# **NOTE FOR STRIKE** ON ERIE RAILROAD

Firemen Almost Unanimous in Demands for Better Terms.

#### LACKAWANNA ROAD YIELDS

Engineers Get Ten-Hour Day and More Wages-Same Demands Are Made on Other Roads-Strike Probable on Eric Road.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.-The scale of wages and length of the work day were the issues at various meetings today of grievance committees representing the engineers and firemen of several of the railroads centering at New York.

The poll of the locomotive firemen of the Eric Railroad for the purpose of de-termining whether or not to resort to a strike in an endeavor to enforce their femands has resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of a strike, so far as returns have been received. There are 1600 firemen on the Eric lines.

The adjustment committee of the en-sineers is formulating a set of demands to made upon the Erie, irrespective of the demands of the firemen. The engineers have a contract with the Eric which does not expire for several months, but the new demands are being formulated as a

basis for a new contract.

The position of the Brie RaBroad in the present silmation was outlined today in a message from J. C. Stuart, general manager, who is in the West on an in-

At a conference today between Presi-At a conference today between President W. H. Trucsdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, including Grand Africt Warren H. Stone, the engineers we granted a ten-hour day and increases in wages aggregating for the 900 engineers from \$30,000 to \$55,000 a year.

Committees representing the engineers

Committees representing the engineers of the New York, New Haven & Hart-ford and the New York Central Railways met to discuss the demands they are to make on these two lines for higher wages and shorter hours of labor.

Grand Master Hanrahan said tonight that he and two committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen would have a conference tomorrow with the of-ficials of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford,

#### DEMAND MADE IN CLEVELAND

#### Firemen Want Advance of Ten to Thirty Per Cent.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Announcement was made tonight by Frank M. Gear, secertary of the Cleveland branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemon, that demands have been made upon all roads entering this city, with the exception of the Lake Shore, for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The demands will, he says, be made upon the Lake Shore later this week. The increase in wages demanded ranges from 10 to 30 per

#### Pittsburg Switchmen Accept Offer.

in Chicago by the railroad officials and it is asserted there will be no strike. Representatives of the firemen and engineers met today at the Seventh Avenue Hotel in this city to discuss the wage question, but no definite ac tion was taken.

## Mitchell Will Stay With Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12-All doubts continuing as president of the United Mineworkers of America have been set at rest by the announcement that Mr. Mitchell has been renominated for the office, and that he will permit his nomi-

Switchmen's Demand on Big Four. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12.-A committee representing all the switchmen on the Big Four system left here today for Cincinnati, to hold a conference with Gen-eral Manager J. Q. Vanwinkle and de-mand a material advance in wages and an eight-hour day.

## Strike Against Open Shop.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12 -All but one o the building contractors of Mobile today put their establishments on the open shop basis, according to a previous agree-ment. As a result about 1590 men in the building trades failed to show up for

## NO EVIDENCE OF DRUGGING

Inquest Over Body of Salem Murderer at Friends' Request.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 12 -- (Special.)-At the request of several friends of Victor D'Anna, who murdered Ben Gholson here last Saturday and then committed suicide, Coroner Clough held an inquest today over D'Anna's re-mains. It was believed by some that D'Anna had been given drugged whis-ky to produce the crazed condition in which he went to Gholzon's room, and it was with a view to ascertaining the facts upon this point that the inc The testimony developed

Police Judge W. A. Moores asserts that an injustice has been done him by the publication of the statement of Officer Longcor that he Moores directed that D'Anna be set at liberty after Longcor informed him of D'Anna's threats. Moores asserts that he was not informed of any threats.
D'Anna's remains will be sent to
Hickory, N. C., for burial.

## DEAD OF THE PACIFIC COAST

## A. J. Kessel.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 12 .- (Special.)—A. J. Kessel, aged 57 years, a respected resident of Duke's Valley, near this city, died of typhold fever there yesterday and was buried today. Kessel has no relatives in this part of the country. He leaves two little daugaters, aged 10 and 14 years, with no one to care for them, their mother having eloped about two years ago. Where she is at present is not known.

## Roller Skater's Accident.

HEPPNER, Or., Nov. 12.—(Special.)
—Mrs. Bertha E. Gibson while practicing the use of roller skates today fell and broke her leg above the ankle.

She was trying to learn at home and was practicing in the dining-room when the accident happened.

#### KNOCK-OUT BOUQUETS.

Used by Fake Prince to Secure Jewelry From Women.

New York Sun.

Under the high-sounding name of Prince Tschilindro, of Montenegro, an impressive and elegant person has made a distinct impression in the outskirts of Parislan society. Well dressed, handsome and agreeable, he was successful with the

agreeable, he was successful with the women and especially with wealthy English and American women, whose acquaintance he specially cultivated.

One of the Prince's delicate attentions was the frequent presentation of beautiful bouquets to women upon whom he called or whom he met in social gatherings, and after a while it came to be noticed that usually after the presentation of one of these bouquets the recipient was seized with a fainting fit or sinking spell. Naturally the Prince was the ing spell. Naturally the Prince was the first to offer his services and assist the stricken lady to a private room.

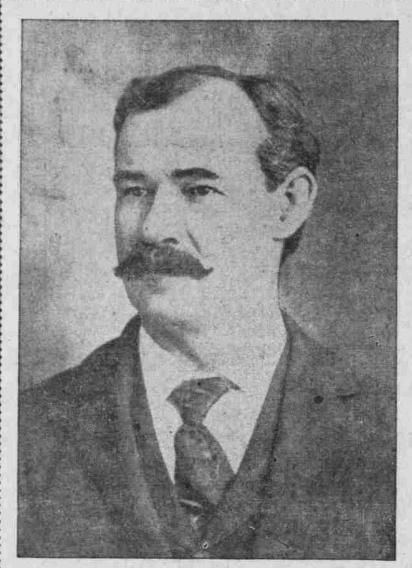
It also happened that after such seizures the victim was apt to find herself short on jeweiry. One lost a bracelet, another a neeklace, another a broom. Search of the locality of the fainting spell never resulted in the recovery of the lost article has no susuicion seems ever to be United States Commissioner Howe on never resulted in the recovery of the lost calling a revolution, were taken up today article, but no suspicion seems ever to have attached to the Montenegrin noble.

At last one evening about two weeks by the counsel for the Mexican govern-

Leader of Rebels to Be Deported as Murderer.

#### CANNOT CLAIM EXEMPTION

Surprise Sprung on Villareal, Head of Junta-Government Orders Deportation as Not Entitled to Admission.



M. T. NOLAN, REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES

Pittsburg Switchmen Accept Offer.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—Announcement a Parisian apartment hotel. A lady to whom he had been paying marked attendard agreed to accept the advance of four cents per hour as offered last week.

At the conclusion of her piano solo

At the conclusion of her plane solo
the Prince stepped forward to offer congratulations on her skill and as he did
so he presented a heautiful bouquet of
Alpine violets. The usual results followed. The lady smelled the flowers and
immediately showed signs of collapse.
She stood up, tottering to get out of the
growded room, wherever the Prince crowded room, whereupon the Prince sprang to her side and supported her as she withdrew. Unfortunately the hostess followed and caught the Prince outside the door in the very act of disengaging the lady's diamond bracelet from her He was arrested on the spot and the effects of his bosquets were explained by the discovery that they were all impregnated with a powerful narcotte.

Police investigations, the Gaulois reports, revealed the fact that the Prince was a gypsy of international notority named Bunskies.

# Groom Killed After Wedding.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.-Fifteen minutes Brooklyn, Augustus Silvestro, 20 years old, was fatally shot in his home where he was celebrating his wedding. He died at midnight last night at the Sweeney Hospital with his bride at his side. The shooting was done by six unknown Ital-ians who entered the room and started a It is suspected that a rival instigated the murder and the police are look-ing for this man, who is known. Pedro Depalino, a wedding guest, was seriously wounded during the melee.

# Convicted of Horrible Crime.

LICKING, Mo., Nov. 12 .- At the Central Court at Houston, Joeday Hamilton pleaded gullty today to the murder of the Parsons family, October 12. The jury found him guilty of first degree murder. Judge Woodside sentenced him to be hanged December 12. Hamilton made a complete confession to the jury.

New Northern Securities Directors. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.-William Sloane and A. C. James today were elected to the board of directors of the Northern Securities Company at the annual meet-ing at Hoboken today. They succeeded Jacob H. Schiff and James Stillman, who resigned several months ago. The oth members of the board were re-elected.

## Mrs. Mary Hitchcock Cowles.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.-Mrs. Mary Hitchcook Cowles, wife of Colonel Car-vin Cowles, of the Fifth United States Infantry and cousin of Captain William S. Cowles, United States Navy, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital today of aenemia, aged 55 years.

## Supreme Court Takes Recess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- The Supreme Court of the United States will take a recess from Monday, Novem-ber 19, to Monday, December 3, over the Thanksgiving holidays.

# Rev. H. M. Baird, Greek Scholar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.-The Rev. Dr. Henry Martin Baird, one of the best known Greek scholars in this country, and since 1902 dean of New York University, died at his home in Yokkers yester-

## Shot for Hitting Officer.

KRANSOYASK, Siberia, Nov. 12.—The soldiers of the local garrison who struck a Sergeant and an officer yesterday were minediately tried by courtmartial and that

and Lagaro Aguirre and Ramon supposed to be associates of Villareal, All were remanded without ball pending the application by the Government of Mexico

for extradition The United States Department of Commerce and Labor had just ordered the deportation of Villareai and he had sued for a writ of habeas corpus. Aguirre is charged with robbery and murder in Mexico in 1896 and Villareal with murder in Coabulla two years ago.

Villareal came here from St. Louis after his headquarters there had been raided and has remained here since, under the assumed name of Pedro Gon-zales. After his arrest in October he acknowledged that his name was Villareal, but insists that the Villareal wanted by the Mexican government is the Villareal now under arrest at Chlhuahua. After the order of deportation his attorney began habeas corpus proceedings, but the new charge of murder has caused them to be post-poned. Aguirre is editor of La Reforms Social, an anti-Diaz paper, which he has published for some time.

## CRIMINAL BEFORE HE CAME

#### Villareal's Bad Record Bars Him From Plending Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Antonio Villareal, who is under arrest at El Paso, Tex. is to be deported to Mexico, where he will face charges of treason brought by the Mexican government. After conferences between officials of the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was decided that Villareal should be sent back to his native coun-try because of crimes committed by him before his immigration to the United States, which made him an unfit person

to enter this country. Villareal was the leader of the Mexican revolutionary movement in St. Louis which gave utterance to its doctrines through the newspaper Regeneracion. Through the little group of revolutionists in St. Louis many predictions were made public that there would be a general porising in Mexico and foreigners in the Southern Republic were frequently alarmed by rumors of a movement in Mexico against persons not native of that

Villareal was originally arrested under a warrant holding him for extradition, charged with being one of a large party of Mexicans alleged to have broken into a public building in that country and taken a quantity of arms and ammuni-tion belonging to the republic. Attorneys for Villareal insisted that he and his associates who took the arms and ammu nition were revolutionists engaged in the movement against President Diaz and that consequently their crime was politi-cal. The treaty exempts from extradition persons charged with political of-

Mexican officials advised the United States Government that Villareal had committed a murder and served a term in prison before coming to the United States in March, 1904. Consequently he was a felon and was not entitled to admission to the United States. This makes it results to despect Villareal and makes it possible to deport Villareal and a warrant for his arrest preparatory to deportation has been issued, under the direction of the Department of Commerce

This action will avoid legal tangles which might result from the attempt to decide whether the taking of arms and ammunition was really a crimi

litical offense. The Mexican government has also asked for the extradition of 61 other men who were associated with Villareal with the taking of munitions of

# WILL STAY IN POLITICS

(Cutinued from First Page.)

the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary, that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts, nor act as the pliant tool of corpocourts, nor act as the pliant tool of corporate wealth,
Frequently our convictions have voiced
their sentiments, views and demands relative to labor measures and the means and
methods by which to attain them. From the
rank and file among the workers of our
country have come the impatient inquiries
as to the possibility regarding labor legislation at the hands of Congress, and the
request to know whether the time is not
opportune to conduct a campaign that will
impress upon the minds of those who are
juggling and disregarding the legislative
interests of America's workers, the necessity for a more decent regard for those
rights and interests:

Mr. Gommers then tells of the interview

Mr. Gompers then tells of the interview of the Federation delegation with President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks

and Speaker Cannon and continues: and Speaker Cannon and continues:

The appeal for relief which labor requested was not heeded. Those in charge of our Congressional affairs disclosed clearly what had been long realized that the gentlemen misrepresenting the people attempt to substitute adminess for patriotism, trickery, shiftiness and special pleadings for constructive statesmanship, that their course outrage the life, interests and the welfare of the people. True to our declaration, labor appealed not only to the working people, but to all the American people, that this republic of ours shall continue to be of, for and by the people, rather than of, for and by the almighty dollar.

Effect of Labor Campaign.

#### Effect of Labor Campaign.

With the details of the campaign the ex-ecutive council in its report will deal more comprehensively. At this writing prior to November 6 it is not possible to make a statement of the full results. Nor do I care to indulge in prophecy. I can say, however, that every honorable effort has been made to carry out the noble and humane pur-poses of labor; that already a great moral victory has been won.

victory has been won.

The campaign has fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much needed educational work—a work

and much needed educational work—a work manifold in character.

First, as to Congress itself, if we have not elected a single trade union member, we still nave the encouraging prospect of a new Congress with many members, who jettainly must have been previously classed as indifferent, now pledged to labor's interests. Accepting the statements of those who have not been actively hostile to labor's interests, when they say that this campaign has led them to look more carefully into the legislation which labor asks, when such Congressmen voluntarily assure us that hereafter they will give friendly and sympathelic consideration and vote for labor's measures, may we not take their assurances in good faith, for the time at least, and at an early day hope to see the fruits of this counge of heart?

The other educational work, and, of course, the one which is responsible for many seeing the light is the change which we have aiready accomplished in public opinion.

#### Public Opinion Enlightened.

Public Opinion Enlightened.

Despite the attitude of the hostile portion of the press, we know from various authentic sources that there has been among all our people a general awakening in behalf of labor's just demands. In the Congressional and legislative campaign throughout the country, the major portion of all discussions and contentions has centered upon the question of labor and the rights and justice it presses home upon society.

It is not surprising that many good citizens heretofore only had a vague notion of labor's demands and the sound logic upon which they are based, but the launching of our campaign, aye, even the demandation by the hostile portion of the press, has caused a great accession of public interest. Discussion means that all sides of a question come in for a hearing. The dosire of the general public to know what our campaign is about has given labor's representatives a greater opportunity than ever before to present our claims and to show that they are founded upon justice, a patriotic and humane desire to help all our people. The American desire to deal honestly and fairly with propositions which merit such treatment, helps our cause beyond measure.

It is surprising to many who have not hitherto studied the subject to find that while we made a clear-cut and definite campaign on certain issues, hecinding, for instance, the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills; these and all labor's demands seriously concern every citisen, irrespective of whether he be a member of organized labor or not.

No \$2,000,000 Fund.

## No \$2,000,000 Fund.

Labor's demands can no longer be dis-nissed with contempt A man may not agree with m, but he must now show why he loes not and the logic is always on our side secause we are right.

does not and the logic is always on our side because we are right. From headquarters we gave all possible belp, yet this could not in many cases he as much as we desired to give. When you shall hear the report of the campaign funds at labor's disposal, it will be seen how narrow were our resources and how malicious the suggestion of a hostile press that we had a \$2,000,000 fund.

It is worthy of note that the organization of workinen has received a marked impetus during the months of the campaign. This is another evidence of its educational value. The workers who had not heretofore understood the purpose of our movement began to take an interest when they heard the demands of labor so persistently discussed, even by our opponents.

While at this writing no definite results can be predicted, I feel confident that we have enough Congressmen elected and pledged to the rights of labor and the people as to make it impossible for another hostile or indifferent Congress to treat labor's demands in the future as they have been treated in the past.

And in passing it may not be amiss to express the opinion that in the pending session of the present Congress the lessons of inbor'a campaign will have a salutary influence.

The report says that during the year

The report says that during the year ending September 30 charters were issued as follows: International unions 6

state federations 4, city central bodies 53, local trade unions 167, federal labor unions 87, total 317. In dwelling on the advantage of state and city federations Mr. Gempers says that in a number of instances, not a large number, but quite too many, there

has been a disregard for the general polity, the decisions rendered, and the constitutional rights and declarations of international trade unions and of the rican Federation of Labor. He condemns recognition of local unions which have seceded from a union affiliat-ed with the federation.

He tells the history of the Porto Rican agricultural laborers' strike, and says affidavits alleging brutal attacks of poce on meetings have been submitted to the President.

He declares the printers' eight-hour strike a victory, and quotes a report of the Typographical Union which says: "We have 5000 on strike, 2000 working under unexpired contracts, and over 29,000 enjoying the eight-hour day."

The federation contributed \$52,512.12 to the printers' strike fund. He urges continuance of the eight-hour movement with the notto, "No wage reduction," and shows how such reductions cause industrial depression. He reviews the position of the eight-hour bill in congress. It has been reported to the House and awaits action at the coming session. He says the President, in his recent order, upholds labors' contention that it is the duty of the officers of our government to enforce the eight-hour law and to prosecute its violators.

# Anti-Injunction Bill.

He makes a prolonged argument for the Pearre anti-injunction bill, saying:

We protest against the issuance of these injunctions, for they have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample inwand remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime. ime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law
the statute books designating and speciing it to be unlawful; hence it follows

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission, and it urther follows that.

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in act never is applied in such cases, other than in disputes which arise between work-men and their emplayers.

Is agreed by all, friends and opponents slike, that the injunction process, beneficent is its incuption and general practice, never

should, and legally cannot, be applied where there is another ample remedy at law. Again we assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any eriminal or inlawful act. It insists upon the workers being regarded and irrested as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases. The injunctioun process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, ply and ought not to be issued in such cases. The injunctious process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful arts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the bianket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once gulliy of contempt of the courts are order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

#### Chinese Exclusion Act.

He says of the President's recommendation on Chinese exclusion:

The existing Chinese exclusion law provides in general terms that all Chinese shall be excluded from the United States and its possessions. Then the law proceeds to specify those who are exempt from the operations of the law, those who may come to our shores.

our shores.

The recommendation of the President would, if enacted into law, in general terms specify that all Chinese shall be admitted to the United States and its possessions, and then specifies those who would be exempt, and those who may not come. That is, the Chinese coolies.

and those who may not come. That is, the Chinese coolies.

Your attention is called to the fact that the burden of proof now develves upon the Chinese of the exempt clareses to legally show their right to come to the United States, its territories or its possessions.

If, on the other hand, the policy were reversed by the enactment of the President's recommendation, it would devolve upon the United States to legally and conclusively show that all Chinese coolies and laborers, no matter how great the numbers, and no matter how deep their deception, who would swarm to our country or its possessions, would not be legally entitled to enter.

He defends his opposition to Chinese

He defends his opposition to Chinese labor and the abrogation of the eighthour law on the Panama canal. He condemns the ship subsidy bill because it practically makes conscrip-

tion a condition of employment of sea-men on merchant vessels.

He shows how recent decisions on the Erdman act have made its provis-ions against the blacklisting of union men void.

He commends the Government investigation of child and female laborers and condemns the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettlbone.

The presentation of the report of the credentials committee led to a reopening of the old controversy between the plumbers and steam fitters. The plumbers entered a protest against the seating of the steam fitters' delegates and will take the matter before the executive committee.

#### Report on Finances.

Mr. Morrison in his report said: Financially as well as otherwise, the prosperous year. The year was closed with \$113,540 in the treasury. The total receipts from all sources are \$217,815.18, divided as from all sources are \$217,815.18, divided as follows: Fer capita tax, \$108,048.88; sup-plies, \$12.887,84; American Federationist, \$25,912.87; International Typographical \$23,912.87; International Typographical Union assessment, \$52,613.12; textile as-sessment, \$2056.10; defense fund, \$15.556.02; premium on bonds, \$736.55. The expenses are \$215.540.04 as follows: From general fund, \$124,813.24; American Federationist, \$26,868.12; defense fund, \$18.643.40; premium or bonds, \$591.10; international Typograph-

on bonds, \$591.16; International Typograph ical Union assessment, \$52,619.12. James B. Lennon, treasurer, in his annual report says:

During the last 16 years marked changes have taken place in our organization. Then we were atruggling to maintain our exist-ence. Now the federation is as strong as the everlasting hills. Then the advance and the help of the federation was sought for by but few of our unions Now none of our in-ternational unions make any great trade movement without the approval and coperation of the American Federation of

## Attempt to Defraud Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Affidavits charging an attempt to defraud the Commercial Germania Bank & Trust Company out of \$47,000, and also charging the uttering of a worthless check for \$16,320, were today filed against Fred Deibel, Jr., a young attorney. He is one of six young men whom the police examling. Two others are held as witnesses

Red Eyes and Eyelids, Weak Eyes And Tired Eyes Need Murine Eye To

# **Piles**

Seattle Gentleman Cured With Less Than a Box by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Anyone Can Ensily Test It and Prove It, For a Free Sample Is Sent by Mail to All.

Seven out of ten readers of this paseven out or ten readers of this par-per are tortured with piles or some form of rectal disease. You are, or you would not be reading this article. Thirty years ago doctors carried a lancet in their yest pocket and bled people for all sorts of diseases and bled them hard—sometimes a quart at a time. It was the fashion then. All that is changed nowadays and a doctor with a lancet would be considered a curiosity.

Five years ago doctors "cut out" Piles wherever they got the chance.
All that has been changed since the marvelous soothing, healing and curative properties of Pyramid Pile Cure have become known. By every mail we get letters like

Wishing to give credit where credit wishing to give creat, where a cent is due, I feel it my duty to humanity—as well as yourselves to write you regarding your pile remedy. I have not finished my first box and am now well. After the first treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure the soreness left, and the swellings have kept decreasing. I also used your pills and am feeling like myself again. Thanking you kindly, I am, yours truly, C. Crowley, 170 9th Ave., Seattle, Wash."

If you want positive proof of the curative value of this remedy send to the Pyramid Drug Company, 51 Pyramid Building, Marshali, Mich. You will receive a free trial package by return mail. Try it, then go straight to your druggist, get a 50ct box and get well.

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Whooping-Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Diphtheria, Catarrh.

Confidence can be placed in a rem edy, which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once. Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics

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In Any Case Without

# PAY ME CURED

"Weakness"

In treating so-called "weakness" I employ no tonics or stimulants. "Weakness" in all its phases and in practically every case that ly every case that comes to me for treatment is merely a symp-tom resulting from a state of chronic inflam-mation existing in the prostate gland. This in-flammation may be a lingering result of prostate gland. This inflammation may be a
lingering result of
some contracted disease
or may have been
brought on by carly
dissipation, excesses,
etc. In by far the
greater number of cases
the general health of
the patient is perfect,
there being no lack of
either physical or nervous energy. No stimulants or tonics are
needed, and if employed
would only result in
temporary excitement
of the functions and
positive injury to the
tender and already disordered prostate. My
treatment is a local one
entirely. It removes all
inflammation, swelling
and tenderness from the
prostate gland, establishes normal circulation throughout the
parts and restores per
manently and completely all natural functions.
By this method alone is
it possible to bring
complete restoration of
strength and vigor.

The best way to do a thing is always the right way. There is

always the right way. There is usually one best way. If my methods of treating 'Weakness,' Varicocele. Contracted Disorders. Specific Blood Polson, Stricture and the methods in use are, in some degree at least, wrong, because my treatment in each instance differs from the ordinary and is original with myself. The treatment that is quickest to cure, surest to cure and that cures thoroughly and permanently, is the right treatment. The test applied to my methods proves them so absolutely right as to class all other forms of treatment as imporfect and wrong. I like to make this test. I like to treat the diffecult cases that other physicians have failed to benefit, because I am able to cure them both promptly and thoroughly.

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CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE Don't wait until your whole system becomes polluted with disease, or until your
nervous system is tottering under the strain,
and you are a physical and mental week,
unfit for work, business or study. Uncertain
or improper treatment can only do harm.
There is only one perfect, and and lasting
cure for you, which you will find at the Norton Davis Medical Co. Start right, and start
at once. Delays are dangerous.

at once. Delays are dangerous.

WE TREAT MEN ONLY AND CURE THEM QUICKLY, SAFELY AND THOROUGHLY. Every man suffering with disease, varicocele, bydrocele, kidney or bindder disease, blood polson, nerve debility—caused by excesses, etc., or with any of their numerous and distressing symptoms, owes it to himself, his family, and especially to the future generations, to get cured promptly, safely and thoroughly.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK. If you can't call at our office, write for book which describes our method. All let-ters are given special attention.

Over 50 Per Cent of Our Cases Have Been Cured at a Cost of \$10.00 and Many Only \$5.00

If you cannot call, write and describe your troubles and we will advise you if you can be cured at home.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 1) to 12. Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co.

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