GRILL DETECTIVES IN MARTIN TRIAL

Lawyers for Defense Arraign Them Severely in Closing Arguments.

FITZGERALD TO FINISH

Will Make Last Plea for Prosecution This Morning, When Case Will Go to Jury—Martin More Serious.

All of yesterday was consumed in pleading for the acquittal of Edward H. Martin on the charge of murdering Nathan Wolff. It had been planned to give the problem into the hands of the jury late in the afternoon. But when Martin's lawyers began talking for him, pointing out the inconsistencies of the prosecution and the improbability of guilt, they did not get through until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. With a brief half hour left, the state was unable to complete its final demand for conviction. So the case will not be given to the jury until sometime this forenoon.

Every bit of evidence that has been offered in the case was taken up by Messrs. Fouts and Jeffrey, in behalf of Martin. Some of the circumstances which have not been explained satisfactorily, such as the finding of a bloody overcoat and shirt, said to be Martin's, were attributed to the zeal of the Police Department.

Grilling for Detectives.

The detectives came in for a severe grilling. It was charged openly that having failed to arrive at an honest solution of the murder mystery, they chose a victim to meet their theories, fitted what circumstances they could to him and invented such other evidence as might seem needed. In this category came the overcoat wrapped about a rifle from Wolff's pawnshop and possibly the gloves found in Martin's suitcase.

There can be no doubt that the jury was impressed at the showing in Martin's behalf. Through the long hours of the trial their interest did not flag in what was being said. One juror, an elderly individual with whiskers, looked bored. But this expression has been with him from the first, and is considered characteristic.

Fitzgerald to Make Main Argument.

On Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald falls the task of offsetting the showing made for Martin. This official says he is certain of Martin's guilt. He says he is taking more than ordinary interest in this case and will do his utmost towards seeing that a red-handed, brutal murderer does not escape the gallows and again be let at large upon the community. It can be assured that he will not handle Martin with gloves.

The last word that will be spoken in Martin's behalf, in this trial, is now before the jury. The state will have its opportunity to finish tonight. Mr. Fitzgerald's remarks will reach the jurors after a good night's sleep, when many of them will be in a receptive mood. At a time like this he would seem to have an advantage.

Martin Is More Serious.

Now that the trial is in its final stages, Martin has become more serious. He smiles less frequently and listens to every word with a grave interest. His revelation from the witness stand Wednesday, as to his incursions into the North End seems to have aroused the resentment of Mrs. Martin somewhat. She was in court while the pleas in his behalf were being made. But when Martin essayed to kiss her during a recess of court, she turned partly away. He persisted and finally was successful, but there was no show of affection on her part.

In his opening arguments Mr. Fouts paid his respects at length to the state's evidence, pointing out flaws and inconsistencies. He said the testimony of the detectives should be taken with a grain of salt, as they plainly had to find a victim, and finding one, would stop at no means of convicting him. On the same grounds he said the testimony of Max Drey, of Mrs. Wolff and of other Jewish people should not be given too much credence.

Police Want Conviction.

"The police told them Martin was guilty," said Fouts. "They wanted him convicted. They were willing to swear his life away that vengeance might be wreaked for the murder of Wolff. Drey said he sold Martin three shirts a few evenings before the murder. He was sure of it. He said he showed these shirts at the Plaza block for the first time. But look what Solomon and Levitt, two more of Wolff's co-religionists, say: That Drey showed Martin the shirts in their presence in Solomon's pawnshop. In their anxiety to claim a victim they overreach themselves and become entangled in the meshes of their own lies.

"And as to this detective department. Who would believe one of these men when they are working to prove that they had been right in singling out some poor, unfortunate victim and would hang him for a murder mystery which they could not, with their shallow abilities, solve fairly? The words of these men are not to be relied upon. You gentlemen perhaps would not believe the words of a thief. No more would I want to believe the word of one of these vultures.

Pawnshops Are Fences.

"Who murdered Wolff, if Martin didn't?" they ask. Why, it is a well-known fact that all these pawnshops are nothing more than fences for robbers, thieves and yeggmen. Wolff's place, I am told, was one of the very worst. Is it not probable that he had trouble with some of these criminals he dealt with, that he dealt unfairly by them so that some of these men killed him? Who were these men that Mr. Giles saw talking with Wolff at a quarter to 6 the night of the murder? Has that question been answered? Has Mr. Giles' honesty been questioned for a single instant? And who were those men who turned the lights on and off in Wolff's place some time between 6:30 and 7 o'clock of the night of May 1 and then walked out, one going south and the other north? Alfred Balden told the truth about those men. That girl Irene Fry, who was brought here to discredit him, was coached by the detectives. She is at the Home of the Good Shepherd and, like all of her class, she is anxious to have the favor of the police.

Explains Away Bloody Coat.

"About the overcoat and gloves: Does it seem reasonable that Martin would carry away these things and wear them about openly? He is no such fool as all that. The testimony clearly shows that Martin had a long, dark raincoat for months previous to the murder and that is the coat which is figuring in this case. As to that other coat, the one found covered with blood in South Portland, what testimony is there here to connect that coat with Martin? He once had a coat of a somewhat similar shade. But you can't hang a man for that. And, besides, there isn't a thing to show that the stains on that coat are blood, let alone the blood of Wolff."

In concluding, Mr. Fouts made a plea for acquittal, saying the man who had followed the flag in Cuba, who had risked his own life twice to save the lives of others, who had the advantages of education and early refinement that Martin had, was not going to commit any such atrocious murder as this. His address was exceptionally well delivered and he was congratulated on every hand as court adjourned for noon.

Jeffrey Closes for Defense.

Mr. Jeffrey closed for the defense effectively, taking up his address as soon as court reconvened at 2 P. M. He, too, pointed out the inconsistencies in the state's case.

"The detectives in this case evolved a theory as to the crime and then set out to get a victim Martin proved the victim," he said. "Instead of going after the truth they decided that the crime was that of a drug fiend. When they found such a man they applied what circumstances they could to prove his guilt and then manufactured what others were needed."

Mr. Jeffrey said the last words that will be said in Martin's behalf during the trial and he pleaded feelingly for his client's release. There was a brief recess and then Mr. Fitzgerald occupied the last half hour in demanding that justice be dealt out and that the jury be guided by a sense of duty and not by sentiment. He was little more than started when adjournment for the day occurred.

Revolver Not to Be Offered.

A revolver was produced in court early in the afternoon which was said to have been the revolver Martin borrowed from Mrs. Grubb. It was found in the possession of Joseph Grundy, who bought the weapon from W. O. Hastings, a pawnbroker. Hastings said a man named Schmidt sold it to him May 5, and that Schmidt complained at the time of having been "bilked by paying $1.50 for the gun to some drunken fellow up in the Plaza block about a week ago."

Martin identified the weapon as the one he got from Mrs. Grubb the afternoon of the murder, but Mrs. Grubb said she could not be certain when the gun was shown her. The weapon is defective, the hammer catching in just the manner Martin said that Mrs. Grubb's gun acted. There was talk of asking that the case be reopened for the introduction of this evidence, but upon Mrs. Grubb's refusal to identify the weapon, this idea was given up.

IDAHO SUNDAY LAW GOOD

REFERRED TO BY GANTENBEIN AS BEST HE HAS SEEN.

Passed in 1907, Not as Religious Measure, but as Police Regulation—Text of Act.

In rendering his decision in the Circuit Court, by which he declared the Oregon Sunday law unconstitutional, Presiding Judge Gantenbein recommended the Idaho Sunday law as "the most admirable that has been brought to the notice of the court." This law, is covered by five sections, the first four providing for cessation of business on Sunday, and the fifth for punishment of any public official who violates its provisions. The effect of the law, with a few exceptions, is the same as the Oregon Sunday law which was declared unconstitutional, but because it does not state on its face that it is a religious enactment, Judge Gantenbein in his decision, classed it as a police regulation.

The Idaho law was passed by the Legislature of that state in 1907, through the energetic efforts of Rev. G. L. Tufts, Pacific Coast representative of the International Reform Bureau, a religious organization having for one of its objects the promotion of Sunday rest throughout the United States and the world. The text of the Idaho law follows:

SUNDAY REST.—Section 6823. The first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, is hereby set apart as a day of public rest.

BUSINESS TO BE SUSPENDED.—Section 6824. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this state to keep open on Sunday for the purpose of any business, trade or sale of goods, wares or merchandise, any shop, store, building or place of business whatever; Provided, that hotels and restaurants may furnish lodging and meals, and, Provided, that this section shall not apply to livery stables, or to stores insofar as the sale of medicines or sick-room supplies are concerned, or to undertakers while providing for the dead, or to news stands insofar as the quiet sale and delivery of daily papers and magazines is concerned, nor to the sale of non-intoxicating refreshments, candies, and cigars. Any person or persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $25 nor more than $100, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail not to exceed 20 days, and upon a second conviction shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

SALE OF LIQUOR AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—Section 6825. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this state to keep open on Sunday any saloon, or place of any kind or description in which spirituous, vinous, malt or any intoxicating liquors are at any time sold or exposed for sale, to be sold or exposed for sale; or to give, or sell, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous, malt or any intoxicating liquors except as provided for in other parts of this chapter; or to keep open any theater, playhouse, dance house, race-track, merry-go-round, circus or show, concert saloon, billiard or pool room, bowling alley, variety hall, or any such place of public amusement. Any person or persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $50 nor more than $250 for each offense, and shall be punishment by imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed 90 days; and upon a second conviction any license which may have been granted for opening and maintaining any such place of business shall also be rendered void, and shall not be renewed within two years next thereafter.

HORSE RACING ON SUNDAY.—Section 6826. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this state to engage on Sunday in horse racing. Any person or persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $2 nor more than $100, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail not to exceed 30 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment.

PUBLIC OFFICERS TO ENFORCE ACT.—Section 6827. It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney, Sheriff, Constable, City or Town Marshal, or any and all other public officers in this state to inform against and diligently prosecute any and all persons guilty of the violation of the provisions of the four preceding sections, either upon credible information as to any such violation, or upon reasonable cause to believe that there has been any such violation. Any said officer who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to inform against and prosecute said offenders against the four preceding sections, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, and the court before which said officer shall be tried shall declare the office or appointment held by said officer vacant for the remainder of his term.

MANUFRS' MISTAKE; PEOPLE'S GAIN

$25,000 Stock New Fall Style Shoes Labeled Incorrectly.

Admit mistake and order shoes sold. Bannister, Kneeland, Slater and Moral, $6 and $7 grades, $4.85; $4 and $5 grades, $2.85; women's $3.50 and $4 grades, $2.45. Dollar, 291 Morrison, bet. 4th and 5th.

Olympia Beer. "It's the water." Brewery's own bottling. Phones: Main 671, A 2467.

CASE IS INTRICATE

Jury Has Difficult Problem in Wolff Murder Mystery.

HOW CHARGES ARE MET

Defense Has Explanation for Every Item of Strong Circumstantial Evidence That Has Been Offered Against Martin.

Here is the murder mystery problem in its several aspects as it will be submitted to the jury for solution today at the conclusion of arguments in the case of Edward H. Martin.

At the hour Nathan Wolff was murdered, Martin was not at home or in his accustomed haunts. The first seen of him was late at night, when he appeared at the door of his home in Sellwood and asked admittance, said the state.

During this time Martin was asleep in a barn near his home. He went home to find his wife was out, at 5:30 P. M., lay down to wait for her in the barn, fell asleep, and did not awaken until 11 o'clock, replied the defense.

Mrs. Martin upbraided her husband because his face and hands were cut and lacerated when he entered the house late on the night of the murder. Although he had been with her the night preceding, she had noted marks of no sort. Nor had those associated with him the afternoon of April 30, the day before the murder, noticed any marks on his face, said the state.

How Cuts Are Explained.

These marks were on his face the night before the murder, although they were inflicted after dark. Martin skulked past Mrs. Martin on reaching home the night previous to the tragedy and left before she was up the next morning, so that she would not see the marks, responded the defense.

These marks were inflicted on Martin by Wolff in his desperate struggle against assassination, said the state.

They were inflicted by persons unknown, at an hour unknown, in a disreputable house unknown and in a manner unknown, said the defense.

Martin pawned his own revolver a few hours before Wolff was murdered and then went to South Portland and borrowed a cheap 38-caliber revolver from a friend, Mrs. Alice Grubb, saying he wanted it for target practice, and would return it in a few days. He did not return the revolver. Wolff was shot in the back of the neck with a 38-caliber weapon, said the state.

Sold Gun, Declares Defense.

Martin borrowed this gun as described, and on the pretext referred to by Mrs. Grubb. But instead of murdering Wolff with the revolver he walked with it to the Plaza block, where it fell from his pocket. He explained to a chance observer that he had it along to sell, and struck a bargain with the stranger, selling the gun for $1.50, said the defense.

When Martin was arrested he swore with vehemence that the marks on his face had been inflicted by a cat at his home. He kept by this story with persistence until City Physician Ziegler made an examination of the wounds and said they could not possibly have been caused by a cat. Then was evolved the story of the trouble with unknown persons in an unknown house, said the state.

Martin told the story of the cat scratches so that his wife might not come to know he had been frequenting disreputable houses in the late lamented badlands of North Portland, replied the defense.

Mrs. Wolff Identified Coat.

Martin had on Wolff's overcoat when he was arrested by the police, said the state. The overcoat was recognized by Mrs. Wolff, by her little daughter, by the clerks in Ben Selling's store who sold it and by friends of Wolff.

It was Martin's own coat. He bought it from a Jew peddler in front of the Portland Hotel four months before the murder and his closer friends remembered having seen it on Martin many weeks before the crime was committed, replied the defense.

What was Martin's overcoat, the one his fellow employes at the City Engineer's office had seen him wearing prior to the murder, doing in an old coupe in South Portland covered with blood and wrapped about a rifle that had been taken from the Wolff pawnshop? demanded the state.

This wasn't Martin's overcoat at all, replied the defense. It was a coat several shades lighter than the one Martin once owned. Martin gave his coat of that description to a peddler. The presence of the gun and coat in South Portland was doubtless due to questionable police methods.

Gloves in Martin's Suitcase.

What were Nathan Wolff's gloves doing in Martin's suitcase at the Belvedere? inquired the state.

Either these were not Wolff's gloves or else they were placed in Martin's suitcase by malicious persons bent on seeking Martin's conviction, responded the defense.

Martin's shirt, one of the three he bought from Max Drey, was found covered with blood in the rear of a hotel in North Portland. This shirt was Martin's and the blood stains joined to the stains on a collar left behind at the scene of the murder. Furthermore, this collar was precisely similar to the one found on Martin when he was arrested, as was the shirt, said the state.

Martin bought but one shirt from Drey and had it on when he was arrested. Drey was incited by a feeling for his fellow-Shylock, Wolff, to perjure himself and seek the conviction of Martin. As to the coincidence of the collar, that might have occurred to anyone, as the average man wears just such collars as figure in this case, replied the defense.

Had $40.50 When Arrested.

Martin was hounded by poverty, and pawned his revolver the morning of the murder. But when he was arrested, he had $40.50 with him and since Wolff was robbed as well as murdered, the money must have come from that source, said the state.

He borrowed money from a loan shark who believed him to be working for the city and pawned his revolver in order to get all the money possible together to deceive his wife into thinking he had not lost his position, said the defense.

But he had separated from his wife two days after the murder, a peculiar thing in itself, and why should he seek to fool her after this? said the state.

Martin intended effecting a reconciliation, said the defense.

There was no other motive apparent for the murder of Wolff than that of robbery and revenge and none other than a morphine fiend such as Martin, who would be likely to commit a murder in such an atrocious manner, said the state.

Witness Saw Two Men.

Wolff was a Shylock, proprietor of a place that catered to thieves and thugs and he might easily have aroused the enmity of desperate men of this class. Besides, Alfred Balden saw two men leave the store, after switching out the lights, about the hour of the murder, replied the defense.

Alfred Balden was perjuring himself. He said he was with Irene Fry between 7 and 9 P. M. of May 1. Miss Fry said he left her about 6 o'clock, said the state.

So many strong circumstances could not well shape themselves about an innocent man, said the state.

What circumstances were lacking at Martin's arrest were manufactured by the detective force, said the defense. By telling people of Wolff's nationality that Martin was guilty they had no difficulty in securing testimony of any description needed, especially from Mrs. Wolff, who identified the coat and gloves, the defense said.

Portland Is Poor City for the Iceman

Pure, Cool Bull Run Water Cuts Sales far Below Average Elsewhere, Declares Manufacturer.

IN the good old Summer time when the people are hot and thirsty, the ice man reaps a profit sufficiently large to enable him to pay the mortgage upon the hereditary castle of the foreign prince whom he has selected for a son-in-law. People cry for ice, homes are tenantless without it, children must have it, and they get it—one pound delivered to ten pounds ordered, lost balance charged to shrinkage and incidentally to the ice manufacturer's big side of the ledger. That is the cream of the consumer, so far as Portland is concerned. In the East it may be a reality, but here it is a delusion, and an ice manufacturer has seen fit to dissipate the dream.

Promised that his name would be withheld from publication, the manufacturer said that Portland was the poorest ice distributing city in the country, and he traced the lack of business to the town's even temperature the year round, and the excellence of Bull Run water.

"Bull Run," he said, "is such a cooling drink that not a single family in the city requires iced water during the Summer. All they have to do on the hottest day is to turn on the faucet for a few minutes, let the standing water run out and then give you a refreshing glass. Some families take ice for salads, or to cool beer or wines, but not for any other purpose. Not 10 per cent of our trade comes from the families. Ninety per cent of it is from the hotels, restaurants, creameries and saloons. Recently, we reduced the family rate for ice from $14 to $10 a ton, but the trade showed no increase.

"During the year ended today, Portland used only about 20,000 tons of ice. The year before we did not use nearly so much, and in 1906 the amount was smaller. The same year Los Angeles used 75,000 tons of ice, and this year it will use 60,000 tons. Los Angeles used 75,000 tons. Los Angeles has no Bull Run water. Spokane, a smaller city, used 30,000 tons so far this year, and Seattle, which is not as large as Portland, about 50,000 tons. Here are letters substantiating my statements," and the ice manufacturer produced letters from the principal ice companies in the three cities in verification of his assertions.

"Portland people do not know what blessings they have in an even temperature and Bull Run water," he resumed. "There is little need of the ice in the homes, and the temperature is such that not more than one-quarter of our storage rooms are ever occupied at one time, and we have room for 100 carloads. If we had a New York day out here these quarters would be filled. As it is now they are practically empty, and it is the same with the other ice factories."

John Barrett, From a Recent Photograph.

WHEAT OF LITTLE VALUE

Farmers Find Alaska Variety of Very Poor Quality.

J. H. Hutchison, 352 Roland avenue, has just returned from Julietta, Idaho, where he found that some farmers have been growing the new variety of wheat known as the Alaska wheat. He brought back a number of heads grown by Abraham Adams, of that locality, who raised 70 bushels of Alaska wheat this year. The heads are heavy with the grain, but it is found the kernels of wheat are lacking in starch and gluten, when ground up becoming largely bran.

Mr. Hutchison says the farmers of Idaho do not take very generally to the new variety. He believes it is not a new kind of wheat, as was reported by some who said it has just been found in Alaska, but that it is identical with the seven-headed Egyptian wheat that was tried in Idaho a number of years ago.

RATHER FASCINATES ONE

Post Toasties

"The Taste Lingers"

Made of Pearly White Corn by Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

SEES GREAT CHANGE

John Barrett Is Impressed by Portland's Progress.

TALKS OF TRADE GROWTH

Diplomat Believes That City Can Strengthen Commercial Relations With American Republics as Well as the Orient.

John Barrett, Director-General of the International Bureau of the American Republics, reached Portland yesterday and will spend a week here on his way to Seattle, where he will confer with the directors of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in regard to the participation of the 20 Latin-American republics he represents in his position as head of the bureau with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Mr. Barrett delivered addresses at the recent National Irrigation Congress at Albequerque and the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at San Francisco, dealing with the progress of the South American nations. He will speak at the Commercial Club Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock directly following the noon luncheon. His subject will be, "Oregon's Commercial Opportunities on the Pacific." He is to be the guest of honor at a reception given by the Royal Arcanum Monday night and another by the Knights of Pythias Tuesday night. He will be entertained also at a number of private luncheons and dinners while in the city. He will leave for Seattle next Wednesday night.

Soon after his arrival in the city yesterday, Mr. Barrett visited the Courthouse and registered. He explained this action by saying that while he might not be able to reach Portland on election day, he should do so if at all possible. Anyway he said he felt it his duty to take the opportunity to register.

Entered Service From Oregon.

Mr. Barrett first entered the diplomatic service from Oregon and he expressed his pleasure yesterday at returning to Portland for a visit. He said:

"When I compare Portland as I see it today with what it was when I first came here 19 years ago, I am almost astounded at the wonderful development of the city, and it makes me prouder than ever before to be one of its citizens. During the last two years I have had occasion to visit nearly every town of corresponding size in the United States, and I can sincerely say that I do not know of any other that shows more solid growth and indications of more permanent prosperity.

"If Portland will take advantage of its splendid location with reference to the great future of the Pacific Ocean and continue its efforts to get a share of the increasing Pacific trade, there is no reason why it should not become one of the principal commercial entrepots of the Western ocean. Not only should it look to the vast trade of Japan, China, and the Philippines, but it should get in touch with the 6000 miles of Central and South American coast line bordering on the same ocean as Oregon, having a population of 20,000,000 of people, and annual trade valued at $650,000,000. If Portland does this, she will come into her own."

Looks for Close Election.

In discussing the political situation as he had seen it in the East and Central West, Mr. Barrett remarked that on account of his position as a diplomatic and international officer he could not express any partisan opinion.

"I can say," he continued, "without trespassing on the delicacies of my position, that this campaign is probably one of the closest that has been conducted in the last 20 years. Even the best authorities, while putting on a brave face, feel at loss to tell just what the great masses of people are going to do. The independent non-partisan vote this year is far greater than ever before. The polls that have been taken in advance by the party managers have put them entirely at sea.

"Especially is this true in the pivotal state of New York. Whether you go into a club of rich men or try to get the views of the people along the waterfront, you meet with such a diversity of statement that the situation is much clouded. Almost everyone with whom I have talked is firmly convinced that New York will decide the election. That is, Mr. Taft can hardly be elected without it, and Mr. Bryan will hardly carry enough states in the Central West to put him through without New York's large share in the electoral college.

"There is one very interesting feature of this campaign that has not generally been noticed. The foreign countries, especially the principal nations of Europe and both Japan and China in the Orient are watching the outcome with more interest than any campaign since that of McKinley and Bryan in 1896. The European papers are devoting a great deal of space to the speeches of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, all of which is evidence of the growing importance of the United States as a great world power."

WATER DRINKERS SELDOM HAVE RHEUMATISM

Also Tells of Splendid Prescription for Oregonian Readers to Make Up.

"The people here do not drink enough water to keep healthy," exclaimed a well-known authority. The numerous cases of kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism are mainly due to the fact that the drinking of water, nature's greatest medicine, has been neglected.

Stop loading your system with medicines and cure-alls; but get on the water wagon. If you are really sick, why, of course, take the proper medicines—plain common vegetable treatment, which will not shatter the nerves or ruin the stomach.

To cure Rheumatism you must make the kidneys do their work; they are the filters of the blood. They must be made to strain out of the blood the waste matter and acids that cause rheumatism; the urine must be neutralized so it will no longer be a source of irritation to the bladder, and, most of all, you must keep these acids from forming in the stomach. This is the cause of stomach trouble and poor digestion. For these conditions you can do no better than take the following prescription: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime, but don't forget the water. Drink plenty and often.

This valuable information and simple prescription should be posted up in each household and used at the first sign of an attack of rheumatism, backache or urinary trouble, no matter how slight.

MAKING SALOONS PURER

Respectable Women Are Evidently Missing a Great Chance.

PORTLAND, Oct. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Will you let me stand alongside of Z. I. Ziper? In my opinion there is no element so lacking in the saloon attractions of today as that of respectable women. In fact, it is very rarely a respectable woman ever enters a saloon. Our Councilmanic friend, Mr. Baker, must greatly deplore this condition of society. For some reason respectable women seem to "feel above" the saloon, and when Mike Hogan and Sever Svenson come in from the logging camp, or the jolly Triptolemus from the cod banks drifts into Portland, not a sang bleu female meets them in their favorite saloon and they must wash down their sighs with the common herd.

It's not right, Mr. Baker. It's not a square deal—for Mike and Sever and the fish man.

And I further suggest that Mr. Baker provide a guillotine for those uncultivated, ignorant policemen who cannot discriminate between respectable women and the other kind—in a saloon. If this cannot legally be done, let the fiend's salary be reduced $100 per week and the fellow be compelled to board at the highest-priced hotel in Portland.

No punishment is too great for the man who cannot distinguish between respectability and otherwise—in a saloon.

Let it be no defense for him to declare that "all women look alike to me—in a saloon."

H. S. HARCOURT.

Woman Sent to Asylum.

Mrs. Mattie Parke, of Oregon City, has been declared insane and sent to the asylum at Salem. The present condition of her mental faculties is said to be the result of cerebro spinal meningitis, from which she suffered 16 months ago. She is 23 years old and has two children, one of whom is 17 days old.

Pennsylvania

Short Line from Chicago

"And He Looked This Way"—

And discovered that the shortest and best route from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York is over the Pennsylvania Short Line,

"And He Looked That Way"—

And found that the Pennsylvania System also presents excellent lines to the traveler towards Indianapolis, Louisville, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus and Cincinnati,

"And When He Saw"—

The convenient time tables and read of the Pennsylvania's 18-Hour Special from Chicago to New York, and of its other fast through trains and superior travel comforts, he was convinced that

"There Was No Man"—

Who could truthfully proclaim shorter lines, quicker lines or better lines from Chicago to principal cities of the East and South than those of the Pennsylvania Short Line. Then

"He Slew the Egyptian"—

Because he had lied to him! The Pennsylvania Passenger Agent is taught to tell the truth concerning his line "without fear or favor."

"And Hid Him in the Sand"—

Where all liars ought to be hidden! The truth regarding the incomparable passenger service of the Pennsylvania Railroad System is its most valuable advertisement. "Hence these few words!"

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAP FOLDER which is yours for the asking, will tell you all about it. It can be obtained of the Agent of any Connecting Line, or by calling at Pennsylvania Short Line Ticket Office, 248 South Clark Street, Chicago, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 2 Sherman Street, Chicago.

The Way of the Transgressor is Lard

The wise housewife specifies *Cottolene* every time in place of lard. Anyone with a particle of respect for his stomach would prefer a pure vegetable product to one made from the fat of a hog.

Cottolene is *always* pure; lard isn't.

Cottolene will make more palatable food than lard, and food that any stomach can digest with ease. Lard is a friend of indigestion.

You can prove every word we say by buying and trying a pail of *Cottolene*. All good grocers sell it; all the great cooking authorities of America recommend it.

COTTOLENE is Guaranteed Your grocer is hereby authorized to refund your money in case you are not pleased, after having given *Cottolene* a fair test.

Never Sold in Bulk *Cottolene* is packed in pails with an air-tight top to keep it clean, fresh and wholesome, and prevent it from catching dust and absorbing disagreeable odors, such as fish, oil, etc.

Cook Book Free For a 2c stamp, to pay postage, we will mail you our new "PURE FOOD COOK BOOK" edited and compiled by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the famous Food Expert, and containing nearly 300 valuable recipes.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago

"Nature's Gift from the Sunny South"