CLEVER GIRL WINS PRIZE

WRITES AN ESSAY ON THE TREA-SON OF RENEDICT ARNOLD.

Hazel Mae Brown, of Park School, the Victor in Sons of American Revolution Contest.

"The Treason of Benedict Arnold" was the topic of the essay of Miss Hazel Mac Brown, which won the first prize of \$25 offered by the Sons of the American Revo-Mice Brown is a 14-year-old girl in the Park School. Her essay follows

On the second day of October, 1788, there perished on the scaffold at Tappan, New York, a man of singular promise, under circumstances that called forth the deepest sympathies of two hemispheres. Much has been said and sung of him-he died spy, it is true, and rightly died, yet he was in honorable remembrance.

Linked with his name is another, a name branded with infamy, and one our youth instinctively single cesting traits abhorrent to all true principles of government—and that name (I scarcely need give it) is Benedict Arnold.

There is no sadder chapter in history than the one that tells of his downfall. The fame of his gallant deeds was yet ringing through the land, when, in the darkest hour of our country's new-found life, while yet that life was flickering feebly and unsurely, he found it in his heart to betray the cause of liberty. That he had been wronged, and deeply wronged. is true, but one wrong can never justify another, and Arnold's crime, by its very enormity, stands with dark, hard outos forever upsoftened. Terribly Arnold realized this when the event was past and the fever of his blood had cooled.

Almost from the first of his military career, an evil genius seemed to dog his footsteps. Its first marked expression from the halls of Congress, when, in February, 1777, five Major-Generals were appointed from among Arnold's military itors, while he, with an already brilliant record and a merit far exceeding theirs, was ignored. The proud spirit of in was touched to the quick. Alrendy he had been charged, and ground-lessly, with misdemeanors while at Ticonderoga and again, later, at Montreal, and trial for the latter was still pending: but Arnold was all unprepared for evidence of ill-feeling.

Arbitrary and overbearing, intense in his loves and his hates, he readily made ies, and already an opposing faction ed in Congress. The real underlying existed in Congress. cause of the slight, however, was state realousies and doubtless also Arnold's outspoken friendship for Schuyler, now in

Arnold tendered his resignation. Under like circumstances, other noted generals have done the same, regarding such ap-pointments as an insult to their military honor. Dissuaded by Washington, Arnold again took the field, for Burgoyne was approaching. "Every personal injury shall be buried in my zeal for my coun he said bravely, and plunged into the thick of battle.

Still Congress grudged him his proper rank. He importuned in vain; and it was only after the notable battles of Saratoga, when Arnold's praises were on every longue, that Washington, who truly loved him, could say with joy, "Arnold has been restored to a violated right."

At about this time, Arnold presented ac against the Government for expenses incurred in his campaigns. These were contested as indicating intent to defraud, and up to the time of his treason they remained unsettled, another thorn to rankle in his heart.

Whether or not there appears here, some slight lapse of moral integrity, it is certain that up to this time the current of his patriotism ran pure. It was now to diverge and flow into muddy channels.

His leg having been fractured at Saratoga. Arnold was obliged to leave active ervice, and after the British evacuated Philadelphia. Washington appointed him to the command of that city. Already brooding over galling charges and unforgotten slights. Arnold at this inauspicious moment came into the atmosphere of pay could restore his bartered manhood. Torylam. Here he was courted and toasted by loyalists, who fed the fires of his resentment. Here he gave those costly fetes and entertainments attended alike by Tory and patriot, which, far beyond his means, entangled him in hopeless debt. Here the last link in the chain of grievances was forged, when the President and Council of Pennsylvania, with evidently hostile intent, preferred a series of eight charges against him, which ultimated in public reprimand. When Congress re-fused to accept the verdict of acquittal from its own committee and referred the matter to court-martial, Arnold again felt the controlling force of factional hatred. gratitude. Then and there came into his mind, it seems, the first wretched impulse

fident court-martial would also acquit him, Arnold urged immediate trial, but for reasons seemingly triffing, it was delayed. Months rolled away and the cloud still hung over him. After a year of fierce impatience, he was acquitted of all but two charges, and of intentional wrong in those, but as a concession to his enemies, apparently, on those two charges he was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by

Washington's reprimand bore the marks of the pure spirit that uttered it. It was the quiet, inspiring breathing of comrade to comrade of words of hope and trust, leading on from a dim to a brighter light, and carrying scarce a suggestion of reproof. "Our profession is the chastest of all," he said. "The shadow of a fault tarnishes our most brilliant actions—I reprimand you for having forgotten that in proportion as you have rendered yourself formidable to our enemies, you should have shown moderation to our citizens."

Arnold, thus publicly disgraced, was stung to desperation. He had been at fault, it is true, and offensively arrogant, but the penalty overmatched the guilt. Already injured, and exaggerating his injuries, he had become a dangerous man. Fiske points out that it was inevitable he should drift into Toryism. Temperament, conditions and environment were all conditions and environment were all egainst him, and now all combined to huri him heading. In April, 1779, he had married, and his beautiful bride was of a loyalist family. How far love for her lent halo to the British cause and odium to

American is uncertain. It is now known that months before the fatal reprimand, Arnold had begun correspondence, under assumed names, with Clinton's aid-de-camp. Major Andre. Clinton's policy was one of bribery, and Arnold Was now the death of the control of Arnold was now ripe for his use. Sub-merged in debt, disaffected toward the Government, brooding over wrongs real and imagined, change of allegiance came easy. At first nothing more than deser-tion of the cause seemed intended, but as the thought took on proportions, it in-volved him in the depths of personal treachery and National crime. With deberate design he sought and obtained from Washington the command of West Point, and contrived its betrayal with Clinton. He would fly to England's em-brace with a prize, West Point, the Gibraltar of America, and give her all Burgoyne

had sought but failed to gain.

Someone must confer with Arnoid. Who so fitting as Andre? And so the John An-derson and Gustavus of the correspond-ence met. The British ship Vulture bore Andre up the Hudson on his weighty mis-sion, and a boat with muffled oars brought him to shore. Darkness covered the deed. There, concealed in underbrush among the firs, with treason burning in his heart,

awaited the Briton Ah, Arnold, you who led your troops so bravely through that terrible, trackless wilderness, and boldly stormed Quebec

tory; you, the beloved of Washington-is it you, that same brave Arnold, who is now skulking away in the bushes, at this midnight hour, intent on a traitor's mission? Yes, it was Arnold-Arnold with a sullen purpose eating its deadly way into the heart of his integrity. Moodily he had wandered on the Hudson shores and there, in the pure air, amid God's unyielding mountains, in the chastening inuence of a wife's love and a child's nocence, he had matured his plans for

Dawn found the plans of conspiracy unfinished, and the plotters went within the American lines to the house of one Smith, an unintentional accessory, to complete the arrangements. While they were there the Vulture was fired upon from the shore and retreated down stream. Fearful of a repetition of the cannonading. Andre was compelled, unwillingly, to return to New York by land. Provided with pass and horse and accompanied by Smith, he set out on his journey to death.

Once past the American lines and on neutral ground, Andre proceeded alone. This region was infested by maurauders th parties called Cowboys and Skinners, both equally bent on plunder. Andre had nearly reached Tarrytown when three men, lying in wait for Cowboys, sprang out of the bushes. The foremost wore a British coat, a fact that led to Andre's undoing. He avowed himself a British officer on important business. Arnold's pass was useless paper now! The rough fellows searched their victim with intent not avowedly patriotic, and found, within his stockings, papers in Arnold's writing, containing plans agreed upon about West Point, and the method of attack. "My

Cook, and the method of states.

God, he's a spy!" exclaimed the redcoated Paulding.

Refusing to be bribed, "no, not for
ten thousand guineas." the young patriots
delivered Andre over to Colonel Jameson. The papers Jameson forwarded to Washington, and then blunderingly notified Arhold of the capture of "John Anderson. It was the 25th of September, 1780, the day appointed for the fall of West Point. The garrison had been scattered through the highlands to make the post fall easy prey to Clinton. Arnold was at break-fast, with members of Washington's staff. Washington had unexpectedly arrived and rould soon join them-perhaps to demoralize everything!

But other forces were at work. A horse man galloped up with a message. Arnold read his ruin in the words and, calmly excusing himself to his guests, retired.
"I must fly," he said to his wife; "r life depends upon my reaching the British lines in safety." The dread words seemed to freeze the life-blood in her veins.

fell fainting, and thus he left her, the bride of scarce more than a year; kissing his baby boy, he mounted his horse, dashed down an unfrequented path, still known as "Arnold's path," and was rowed to the Vulture. The next morning The next morning he was with Clinton in New York. can we trust now?" said Washington, with tears, a few hours later.

Hirself, only, had Arnold sold; and at England's hands he claimed the reward of a treachery "which had gained her nothing, and lost to her the life of her darling, the brilliant poet and scholar,

Andre, unconscious of his true position pressed Major Tallmadge as to the penalty he would incur. "I had a much-loved classmate in Yale College," said Tallmadge reluctantly, "by the name of Nathen Hale, who entered the army in 1775. immediately after the battle of Long Island, Washington wanted information respecting the enemy. Captain Hale ten-dered his services, went over to Brooklyn, and was taken just as he was passing the outposts of the enemy on his return."
Then with emphasis, "Do you remember
the sequel of the story?" "Yes," said Andre, "he was hanged as a spy! But

you surely do not consider his case and mine alike?" "Yes, precisely similar, and similar will be your fate."

Andre's death has been deplored. Cer-tain it is that he was found within our lines, disguised as a spy, and on a spy's errand, concerting measures dangerous to our country's welfare; and as such the ns demanded his death. Andre met a merited fate. Say not that

Arnold went unpunished. No Brigadier-General's commission and \$8000 of traitor's of his gallant deeds was buried I deep in the blackness of his treachery. Blacker still his record became, when he headed a band of renegades against his native land, ready, in bitterness of spirit,

"What do you suppose my fate would be." saked Arnold of an American officer captured in Virginia, "if my misguided countrymen were to take me prisoner?" "They would cut off the leg that was wounded at Quebec," replied the officer, "and bury it with the honors of war, and the rest of you they would hang on a

Quite likely Arnold doubted the possibility of American independence. Con-way's conspiracy aimed at the dismissal of Washington, had been unsucessful, but Congress was inactive and inadequate; the land was tired of war and lacked unithe land was tired of war and lacked uni-ty; the Army, starved and naked, was threatening to disband. "Indeed, I have almost ceased to hope," wrote Washing-ton in despair, in May, 1780: England had triumphed at Savannah.

She triumphed again at Camden, and pressed threateningly into Virginia. Now let her gain West Point and doubtless again over America would float the Union Jack! And why not? The victory of Saratoga had wrested from England a con-cession of rights, independence alone be-ing withheld, and many contended that America should now return to her old allegiance, reject the alliance with Cath-olic France and stop the shedding of

This view Arnold had imbibed; and with strange unreason, blinded as he was by the mists of impulse and passion, he dreamed not of the odlum to come to

Says an impartial historian: "His treason appeared not to him what it was when frustrated. The end was to be so vast that the traitorous means taken to gain it would be overlooked-let Congress blunder on-he would overwhelm her, and carry the country back to its old alle-

There are things that transcend death in horror. I believe the racking memories of Arnold's wretched fall, were a thousandfold worse than death. In England's later wars he sought to redeem the glory of his once great name, but England refused him a command. Fame, fortune, country friends all were come. country, friends, all were gone. England gave him a home, but her Liberals met him with blighting scorn. America, the land of Washington, whose friendship he had so cruelly betrayed, wildly de-

At last the proud spirit that had "dom-inated battle fields and faced shot and inated battle fields and faced shot and shell unheeding, but could not face disgrace," sank beneath the load. A terrible meiancholy came over him, and he lived in a cloud of morbid gloom, which he could not or would not dispell.

He had carefully preserved the uniform in which he had escaped to the Vulture; and there is a tradition that as death drew near he supposed he was again on the battle field, and asked that the uniform be nut on him again, with the sword-

form be put on him again, with the sword-knot and epaulettes Washington-his Washington then, but his no longer-had given him. "Let me die." he said. "in this old uniform in which I fought my battles. May God forgive me for putting on any other." on any other

And so he died-died in unconscious infamy, a pitiful wreck of what, had he builded well, must have been a glorious menhood. He died, but his name lives on, and that name is "Arnold, the Truitor,"

A White Deception

New York Press.

Women's apparent reckieseness in braving Winter's blast in what seems to men's with a handful of stricken men; you, who shared with your comrades the flesh of the dog, and cheered their way undaunted; you, the hero of Saratoga, on those memorable days when the sloth of Gates drove

you to frenzied action and momentous vic- brother in the shape of a chamois vest, impervious to every wind that blows. But as for low-cut shoes and thin stockings in snow and slush-a sight which never fails to disturb the male observerthings are just what they seem. That omen do not succumb to colds is a White cotton wash shirtwalstsindeed, whole white wash dresses-are being worn almost as commonly these Winter days as in Summer. Their pop-ularity is due largely to the fact that manufacturers now make white wash cot-ton goods of heavier, closer fiber than formerly. So compact are the mercerized cheviots, ducks, piques—many of these fabrics now coming with fleeced backs like canton flannel—that they are fully as warm as flannel or woolen cloths. Many women artists have adopted fleece-lined white cheviots, madras and heavy plaues a sort of uniform for studio The Misses Ripley introduced the white studio dress. The woman in white is like the man in evening dress—it lends dis-tinction and rarely is unbecoming.

THE FIRST PANTOMIME.

The Erglish Borrowed the Art From the Italians.

Golden Penny Most pantomime characters were originally borrowed from the Italians. The first real English pantomime was produced at a theater in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1720. It was called "Harlequin Exe-cuted," and its subtitle was "A New Italian Comic Scene Between a Scaramouche, a Harlequin, a Country Farmer His Wife, and Others." The performance was very successful. About the middle of the 18th century the character of pantomime performances was completely al-tered, chiefly because of the genius of the famous Grimaldi, who made the clown the first figure in the pantomime. Grimaldi first appeared at Sadler's Wells Theater where he played the part of a monkey He was actively engaged on the stage for 69 years, and at the close of his career he took a benefit at Drury Lane Theater, which realized nearly £600. He also re-ceived £100 from the Drury Lane fund. This was in June, 1828. He died in 1837. and was buried in the churchyard of St. James' Chapel, Pentonville Hill.

In Line With the Best.

Cleveland Leader. Vermont has voted out prohibition, which dose not prohibit, and voted in local option and high license. Thus Vermost practical scheme of temperance re form. Where a community wants to be "wet" let it be "wet," but compel the dealers in liquor to pay for the crime and pauperism which their business creates

Mayor Kane Congratulates Him.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Feb. 21.-(Special.)-Mayor F. T. Kane, of this place, is very much elated over the election of Hon. C. W. Fulton as United States Senator. He remained up last night until the news of the election was received here, and ediately wired Mr. Fulton his con-

Magician at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Malini, the Austrian magician, today appeared at the White House before President Roose The President could give him only a brief audience, but invited him to call at some later day, when the President's family could witness the mysteries of the magi-

Narrow Escapes From Fire. MIDWAY, Pa., Feb. 21 .- The Midway Hotel, a large three-story frame struc-ture, was totally destroyed by fire today Between 30 and 40 workmen were in the hotel at the time of the fire. There were many narrow escapes, but all the guests have been accounted for and no one was

Hillsboro Republicans Rejoice HILLSBORO, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)— The election of Hon. C. W. Fulton as United States Senator is highly appreciated by the Republican party as organized in this county. The result came as a sur-prise, for Mr. Fulton's supporters here had generally conceded his defeat.

Honr on Celtie Influence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.-Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, lectured tonight before the students of Butler College on "Celtic Influence in American Life." He said the influence was seen principally in its sublime discontent which gave it the spirit of liberty.

Conrad M. Jordan Is Improving. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The condition of Conrad M. Jordan, the assistant United States Treasurer, who has been reported seriously ill at his home in this city, is said by his physician to be somewhat im-

MINER IS BADLY FROZEN

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF TWO MEN IN IDAHO SNOW.

From the Cold-He Is Rescued by Heroic Efforts.

They started on snowshoes in the mornseveral men employed. They reached the and fall of. Darkness came on and h

freezing to death. left him and went to search for assist. Nestler had been left. He had disapnot suffer the loss of any members.

Mr. French's feet are badly frozen, his heels being raw and cracked open and feet and ankles badly swollen. He came to Weiser, where he is now receiving medical treatment. The snow was from eight to 15 feet deep on the trail they were traveling over. Mr. French they were traveling over. Mr. Fr. was compelled to take off his snow and flounder through the deep anow to

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The following bills, which passed both houses of the Legislature, are now in the office of Governor Chamberlain, awaiting his

H. B. 73. Shelley-Regulating ware-H. B. 147, Bailey—Prohibiting deception n procuring employes. H. B. 209, Davey—Raising salary of Su-

erintendent of Public Instruction. H. B. 343, Kay-Making public officials subject to garnishment. S. B. 186, Rand-Creating Eighth Judi-S. B. 130, Steiwer-To reapportion the

S. B. 318-Fixing salaries in Coos County. H. B. 68, Cobb-Raising salary of County School Superintendent in Multnomah

342, Eddy-Creating betterme

H. B. 231, Davey—Appropriation for State Board of Agriculture. H. B. 35.—General appropriation bill. H. B. 35, Nottingham—To protect birds. S. B. 302, Rand—Fixing terms of Su-S. B. 184. Myers-Limiting expenditure

ment for election of State Printer. S. B. 121, Myers-General enabling ac for location of county seats. S. B. 192. Pierce-Apportionment of state

veterinary examiners. S. B. 204, Pierce—For clerk to State Land

S. B. 47, Croisan-Regulating mutual insurance companies.
S. B. 227, committee on mines—To create

S. B. 143, Pierce-Relief of Union County. S. B. 127, Sweek-Prohibiting sale of

ship law. S. B. 173, Williamson-Incorporation

One Becomes Numb and Unconscious

WEISER, Idaho, Feb. 21 .- (Special.)-Stuart French, superintendent of the Blue Jacket Mining Company, in the Seven Devils district, and George Nestler, a miner in his employ, had an experience Monday night that they will never forget

ing to visit a mine on Snake River, about nine miles distant, where Mr. French has mine in due senson and after transacting their business started to return to their camp. About 4 o'clock Nestler gave out, and as the weather was intensely cold he became cold and numb and wanted to lie down and sleep. Mr. French took him on his shoes and attempted to carry him in that manner but he would go to sleep after hour Mr. French struggled to keep his companion awake and prevent his

became delirious and Mr. French ould no longer do anything with him, so ance. He found a negro miner's cabin and he accompanied him to the point where peared, but was found about 1000 feet below where he was left. He had stumbled and fallen until he reached the bottom of the guich. After hours of hercu'ean exertion, more dead than alive they reached the cabin. Nestler's face, hands and legs are badly frozen, but it is thought that with proper care he will

AWAIT GOVERNOR'S ACTION. Bills Which Passed Both Houses of the Legislature.

state in Legislative districts

H. B. 38, Hermann-Organizing Southrn Oregon Agricultural Society.

H. B. 325, Hermann-Amending section 1037 of code, fixing close season for trout.

of counties.
S. B. 126, Mulkey-Submitting amend

S. B. 74, Wehrung-Creating board of

S. B. 158, Sweek-Licensing plumbers, S. B. 179, McGinn-Relating to ceme-

S. B. 152, McGinn-Seals of State of Ore-

S. B. 31, Kuykendall-Amending clerk-

S. B. 154, Stelwer-Raising price of s. B. 121, Sweek-Theaters on Sunday. S. B. 239, Fuiton-Allowing four Deputy Sheriffs in Clatsop County. S. B. 99, Sweek-Prohibiting fish wheels

S. B. 194, Pierce-Making terms of As essors four years. S. B. 182, Dimmick—Duties of District S. B. 169, Rand-Manner of organizing

H. B. 59, Orton-Initiative and referen H. B. 227, Galloway-Licensing sailor

boarding-houses.

H. B. 27, Reed-Issuance of bonds by
Port of Portland. H. B. 296, Bilyeu-Expenses of superin tendent in Linn County. H. B. S., Bilyeu-Compensation of Indian

War Veterans. H. B. 364, Orton-Ferry in Sellwood. H. B. 221, Robbins-Sale of stock in cor

perations. H. B. 22, Reed-County Commissioner in Multnomah County.

H. B. 363-Special appropriation bill. H. B. 270, Orton-Purchase of paper by

H. B. 213. Simmons-Protecting subcon

tractors, etc. H. B. 251, Hayden—Making appointmen of County Roadmasters optional.
H. B. 272, Webster-District Attorney
fees in Fifth Judical District. H. B. 344, Malarkey-Governing surety

H. B. 327, Malarkey-New ferry in Port H. B. 198, Olwell—Pure food law. H. B. 319, judiciary committee—Punish

ent for assault. H. B. 331, Hodson-Reorganizing Port of H. B. 44, Blakley-Protecting stock-H. B. 214, Kay-Copies of Supreme Court H. B. 223. Murphy-Salaries of County H. B. 254, Reed-Recording of assign

ments of certificates of sale. H. B. 161, Kay-Assessment of bank H. B. 324, Hodson-Registration of lan H. B. 292, Hale-Exemptions from tax-H. B. 206, Shelley-Extending Australian

ballot law.
H. B. 368—Special appropriation bill. H. B. 14, Orton-Bureau of Labor statis-H. B. 226, Orton-Hours of elections H. B. 277, Shelley-Sureties for admin istrators.

H. B. 252, Cobb-Deputies for Horticultural Commissioners.

H. B. 317, Emmitt-Redividing First Judicial District.
H. B. 138, Shelley—Abolishing deficien H. B. 279, Malarkey-Running of stock

in Multnomah County. H. B. 117, Phelps—Taxes payable in Fall. H. B. 255, Miles—Salaries in Yambill H. B. 264, Eddy-Taxes for school pur-H. B. 225, Webster-Fishway at Oregon H. B. 304, Hodson-Bonds for refunding

H. B. 204. Judd-Payment of costs in H. B. 218, Test-Compensation of County H. B. 260, Hahn-Qualifications of ex-H. B. 6. Banks-For general denials in

H. B. 339, committee on fisheries-Fee H. B. 338, committee on fisheries-Protection of salmon industry. H. B. 280, Carnahan—General road law. H. B. 388, Galloway—Salary of County Clerk in Yamhill County.

Chamberlain Files Several Bills. Governor Chamberlain this evening signed or filed in the office of the Secretary of State without his signature, the

following bills: H. B. 216, LaFollett-To repeal the scalpbounty law.
S. B. 9, Wehrung-Fixing boundary of

Eastern Oregon experiment station; filed. S. B. 212, Mulkey-Independence charter; S. B. 209, Pierce-Weston charter; filed,

H. B. 316, Miles—La Fayette charter. S. B. 236, Croisan—Jefferson charter. S. B. 176, Pierce—Union charter; filed. S. B. 238, Rand—Charter Greenborn, filed. S. B. 318, Hume-Fixing salaries in Coca

County. H. B. 32, Test-Appropriating \$20,000 for fish hatchery at Ontario; filed.

buffet, simi-

large French

plate mirror, all quartered

oak. Price.

\$32.00

FOR

lar to cut.

CONSUMPTIVES

Addressed by a Soldier Who Fought in the Spanish War, and Is Now Ready to Fight Life's Battles.

commendation coming from lips which have known the deathly pallor of conumption should be of extraordinary fervor. A soldier's eloquence is usually couched in deeds of arms, but this one renders his fervid thanks in words:

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger, Gentlemen-I have been a very sick man since returning from the last war, gradually and slowly falling day by day. It seemed to me that after apparently recovering from the bullet wound which I received at San Juan Hill, Cuba, I began to fail in other respects. nembers in my regiment have died in the last three years from consumption; men who never knew a physician's care proviously, and I found myself going slowl in a like manner-just as they didweaker and weaker every day; loss of ambition, tired and aching limbs; feverish during the day; chilly at times, and a cold sickening perspiration over my body; cold sweats at night time and a cough seemingly getting deeper and deeper painful across the chest.

This eventually caused me to lose my courage. I became morose, dull, and was in great despair. I took treatment from different physicians and resorted to all kinds of medicines, all of which did me no

away for a rest. The relief was only temall hope I saw your advertisement. Like drowning man catching at a straw, I

mmediately commenced taking the Professor Hoff Cure. This is the third week, RESULTS OF THREE WEEKS'

I am almost a new man. A vast change for the better is not only felt by myself, but is plainly noticeable by my family and fellow employes. That deep and aggravating cough is broken up, the soreness and tightness across my chest have almost disappeared, my appetite has greatly increased, the sense of smell and taste being restored, no aching limbs, sleep better, fever and sweat abating, and a general mend-up all around for the better. Thank God for the Professor Hoff Cure, has falled, and I am now on the road to

My first thought is of my many com-rades who are no doubt suffering today as I did, due to tropical fevers and the camps of contagion and disease which we were compelled to endure in the South-bright, healthy specimens of young manhood when they lay aside their work to perform their duty to their country and their flag, and today shattered and broken down, physical wrecks, only waiting for the physical wrecks, only waiting for the "last muster."

It is to be expected that the words of of Professor Hoff's Cure, were ordinary commendation coming from lips which testimonials for a kidney or liver patent madicine they would require investiga-

Were they published by the proprietors of a patent consumption "cure," of the cod liver oil emulsion or the crossote variety, offering "free samples" as a cruel bait, they would demand investigation—for every reputable physician in the United States knows that these things afford only temporary relief, and that at the expense of the stornach.

The day of the "fad" cures is over, simply because the genuine, scientific cure for consumption has at last made its appearance.

No medicine ever compounded has re-

for consumption has at last made its appearance.

No medicine ever compounded has received the warm indorsement from all quarters that has been given the Hoff Cure for Consumption, for the simple reason that it is a scientific preparation, from a prescription with which physicians are familiar, and written by one of the foremost and most conscientious scientists in the world. Physicians commend it because they know with what they are dealing, its wonderful powers, and the marvelous record of cures it has established in America.

HOW TO CEPT THE REMENT.

How To GET THE REMEDY.

After Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption had become famous throughout the Austrian and German Empires, the American Bureau was established at the laboratories of the well-known New York Chemists, Mesers, Bendiner & Schlesinger, who import the necessary drugs through their European Branch, and compound the prescription EXACTLY in accordance with Prof. Hoff's instructions. The American Bureau sends the compounded prescription for a charge just above the cost of compounding it. In this way the greatest good can be given the greatest mumber. No deception like a "free offer" is tolerated. For \$1.00 we will mail a bottle of Prof. Hoff's cure for Consumption, contaming sufficient medicine for one month's treatment. Six bottles for \$5.

It is DANGEROUS in the extreme to experiment with Prof. Hoff's Prescription. SEE THAT TPIS TRIANGULAR TRADE-MARK IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

All currespondence strictly confidential. We forward all packages and all mail matter in HOW TO GET THE REMEDY.



currespondence strictly confidential. We red all packages and all mail matter in

AMERICAN BUREAU, Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption. **BENDINER & SCHLESINGER**

Chemists and Importers (Established 1843.) 3d Ave. and 10th St. New York City NOTE IMPORTANT.—Those who desire to aid in the cure of consumption should remember that Mr. Frederick Hammann, who was cured of consumption and later insured by the New York Life Insurance Co., as a test case, at the expense of the New York "Journal," is connected with the American Bureau, and will personally answer all interviews ani inquiries, aiding all sufferers to follow, at their homes, the treatment which cured him. He cautions the public against slieged "Consumption Cures"—irresponsable persons and so-called societies whose purpose is to traffic recklessly in human hopes and human lives. This evil practice has occasioned the publication of their misdoings, and a copy of the New York "Journisologies." "Inst muster."

Again thainking you for your kindness and hoping that many more throughout this country will soon learn of Professor Hoff's cure, I am, JAMES S. LONG.

No. 50 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. If Mr. Long's letter, and scores of others like it received by the American Bureau will be mailed by Mr. Hammann on request.

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