

SUDDEN CHANGE IN COMMISSION

Justice O'Brien Unable to Join in Inquiry About Thaw's Sanity.

NO TIME WILL BE WASTED

David McClure Takes His Place and Work Begins Today—Jury Not to Be Discharged Till the Result is Known.

NEW YORK, March 27.—After the jury which has been trying Harry K. Thaw for more than two months past was excused today morning the members of the lunacy commission named to inquire into Thaw's present state of mind had been sworn in, there came the sudden announcement that ex-Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the chairman of the commission, had resigned. In a letter to Justice Fitzgerald, Judge O'Brien stated that upon reflection he was forced, because of the condition of his health and professional engagements previously entered into, to decline to act as a member of the commission. Justice Fitzgerald immediately made a new order appointing David McClure, a well-known attorney of this city and a member of ex-Police Commissioner Adair's advisory committee of citizens, to fill the vacancy. Mr. McClure met the other members this afternoon and was chosen as chairman. Later he announced that the first session of the commission will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Session Will Be Open. The commission's inquiry will be open, although there will be executive sessions from time to time. The announcement of Justice O'Brien's resignation came as a complete surprise. When the jury reported this morning at 10 o'clock Justice Fitzgerald was engaged in his chambers with the members of the commission. They met yesterday. These were ex-Justice O'Brien, ex-District Attorney Peter B. Olney and Dr. Leopold Putzell. Justice Fitzgerald administered the oath of office to the commissioners and talked with them concerning the case and their duties in connection with the inquiry they were about to undertake. The interview lasted for more than an hour, and then Justice Fitzgerald conveyed court.

Thaw Healthy Physically. Harry Thaw was brought in and found all the members of his family awaiting him. He looked exceedingly well physically. Justice Fitzgerald, in discharging the jury until next Monday, warned it to be careful not to discuss the case in any way or to read any newspaper accounts of what is taking place. It was said that, in directing the jury to retire next Monday, Justice Fitzgerald did not wholly expect that the commission will be ready to render an opinion by that time. If the commission's inquiry is prolonged, the jury will be called into court every few days in order that it may be intact for a resumption of the trial should Thaw be declared sane.

Commission to Waste No Time. Following the proceedings in court, Justice Fitzgerald had another conference with the three commissioners originally selected, and when they left the Criminal Court building at the luncheon hour it was announced that they would reassemble at 3 P. M. At that hour Mr. McClure and Dr. Putzell put in their appearance. Mr. McClure arrived soon afterward. His presence was unexpected, however, for more than an hour. Then came the announcement of Justice O'Brien's resignation and the appointment of Mr. McClure as his successor. The commission hopes to get under way without any delay whatsoever, and will press the inquiry to the speediest possible conclusion.

Thaw prepared for the day with more than usual care, believing he would be under the scrutiny of the members of the commission at some time during the day. After breakfast he read over the newspaper taking a keen interest in the various reports of the appointment of a commission to examine into the question of his sanity. He appeared puzzled at the different accounts which were told as to the method of procedure, and asked Mr. Peabody, of his counsel, to explain the procedure prescribed by law.

Mr. Peabody remained for an hour with Thaw.

HONORED NAME SMIRCHED

(Continued From First Page.) Eddy Graney, of the fight trust, Graney has been given every chance to avoid indictment, but has refused to tell the prosecution what he knows. A boodle sack of \$20,000 was raised by the members of the fight trust. All the other members of the combine say they gave the money to Graney. From Graney the money found its way into the pockets of Ruef, the Supervisors and Mayor Schmitz.

ALL ABOUT TELEPHONE GRIFT

Grand Jury Examines Array of Bankers and Promoters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Twelve witnesses were examined today by the grand jury in its investigation of bribery and graft, during a session which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until after 6 o'clock. These were, in the order named: Dr. Ferdinand Butterfield, representing interests allied with the United States Independent Telephone Company, the concern which desired to bid, but did not, for the competitive franchise awarded to the Home Telephone Company. It is charged, after approximately \$200,000 of bribe money had been paid to administration officials, \$5,000 to the city of San Francisco and \$5,000 to the earthquake and fire relief fund; E. Oppenheimer, of San Francisco; William Mend, president of the Central Bank of Los Angeles and a stockholder in the Home Telephone Company, of that city; Mr. Sloan, of Los Angeles; Frank M. Brown, a broker of Los Angeles, who had to do with the formation of the Home Telephone Company, and who, it is said, has furnished the grand jury with evidence respecting the manner in which that corporation secured the San Francisco franchise after it had been illegitimately bought by the Pacific States Telephone Company; W. C. Patterson, vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, who was financially interested in the operations of the Home Company; J. S. Torrance, a Los Angeles broker; A. B. Cass, president of the Home Telephone Company, of Los Angeles; T. S. Parkhurst, of Los Angeles; Mr. Dole, of Pomona, and Supervisor W.

W. Sanderson, of this city, one of the several Supervisors who are alleged to have furnished the grand jury with much of the groundwork for its indictments by confining to wholesale bribery practiced upon themselves by the two telephone companies, the local gas company, the United Railroads and other corporations. Strict Silence Observed.

Each witness as he came from the inquisitorial chamber refused unambiguously to answer all questions as to information or answers given in the jury room. Each either declared that he had been requested by the grand jury to keep its secrets or that he had no statement to make and hurried from the Native Sons' building at Gough and Geary streets where the investigation is being held.

At the conclusion of the session District Attorney Langdon was asked to make a statement regarding the day's investigation. He replied: "This was one of the most important days thus far before the Grand Jury—a day respecting which it is necessary for the officers of the prosecution to observe the strictest silence. I shall simply say that this was one of the most satisfactory days yet."

Evidence Is Corroborative.

This was taken to mean that the witnesses called, or some of the more important of them, had given testimony tending to corroborate the bribery and graft evidence on which 26 indictments have been already returned against Abraham Ruef, nine against General Manager Louis Glass of the Pacific States Telephone Company, 13 against Abraham K. Detweiler, outside agent for the Home Telephone Company, 10 against T. V. Halsey, outside agent for the Pacific States Telephone Company, five against Mayor Schmitz and one against Chief of Police Dinan. Assistant District Attorney Heney, when asked for a statement, replied: "It would be a big mistake to make one. This is one of the days when it is our business to guard especially against publications."

Glass Will Plead Today. Judge Lawlor, in the Superior Court, will call Glass to the stand to take the nine bribery indictments tomorrow morning. Glass was asked tonight to state what his intentions are—to plead guilty, plead not guilty or evade any plea at this time and attack the validity of the indictments, as Ruef has done in his own case. He replied that he had no statement whatever to make and referred the question to his attorney. The latter said: "It would be unwise for us to make any statement now. Whether we shall plead to the indictments or resist them by demurrer will become known tomorrow morning when the cases are called. This is all we are prepared to say tonight."

Ruef in Schmitz's Old Home. Ellsior Biggy announced tonight that tomorrow he will remove Ruef from his quarters at the St. Francis Hotel to 2549 Fillmore street, where Biggy has rented an entire floor and made arrangements for board. This house was formerly occupied as a residence by Mayor Schmitz. It is within a few blocks of the present residence of the Mayor and also near the home of Ruef.

SCHMITZ TO PROVE INNOCENCE

Says He Will Then Give no Quarter in Libel Suits.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—In a statement today to the Associated Press, Mayor Schmitz denies the truth of charges published in local papers to the effect that the prosecution has abundant evidence that Schmitz profited to the extent of not less than \$62,000 from participation in the boodling operations now being investigated by the grand jury. "The charges," said the Mayor, "are maliciously false, and as soon as I am afforded the legal opportunity, I shall prove them to be so." After declaring that he is anxious for a speedy trial, he says: "It is notoriously unfair that I should be brought to trial before any Judge in this city and country, all of whom are alleged to be biased, and declares it is outrageous that this should be kept 'for months under this foul cloud with the prospect that the trial will be delayed for another four months.'"

The Mayor says this is no time for libel suits, but when he has been tried and found guilty by a jury, he will give no quarter. He explains that his annual income is \$600; that he is not a high liver, and that he has not neglected opportunities for investment. He says that he has never made improper use of these investments and will show in court where he got every penny since he has been Mayor and what he did with it.

CORNER IN LAKE COPPER

Opponents of Consolidation Say It Would Violate Sherman Law.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 27.—Arguments were completed today before United States District Judge Knapp on the question as to whether a temporary injunction shall be granted to prevent the Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Company from voting the stock it owns in the Osceola Copper Mining Company. A present restraining order has been issued against the Calumet & Hecla and the hearing today was the question whether a temporary injunction should be issued during the pendency of the suit for a permanent injunction, which has been brought against the Calumet & Hecla by the present Bigelow management of the Osceola mine.

Herbert Boynton of Detroit, representing the Bigelow management of the Osceola, argued that the intention of the Calumet & Hecla Company to corner the supply of lake copper was clearly shown by its action and by a speech of its vice-president, Mr. Livermore of Boston. Mr. Boynton said that a corner of the Superior copper output would be a violation of the Federal anti-trust law and in restraint of trade.

Don't Make Rural Carriers Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A decision rendered today by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Degraw insists upon an adherence to the regulations requiring that boxes on rural mail routes shall be erected by the roadside, so that carriers can easily obtain access to them without deviating from their routes or dismounting from their vehicles. Failure to comply, the decision states, is likely to result in the discontinuance of the delivery of mail.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Dr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

After typhoid fever, pneumonia and other debilitating diseases, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

APPEAL TO ILLINOIS

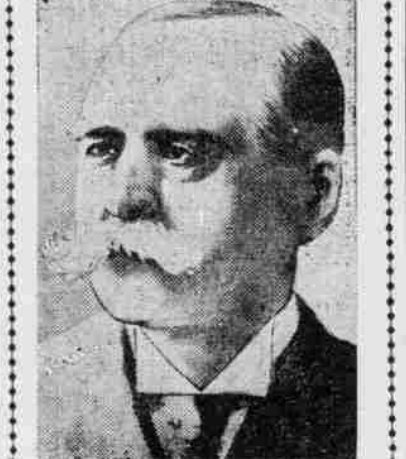
Winchell Asks Respite From Railroad Laws.

LEST DEPRESSION COME

Rock Island President Predicts Serious Consequences if Every State Restricts Investments and Imposes Other Restrictions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—President E. N. Winchell of the Rock Island Road advised the railroad committees of the Illinois House and Senate to be conservative in the matter of railroad legislation. If the judgment of legislators is influenced too much by the present outcry against railroads, asserted Mr. Winchell, measures might easily be passed which would endanger the prosperity of the country. Mr. Winchell was one of the many railroad officials conferring with the committees today on the subject of important measures pending in the Assembly. The primary purpose of his address was to urge that every State be given the opportunity to express its views on the subject of railroad legislation.

MAYOR AND BACHELORS OF FORT DODGE WORRIED BY ENFORCED MARRIAGE LAW.



Mayor Sidney J. Bennett, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Mayor Sidney J. Bennett, of Fort Dodge, Ia., has become alarmed over the results of the ordinance passed by the City Council demanding that males between the ages of 25 and 40 must marry or pay a fine. The widespread publicity given the ordinance is bringing strangers to the city seeking matrimonial ventures. Mayor Bennett explains that he offered the ordinance as a joke, that the Council passed the measure during his absence, and that he would endeavor to have the law repealed. The Mayor says, however, that he will endorse action as soon as the ordinance becomes effective, April 1.

dress was to ask the committees carefully to study the situation before acting on the administration bill providing that the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission control the issuing of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations. He said that if an Illinois corporation serving in 14 or 15 different states, is obliged to secure permission in the State of Illinois for raising money to expand its business, it is not sure that we can always know that these in charge of affairs in Illinois will be willing that we should raise the money. It is a subject so big that it ought not to be approached in any spirit of hurry, but to be carefully investigated. There might, perhaps, be a tendency, willingly or unwillingly, to strangle the whole business of the whole country.

There are 500 bills in 14 states that we are interested in and they are calculated to tell us what must be done. Some of these have been introduced in Illinois, and I want to ask you if all the legislators in all of the 14 states really know the contents of these 500 bills. I submit that 500 bills put through in a hurry and without clear idea of consequences is pretty a serious thing at a time when a great many people wonder whether we are on the up-grade commercially or on the down-grade. "I think a great many people in the country—and I think I may include the President—think that we are on the up-grade. To much agitation of certain questions is almost an bad for the country's interests as too much legislation. Some of our friends today will talk to you about so-called demurrage laws. I can only say in passing that I can imagine, if every state has its own demurrage law, that we are going to have a strange condition of affairs after those laws become operative. A concentrating in shipments of railroads will be a serious thing against the business of this country."

I do not believe that we all can escape the responsibility that what happens in the next two or three years, I believe in the common sense of the people, that the legislators and railroad officials will be held responsible and that we will get through without a hitch. I am not sure we will get through, however, unless we are able to control our actions for the next three months. I urge that we should not do anything that we will be sorry for one or two years hence.

R. Willard, second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, spoke against the passage of the reciprocal demurrage bill.

J. Hillard, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in opposing the 2-cent fare bill, produced figures to show the average passenger rate received by the railroad companies is slightly under 2 cents a mile.

A number of questions were asked by members of the committees on the various topics under discussion, but no action was taken.

ASK ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK OUT

Illinois Manufacturers Seek Declaration Which Will Allay Distrust.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A committee representing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association called on the President today by appointment and extended to him an urgent invitation to address, at Springfield, Ill., at the earliest possible date, a convention of representatives of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Illinois and the Middle West. After the conference, the committee gave out the following statement: "The committee submitted to the President that the railroad and financial situation was creating a feeling of timidity and apprehension to such an extent that it threatened an immediate curtailment of the banking and business credit which had heretofore been extended to the business interests of the country, at a time when the greatest possible demand for it and further extension of credit prevailed for the development of the increasing

demands of the manufacturing and mercantile industries of the country. It was shown to the President that the manufacturers, in the employment of their unprecedented credit, had largely extended their business in the making of purchases necessary to fill orders which required several months for their completion; that the manufacturers and mercantile interests were apprehensive that a feeling of distrust was getting a foothold which would lead to financial curtailment and to such restriction of credit as to threaten dangerous results to the great prosperity that now existed in all avenues of industry.

"It was urged upon the President that very great good would come to all interests alike if he would signify his willingness to express, in a public address, as soon as possible the keynote of his creative and constructive policy. The President, however, declined by the committee that though the country's prosperity was very great, it soon would become seriously impaired by the creation of an uneasiness on the part of the banks and investors, and would lead to such distrust as to prevent the supply of the necessary money to satisfy existing wants, as great as the present unparalleled development of the manufacturing and transportation interests of the country.

"The President inquired carefully into the prevailing mercantile conditions, and expressed himself as most anxious and determined to do all in his power to protect and encourage all legitimate business interests of every kind. "The President thanked the committee for its frank statement of the situation, and promised that within a few days he would determine whether his present engagements would permit him to accept the committee's invitation, which he expressed himself as anxious to do, if he possibly could."

NO ADVANCE IN LUMBER RATES

Northern Roads Deny Present Intention, but Are Investigating.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—(Special.)—An official statement was made by traffic men of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads today that it is not contemplated to make any immediate change in lumber rates from Puget Sound to St. Paul and Missouri River cities, as lumbermen have advised the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington. A statement was made by the lines as follows: "We have not considered an increase in Pacific Coast-Missouri River lumber rates, except as they may have been favored in discussions covering the general rates and cost of service. No immediate changes are contemplated."

While the statement gives generally the situation, it is asserted the lines are closely investigating conditions governing the transportation of lumber, which have changed considerably since the inquiry was started. Whether the lines put in the present rate, they did so to load empty eastbound, while it is said that the lumber traffic has grown so much that it is necessary to be hauled west to take care of it at present.

COAL ROADS BROUGHT TO TIME

Indiana and Illinois Lines Adopt Government "Suggestions."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Prompt action by the Interstate Commerce Commission has averted what might have developed into a serious clash between the coal shippers and the railroads of Indiana and Illinois. The Indiana and Illinois Railroad Commission, the United Mineworkers and representative coal operators of Indiana and Illinois complained to the commission that the lines had given notice of an advance of 2 cents a ton on coal from Indiana and Illinois points to Chicago. Such an advance, they pointed out, would seriously affect both miners and operators. The question of filing a formal complaint against the railroads was considered by the delegation. An intimation also was made that the carriers would be instituted against the carriers for violation of the anti-trust law.

Since that time the Commission has had communication with all the presidents interested and in the words of Chairman Knapp, "certain suggestions" were made to the railroads. It was announced that the Commission today had replied to the communication and had received from the interested lines and that the determination to make the proposed advance in the coal rates had been reconsidered and abandoned.

CARNEGIE WITH ROOSEVELT

Says Railroads Had Better Help Him or Get Worse.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Andrew Carnegie, who is visiting Washington today, today expressed the following opinion on the railroad situation: "I absolutely indorse the President's attitude towards the railroads. He is the best friend they have and they ought to realize it. The railroads had better stand with him. If they do not accept his moderate measures, they may be confronted by an action in the White House which will approach the question of the railroads from an entirely different standpoint. I regard the President's influence as to the railroads as wholesome and conservative."

Mr. Carnegie lunched with the President this afternoon. Others present were Vice-President Patankin, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Robert S. McCormick, former Ambassador to France.

Nebraska Rate Bill Signed.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27.—Governor Sheldon tonight signed the railroad rate bill. It is immediately effective, but the railroads are given 30 days without penalty in which to file freight schedules under the provisions of the new law.

GERMAN POLICY IS FRIENDLY

Von Buelow Does Not Oppose Temporary Occupation by France.

GENOA, March 27.—Prince von Buelow, who is at Rapallo, spoke reassuringly to French officials.

BY FORCED MARCH

French Troops Advance to Oudja, Morocco.

SURE SULTAN WILL YIELD

While Army Marches to Interior, Warship Threatens Tangier, Where Hostile Moors Terrorize Europeans—Germany Alert.

PARIS, March 27.—In official quarters here it is recognized that the Moroccan situation is serious, but the consensus of European opinion being favorable to France's action, a solution of the difficulties is regarded as being very simple and not likely to produce complications. The Sultan of Morocco is expected to yield promptly all the claims formulated by the commander of the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, now at Tangier, as soon as he is convinced that France has the unanimous support of the powers. A dispatch received from General Lyautey, commander of the column of occupation, today announced that a squadron had been ordered to make a forced march to Oudja. The Spaniards cannot reach Oudja before March 30. A battery of artillery and a battalion of Zouaves have left Tlemcen for Lalla Marana, on the Moroccan frontier. General Lyautey has arrived at Sidi bel Abbas and has taken charge of the military operations. A news agency today announced that the commander of the French military mission at Fez had been notified. No confirmation of the statement has been received.

FRANCE NOTIFIES GERMANY

Kaiser Approves Punitive Measures, but Nothing Further.

BERLIN, March 27.—The French Charge d'Affaires, M. Lecomte, called at the Foreign Office here yesterday and handed to Foreign Secretary Tschirsky a communication from the French government respecting the military occupation of Oudja. Herr Tschirsky is understood to have replied that Germany hoped the occupation of Moroccan territory by French troops would be temporary.

The occupation of Oudja by the French troops is regarded at the Foreign Office here as a proper and inevitable step if it be confined simply to punitive measures for the murder of a French citizen and is without ulterior objects. It is assumed here that France will observe her agreements entered into at Algiers, both in letter and in spirit.

The German attitude is one of alert observation. Any modification of that attitude will depend upon the development of the French plan. The reopening of the Moroccan question would be unpleasant to Germany, and there is no disposition to take unnecessary offense at France's action, which the most favorable interpretation is placed, yet it is considered impossible that Germany could accept without objection any action against the Moroccan government on territory not strictly in accord with the international judgments reached at Algiers.

France will doubtless carefully avoid going outside of the terms of the Algiers convention, but already the newspapers here are filled with statements showing suspicion of the French intentions toward the public is certainly prepared to treat French acts un sympathetically.

CRUISERS REACH TANGIER

Hostile Bands Parade Streets and Terrorize Foreigners.

TANGIER, March 27.—The French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the cruiser Latane have arrived from Toulon. The commander of the former handed a list of the French claims to Toulon and the latter, the representative of the Sultan, this afternoon. The situation at Morocco is becoming serious, according to the reports received here. Hostile bands are parading the streets and Europeans do not dare to go out of their houses without an escort.

PREPARING FRENCH COLUMN

Operations Not to Assume Character of Invasion.

ORAN, Algeria, March 27.—General Lyautey has been occupied all day with preparations for the dispatch of a French column that is to occupy Oudja. He has appointed General Vigy, commandant of the second brigade of Algerian infantry, to command the column, giving him minute instructions to avoid all possibility of a collision, and to be most careful not to let his operations assume the character of an invasion.

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Pure, Healthful, Refreshing Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

Mildly and pleasantly alkaline. A refreshing tonic and restorative.

Mixes admirably with Wines and Spirits.

ingly to friends today concerning the Moroccan situation, saying it was not so bad as reported by some people. Germany, the Chancellor said, did not look with disfavor upon the occupation of Oudja, if this occupation were temporary, nor would any other country be opposed to such a step. France was acting for the protection of the interests of other countries in Morocco and the Chancellor concluded, Germany's interests are identical with those of France.

LITTLE CHANCE OF RESISTANCE

Oudja Has Small Garrison—All European Residents Flee.

LALLA, Marina, Algeria, March 27.—The French military mission has returned here from Oudja. With it have come all the European residents of Oudja, who report that the town is calm and the people do not suspect the forthcoming occupation. The Moroccan garrison in Oudja consists only of a small escort for the Governor, and there is very little probability of any resistance to the French column. The Europeans of Oudja left all their personal property locked up in their houses.

Moors Approve French Action.

ANGIER, March 27.—Prominent Moroccan express satisfaction at the fact that France has decided to occupy Oudja. They declare that the Sultan of Morocco requires a lesson. The French Consul in the interior have notified the Moorish authorities that they will be held responsible for outrages on French citizens.

What tea and coffee? Schilling's Best.

shiny, oily, muddy skin made fair by Satin skin cream and Satin skin powder. 25c.

The Band Identifies The Genuine

Every El Toro cigar is now banded to guard you against the many unreliable brands of questionable quality which have been pushed on the market since the recent increased cost of Porto Rican leaf. Be sure you get the genuine.

EL TORO Cigar—5 Cents

This is one cigar you can be sure is Porto Rican, made in Porto Rico, entirely of Porto Rican tobacco. For years its high quality has been a prime factor in popularizing Porto Rican cigars among discriminating smokers.

The El Toro cigars now being marketed are particularly recommended because of the unusual excellence of this year's Porto Rican tobacco crop—from only the choicest selections of which El Toros are made.

El Toro is today the best cigar Porto Rico can produce for 5 cents. There's a band on the genuine.

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RELIABLE SPECIALISTS

CONSULTATION FREE

OUR FEE \$10 In Most Cases

NO PAY UNLESS CURED BLOOD POISON

Blood poison is a contagious disease leading to structural and cutaneous evils, due to a microbe or germ. It is propagated by contact or by inheritance, but the latter not necessarily so; the innocent may become victims by contracting the disease from the virus being left on articles of different nature, such as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc. This disease will not only destroy the parts that come in contact with it, but the entire system as well. Loss of appetite, falling out of the hair, sores, ulcers, decayed bone substance, rotten teeth, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholia, loss of memory, making your life a region of the inferno and death a very acceptable relief. We cure just such cases, and the harder the case, the better we like it, as we defy the world for any case we cannot cure. This may seem a broad statement, but we mean just what we say. Our motto and methods are a square deal to every man. Write if you cannot call.

HOURS: 8 to 5; 7 to 8:30 Daily; Sundays, 9 to 12.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND DISPENSARY

CORNER SECOND AND YAMHILL STREETS, PORTLAND, OR.

Catarrh is usually worse in Winter, because of the cold, damp and suddenly changing climate. Colds are contracted, and neglected and as the secretions from the different inflamed membranes are absorbed into the blood the unpleasant symptoms of the disease commence. The nostrils are stopped up and a constant dropping of mucous back into the throat keeps up a continual hawking and spitting. The patient has dull headaches, ringing noises in the ears, and often slight fever and a depressed, half-sick feeling accompanies the disease. The blood becomes so fully charged with catarrhal matter that stomach troubles are brought on, the kidneys and bladder are affected, and if the blood is not purified of the poison the lungs become diseased because of the constant passage of impure blood through them. Catarrh cannot be cured with washes, sprays, inhalations and such treatment; these cannot reach the poison-laden blood where the real cause is located, and can only give temporary relief and comfort. A disease which affects the entire blood supply as does Catarrh, must be treated with a blood purifier. S. S. S. is the best remedy for Catarrh, which has grown to be a universal disease. It goes to the bottom of the trouble, rids the blood of the catarrhal matter, reinvigorates the circulation, and cures this disgusting disease permanently. When S. S. S. has purified the blood every part of the system receives a supply of fresh, healthy blood; then the inflamed membranes heal and every symptom of Catarrh passes away. Write for our book containing information about Catarrh, and ask for any medical advice you desire. No charge is made for either.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.