

WIFE NO. 1 WINS SUIT

Second Mrs. Keen Must Pay \$3000 for Her Husband.

AND IS ROASTED BY LAWYER

Divorced Wife, Whose Husband Was First Rich Widow's Adviser and Then Spouse, is Repaid for Her Loss.

HILLSBORO, Or., April 5.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of Della E. Keen against Susan Reynolds Keen came in at 7:30 this evening with a verdict of \$3000 for the plaintiff.

S. B. Huston opened the day's proceedings in court this morning, and occupied the entire half-day in an argument for the defense. He was followed this afternoon by Attorney S. C. Spencer, of Portland, in one of the most scathing addresses ever delivered to a Washington County jury.

Speaking of the defendant and her husband, Spencer said: "If the management of the Lewis and Clark Fair would cage this pair and place them on exhibition on the 'Trail,' and the devil should visit the place, he would say, 'Name your price; I want them; they look anything I have on exhibition in hell.'"

The case went to the jury at 2:30 this afternoon, and it took four hours to arrive at the verdict.

Cause for the Suit.

In the Spring of 1902, W. E. Keen, wife Della and family moved from Woodlawn to Cedar Mill, 10 miles east of this city, where Keen had rented a farm from the administrator of the estate of her husband.

In November, 1903, Anderson Reynolds died, and within a few days the widow selected Keen as her financial agent and business director. She took him to Wasco to assist her in probate matters, and although they finished the work in one day they remained, visiting in the upper country for over two weeks. Upon their return Keen and the widow made themselves so conspicuous that the neighbors commented.

Finally Keen left his wife and minor children and went to board at the widow's home. A quarrel ensued, and Keen was threatened, and Keen left the country. Keen's wife was finally given a divorce, and within six months Keen and the widow were married. His wife sued Keen for \$25,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections, and the trial was bitterly contested. Mrs. Keen No. 2 is worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000, her father being the late Jacob Brugger, pioneer and capitalist.

KNOCK OUT TRADING STAMPS

What New Law Will Do, Says Protecting Seattle Company.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 5.—(Special.)—A. L. Hutchinson, representing a Seattle trading-stamp company, has brought suit against Governor Mead and Attorney-General Alderson to prevent them from enforcing the trading-stamp law passed by the last Legislature, on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

Fourteen counts are arrayed against the prohibitive statute, which is designated as House Bill No. 363, introduced by Representative Scott, of Spokane. It is attacked as destructive to the lawful business of the state and of interstate trade and commerce; as special and class legislation; of unlawful, wrongful and unconstitutional depriving the plaintiffs of their liberty and rights; as oppressive, discriminatory, prohibitive and unreasonable and not proper and lawful; that the bill embraces more than one subject, and that the subject of the act is not expressed in the title.

The company alleges that it has \$70,000 invested in the business, which will be destroyed by the act, together with an annual income of \$10,000. It operates in the cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, and "elsewhere in the United States."

POOLROOMS DISTURB PEACE

Such is Argument of Attorney McGinn Before Supreme Court.

SALEM, Or., April 5.—(Special.)—The Portland poolroom case was argued in the Supreme Court today, Attorney-General Crawford and Henry McGinn appearing for the state, and John M. Geerin and E. B. Watson for M. G. Geerin, the poolroom proprietor who was convicted.

Nease was convicted under section 1859 of the Code, providing for the punishment of persons who "commit any act which grossly injures the person or property of another, or which grossly disturbs the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency or is injurious to public morals." Attorney McGinn argued that although no common-law crimes are recognized by the courts, the courts may go to the common law for definitions, and that by doing so they find that conducting a gambling-house is an act such as those mentioned in this statute. There is no statute against poolrooms, and hence McGinn contended that the offense can be punished under this section of the Code.

The Rogeway case involving the question whether a Circuit Court has a right to limit attorneys for the defense in an arson case to one hour for their argument, was also submitted today. Rogeway was convicted, and the conviction affirmed, but the Supreme Court granted a rehearing, and it was upon rehearing that the case was argued today.

CITY OFFICER CAN'T BE OUSTED

Decision of Supreme Court on Councilman Who Was Removed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The California Supreme Court today decided that the people of a municipality cannot recall an officer and elect another in his place. The opinion was rendered in the case of J. P. Davenport, who was elected a Councilman in Los Angeles in 1903, and who a few months later was recalled by his constituents, who elected a successor in his place. The Supreme Court decided that Davenport should be reinstated and should receive his salary for the full term. Chief Justice Beatty dissented from the majority opinion of the court, holding that a government can be conducted as a private business; that the people are its directors and can for good cause dismiss from their service any officer who has not been true to their interests.

According to the jurist, the voters need not wait for the next regular election to come around. They can act when they feel that action is demanded for the public good.

TO FREE FRANK M'DANIEL

Purpose of Long Petition Filed With Governor Chamberlain.

SALEM, Or., April 5.—(Special.)—The petition for the pardon of Frank M'Daniel, convicted of the killing of Clara Fitch, were received at the executive office today. The petition bears the names of many prominent residents

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Attorney for Hood River Files Brief in Test Case With Supreme Court and Tells Mode of Procedure.

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John McCourt, of Pendleton, attorney for the City of Hood River, filed the brief. Other cases that have been brought under the local option law have involved merely questions of form and procedure; this goes to the foundation of the law and raises the question of its validity. The case will probably be tried by the Supreme Court at its May term.

"The people are bound by the constitution in the same way as the Legislature," said Mr. McCourt today. "In enacting a law by resort to the initiative the people can go as far as the Legislature can, and no farther. We propose to show that the Legislature had no power to pass a local option law, and that therefore the people had no such power."

Prohibited by Constitution.

"The local option law adopted in this state is practically the same as that adopted in Texas, and we are told that the law has been upheld by the highest courts of that state, and if constitutional there is no reason why it should not be upheld here. There is this difference, however—the constitution of Texas requires the Legislature to enact a local option law, while the constitution of Oregon prohibits it. Now let us see what the Oregon Constitutional Convention was in session in 1857 there were presented to the convention 12 petitions signed by about 1000 Prohibitionists, asking the convention to place in the constitution a section authorizing the Legislature to enact prohibitory laws, or to submit such laws with the provision that they should take effect upon the approval of the people. Another petition was presented asking the convention to include a section in the constitution prohibiting the Legislature from enacting license laws. There was also a resolution introduced in the convention providing that the liquor question should be submitted to a vote of the people the same as the slavery question. The petitions were denied and the resolution was voted down.

Anti-Liquor Request Refused.

"Instead of granting the requests of the anti-liquor people, the convention placed a clause in the constitution, over their protest, for the purpose of preventing the enactment of local option liquor laws. That clause is contained in section 21 of article I of the constitution. As this section was originally drafted, it read:

"No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed. To this the following addition was proposed:

"No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this constitution. Provided that laws locating the capital of the state, locating county seats and submitting town and corporate acts and local and special laws, may take effect, or not upon a vote of the electors interested."

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Examine West Point Candidates.

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Closed-Town Element Defeated.

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Shoot at American Lake.

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CATARRHAL COLDS THE TERROR OF SPRING



Pretty Girl Praises Pe-ru-na For Colds and Catarrh.

Miss Aline Fay, 921 Tenth St., N. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have been susceptible to colds for a number of years. I have found in Pe-ru-na a remedy which has greatly reduced the discomfort I experienced with colds. I have not only found it good for colds, but it is good for catarrh, and an excellent tonic."

We have on file thousands of testimonials like the ones given here.

A SUSCEPTIBILITY TO COLDS

constitutes a multitude of people a serious infirmity.

They catch cold every few days. Cold after cold comes on, keeping them continually sneezing or coughing, or troubled with some other disagreeable symptom.

To break up this susceptibility to catching cold is one of the achievements of medical science.

Dr. Hartman has done perhaps more than any other living doctor to instruct the people how to avoid catching cold.

A cold towel bath in the morning, the gargling of salt water in the throat, and many other hygienic regulations, original with the Doctor have been promulgated for many years.

But the Doctor's success in combating the susceptibility to catching cold is without doubt more due to the use of his remedy, Pe-ru-na, than to all other measures combined.

A person who has this susceptibility is obliged to take a course of Pe-ru-na according to the directions on the bottle. This not only clears the system of any lingering cold, but hardens the respiratory membranes against further cold-catching.

DOES NOT FEAR A COLD WITH PE-RU-NA ON HAND.

Miss Beale Luckey, 3125-A Clifton Place, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I took Pe-ru-na some time ago, when I was all run down from a neglected cold and overwork, and in two months it restored my strength in a remarkable manner."

"I consider it a very remarkable medicine and I do not fear a cold and its consequences now as long as Pe-ru-na is to be had."

Mr. Joseph Clark, U. S. Senate Folding-Room, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I contracted a severe cold. I purchased a bottle of Pe-ru-na, and in a short space of time I was entirely rid of the disease."

"Whenever I feel myself taking a cold I always take Pe-ru-na."

Those who take Pe-ru-na do not catch cold.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of enthusiastic letters of thanks Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his famous catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Towle's Top Syrup advertisement with logo and text: 'Round and Round they go. One of these Patent Tops for every boy and girl with each gallon can of Towle's TOP Syrup. A splendid, wholesome, pure table syrup. A dainty sweet. And every drop, you'll find tip top. Makes elegant candy. Good for all and all good. Sold in gallon, half gallon, quart and pint cans. Towle Syrup Company. Makers of Towle's Top Molasses and Towle's Top Sorghum.

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Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate advertisement with image of a woman and text: 'Can your appetite conceive anything more toothsome than a sweet delicious chocolate cake and a cup of creamy Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate? A pantry without Ghirardelli's is like a garden without roses. Smoother and more economical than cake chocolate. GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE. Twenty Years of Success. In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc. Kidney and Urinary. Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured. Diseases of the Rectum. Such as piles, fistula, hæmorrhoids, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement. Diseases of Men. Blood poison, glandular stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, nocturnal emission, no failure. Cure guaranteed. YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, USE FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE. MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER. BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles cured without MERCURY OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and rheumatism CURED. Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and secretly confidential. Call on or address.

DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Or. advertisement with image of a man and text: 'won, electing Mayor and three Councilmen and City Engineer. The City Clerk and Treasurer were endorsed by both tickets. P. H. B. Moulton for Mayor on the Liberal ticket was elected by a majority of 36, the Engineer by a majority of 36, and the Councilmen by majorities of eight and 6, respectively.