# SCRUGHAM'S ACTS BROUGHT-TO LIGHT

Carrington Turns Against Campaign Manager of Policyholders.

#### FIXED INSURANCE BALLOTS

Surprise Sprung by Prosecution and Illegal Acts of Policyholders' Committee Exposed - Scrugham Took All Responsibility.

NEW YORK, May 9,-C. F. Carrington, a former employe of the Interna-tional Policyholders' Committee, testi-fied in Police Court today that George R. Scrugham, manager of the committee, instructed him and other employes to alter defective ballots sent to their to alter defective ballots sent to them in connection with the election of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. He declared also that Scrugham had not forwarded to the New York Life tellers so-called "administration ballots," which fell into the hands of the policyholders' committee. "Scrugham told me that, when any of the administration ballots fell into my hands, there was no need of send-

of the administration pariots left into my hands, there was no need of send-ing them to the company," testified Carrington, "and he added jecularly that I might send them upstairs to him, as he had some chloroform for them." Carrington Given Immunity.

Carrington's testimony was given after he had been promised by Assistant District Attorney Smith that anything he testified to would not be used against him. Carrington said that, acting upon instructions from Scrugham, he told the clerks to make as close a copy of the polypholders, handwiller. copy of the policyholders' handwriting as possible. Later, when the time was growing short, he was told to instruct the girls not to take any great care in this respect.

Carrington said that, when he went to the polls as a policyholders' commit-tee watcher, he had instructions from Scrugham to challenge all administraion ballots and to let all committee

ballots pass.

The calling of Carrington to the stand came as a surprise. At the opening of the hearing he waived examination, but Schrugham and Stirrup declared themselves ready.

#### Scrugham Was Responsible.

Assistant District Attorney Howe was the first witness for the prosecution. He detailed several conversations with Scrugham told him he had entire charge of the told him he had entire charge of the work of the policyholders' committee and was responsible for its work. An-other such conversation was repeated from the stenographic notes, as were also notes of a statement by Stirrup that in perhaps half a dozen cases he had written in the names of the wit-nesses on ballots upon his own respon-sibility.

PROPERTY LOSS IS \$350,000,000

#### Insurance Companies Set Back Big Sum in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The San Francisco confiagration of April, 1805, swept away not only every deliar of profit previously made by the insurance companies out of underwriting since 1800, but cost them \$79,708,174 beside, according to a statement made by Fresident George W. Burchell of the National Board of Underwriters in the annual meeting of that organization hers today. President Burchell said carefully compiled figures showed the total property loss by the catastrophe to have been in round numbers \$350,000,000.

The loss of 243 insurance companies was \$175,508,000 and in addition to this there was a large amount of re-insurance in foreign companies which would make the total loss to insurance companies throughout the world between \$220,000,000

#### GEORGE EDALJI PARDONED

British Government Admits He Was Unjustly Condemned.

LONDON, May 10 .- Announcement is made that a free pardon has been granted to George Edalli, the young Birmingham lawyer who was convicted four years ago of mutilating his neighbors' horses and cattle and sentenced to seven years penal servfrude. Investigations led by Henry Labouchere and Sir Conan Doyle have estblished Edalji's innocence and dem-onstrated that the police blundered.

Recently Sir Conan Doyle, after a personal investigation, announced the case similar in many respects to that of Captain Dreyfus.

#### FLOWERS FROM FAIR HANDS

(Continued from First Page,)

says the senders are strangers to him. The Boston telegram was from the Citizens' Industrial Association. A nonunion man was arrested tonight by the police on the charge of carrying

a concealed weapon, Twelve of the nonunion operatives who were arrested Tuesday for shooting made they were severely beaten by the police and deprived of food, water and beds for

They were released on ball furnished by the United Ratironds. After an exciting meeting, lasting until after midnight, the telephone linemen deferred the voting of a sympathetic strike until next Sunday.

## NO PEACE FROM STRIKES NEAR

Vigorous Efforts at Conciliation Bring Forth No Fruits.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.-There is n peace in sight for strike-barassed San Francisco, Despite the vigorous and un-remitting efforts of the peacemakers, comprising citizens' committees appointed to bring employers and employes together on some middle ground, no conclusion or decision has been arrived at and no con-cessions have been intimated out of which to make the middle grow or settlements

The executive committee of the mittee of 50 appointed yesterday by Mayor Schmitz held a secret meeting this after-noon and at its conclusion refused to make any statement. It is understood, however, that a plan for submission to Schmitz held a secret meeting this afternoon and at its conclusion refused to make any statement. It is understood, however, that a plan for submission to the whole committee was partially form-

Two of the subcommittees of the toint Two of the subcommittees of the joint conciliation committee, comprising in its membership such noted personages as Archbishop Riordan, Bishop Nichols and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, reported today that there was a possible hope of reaching some settlement in the laundry and telephone atrikes. Opposed to this is the unqualified declaration of President Scott. of the Pacific States Telephone & Telepronic Company that his corporation will graph Company, that his corporation will

or the Pacine States Telephone & Telegraph Company, that his corporation will
not under any circumstances recognize
the local union of telephone operators;
that the company is willing and ready to
take back the striking girls as individuals
but not as union members. The girls,
on their behalf, announce that they "will
right it out."

The strike of the fromworkers shows
no change in any respect.

Last of all, there is no indication of
peace or of cessation of hostilities, so
far as can be learned from authoritative
sources, in the strike of the union carmen. President Cornelius, of the union,
says that he will welcome intervention
only upon the provise that the United
Railroads recognize the local union. By
intervention Mr. Cornelius means mediation upon the basis of the demand by the
men that they be paid \$1 for an eighthour day and time and a half for overtime.

President Calhour of the company re-

time.

President Calhoun, of the company, remains unshaken in his declaration that under no circumstances—the men having struck after full warning by him of what the consequences would he will he now or ever hereafter recognize the existence of the local union. A high official of the United Railroads tonight said:

"The United Railroads will not compromise. Events must take their course."

#### More Strikebreakers on Way.

DENVER, May R.—Six carloads of strikebreakers on their way to San Fran-cisco, passed through Denver over the Union Pacific Raliroad this afternoon. They were joined here by a number of men recruited by labor agents in this city.

## OMAHA MEN ARE COMING

EXCURSION OF 125 CITIZENS TO GREAT NORTHWEST.

Nebraska Capital's Business Men Will Travel for Trade Conquest. Sixteen Hours in Portland.

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—The "Great Northwest" trade excursion of the Omaha Commercial Club and its affiliated organizations, which has been planned to make a tour of Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Northern California, has completed its personnel. It will be the most representative body which Omaha has ever sent on a conquest of trade, carrying 125 men who will advertise about everything that who will advertise about everything that a jobbing house sells. It will cost the business men of Omaha \$25,000 to carry out the scheme, but they are spending it without complaint.

out the scheme, but they are spending it without complaint.

The itinerary will occupy 15 days, from June 2 to 18. Every city of importance in the territory named will be visited and as much as 12 hours will be given to some of them. Two tons of printed matter will be carried and distributed. Every member of the party will wear a "for Omaha" badge and there will be included in the personnel a goodly number of oratorical stars, to whom will be delegated the duty of saying a few good things about the city.

The trip west will be made over the Burlington lines, and cities in Montana will be visited first. Stops will be made at Billings, Butte, Helena and other cities in that state, and a day will be given to Seattle and Spokane, Wash. Tacoma will then be visited, with several short stops at intermediate points, and a 15-hour stop will be made at Portland. The return trip will be through Idaho, Utah and Colorado, arriving in Omaha June 18.

Secretary Guild, of the Commercial Club will be in immediate charge of

Omaha June 18.

Secretary Guild, of the Commercial Club, will be in immediate charge of the excursion. The train will be made up entirely of Pullman cars and will be gaily dressed in "Ak-Sar-Ben" colors, with streamers running the entire length of the train.

WASHINGTON GROWERS TO GO INTO COURT.

Governor Chamberlain's Proclamation of Quarantine to Be Contested.

SALEM, Or. May 9.—(Special.)—Washington sheep men falled in their effort to revent the establishment of a quarantine against sheep in that state that may be brought to Oregon. After hearing arguments and testimony on both sides, Governor Chamberlain today issued a

proclamation sgainst sheep from Wash-ington, Nevada and California. Representatives from the State of Washington have indicated their intention to test the question in the courts, contending that the courts should go behind the Governor's proclamation and nvestigate for themselves the question whether diseases exist which warrant the Perhaps anticipating such a move, Govrnor Chamberiain made his proclamation uite full, reciting the hearing and his

Washington, Nevada and California as presumably infected with scables, and prohibits the "importation from each and all of said states of any sheep into this state, except under such restrictions as the Board of Sheep Commissioners shall deem proper.

"Any person, persons, firm or corporation who after publication of this procla nation has or receives in charge any heep from any of the prohibited districts and transports, conveys or drives the same to and within the limits of this state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1000 and not less than \$250."

Early in June the sheep men in South-astern Washington will be ready to bring heir sheep across the line into Oregon. At that time the Board of Sheep Commis stoners will have in force a set of regu-lations which will probably require that the flocks be held a specified time at the state line in order to determine whether disease to which they may have been exposed has been contracted by them. The regulations will probably require inon and dipping. When an effort shall be made to enforce these regula-tions, suit will be brought and the val-idity of the regulation tested. In the meantime, inspection and dipping of Oregon flocks will be vigorously en

#### Oklahoma Not Yet Admitted.

PORTLAND, May 8.—(To the Editor.)—
is Oklahoma a state, and if so, when was
it admitted? Has the Indian Territory been
admitted to statehood?

A. F. MERRILL.

owners' Association of Cripple Creek;
Julian Steunenberg, son of the dead
Governor, a number of residents of
Caldwell, Coeur d'Alene and Colorado, officials of Idaho and Colorado, and several detectives in the employ
of the Pinkerton and Thiel agencies.

A I Ewing a gray-barded carpenand several detectives in the employ of the Pinkerton and Thiel agencies.

A. L. Ewing, a gray-bearded carpenter, was the first of the panel questioned by Mr. Hawley for the state. He said he had lived here a number of years, having come from Oregon. He was a native of indiana, however. He said he was not a member of any union anywhere and had not heard the Haywood case discussed by any one who pretended to know the facts. He said he had known Governor Steunenberg about four years. He held an appointment at the Soldiers' Home for awille, but differed politically with the Governor and was discharged. He said he had read of the case pretty thoroughly in all the papers and that he had talked with his grown son about the length of time it would take to try the cases. When asked whether he had any opinion on the case, he said: had any opinion on the case, he said:
"Well, I don't think I have, although
It sounds like a wooden man to say so."
Asked whether the fact that the defendant was shown not to have been in the
siste at the time of the murder, but was shown to have advised and aided the killing, would influence him, if the court instructed him that such a person was



James H. Hawley, Attorney for

equally responsible with the actual slayer, he said he would take the in-The examination of Mr. Ewing was suspended and James L. Ayres, a farmer who came to Idaho from Tennessee in 1881, was examined. He had a passing

acquaintance with Steunenberg. acquaintance with Scalaneters, and formed and expressed an opinion, and was challenged by the prosecution. The defense objected, and Mr. Richardson took up the examination. He drew out that Mr. Ayres could render a fair verdict, but would require considerable evidence to change his online. He said that since to change his opinion. He said that since he had been drawn on the jury list many socialist publications had been mailed to him, and the Appeal to Reason had been thrown in his yard. He had read the lat-ter paper until he got thred of it. Objec-lions by the defense to questions on this tions by the defense to questions on this point were overruled.

#### Had Decided Opinion.

John G. Breckinridge, a grocer, had discussed the case with his customers especially the manner of bringing the prisoners from Colorado, and had expressed a decided opinion, but thought evidence different from what he had read would change his opinion. He was challenged by both sides and excused.

both sides and excused. Captain J. E. Yates, president of the bise Bank of Commerce, disclaimed bias Henry W. Baker, a grocer, born in Ilois, told Mr. Hawley he knew Steunen-

berg slightly and had formed an opinion he believed to be unqualified. He was challenged by the prosecution and the George Walker, a butcher, said he knew

Steunenberg only by sight, and had formed an opinion that would require pretty strong evidence to remove. He was opposed to capital punishment where the evidence was only circumstantial. He was challenged, but the challenge was thdrawn temporarily on objection by the defense
W. A. Simpson was excused on account

of liness in his family.

George H. McIntyre, a farmer horn
in Canada, had no fixed opinion or no
blas and was prepared to decide according to the law and evidence. The
defense passed him for the time being. W. N. Rudge, a farmer, had nelther formed nor expressed an opinion.

#### Had Strong Prejudice.

Sylvester Gaunt, a coal, wood and feed dealer, had formed an opinion which would require the strongest kind of evidence to remove, and was ex-cused on challenge by both sides.

Orrie Cole, a mining man, knew of no reason why he could not render an impartial yerdict.

W. W. Bisby, a fire insurance agent and real estate dealer, denied any prejudice and had not been a member

of a labor union.

Samuel Wingste, employed by an irrigation company, had read much about the case, but had formed no opinion. Samuel F. Russell, a farmer, had no fixed opinion or prejudice. William Van Orsdale, a grocer, had paid little attention to the newspaper

accounts of the case, and seemed to satisfy the prosecution. Albert Beck, a business man, had no opinion or prejudice.

#### Had Expressed Opinion.

Frank Foster, a brick manufacturer, had once belonged to the Brickmakers' & Terra Cotta Workers' Union. He had been out of the union for the last three years. He said he had frequently discussed the case and had expressed an opinion, such as to require considerable evidence to remove. He was excused on a challenge by the state. Paul A. Cowgill, a life insurance agent, who came here three years ago from Michigan City, Ind., where he was Su-perintendent of Schools, said he had a fixed opinion and was excused.

fixed opinion and was excused.

William H. Cathcart, next called, said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged, the defense not objecting, and excused.

J. L. Waggoner, the panel man, who it has been charged was approached by a man named Yost some time ago and interrogated as to his feelings in the matter of the accused miners, came next. He said that he had no feeling against the prisoner and knew of no reason why he should not serve. he should not serve.

#### Ewing Raises a Laugh.

Upon the completion of Waggoner's examination the prosecution had canvassed all 12 men in the jury-box and passed the high seas around the whole world."

attorneys for the defense then took up a had lived in Boise four or five years.

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TITLES INSURED ABSTRACTS FURNISHED

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Mr. Richardson elicited from Mr. Ewing that he belonged to no secret society except the Grand Army, and was a Bap-tist.

"Are any of the attorneys for the state brothers of yours in the church?" asked the lawyer. "No, sir."

"No. sir."

There was general laughter in the courtroom, and this led Mr. Richardson to remark that, if the lawyers belonged to
the church, they certainly were not Bap-

Mr. Ewing had been a Republican "most always, and when asked what papers he read besides a local daily, said "The Ladies' Home Journal" as a gale of laughter swept the room. Judge Wood had finally to rap for order.

Mr. Ewing denied having any opinion against union labor, the Miners' Federation or the defendant and could be successful to the control of the defendant and could be successful to the control of the defendant and could be successful to the successful to the

against union labor, the Miners' Federation or the defendant, and could give any man a fair trial. He could give a socialist as fair a trial as any other citizen. In considering a detective's evidence he would consider the reliability of the individual. He heard Secretary Taft's speech at Boise, but said:

"I was far back in the crowd that day and did not hear very well."

"Were you influenced by the Governor's message to the Legislature?"

"No."

#### Sympathy With the Under Dog.

"Do you know what the Governor's "Do you know what the Governor a views are in this matter?"
"Well, that's a hard one," sighed the juror, after a pause. He added that he would not be influenced by what the Governor thought and was prepared to give the accused the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

"Did you read a communication from the President of the United States dis-cussing this matter and referring to the defendants in these cases as undesirable

citizens?"
"Yes."
"Did it have any effect upon you?"
The juror hesitated a moment, squirmed a little in his chair and then said:
"Well, my sympathy is always with the 'under dog' in the fight." Again the courtroom was convulsed with laughter.
"You were not influenced against the prisoner?"
"Not at al."

"Not at all."
"And you are prepared to give him a
perfectly fair trial?"

#### Turns X-Rays on Van Orsdale.

The attorneys for the defense satisfied and turned to Mr. Van Orsdale. He declared he had no prejudices what-ever against Socialists or members of labor unions. He had no social or church

class of citizens?" asked Mr. Richardson,

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Van Orsdale said he heard of the Coeur d'Alene troubles after coming to Idaho. He had no feeling in the matter, however, and had not gone into the merits of the struggle. "The fact that Governor Steunenberg

was very popular and his death generally regretted-would that prevent you from giving the defendant a fair trial?

"No. sir."

Van Orsdale declared he did not hear and could not recall Secretary Taft's speech here last Fall, nor did he hear an address by Senator Heyburn discussing Governor Steunenberg's death.
"Did you read the President's letter referring to this defendant as an 'undesirable citizen?" asked Attorney Richardson.

"Yes, sir."
"Did it influence your opinion?"
"No, sir."

Mr. Darrow whispered to Mr. Richard-son and the latter put this question:

#### Can't Read Any More Letters. "If the President should write any mo

letters on this subject, as my co-counsel suggests, would they influence you?"
"I wouldn't get a chance to see them," replied the juror amid laughter.

In this state juries in murder trials are kept under lock and key and are not allowed to see any papers.

are kept under lock and key and are not allowed to see any papers.

Albert Beck admitted that he had an opinion touching the guilt or imagence of the accused, which might or might not be removed by the evidence. He was challenged by the defense, but after eliciting that his opinion was formed wholly from the newspapers and not from any supported evidence, declared the challenge not well taken. The defense insisted and was sustained.

insisted and was sustained.
Mr. Gilman, who then took Mr. Borah's place, was examined by Mr. Hawley. He said he knew of nothing that would prevent him from doing equal and exact jus-tice as between the state and the defend-ant. He had always been a farmer, ex-cept for one year, which he spent in the Philippines in Army service. He was a Republican, but politics would not influence him. He had not been influenced by President Roosevelt's letter, Mr. Taft's speech or the action of the Governor and Legislature. He said he took but casual interest in the Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1800 and at the time of the second out. 1892 and at the time of the second out-

break in 1899 he was in Manila with the Idaho volunteers. "If the Governor has any information about this case would you require him to come here and testify before giving any weight to his opinion?" he was asked by Mr. Richardson.

"And the same with the President of the United States?" "Yes, or anybody else." Banker Would Not Trust Himself.

Mr. Richardson turned to Captain Vates, the banker, who said he was a native of

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He was formerly a stock farmer and now a bank president. Captain Yates said he had discussed the case with Governor Gooding. He admitted that Senator Borah was his coursel and attorney for his bank, but had never discussed the case with him. Captain Yates said he had an opinion which he believed to be based on facts. It could be moved by evidence, however. He had attended Governor Steunenberg's funeral. Captain Yates felt be had some

prejudice against the defendant.

"If positions were reversed, and you were sitting here and Haywood was where you are and held your views, would you be satisfied with his judgment?" "No, sir; I would not hold him on the jury," declared Captain Yates amid laugh-

relations with the attorneys for the state and knew of no reason why he could not give the defendant a fair and impartial trial.

"Do you believe that labor has the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other and advancement as well as any other of the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and the same right to organize for protection and advancement as well as any other organized to the same right to organize for protection and the same right to

When Judge Wood directed the calling of another talesman to replace Mr. Butts, the clerk of the court announced that the panel had been exhausted. Judge Wood announced that a special venire of 100 men would be summoned. An adjournment was then ordered until Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. The II men in the jury box awalting disposition were ordered locked up.

SWEENY CALLED AS WITNESS

Threats to Blow Up Mill if Nonunion Men Are Retained.

SPOKANEL Wash., May 8.—Charles Sweeny, of Spokane, president of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, will testify in the Steunenberg murder trial. During the turbulent labor trou-bles of 1892 Mr. Sweeny was a member of the Mine Operators' Association in the Couer d'Alenes.

During the labor troubles of 1892 the

most serious disturbance occurred July 11, when the valuable Frisco mill on Canyon Creek was blown up with dyna-mite and half a dozen men killed and

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20 wounded in a pitched fight between the union and nonunion men. After the disorders in the canyon above Wallace, 400 union men came to Wardner in a special train and joined with the men employed at the mines of that town.

Mr. Sweeny was at Wardner, and a committee, V. A. Clement and George McAulay, waited on him and demanded that the nonunion men employed be discharged within 24 hours; if not a fuse would be lighted and the mills blown up. The operators were practically kept prisoners by the members of the union until they agreed to their demands. Later Sweeny and the others signed the agreement that the nonunion men would be discharged if the concentrators were allowed to stand. 20 wounded in a pitched fight between the

The defense challenged for cause and Predicts Americo-Japanese Treaty. BERLIN, May 9.—The Vossische Zeltung says that it has received from a source the announcement that the United States and Japan will begin negotiations or an agreement protecting their mutual

interests in the Far East. Editorially the paper declares America's notive. like Great Britain's and France, s fear of Japan's power. It also predicts that Japan will tear up the treaties as oon as it suits her purpose to do so



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of time.

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