FATE OF SEATTLE BILL IS IN DOUBT

Measure Passed by Senate Falls Into Hands of Hostile Committee.

PROBABLY WILL DIE THERE

Chances Are Better for Action on Humphrey Bill, but Appropriation for Fair Depends Much on Cannon.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 2.—The members of the Washington Congressional delegation are somewhat concerned over the manifest unfriendliness shown by the Republican leaders in the House toward the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition bill. While they feel reasonably certain that they will ultimately secure an appropriation for Government buildings and exhibits, they realize that the opposition of the "strong men" of the House is likely to make it difficult to get as much money as they really need, and they believe that a further reduction in their bill will be injurious.

When the Senate passed the Piles bill it went to the House, and should have been referred to the committee on industrial arts and expositions, before which the Humphrey bill was pending. Instead it was referred to the committee on ways and means on the lame excuse that the bill contained a provision authorizing the admission, free of duty, of exhibits from foreign nations. That was stretching a point, for the main object of the bill was not to admit foreign exhibits, but to provide for a Government exhibit, a matter with which the ways and means committee had nothing to do. The ways and means committee, of which Representative Payne, of New York, is chairman, is dominated by Payne and the Speaker, both counted among the opponents of the bill. Therefore the purpose in sending the bill to that committee was obvious.

May Not Mean Defeat.

That reference, however, does not necessarily spell defeat, for the House committee on expositions can still report the Humphrey bill, identical with that passed by the Senate, and if the House passes it the Senate need only pass the Humphrey bill in order to get it to the President for signature. In this way the objection of the Speaker and Chairman Payne could be circumvented and the Senate bill allowed to die in the ways and means committee.

But this plan of euchering the Speaker and Chairman Payne is not so easily accomplished as might appear on the surface. Granting that a favorable report is made by the expositions committee, the Humphrey bill cannot be called up for consideration in the House except by consent of the Speaker. The question is, will the Speaker give his consent? Mr. Cannon is a candidate for President; he is not a leading candidate, and he needs all the votes he can muster. Will he be willing to stultify himself in the Northwest by refusing consideration for this bill?

If the bill is reported, the Speaker has full power to say whether it shall be considered or not, and refusal to permit its consideration would place the blame entirely upon his shoulders. Does he want to assume that responsibility? A situation might develop at the National convention whereby Cannon might, with the support of the Northwest, land the nomination as a compromise candidate. Is the Speaker such a poor politician as to throw away all chance of securing the Northwestern vote? Watch him!

Gardner Against Measure.

Chairman Gardner, of the expositions committee, is very hostile to the Humphrey bill, but an unofficial poll of Gardner's committee shows a majority favorable to the measure. So far Gardner has not called his committee together to act, and until he calls the meeting no report can be made. It is doubtful whether Gardner can arbitrarily override a majority of his committee—he is not big enough for that, unless he is supported by the Speaker and House leaders. It is therefore fair to presume that the bill will be reported to the House. Once reported, it can be called up in various ways.

It can be taken up by unanimous consent, but Gardner stands ready to object, and his single objection could block that course. It can be taken up under "suspension of rules," but that procedure requires a two-thirds vote to pass it, and in view of the Jamestown failure, which still rankles in the minds of many, it might not be possible to get the necessary number of votes.

Or the bill might be taken up under a special rule, in which event a majority vote would pass it. But a special rule has to come from the committee on rules, consisting of Speaker Cannon, Representative Dalzell and Representative Sherman and two Democrats, who don't count. The committee on rules is in reality the Speaker, and it reports only such rules as are favored by the Speaker. Therefore it is up to the Speaker to say whether there shall be a special rule for the Seattle bill. Here again the Speaker must decide whether or not it is wise for him to antagonize the entire Northwest.

Would Cut Down Amount.

The probabilities are that if the bill is reported an opportunity will be given to call it up under suspension of the rules, and if the Washington men can get two-thirds of the House to stand with them they will get their bill through. But from present indications it seems more probable that the House will not pass the individual bill, and that late in the session the Senate will tack the Piles bill onto a general appropriation bill and force the House to accept it. Such an amendment would not be subject to a point of order, since the bill has passed the Senate, but if this course is adopted the appropriation would probably be cut down in conference to something like half a million dollars.

If the necessary votes can be secured, the suspension method is preferable to others, for under that procedure there is more chance of getting a large appropriation. At the present writing the fate of the bill is considerably in doubt.

Buyers Talk of Prosperity.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Fully 1000 additional buyers for mercantile houses in the West and South are expected in New York this week to make purchases for the Spring and Summer season. Thousands of buyers have visited the city in the past few weeks and their purchases have shown that the financial flurry which spread over the country in the Fall is entirely past. From all over the country come reports of increasing good times and the prospect of commercial prosperity. The buyers report that business is daily increasing and that in most Western cities the business of January and February far exceeded that of the same months last year. There is not one of the Western buyers in town who does not believe that this year's business will at least equal that of last year, and most of them go on record as predicting better business in both wholesale and retail lines than last year.

SECOND ELECTIVE TERM

An Open Letter Addressed to United States Senator Bourne.

PORTLAND, Or., March 2.—United States Senator Bourne, Sir: Your advocacy of a second elective term for Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States is undoubtedly wise and right, and, at heart, the American people are with you. The President's repeated declarations of his unwillingness to accept another nomination have inclined the people to put aside the idea, out of deference to the wishes of the President, whom they respect and honor, but they have assented to his desire reluctantly and against their better judgment.

The people of the United States know that Mr. Roosevelt is the logical candidate for the next Presidency, and that, if nominated, he would be certain of election. They know that, if elected, he could carry on the great undertakings he has begun better than anyone else; that the reforms he has inaugurated must be prosecuted to completion without interruption and delay, or plutocracy will triumph, and that the fulfillment of his undertakings will be postponed indefinitely; that he, before all men, is qualified, by wisdom and courage and recent experience, to oppose and defeat the aims of the enemies of reform in our public service and our financial system; that, before all others, he stands undaunted by opposition; that he never errs in his forethought of what is best for his countrymen; that, as President, he has shown himself to be honest, courageous and patriotic par excellence, and that there is no cogent reason, inherent in the constitution of a republic, why he should not be chosen for a second elective term.

Why, then, does the President decline another term? In all the discussions of his refusal this question has not been asked or considered. Is it because he wishes to evade the herculean task which would devolve upon him in another term? No! Theodore Roosevelt shirks no work in the interest of his fellow men. Is it because he is discouraged in the undertaking he has so gallantly begun, and is dismayed by the opposition he has aroused among the "kings of finance"? No! Ten thousand times, no! Rather,

"This is he who, felled by foes,
Springs harmless up, refreshed by blows."

Mr. Roosevelt declines another term as President for one reason, and for one only. He would enjoy the work of the Executive office another term. He is young and strong, and he would be glad of the opportunity to complete the tasks he has begun. He would like to have a few more good fights with plutocracy and anarchy and graft, and he is conscious in his heart, of no over-vaulting ambition, of no love of place. But he fears that, if he accepted the position for another term, he might be misunderstood; that he might lose somewhat of the regard of those who now honor and esteem him; that he might arouse the suspicion in the minds of men that he had the ambition of an autocrat.

Knowing history, Mr. Roosevelt knows of what DeTocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," terms "the democratic instinct," which tends to arouse in the minds of a democratic people a certain antagonism toward men who rise to high position and receive universal plaudits; an instinct which provokes in their minds the idea that such men deem themselves imperial and indispensable, which excited the jealousy of Cassar as one who "doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus," while we "petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about."

Mr. Roosevelt's refusal of another term is because of his unwillingness to risk losing the regard of the people of the United States by accepting an honor which might awaken this instinct and kindle it to an unreasoning jealousy. The democratic instinct serves a useful purpose in a republic when tempered by reason, but it may be unreasoning. Aristides the Greek was famed in his time for his honesty and for his unselfish service to the state, and men called him "Aristides the Just." Yet Plutarch tells of one who voted to banish him because he "was tired of hearing him eternally called 'The Just,' as if he were the only just man in Greece."

The American who should allow the democratic instinct to excite in his mind antipathy toward Theodore Roosevelt would be as unreasoning as the Greek who voted to banish Aristides. Mr. Roosevelt withholds his consent to be the standard-bearer of his party for another term not from any doubt of his election but from the fear that such a feeling would arise in the minds of the people of the United States against him. But his fear is unfounded. In his modesty he has underrated the regard in which he is held by the American people.

If chosen for another term as President, Mr. Roosevelt would accomplish the great work in the interest of civilization which he has so courageously begun. The people of the United States will stand by him. There will be no suspicion in the mind of the most zealous Democrat that he is other than a patriot and a Republican, and that his instincts are purely democratic.

JOSEPH B. MARVIN.

Smelter Trust Cuts Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock. This compares with 2 per cent on the common stock for the last previous quarter. The directors today also declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, which is unchanged from the last previous quarter.

Perfect fitting glasses $1 at Metzger's.

SHAFFER'S SLAYER HELD FOR MURDER

(Continued From First Page.)

victim, was escorted by Mr. Finley from the chapel into the morgue for the purpose of formally identifying her dead husband. She had not seen him since the tragedy, and had conducted herself with unusual composure. A few moments after she had been taken out of the chapel the whole building rang with her agonized screams. When she re-entered the chapel the woman was in a pitiful state. Friends took her home at once.

Suitter's arrest, following the inquest, seemed a great surprise to the officer. He was completely crestfallen when taken in custody by Acting Captain of Detectives Baty, but did not break down. Several friends in the department assured him that nothing would come of the charges, and that seemed to cheer him somewhat.

Will Have No Bail.

Manslaughter was the charge that Suitter thought he was arrested under, and inquiry was being made concerning bail when definite word was received from Mr. Manning that murder would be the charge. All idea of bail was then abandoned. When the Chief arrived at the station at 7:30 P. M., he directed that the prisoner be taken to a comfortable cell on the second floor, used chiefly for women. Suitter retired at once, after sending word to his wife and two babies not to worry about him.

The inquest opened at 4 P. M. District Attorney Manning conducted the examination of witnesses in person. Attorney C. F. Schnabel was present in the interest of the Longshoremen's Union and friends of Shaffer. Deputy Coroner Arthur Finley had made a thorough investigation earlier in the day, and had all necessary witnesses at hand.

Mrs. Shaffer was called as the first witness. She was unexpectedly composed in the face of the tragedy. When questioned by Mr. Manning she said she had been married to Shaffer eight years. No reference was made to their domestic troubles, or the brutal beatings Shaffer has repeatedly given the woman.

"There were 17 people at the house," Mrs. Shaffer said, in broken English. "The policeman came at 10 minutes to seven. He asked me, 'What you having here?' and I say that we are having a party. 'You'll have to stop dancing and not make so much noise,' he told me, and I say that we will dance if we want to.

"He went away and came back at 7:20 o'clock with another policeman. He wanted to take all the men to jail, and I said no.

"My husband came from a back room and wants to know what for we are arrested. The policeman he say, 'Never mind what you're arrested for.' Then my husband say he is going out, and the policeman say he can't go out. He pointed his pistol and my husband says he is not afraid. Then the officer shoot. I tell him then to go on out, that we don't want him in the house, and he went out and put another powder in his pistol."

Patrolman Suitter Enters.

At this moment Policeman Suitter, in full uniform, entered the chapel and selected a seat near Mr. Manning, intent on hearing the testimony against him. The fellow was on duty and having escaped suspension or reprimand from Chief Gritzmacher, evidently thought the inquest was nothing more than a formality required by law. Deputy Coroner Finley at once showed him out of the chapel, telling him he had no right there until called upon.

The second witness was Mrs. Emma Spon, sister of Mrs. Shaffer. Her story of the tragedy agreed with the widow's, to the effect that Shaffer was trying to leave the house when killed and that the policeman was in no danger of injury.

"Mr. Shaffer wanted to go out of the room," the witness said. "The policeman said he couldn't go and he said he would go anyway. He started out and the policeman started shooting. He shot four times, until Mr. Shaffer dropped, and then he quit shooting. He went out on the porch and kept his gun in his hand until the other policeman came along and told him to put it up."

"The bloodthirsty ——— ———!" exclaimed a spectator, and escaped reproof.

"Were you raising a disturbance when the policeman called?" Mr. Manning inquired.

"We were just dancing—that was all," the witness replied. "The police got a lot of bottles out of the cellar afterwards for evidence, but those bottles had been collecting there all Summer. We hadn't been drinking much Sunday night." This testimony was confirmed by Mrs. J. Deutch, another guest at the fatal birthday party.

Holzworth Has a Grouch.

Jacob Holzworth, owner of the house occupied by the Shaffers, and the man who summoned Suitter, was next called. His expression and manner was that of a man who is afflicted with a perpetual grouch, and he revealed himself in so unfavorable a light as to earn a round of hisses as he left the stand.

"I live 50 feet away," he said. "They live in my house and were making a lot of noise. They were dancing and jumping enough to tear the house down. They got to whooping and hallooing and it annoyed me. Yes, they were all drunk."

"You hate Shaffer and have for some time past, don't you?" Holzworth was asked.

"Did you ever raise the rent on him?"

"Yes, about two months ago."

"Are you glad he is dead?"

"Well, I can't answer that question very well," Holzman responded, after a full minute consumed in reflection.

"No, I shouldn't think you could," rejoined Manning.

Mrs. C. E. Schaffer, who lives next door to the Shaffers, but does not associate with them, unwillingly revealed the fact that Suitter called on her at noon yesterday and ate dinner. Mrs. Suitter and their two children were along. At first the woman denied that the shooting had been discussed, but later admitted there had been some talk of the affair. She denied that Suitter had told her what to testify to at the inquest.

Shaffer Looked for Trouble.

"Shaffer came over just before he was killed and said he wanted us to come to his party, adding that he looked for trouble, and serious trouble, before long," was what Mrs. Schaffer testified to, but this testimony lost its weight when, a moment later, the admission was dragged from her that the Suitters had been to her place for dinner.

Dr. F. Dammasch was called to give the results of a post mortem examination held immediately before the inquest. He said he found two wounds in the left side, both necessarily having been fired while the victim had only his side exposed. Shaffer could not possibly have been facing Suitter at the time the shots were fired. This fact is likely to have an important bearing in Suitter's trial, as it contradicts the officer's claim that he was being attacked. The conduct of those at the party was not gone into extensively.

Mrs. Shaffer was then recalled for the purpose of formally identifying the body of her husband. Her screams as she was taken into the morgue aroused feeling in the chapel to a high pitch.

Chief Gritzmacher, the next witness, testified regarding the special order already described on the subject of use of revolvers by policemen. He said Suitter shot a man named Burkhart some time ago.

Suitter, who was next called, testified voluntarily. He was told that he need not testify. "Anything you say here will be used against you in your trial in court," Mr. Manning told him, thereby indicating to the astonished policeman that there was trouble in store. Suitter seemed undecided, and after wavering and talking disconnectedly for several minutes he said he would tell his story.

Alleged Murderer Testifies.

"Go ahead and tell your story," Mr. Manning instructed Suitter, after taking a statement under oath to the effect that the testimony was given freely and voluntarily.

"I was called about 7 o'clock by two of the neighbors," Suitter said. "They told me that some of the neighbors were drinking and making noises and wanted me to go down. When I got to the house I stopped outside for a minute and satisfied myself as to what was going on inside, and then I rang the bell. The lady came to the door and I told her who I was and asked her if she couldn't make less noise. She tried to tell me that they were having a party and she said, 'We pay the rent here and will make as much noise as we wish.' I asked for her husband and he came out and said the same thing. I told him he was making too much noise, and he said it was none of my business. I said they'd have to quit it or I'd be forced to make an arrest. He walked away and he followed me to the sidewalk and wanted me to walk down the street with him a ways. He began making threats about what he was going to do to me and what he'd do to the man that made the complaint. I went to a telephone and told Captain Slover that I couldn't do anything with them.

Says He Was Threatened.

"Officer Leavins came and we went back to the house. I told them again to stop their noise. They said they'd stop when they got good and ready. There was a lot of talk and threats and I told them the men could consider themselves under arrest. Shaffer had been outside the house and he came in and said he was going to throw us both out. I pulled out my club and the other officer drew his club and gun and told them to keep back.

"Shaffer went back into another room as we decided to get help. The other officer called to some parties across the street and then went to get the patrol wagon. He closed the door.

"Shaffer came back in the room and was making threats. I backed up in a corner and Shaffer followed me up. I pulled my club again, and when he came close I pulled my gun. I said 'You strike me and I'll shoot.'

"He said to shoot, he didn't care, and came at me. I hit at him the best I could with my left hand. They were trying to hold my hands. He grabbed at my left hand and I fired. He kept on coming and I kicked at him, and then, when that didn't work, I fired two more shots. They all turned their attention to him and I went on out."

"Is that all you've got to say?" Manning asked.

"Yes, that's all," Suitter assented, and left the stand.

Signed the Statement.

"Hold on there, we want you to sign that statement," said one of the jurors, as Suitter started out. Suitter signed the stenographer's notes.

"Put him behind the bars!" shouted some one.

"Look at him—that's him," some one else said, as the officer walked down the aisle. Hissing became general and one man leaned forward and spat at the policeman, but the spiteful missive went wide of the mark.

Patrolman Fred Leavins, the last witness, could tell nothing of the tragedy itself, as he was out in search of help when the shooting occurred. He said he heard the shots and hurried back to the house, believing that his fellow-officer had been fired on. He said the Shaffer party was disorderly and partly drunk, and that Shaffer threatened to throw them out. The jury took the case at 6:07 and reported at 6:35. The jury was made up of F. N. Nary, A. S. Stewart, J. M. Gilbert, O. H. Anderson, R. J. Pryke and P. Holland.

BIRTHDAY PARTY IN COURT

Men Arrested at Shaffer Home Plead Not Guilty.

Pleas of not guilty were entered in the Municipal Court yesterday forenoon by the seven men arrested at the Shaffer home on charges of disorderly conduct, after the tragedy. They will have a hearing today.

Through an error four of the accused men are understood as having pleaded guilty. They were unable to speak English and an interpreter, on asking them if they were dancing and making noises, received an affirmative reply. Through their attorney, C. J. Schabel, they said last night that they did not mean to plead guilty and intend fighting the charges today. All deny that they were acting in disorderly manner when Suitter and Leavins attempted to arrest them. The seven men are Powell Dodge, Alex Schneider, Jakob Spaun, G. Mecher, Jacob Fraber, David Sprecher and Jake Starkell.

Spectacles $1.00 at Metzger's.

Appetite for Crabs

THE codfish has an enormous appetite for shell-fish, crabs and lobsters. He eats them alive and he eats them raw. He eats them all without indigestion and grows fat. He has a powerful liver.

The oil from the cod's liver makes

Scott's Emulsion

A natural power to digest and to produce flesh is in every spoonful. This power means new vigor and new flesh for those who suffer from wasting diseases.

All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

Try JELL-O, the dainty, appetizing, economical dessert. Can be prepared instantly—simply add boiling water and serve when cool. Flavored just right; sweetened just right; perfect in every way. A 10c package makes enough dessert for a large family. All grocers sell it. Don't accept substitutes. JELL-O complies with all Pure Food Laws. Seven flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Cherry, Peach.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS COLUMBIA RIVER IS NEARING COMPLETION

VIEW OF $2,000,000 STRUCTURE ON WHICH TRAINS OF NORTH BANK ROAD WILL CROSS BETWEEN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The latest photograph of the new Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway bridge across the Columbia River at Vancouver shows that this mammoth structure is almost completed. One more span will land the bridge on the shore of Hayden's Island, on the Oregon shore of the river. One span of 159 feet will be built, carrying the track across the island, when 26 spans of 80 feet each will be erected, bringing the railroad to Columbia Slough, which will be bridged by seven spans of 159 feet each. There will be one draw span on the slough 334 feet long and a girder span of 57 feet will reach the mainland on the Peninsula. All these spans, together with the nine spans crossing the Columbia River proper, are units of one continuous bridge, making one of the longest railroad bridges in America. The cost of the completed structure will approach the $2,000,000 mark.

It is expected that the Columbia River bridge will be completed July 1, ready for the operation of trains. The Willamette River bridge for the same company will be completed about the same time. Two spans of 265 feet each have been erected already and two more of equal length are being put up. The draw span, which will be 541 feet long, will be erected last.

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required *Royal* is indispensable.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service. Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

SCHOONER IN GREAT PERIL

RESULT OF VENTURE WITH NONUNION ENGINEERS.

Leggett Buffeted by Storm Off Point Reyes Turns Back After Narrow Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steam schooner Francis H. Leggett, which cleared from this port at noon Sunday for Eureka, put back this morning, owing to trouble in the engine-room. The Leggett is the first steam schooner sent out of San Francisco since the breach between the marine engineers and the schooner-owners, and carried the first crew of non-association engineers which has attempted to operate a vessel since the beginning of the present controversy.

She got as far as Point Reyes, when the steam gave out and she was compelled to put back. For several hours the big ship was buffeted by the storm, with only 40 pounds of steam with which to handle herself, and there was danger of her going ashore on two occasions. Once a fireman entered the engine-room with a gasoline torch, which is prohibited by law aboard vessels using oil for fuel, and prompt action was all that saved the ship from destruction.

A man named Guiterrez, who has been employed on the lightship off Blunts Reef, was in charge as chief engineer. Gus Johnson, until recently employed as chief engineer at the German Hospital, and Al Young, discharged from the United States transport service two months ago by Chief Inspector Donnelly for intoxication, were his assistants.

The Loop Lumber Company and the Casper Lumber Company today signed the Marine Engineers' Union agreement as to the manning of steam schooners.

Gets Evidence on Rebating.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Raymond Benjamin, assistant attorney-general of the state, returned yesterday from Los Angeles, where he had been investigating the alleged rebating practices of the Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads. He brought with him a long report prepared during the fortnight he spent in the Southern city examining the books of the Santa Fe and Clark roads. Today he submitted the report to Attorney-General Webb.

On Thursday the Railroad Commission will begin its investigation of the rebating methods of the Southern Pacific Company, and it may be found that from the data obtained by Benjamin in Los Angeles it will be possible to proceed with the investigation of the other roads also.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE COOPER DAILY

During L. T. Cooper's recent stay in Boston, it is estimated that sixty-five thousand people talked with him and purchased his medicine. This is an average of over two thousand a day.

His success was so phenomenal as to cause universal comment both by the public and the press. There must be a reason for this. Here is the reason given in his own words by Mr. Cooper when interviewed on the subject. He said:

"The immense numbers of people who are calling on me here in Boston is not unusual. I have had the same experience for the past two years wherever I have gone. The reason is a simple one. It is because my medicine puts the stomach in good condition. This does not sound unusual, but it is in fact the key to health. The stomach is the very foundation of life. I attribute 90 per cent of all sickness directly to the stomach.

"Neither animals nor men can remain well with a poor digestive apparatus. Few can be sick with a digestion in perfect condition. As a matter of fact, most men and women today are half-sick. It is because too much food and too little exercise have gradually forced the stomach into a half-sick condition. My medicine gets the stomach back where it was, and that is all that is necessary."

Among Boston people who are staunch believers in Mr. Cooper's theory, is Mr. Frank D. Brown, of 57 Bloomingdale street, Chelsea, Mass. He says:

"For five years I have sought relief for indigestion, stomach trouble and dyspepsia, spending nearly all my wages with doctors and obtaining no results. I had dull pains across my back, radiating to the shoulders. I had splitting headaches, which nothing seemed to cure. There was a gnawing and rumbling in my stomach and bowels. I was troubled with vertigo and dizziness, and at times almost overcome by drowsiness.

"I felt tired and worn out all the time, my sleep was not refreshing, and I would get up in the morning feeling as weary as when I went to bed. My appetite was variable—ravenous at times, then again nauseated at the sight of food. Sometimes my face was pale, at other times flushed. I was constipated and bilious, and had catarrhal affection in nose and throat, which caused me to hawk and spit a great deal, especially in the morning. I heard so much of the Cooper remedies that I decided to try them. After taking one bottle, a tapeworm 50 feet long passed from my system. I felt better almost immediately. All my troubles disappeared as if by magic, and my improvement was rapid. I now feel entirely well, and can honestly recommend Mr. Cooper's medicine to any one who suffers as I did."

We sell the Cooper medicines which give universal satisfaction.—The Skidmore Drug Co.; Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Or.

The rule for old people is one Cascaret daily. The bowels, like other muscles, grow less active with age. They need help.

Most old people must give to the bowels some regular help, else they suffer from constipation.

The condition is perfectly natural.

It is just as natural as it is for old people to walk slowly. For age is never so active as youth.

The muscles are less elastic.

And the bowels are muscles.

So all old people need Cascarets.

And most of them need them daily.

One might as well refuse to aid weak eyes with glasses as to neglect this gentle aid to weak bowels.

The bowels must be kept active. This is important at all ages, but never so much as at sixty.

Age is not a time for harsh physics.

Youth may occasionally whip the bowels into activity. But a lash can't be used every day.

What the bowels of the old need is a gentle and natural tonic. One that can be constantly used without harm.

And there is no matter of choice here.

The only such tonic is Cascarets.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and

10 Cents per Box.

704