pages and

and value contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Oragon.

In this case, as in every other criminal case, the defendant is presumed to be innocent and it is your duty to acquit him unless you find from the evidence that he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If you are satisfied from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of the crime charged in this information then it is your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty, but if you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, if you have a reasonable doubt as to his guilt it is your duty to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

The word reasonable doubt you understand without any explanation does not mean every possible doubt, we do not mean, when we say

possible doubt, we do not mean every possible doubt, we do not mean, when we say you should be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that you should be satisfied that he is guilty beyond every possibility or every pos-sible hypothesis.

more easily understood than any definition I could give you.

It is alleged in the information that this man conducted and operated as owner a roulette game on the flist of July. There has been some evidence introduced here as to his carrying on other games where it is alleged this game of roulette was carried on. The purpose of this evidence was only to assist you in determining from the circumstances of the case whether the roulette game was being carried on. Your verdict must be as to whether or not the defendant is gailty of having conducted as owner this reulette game only. He cannot be convicted on this information of carrying on any other game.

Date Is Not Material.

Date Is Not Material.

The date, however, on which it is alleged that this took place is not material; that is, it is not material that you should find it happened upon this exact date. If you find from the evidence in this case that this defendant conducted and operated as owner a roulette game within this county at any time on or about the fist day of July and prior to the filing of the information in this case, then you will be justified in finding him guilty. Even if you find that he conducted and operated as owner this roulette game as charged in the information at any time furing a year or within two years of the time of the filing of the information in this case you would be justified in finding him guilty. I say this by way of illustration. Of course, you would not be justified in finding that he conducted a game at some other time than is proved by the evidence; you should be governed solely by the svidence in the case.

Was the Sale Real or Sham?

contended that he is not the owner or proprietor of any roulette game at this date or at any other date within three years, and it is asserted in his behalf that if this game was carried on he had nothing to do with it. There was some evidence introduced tending to show that this defendant executed a bill of sale to some other man referred to as "Kid Heillery" about the first of last January, and it has been stated by one of the attorneys for the defendant that if you believe the bill of sale was secuted you could not find the defendant guilty. I will instruct you, however, gentlemen of the fury, that that is not the law. The bill of sale may or may not have been a genuine conveyance. It may or it may not have been followed by a change in possession or change in ownership or change in management. A bill of sale might have been executed set a mere pretense, another man might have been held out to the public as owner or to part of the public as owner or this place as a mere sham and pretense. Another owner or to part of the public as owner of this place as a mere sham and pretense. Another man might have been allowed to employ the inborers about the place as a mere sham and pretense. On the other hand the whole thing may have been genuins. I simply say this, gentlemen, on account of the argument made by the attorneys for the defendant, in order

may have been genutine. I simply say this, greatlemen, on account of the argument made by the attorners for the defendant, in order that you may not be missiond in any way. It he for you to say, considering all the evidence in the case, the evidence for the defendant and the sydence for the defendant in the case, the systeme for the defendant interest in that gambling-house to this man, Kill Heiliery, or whether or his defendant in the case, the system and you then the system and these games, and you find this game may be constroughted the game of the place, if he was the real owner, the person who really washed the property and these games, and you find this game may be constroughted the case.

Law Elself Not on Trial.

Gentlemen of the jury, the rules of evidence in a case of this kind are just the same as in any other crime with which he might be charged. You may consider the circumstances as well as the direct evidence. In this case, it is only necessary that you be entired, as in any criminal case, keyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant in order to justify you in bringing in a verdict of guilty And in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt that this defendant of the guilt of the defendant in order to justify you in bringing in a verdict of guilty And in this case, it is not avoid the criminal case, beyond a reasonable doubt that this defendant in order to justify you in bringing in a verdict of guilty And in this case is a you have already been cautioned in your questions as to you are here, the propose of deciding whether in the rial, we have nothing to do with the policy of the law. It does not make any diff, frence whether any one of you or the Judge of that kind. We are here, you are here, if they are the propose of deciding whether a man is guilty or not, and for the purpose of the circums of the case. The purpose of deciding whether a man is guilty or not, and for the purpose of the circum the case of the purpose of the circum to the purpose of the circum to the purpose of the circum t both E. J. and Eugene Blazier. He did not know them by their given names, but he had been directed to the younger one, whom he supposed was Eugene, as the proprietor, by the older brother. The cisims he presented amounted to \$1,500, and were settled out of court. Their clients were a man named Mass, who lost \$1,600. Denlinger said he could tell the man to whom he was referred as proprietor if he saw him. Eugene Blazier was not in court when Denlinger was on the witnesses stand, and his attorney explained that he was away on business.

The evidence of these witnesses, as compared with the testimony of Blazier, that he sold his gambling interests three years ago, was the basis of the remarks made by Judge Frazer concerding perjury.

Manning Sends McGinn Away.

When Judge Sears's court convened in the afternoon and the case against August Erickson was taken up, another sensation was aprung. Henry E. McGinn arose and stated th he had been requested by District Attorney Maining to withdraw from the gambling cases as private prosecutor.

"May your honor please," said Mr. Mc-

Jury to Judge of the Facts.

If you find that a game of roulette was played at the time alleged, but that the de-endant did not ewn it or if you have a rea-



ARTIST MURPHY ATTENDS THE LAND FRAUD TRIAL JUDGE BELLINGER WITNESS CHAS. MODRES OF DREGON CHAL KTI) DEFICE. HURACE M'KINLEY. PROSECUTOR F. J. HENEY OF SE. AND NEWLY SHORN ADMIRERERS OF FAIR DEFENDANTS

PERMITS FOR BRUSH FIRES. Senator Booth Says No Stringent Forest-Fire Law Will Be Asked.

There were far fewer fires than might have been expected during the past dry Summer, and for that reason the lumber-men are not so active as two years ago in preparing bills for the Legislature for fire protection. They intend making some effort to regulate the time for siashings, but will not attempt stringent rules. They believe the settlers themselves are beginning to appreciate the folly of setting brush on fire at a season when a match in the grass means a loss of millions of feet of lumber and danger to life, and will not make such a determined effort to per-suade the coming State Legislature to provide a closed season for setting fires. "There has been no thought as yet in

the direction of such a law," explained State Senator R. A. Booth, of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, yesterday. Mr. Booth introduced the fire bill in the last Legislature. There is not the crying need for it. Last year, outside of one fire on the Santiam, there was little standing timber seriously injured by fire. The settlers have learned the danger, and campers stand in too great dread of the Fire Wardens. Considering the length of the dry period, more of a loss was to have been expected."

have been expected."
"My idea of a forest fire law." continued Mr. Booth. "is to allow fires to be set only after a permit has been obtained from some authority to whom the tained from some authority to whom the power has been given. This method would be better than providing for a closed season, for then, if weather permitted, slashings could be made any time, whether in the middle of Summer or not. And no fires would be permitted to be set at any time unless the danger were small.

"It will not do to be too stringent. The brush must be burned, but the time for hearting, should be recruised. The burning should be regulated. The rancher's only way of claiming land, and the logger's only way to protect himself from greater danger of fire is to burn the

brush.

"But it is not generally understood that the best time to shash is when there has just been a rain. When the ground is too dry, the fire skims along the top, running along through the grass and leaves, but not burning even the larger twigs, until it gets into the green timber itself. But a fire that is set after a rain burns slow-ty and cleans the large clear. The atly and cleans the land clear. The at-tempt in the way of a forest fire law this time will not have any provisions which will interfere with slashing at such times, but will try to put a stop to the drawwather fire."

Result of Opposition to Mormons.

dry-weather fires.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Through an ordinance which has just gone into effect it will be necessary hereafter for a missionary, church or religious society winhing to hold religious services in a street or public place in this city to obtain the coment of the Aldermen of the district in which the meeting is to be held before a license from the Mayor can be had. Opposition to sireet meetings held by Mormon missionaries in Harlem is said to have caused the introduction of the new ordinance.

Tour complexion, as well as your tem-per, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.

## WIFE'S LONG SEARCH

E. H. Goodwin Arrested After Heart-Breaking Chase Over Continent by Spouse Whom He Had Deserted for Another.

Edward H. Goodwin, a scion of one of the first families, has graced Chief Hunt's jall because he is charged with deserting his wife and child and traveling over the

the time of his arrest was a guest at the the time of his arrest was a guest at the deserted by her husband, but by her Hotel Portiand with a woman who passed as his wife, is the story of a good wife's heartaches, a long-fruitless search for a departed husband, and almost the biting adeparted husband, and almost the biting mother and father had both died. Goodpangs of hunger and want. It is the world-old story of the society young man who grew tired of his wife and sent her away under a false pretext, in order that he might enlow the society of other.

band quite by accident on the streets of Portland and had him arrested, was deserted by him, two years ago, she did not sit calmy down and pine her heart away. Instead she started in search of him. This search took her across the continent, from city to city, but aiways too late. He first met her in the East while she was going to school and in 18% wooed and won her for a bride and carried her off to

and was forced to seek work in order to the present case. Numerous citations were given to support the contention. The indictment was attacked because it did not show by what means the conspiracy

WIFE'S LONG SEARCH

and was forced to seek work in order to live. She little dreamed that she would meet up with her husband, but she did and when he tried to buy her off by the offer of a paltry \$100 she refused and had him arrested on a charge of adultery. Goodwin was taken before Justice Hogue and the case was continued until today.

The story of the heart throbs in the case dates back to 1806. Mrs. Goodwin was the daughter of a San Francisco capitalist. While she was receiving her education in the East she met and fell in love with Edward H. Goodwin, a son of Edward Goodwin, who until his death was of the firm of Perkins & Goodwin, owners of one of the biggest paper mills in New York. His parents were of the first families, a sister having married Charlewhich had since that time culminated in conspiracy.

In the afternoon the discussion was taken up once more and argued for the greater part of the time, Judge O'Day, Judge Pipes and Mr. Hall occupying the attention of the court alternately. Judge Beilinger, in ruling on the question, said that he had considered the question both at the time and formerly. llies, a sister having married Charle-magne Tower, formerly Ambasasdor to Germany. Edward Goodwin, when he died, was very prominent in business circles and was a life-long friend of Seth Low, who was an active pallbearer at his funeral. For a time the young people lived happily. A daughter was born to

lived happily. A daughter was born to the union, but shortly after she was born Goodwin grew tired and the neglect be-gan from which Mra. Goodwin was to suf-fer during the years which followed. Under a pretext of having her examine some mining property in Nome, as much at her husband's solicitation as that of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Goodwin made the journey to Nome. When she returned she discovered that she had not only been deserted by her husband, but by her deserted by her husband, but by her mother-in-law as well. For a time she struggled in the East, but later returned to friends in San Francisco, for her mother and father had both died. Goodwhe might enjoy the society of other women. But Goodwin had a woman to deal with a woman of rare character and one of indomitable will.

When Mrs. Goodwin, who met her husband culte by socident on the streets of was too ill to note closely the contents

"I am loth to believe that people all over this country," said Judge Bellinger, inter-rupting the speaker, "can engage in con-spiracy to defraud the United States of land but cannot be punished, however il-legal their means, because there can be no conspiracy owing to the fact that they can secure no title. I think, as I under-stand it, that your proposition is that no one can enter into a conspiracy to defraud, however immoral his method, because he cannot defraud the Government of title?"

WIFE TRACKS HUSBAND ACROSS CONTINENT TO CAUSE HIS ARREST



New York. But he was traveling down the road that has a turning and the fates brought them face to face on the streets of Portland, the wife reduced almost to the charity of her friends, while he, with his companion, was eajoying the luxuries of one of the best hotels in the city.

Mrs. Goodwin came to Portland, tired and weary of her search for her husband, ing the use of the United States mails

ulently have resulted in the arrest of Charles Sturiz. A number of cospialments from various parts of the courty probably will appear to prosecuhim.

Charles Eberling, of Maynard, Ia., alleged that he received a letter from Sturta, who claimed the presidency of the "Central Railroad Bureau," of Chicago. Eberling suid he was informed that for \$5\$ he would be taught the various signals and information necessary to become a fireman, and for an additional \$15\$ he would be given a position. He alleges he paid the money, but failed to secure the position, and finally asked the postal authorities to investigate the case.

BRADY HOLDS ON.

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

took as a main point that the statute of

limitations threw the papers out as evi-dence in the case. They might show crime or conspiracy, but the action had commented too late for them to be used in

was to be proved and for many other reasons apparent only to a lawyer.

Mr. Hall, in replying, said that the chief objection made was to try to show that

the conspiracy was consummated three years prior to the indictment. He, however, wished to show by the evidence that there was an intent to defraud. Plans had been laid more than three years ago which had since that time culminated in

Judge Admits Evidence.

"That is the cold proposition," replied "I overrule your objections," said the

judge.
At 4:35 the examination of Mr. Moores

was completed by the prosecution and the defense waived the right to the wit-ness. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge William Galloway will take the stand for the

Hard Wrestle With English.

WALLA WALLA, Wash, Nov. 22— (Special.)—An amusing example of a for-eigner's attempt to master the intricacies of English is found in a letter actually received at the Walla Walla Land Office a few days ago. The following is a ver-batim copy of this alphabet twister: "DUSTY Novembe 4 1994—Dir Ser—I asc

you for the Catalog for the free Land. I cam hir from old contri from germini and I don no the law in which wai I soll

at this time and formerly.

WEDDED IN SECRET

A. J. Clark and Cecilia E. Duke Surprise Relatives.

BOTH MISSED FROM HOME

Anxious Search is Started and Mysstolen the public domain and to put some poor homesteader in the Penitentiary for the crime, now that the land is all gone."
At the conclusion of Judge O'Day's remarks the first witness, Charles B. Moores of Salem, was called by the prosecution.
Mr. Moores took the stand at 11:30 and had time to say that he had been Register of the Oregon City Land Office from October, 1897, until May, 1993, before the deadlock occurred between Judge Pipes and John Hall.
Mr. Hall had some 15 sets of land affitery of Their Disappearance is Solved Only When Marriage Licenses Are Scanned.

"Lost, strayed or stolen," might have been the heading for a lost notice issued by the relatives and friends of Albert J. Clark, who lives at East Forty-fifth street, near Mount Tabor, and Miss Cecilia E. Duke, whose parents live at 347 East Twefth street, had not they discovered their names among those who had secured license to wed Monday. But before this discovery was made yesterday there was some concern as to what had become of the two.

and John Hall.

Mr. Hall had some 15 sets of land affidavits which he wished to have identified by the witness. They were the preliminary certificates and all intermediate papers up to the final proofs which had been made in the cases of Enma L. Watson and others interested in the case now at issue. Mr. Moores certified to the signature of himself and Judge Galloway, at that time receiver of the office, and the that time receiver of the office, and the first document was offered by Mr. Hall as At Mr. Chrk's home at Mount Tabou It was feared that he had been held up "Your Honor," interrupted Judge Pipes, putting on an extra pair of glasses, "I have not had a chance to see those papers, and we would ask for time in which to examine them. All we want is and robbed, and perhaps made way with,

and robbed, and perhaps made way with, and his sister came early to town and instituted a search, but without success. The same thing happened with the friends of Miss Cecilia, now Mrs. Albert J. Duke, but no trace of either was found.

Nothing had happened to either. They simply went away somewhere Monday and were married without making their intentions known. After failing to discover the whereabouts of the truants the marriage licenses were read over, when the names "I think it will take but a few minutes," suggested Judge Bellinger.
"But the charge is forgery," insisted Mr. Pipes. "We want to look at the alsnatures. The prosecution has had experts at work on them night and day. I would like to see the papers before I object to their submission as evidence. The defense desires to object to them on the ground that they are dated prior to three years preceding the date of the indictment in this case; that there is no statement in the indictment showing them to prove false or fictitious signatures; that there is no charge in the indictment that such papers were to be used in evidence."

The Judge, in making his argument, took as a main point that the statute of "I think it will take but a few minutes," licenses were read over, when the names of the couple were found.

"They are old enough to know better." said a sister. "And we don't know where they are now. Of course they are married, but we don't know where the ceremony was performed, or where they have gone. They could have been married at home. There was no opposition it their marriage. They think they are very smart, now don't they? This is no boy and girl affair, and they are old enough to take care of themselves."

Mr. Clark is a highly-respected business man of Portland, and a member of the

man of Portland, and a member of the firm of Clark Bros., florists, and his wifa (formerly Miss Cecilia E. Duke) is also well known and respected. It is conn-dently expected that Mr. and Mrs. Clark will show up after they have finished their honeymoon, and, in the course of years, tell the story of their exciting and omantic elopement to their grande

ENFORCING PURE FOOD LAW Collector at New York Asumes a Very Aggressive Attitude.

NEW YORK, Nov. II .- Collector of Customs Stranahan, at the Port of New York, has assumed the aggressive for the Government in its attitude towards the enforcement of the pure food law. with especial reference to the labeling of all imported products with the formu-la, noting the use of coloring or pre-serving substances of whatever kind, such as sulphate of copper, boracic acid,

"The crime is in the conspiracy," he said. "The means involved is not necessary in the indictment. It is not necessary to hold the affidavits false, but it is "The crime is in the conspiracy," he said. "The means involved is not necessary in the indictment. It is not necessary in the indictment. It is not necessary to hold the affidavits false, but it is necessary to prove that the signatures are fags. The exhibit is desired for the info hation of the court and to show that a conspiracy was planned. I will therefore admit them as evidence and will over the the objection."

Later Judge Pipes objected to the admission of the affidavits of Harry Young because he was alleged to be a fictitious person in the indictment.

"The Supreme Court of the United States," said Judge Pipes, "has held that a title issued to a fictitious person is void able and of no effect. Therefore the title issued to a fictitious person is void to show conspiracy. In that case there is no conspiracy, for the Government is not defrauded of title and so does not lose the land and is not injured. It might be deprived of possession, but not of title.

"I am loth to believe that people all over this country," said Judge Bellinger, interut the country is and Judge Bellinger, interut this country, said Judge Bellinger, interut this country, said Judge Bellinger, interut the country is said Judge Bellinger, inter-

hereafter little or no attention is to be paid to the analyses furnished by importers themselves or those attested by officials of other governments, and that no other labels are to be passed until after a sample of the goods has been analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

Several large consignments of cherries preserved in glucose or "grape sugar" will be ordered returned to the manufacturer for proper labeling probably today

turer for proper labeling probably today and the practice of allowing importers to remove a portion of a shipment upenal bond is to be discontinued for

Large Additions to Yale's Funds.

Large Additions to Yale's Funds.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—The
fifth annual report of Morris F. Tyler,
treasurer of Yale University, shows that
during the fiscal year ended July 21, 1994
there were additions to Yale's funds
amounting to 346,678 and gifts to income
of 120,023. About \$600,000 in legacies have
also fallen to Yale during the year, but
too late to appear in the Treasurer's report. The total estate of the university
and departments is returned as \$7,344,958.

DO YOU WEAR GLASSES! Properly fitting glasses and MURINE promote Eye comfort. Murine makes weak Eyes strong. Druggists and opticians, or Murine Eye Remedy Co.. Chicago.

## INTERESTING, IF TRUE

IN IERESTING, IF TRUE

The start of two points and I soil
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let mi see on the map from county. You
Troly,

"If you plias so quk then you can."

Another Ovation to Prince Fushima.
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Another ovation
was accorded Prince Fushima at the imperial Japanese Gardene, which he vistied again today in the course of his round
of sightseeing at the World's Fair. Oneither side of the avenues along which
the Prince's carriage passed hundreds of
his countrymen, many of them dressed
in the costumes of their native land, were
lined up and greeted the imperial partywith cries of "Banzai." The Prince and
his party were speciators at a drill and
review of the Sixteenth United States
Infantry, arranged for their especial benefit.

Shows Excellent Financial Condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The call on
National Bank depositories for 25 per
cent of Government deposits has created
no fluiry, and, according to Secretary of
the Treasury Shaw, indicates are excelent
financial condition generally. The circular call issued some days age brought
only one request for exception thus farand that from a bank which Bus a small
Government deposits.

When You Have a Bad Cold
Tou want a remedy that will not only
give quick relief but effect a permanent
cure.

Tou want a remedy that will not only
give quick relief but effect a permanent
cure.

Tou want a remedy that will not only
give quick relief but effect a permanent
cure.

Tou want a remedy that will not only
give quick relief but effect a permanent
cure.

Tou want a remedy that by leasant and
fafe to take.

Chambrehish's Cough Remedy meets all
of these requirements and for the speedy
and permanent cure of bad colds atmads
without a year. For sale by all druggists.

The want are remedy that by pleasant and
of these requirements and for the speedy
and permanent cure of bad colds atmads
without a year. For sale by all druggists. tek hom stat) if you plias the Catalog and | You Can Try It for Yourself and Prove It.