# CASE OF A SCALPER

## Argument Over Application for Habeas Corpus Writ.

## CONTENTION OF LAWYERS

### Dan J. Malarkey Upholds Constitutionality of Law and Thomas O'Day Declares That It Cannot Hold.

In his argument upholding the constitutionality of the law against ticket scalping yesterday before Judge Frazer, Dan J. Malarkey spoke concerning unlawful acts indulged in by certain ticket scalpers who have been conducting offices here since the Fair opened.

Mr. Malarkey was a member of the last Legislature, which enacted the law, and he explained its history, saying it was passed at the request of the Lewis and Clark Exposition management, which realized it could not get reduced rates for passengers unless provisions were made to protect the railroads from the operations of fraud-working ticket scalpers.

The argument was on the application of Charles J. Murray for a writ of habeas corpus. Murray is under arrest for having violated the law. Mr. Malarkey urged that the act was a proper exercise of police power, and read numerous authorities showing that courts in other states had upheld similar laws. He contended that ticket scalpers had pursued criminal methods and were amenable to punishment. He said there were numerous instances where ignorant travelers had been practically robbed of their tickets. He told how purchasers of non-transferable tickets were given lessons so that they could imitate the signature of the original purchaser and ride on the ticket. The brokers also gave them fake letters to establish identity. In order to get them past the gateman, who keeps a sharp lookout for cut-rate tickets, the purchasers were sometimes given a local ticket for a short distance, which they were told to throw away when past the gate, and to deceive the conductors an imitation of the gateman's punch was put in the scalp ticket.

### Makes Closing Argument.

Thomas O'Day made the closing speech, asserting that all the virtue was not in the railroad companies, while some of the acts of brokers might be subject to criticism. He charged the railroads with violating the interstate commerce laws, and said some of the cases where anti-scalping laws had been sustained in the courts were collusive, the attorneys on both sides having been employed by the railroad company. The fare from Chicago to St. Paul on all lines, counsel said, are the same, although they were supposed to charge according to distance. The Clover Leaf line, he asserted, in order to get business, put blocks of tickets in the hands of brokers and was boycotted by other lines, which declared the boycott when they ascertained that their plan of having a traffic agreement for a uniform rate was to be exposed. The Canadian Pacific railroad, Mr. O'Day said, would sell tickets to Eastern points not reached by its line and take passengers over its road and then to their destination over other lines at less rates than the direct lines charged, so as to get business. Counsel alluded to the fact that the anti-scalping act, before Congress for years, failed to pass.

Answering the argument that the railroads were injured because the unused portions of reduced-rate non-transferable return tickets were handled by brokers, he read reports showing the vast net profits of the railroads, and said in twenty years the earnings of the railroads in the United States would pay off the bondholders and the stock at par value. President Roosevelt, in commenting on these profits, said the Government had a right to say what were reasonable charges.

### Makes an Accusation.

Counsel next accused an agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company of having sold five round trips to a person introduced by another person, who received a pass and information how to sell the return trips to a broker.

"All the virtue, all the good, is not in the railroads," declared Mr. O'Day. "The fact is that I am sometimes employed by railroads, but the fact that I am does not now close my mouth. These people may have sinned, but not a marker to what has been done by railroads buying legislators and bribing juries and anything to accomplish their purpose."

Referring next to the law in Chicago, the attorney said it was absolutely a nullity, and then proceeded to explain how a railroad company would sell a ticket from New York to Portland for less than a ticket to Pocatello, and called attention to the time when tickets between Portland and San Francisco sold for $10 and a ticket from Portland to Ashland cost more. "The consequence is," he commented, "people buy through tickets and get off at their destination."

When railroads went into the hands of receivers years ago thousands of dollars worth of tickets were in the hands of brokers which were afterwards redeemed. The small roads cannot come out in the open and break the law, but do it in secret, putting tickets in the hands of brokers so as to divide the traffic with the big roads.

"Under our constitution," continued Mr. O'Day, "you cannot grant authority to carry on an exclusive business. The state cannot create a monopoly."

Counsel contended that the law giving persons the right to sell tickets when provided by a certificate of authorization by a railroad company had the effect of creating a monopoly. "It is unlawful," he contended, "because it grants the power to any person within the state or without. The lands of the state are as far as you can go. When you go over into the State of Washington and Canada, and exclude citizens of our own state, it is purely unconstitutional." Many other points were argued.

## HELD AS COUNTERFEITERS

### Two in Custody, the Other Three Released.

Ed Burns and J. J. Mulligan, two alleged counterfeiters, arrested a few days ago while smoking opium in a local lodging-house and held under $1000 bonds to appear before United States Commissioner Sladen, were given a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon and held to await the action of the grand jury. In default of bail they were given into the care of the County Jail.

John Doyle and Madge Wilson, presumed to be his wife, and Ed Parsley were dismissed, no evidence being found to connect them with the crime charged, that of having counterfeiting tools in their possession. Parsley testified that he had been in the room but a few minutes when arrested. John Doyle and the woman were in an adjoining room and could not be implicated in the alleged crime.

Burns admitted having bought the outfit seized, but testified that he desired it not to make counterfeit money, but to mould some ornaments for his pipe, all of the persons acknowledging that they were users of opium.

### Asks for an Injunction.

Louis Trummer, who conducts a saloon at the corner of Fifth and Morrison streets, yesterday filed an injunction suit against Gus Simon, Anna Maria Leeming and John T. Whalley her agent, to enjoin them from removing a partition separating the saloon from the cigar stand in front. Judge Frazer granted a preliminary injunction.

Trummer alleges in his complaint that he has expended $3000 decorating the walls and for fixtures and building the partition and $250 in decorating the partition, and that the partition is necessary in separating his saloon from the cigar store. The defendants he alleges have threatened to tear it down.

It is stated that Simon claims to hold a lease of the saloon and cigar stand property and Trummer refuses to vacate.

# SANTA FE DENIES CHARGE

## SAYS THAT BUSINESS RIVALRY CAUSED REBATE CHARGE.

### Colorado Fuel Company Not Given Rebates After Court Had Enjoined Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31.—The Santa Fe Railroad's answer to the proceedings begun in the Federal Court here, charging it with contempt of court in violating the court's injunction against giving rebates, was filed today. The arguments will probably not be heard until some time in the Fall.

The complaint against the Santa Fe was that it granted rebates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company on coal shipments after having been enjoined from such practices, along with half a dozen other railroads. The institution of the suit is the result of an investigation on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In its answer the Santa Fe admits that at one time it did give rebates, but says that it has not offended in that respect since the injunction was issued. Its arrangement with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, it says, was a perfectly legitimate one. The Santa Fe accuses a rival of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company of being the instigator of the suit against the road. The answer names the Caledonian Coal Company, whose coal, the answer says, the smelters would not use, as the instigator of the Interstate Commerce hearing that resulted in the suit against the Santa Fe.

# BENNINGTON CASE OPENS

### Court of Inquiry Begins Secret Sessions on the Chicago.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 31.—The board of inquiry appointed by Admiral Goodrich to hear evidence pertaining to the disastrous boiler explosion on the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor on July 21 started on board the flagship Chicago at noon today. The board consists of Commodore H. N. Stevenson, retired, presiding officer; Captain E. K. Moore, of the Chicago, and Captain Thomas S. Phelps. Lieutenant R. C. Moore, of the Chicago, is judge-advocate, whose duty it is to see that the facts are presented to the court.

The court of inquiry met at noon, but was in session only a few minutes. It was decided that the sessions should be private. An adjournment was taken until 10 A. M. tomorrow, when the real business of the investigation is expected to begin.

# AT VAUDEVILLE THEATERS

### The Star.

Hunt's dog and monkey circus is a big feature of the Star's bill this week. It is one of the best of its kind in the country and pleases immensely. The musical Reeds, known as "The Black Hussars," have a good act. Recklaw, the famous comedy cyclist, does a turn. The Francescoes, talented comedians, contribute a very funny burlesque magic act. The monologist, Giles W. Harrington, than whom there are few better, pleased his audiences very much yesterday and Joseph Bonner, the singer of illustrated songs, rendered "By the Dear Old Delaware" most effectively. The staroscope closed the performance with a great series of pictures called "The Phenomenal Hen."

### The Grand.

The bill this week is one of the best ever offered by the Grand, and the management may well feel elated over it. It offers a wide variety of acts, all of which are good. Mme. Vida, a slack wire performer of much cleverness and originality, opens the show with her character changes on the wire. She was immensely popular with the audiences yesterday. The Yale Trio do a clubswinging act that is hard to duplicate, while Mme. Carrie, a musical artist of much merit, renders the latest popular airs to the evident delight of everybody. Eddie Leslie, the mimic, has an important place on the bill and the Kingsbury's, Fred and Purington and the grandoscope complete the list.

### The Baker.

This particular vaudeville theater offers its patrons a new departure this week in the form of an unusually good minstrel show.

Hanrey & Boyd's minstrel organization, which holds the boards at the Baker this week is equal to most and superior to many of the high-priced minstrel companies that tour the country playing at first-class houses. It is complete in every particular and supplies a particularly good entertainment. The ensemble singing is better than the average and the soloists are splendid. The comedians are funny and the specialists introduced hold the attention closely. The minstrels should enjoy a profitable week at the Baker.

### Butte Creek Fair at Marquam.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—The 18th annual fair of the Butte Creek Agricultural Association will be held this year at Marquam, September 29 and 30. Large and liberal is the premium list, which gives especial prominence to stock and farm products. Officers of the association are:

S. T. Hobart, president; J. T. Ross, vice-president; A. F. Jack, secretary; J. M. Groshong, treasurer, and J. E. Marquam.

COLUMBIA RIVER EXCURSIONS.

Very Low Rates Via the O. R. & N. to Upper River Points.

No visitor to Portland should miss viewing the matchless Columbia River scenery between Portland and The Dalles, as seen from the O. R. & N. trains. The Chicago-Portland special leaves the Union Station every morning at 8:35, giving a daylight ride along the Columbia, stopping 4 minutes at the very foot of Multnomah Falls. Ever mile of the trip there is something new and fascinating. If desired, the return trip may be made by boat from Cascade Locks or The Dalles. Very low rates this Summer. Particulars and Summer Book by asking C. W. Stinger, city ticket agent O. R. & N. Co., Third and Washington streets.

# DEMAND OF LABOR

## Portland Consolidated Asked to Rescind Clause.

## CHARLES H. GRAM ACTIVE

### Says It Is Illegal for the Street Railway Company to Compel Its Employes to Sign the Nonunion Agreement.

Bitter war is on between the Portland Consolidated Railway Company and organized labor. The latter characterizes the proceedings of the former in forcing its employes to sign an agreement not to affiliate with any labor union as high-handed, unjust and illegal. That the employes are forced to do this to hold their positions is said to be a transgression against the laws of the State of Oregon, and organized labor is preparing to make an assault upon the Portland Consolidated and forcing it to do things in turn.

It is understood that the street railway employes have not been satisfied with the treatment accorded them for some time, but have not been in a position to protest, as they have no union of their own and are not in any way affiliated with one, being prohibited from doing so by their employers. Now, however, the condition of affairs has been noted by the leaders of organized labor in the city, and steps are to be taken to force the railway company to forego their action of compelling the men to sign any such agreement as they have been compelled heretofore to sign.

The protest of organized labor has taken the form of a threat at prosecution. Charles H. Gram, the foremost man in labor movements in the state, and state organizer, has voiced his sentiments, and they are the sentiments of the labor leaders of the city.

"It is illegal," says Mr. Gram. "Aside from the injustice it works on the employes, it is a transgression against the laws of the State of Oregon. It is apparent to any fair-minded man that the railway people have no proper right to force their employes to sign away their rights of free-thinking and free-acting, and one might say, in a measure, their rights of citizenship, in order that they may be employed and make their livings. It is not because the company has taken advantage of these pledges to work hardships on the men that the protest is made, but such a course is illegal and uncalled for. It is the principle of the thing that organized labor objects to. Any honorable man will keep faith with a signed agreement, and if the time should arrive when the men desired to affiliate with organized labor and the federated trades, they would be compelled, if honorable men, to forego this right which is justly theirs. We believe we are right in our determination to force the Portland Consolidated to rescind these agreements and prevent them from forcing them from men hereafter. That the procedure is illegal is enough, without considering the cause of organized labor and the rights streetcar employes should be entitled to enjoy with the other laborers of other trades."

It is not stated that prosecution will begin immediately, and it appears to be the motive of the labor leaders to call upon the car company to abolish the practice of its own accord, but the probability is that in the event of the company refusing to do so, prosecution will immediately begin, and this may lead to a street-car strike of large proportions.

# RESTORE ILL-GOTTEN GAINS

(Continued from First Page.)

Deposit Company and thereby derived a profit in violation of their duty to the Equitable Society.

### Hyde's Safe-Deposit Deal.

Referring to the purchase of the capital stock of the Missouri Safe Deposit Company, for which the Equitable paid $250 for each $100 par value share, the eleventh section of the complaint declares that the Equitable received but a nominal rent for the premises occupied by the Safe Deposit Company; that at the time of the stock purchase 1410 shares out of a total of 2000 were owned by James H. Hyde and the remainder by others of the individual defendants, some of whom were officers in the Safe Deposit Company and in the Equitable; furthermore, that at the time of the purchase the Safe Deposit Company had no assets beyond the lease and good will of the business by virtue of the lease.

The matter of loans to agents, which were assigned to the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, is set forth, the charge being made that for the money advanced on such assignments five per cent interest was paid, while the Trust Company at the same time held large sums of the society's money for which it paid but three per cent interest.

Referring to the merger in 1892 of the Western National Bank of the City of New York, in which the Equitable Society was the owner of 12,000 shares, with the National Bank of the United States of New York, the complaint says the society received $70 in cash and $140 in stock of the consolidated bank in exchange for each $100 par value of the stock in the Western National Bank, making the total amount received $210 for each share, the market value of which at the time was from $600 to $625 per share.

### Exorbitant Salaries Paid.

A schedule of the salaries paid during the last five years to the principal officials of the society is appended to the complaint, which declares such salaries to have been largely in excess of the value of the services of the persons named, and that the payment of such salaries resulted in substantial loss to the society. It is also charged that, in addition to the salaries paid to the individual defendants as officers, members of committees, trustees or agents "permitted the defendant society to pay to many of the above-named officers and directors and to others large and unwarranted sums as expenses incurred by such persons in the service of the society, and said sums were paid without sufficient vouchers, without proper proof of their amounts and without its being properly shown that the said defendant society in any way benefited by such expenditures or was legally or properly chargeable therewith."

The complaint also charges:

### Salary and Fee Graft.

That the defendants wrongfully caused the defendant society and a number of other societies and corporations in which the defendant society was largely a stockholder and in which some of said individual defendants were also stockholders to pay large sums of money to themselves or to some of their number and to other persons under the guise of salaries and fees for attending to their duties as officers and directors and members of committees of defendant society, and of several other societies and corporations.

Especial mention is made of the receipt by Mr. Hyde of salaries aggregating $27,000 annually from the Equitable, Mercantile and Commercial Trust, companies in all of which the Equitable Life is largely interested.

Allegation is also made of the payment of illegal and excessive pensions to various persons and of the payment of "excessive, improper and unwarranted sums to various attorneys and counsellors at law, the aggregate amount of which far exceeded and was entirely disproportionate to the services rendered."

### Hot Shot at Depew Loan.

Of the loan to the Depew Improvement Company the complaint charges:

That the defendants improperly, improvidently and wastefully procured and permitted the defendant society to loan the sum of $250,000 to the Depew Improvement Company, a corporation doing business in the State of New York in which company the defendant, Chauncey M. Depew, and others of the individual defendants were stockholders, which loan of $250,000 was made upon grossly inadequate security, and which property securing said loan was appraised in 1901 by the insurance department of the State of New York at the sum of $150,000.

That said Depew Improvement Company became insolvent and the property which secured said loan was bid in at foreclosure sale for about $50,000, thereby resulting in a great waste and loss of the property of the defendant society.

That the referee's deed for said property was not recorded by said defendant society until about January 12, 1905, and that in the meantime no proceedings were taken to collect the judgment for the deficiency thereon, and the same has ever since remained due and unpaid.

That said Depew and others of the individual defendants agreed with the defendant society that they would save said defendant society harm from loss by reason of said loan, if said society would refrain from recording deed and from enforcing said deficiency judgment. That said society did so refrain, but said defendants have neglected and refused to pay the amount of said losses said society had so suffered.

### Deposits in Favored Banks.

It is further charged that:

The defendants wastefully, improperly and improvidently permitted the defendant society for a number of years past to keep during almost the whole of each year excessive, unnecessary and unwarranted sums of money on deposit with the National Bank of Commerce, New York; the Mercantile Trust Company, New York; the Equitable Trust Company, New York; Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia, and at least 19 other banks and trust companies, in some or all of which the individual defendants, or sets of them, were stockholders, directors or officers, which sums were deposited at inadequate rates of interest, instead of investing them in proper and more remunerative forms of investment, and permitted said defendant society regularly for a number of years past to conceal this fact and mislead and deceive the policy-holders of the society in respect thereto by annually, on December 27 to 29, loaning approximately $10,000,000 on collateral security, which said loans have been regularly called in on January 3 or January 5 and the funds redeposited in the depositaries from which they had been temporarily withdrawn for this purpose.

After reciting that the society has at the end of each year caused a balance to be struck purporting to show the net surplus earned during the preceding year, the complaint declares that the defendants have failed to divide among the policy-holders an equitable share of the net surplus at the expiration of each five years, as provided by the society's charter. The complaint continues:

Plaintiff further alleges that the rules and regulations adopted and heretofore acted upon by the defendant society and its officers, with the approval and consent of the society's directors, for the ascertainment of the equitable share of the surplus due to each policy-holder were and are incorrect, illegal and improper and that, of the surplus now held or purporting to be held by the defendant society, as shown by its statements, a sum approximating $10,000,000 is held by the society, in which said sum the present policy-holders, in violation of the law and the express terms of the charter, would have no interest under said rules and regulations.

That the defendant society and the individual defendants, as officers and directors thereof, have held and reported in the reports to the tax commissioners of the City of New York that the entire surplus belonged to the policy-holders.

That the present policy-holders of the defendant society are entitled to the whole of the present net surplus of the society, after deducting a sufficient amount to cover all outstanding risks and other obligations in accordance with the charter, and are entitled to have an equitable share of said net surplus credited to or paid to or applied for the benefit of each policy-holder, in accordance with the charter and with the law.

# PATTERNS INJURED IN FIRE

## WATER ADDS TO DAMAGE AT ALBANY FOUNDRY.

### Property Represents Years of Expert Work and Is Worth About $75,000.

ALBANY, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—At 6 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the pattern-room of the Albany iron foundry, and before it was extinguished one of the most valuable properties in Albany was injured to an uncertain extent. The fire department responded promptly to the summons from the bell tower and several streams were soon playing on the brick building, but the very fact that the building was constructed with few openings on the outside as a safeguard against fire, made it difficult to get the water to a vital point.

The fire started from the furnace. In the room in which the fire started was stored all the valuable patterns of the foundry, the result of years of work, and also patterns of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company. Manager Holman, of the foundry, stated this evening that the building contained $75,000 worth of patterns, all of which were susceptible to injury both by fire and water.

It is impossible to determine just to what extent this valuable collection has been damaged. Some were burned up, many were soaked with water. Tomorrow an effort will be made to dry those that were not injured by fire, and if possible save them. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

### Body of Suicide Identified.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 31.—(Special.)—The body of the man found dangling from a limb of a tree near Ridgefield was brought to the post yesterday by the military authorities and recognized to be that of Patrick O'Harra, an enlisted man of the Nineteenth Infantry, who at the time of the departure of the regiment for the Philippines was sick in the hospital. About three weeks ago he was discharged on account of disability. He was probably of a melancholy temperament and when turned alone among strangers became despondent and took his own life.

O'Harra was about 32 years of age and has been in the Army for several years.

# DRAWING FOR LAND

## Nation's Farm Lottery Opens in Utah Today.

## PROVO A FRONTIER TOWN

### Those Who Want Homes Will Register for Drawing — Detectives and Police Will Hold Down Criminals.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—Promptly at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the registration of applicants for homestead entries on the Uintah reservation will begin at Provo, Price and Vernal, Utah, and Grand Junction, Colo. The drawing will take place at Provo, beginning August 17. Those in charge of the drawing are Land Commissioner W. A. Richards, John Dern, of Salt Lake, and Irving Howbert, of Colorado Springs.

More than 1000 strangers already have arrived in Provo to await the registration and drawing, and the city is like a frontier town of half a century ago. Tents cover the Courthouse square and all vacant lots, and scores of prairie schooners are lumbering in from every direction.

Full provision has been made for the entertainment of all strangers, and ample police protection will be furnished.

Eight private detectives have arrived in Grand Junction to assist the local authorities to keep order. Mayor I. N. Bunting has issued a proclamation announcing the appointment of many special police officers, and it is intended to give lawbreakers and criminals who come here during the period of registration the closest attention. Gambling has been prohibited.

Many coffee-houses and tents are being put up for the benefit of the "sooners." Estimates upon the number that will come fluctuate between 10,000 and 50,000, but the steady inflow of early arrivals warrants the expectation of a big rush. Everything will be in readiness for the opening of the registration tomorrow. In all there are about 8000 homesteads to be distributed, containing all kinds of land.

According to Commissioner W. A. Richards, those who think that they are going into a paradise will be mistaken. There is considerable good land, but much of it is mountainous, dry, and no better than other public land that can be obtained without the excitement of a rush.

### CRUSHED UNDER HEAVY TRACK

#### Four-Year-Old Boy at Astoria Is Killed Almost Instantly.

ASTORIA, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—Elna Carlson, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Carlson, of this city, was killed almost instantly about 4:30 this afternoon by being run over by a heavy truck. The boy climbed upon the truck as it was passing along the street and in getting off fell under one of the hind wheels, which ran over his breast, crushing the bones.

When picked up the boy was unconscious and died a few moments later.

### Big Yield of Fine Wheat.

ALBANY, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—The banner yield of wheat for Linn County thus far this year was reported today by Eugene F. Palmer, a prosperous farmer, residing near Albany. Wheat on the Palmer place went 36 bushels to the acre, and is a clean, high-grade berry.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

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Baja California Damiana Bitters is a great restorative, invigorator and nervine. The most wonderful aphrodisiac and special tonic for the sexual organs of both sexes. The Mexican remedy for diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Sells on its own merits. NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, Agents 228 Market St., San Francisco. Send for circular. For sale by all druggists or liquor dealers.

THREE GENERATIONS PRAISE PE-RU-NA.

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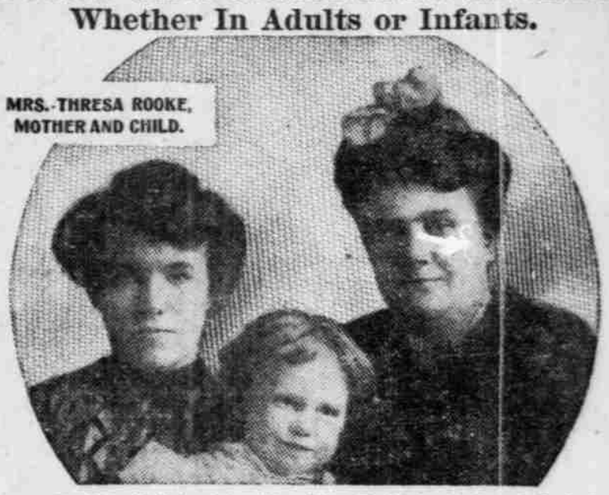

MRS. THRESA ROOKE, MOTHER AND CHILD.

Pe-ru-na the Only Medicine They Use.

MRS. THRESA ROOKE, 258 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., treasurer Ladies of the Maccabees, writes:

"In our home Peruna is the only medicine we have. Grandmother, mother, father and child have all used Peruna. It is our great remedy for catarrh of the stomach and head, colds or female complaints, of which it has cured me.

"We find it of great value when my husband becomes worn out or catches cold. A couple of doses cure him. If the baby has colic or any stomach disorders a dose or two cures her.

"I consider Peruna finer than any doctor's medicine I have ever tried and I know as long as we have it in the house we will all be able to keep in good health."

Mrs. Fredrich, of Central Park, L. I. Thinks Highly of Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. M. Fredrich, Central Park, L. I., N. Y., writes:

"I thank you for your kindness in answering my letters. I know your treatment has done me wonderful good.

"When I first commenced to take it I had catarrh of the throat and stomach. I think highly of Peruna and would not be without a bottle of it in the house.

"It is also good for breaking up colds, if taken in time. Even my little boy will ask for it when he has a cold. Whenever I can praise Peruna, I will do so."

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice.

All letters are answered promptly and held strictly confidential.

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The doctors of this institute are all regular graduates, have had many years' experience, have been known in Portland for 15 years, have a reputation to maintain and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected.

We guarantee a cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. Consultation free. Letters confidential. Instructive BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain wrapper.

We cure the worst cases of piles in two or three treatments, without operation. Cure guaranteed.

If you cannot call at office, write for question blank. Home treatment successful.

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