BILLS WERE VALID

Representative Kay Criticises the Governor.

WORK WAS CAREFULLY DONE

Ways and Means Committee Cut Out Half of Them—Only Two Claims Allowed Were Unjust.

SALEM, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—"Governor Chamberlain is mistaken when he says that the special appropriation bill which he vetoed contained items of expenditure which would not have passed if they had been placed before the Legislature in separate appropriation bills," says Representative T. B. Kay, chairman of the House ways and means committee. "The ways and means committee went over all the claims very carefully and cut out over half of them. Only two claims were allowed that were not valid claims against the state. These two were the $14,500 for an executive mansion and $100 for an artificial limb for Frank Ingram. The executive mansion item was cut out of the bill in the House and inserted again in the Senate, after a thorough discussion on the floor of that branch of the Legislature. The House concurred in the amendment after another vote in that branch upon that particular item. That item passed after being considered separately. The only other item which was not a valid claim was the appropriation for the convict whose leg was shot off by Merrill. That item had nothing to support it but pure sentiment.

"It seems to me, however, that Governor Chamberlain is not in a position to criticise our action in passing that item after he approved the appropriation of $100,000 for the Indian War veterans. The veterans' appropriation was passed upon nothing but sentiment. We investigated the matter thoroughly, and found that there was absolutely no obligation upon the part of the state to pay the Indian War claims, as the Federal Government had expressly assumed all the obligations of the Territory of Oregon. I challenged any man on the floor of the House, and I challenge him again, to show any legal obligation on the part of the state to pay those claims. Yet the Governor approved that bill.

"I contend, therefore, that the Governor's objection to the special appropriation bill cannot be on account of either of the items I have mentioned. Let us see about the others. In the case of the appropriations for W. A. Storey, $20; O'Day & Tarpley, $306.10, and Thomas O'Day, $15, the state had brought suit against these people and was beaten. The court entered judgment in favor of the defendants for costs and disbursements. Since the courts had decided that these sums were due these men, I don't think the Governor can question them.

"The claims of Alex Orme, $112; H. G. McCarthy, $60, and H. S. Moody, $29.05, were for expenses in pursuing fugitives from justice. In order to prevent men from engaging in hopeless pursuit of fugitives, the law provides that they shall be paid only in case they return with the man they went after. In the cases mentioned the officers went after men who had been arrested in other states, and they had every reason to believe that they would get their men. Two of the men got free on habeas corpus proceedings, and the other was held in Washington to be sent to the Penitentiary in that state. Since the men got free through no fault of the officers and the officers had every reason to believe that they would return with their men, we held that they were justly entitled to their pay.

"The claim of F. L. Washburn, State Biologist, $6.05, was for postage stamps used by him in carrying on his work. The item is too small to quibble over.

"The claim of George F. Rodgers for book binding was for work authorized by law, but the original appropriation was not sufficient. We allowed the $57.20 because it is a legal claim against the state.

"The Hofer Bros.' claim for $24 was for publishing a summons in a suit brought by the state to recover on an escheat. The suit could not be brought without publishing the summons. The board ordered it published, and the claim is a valid one.

"The claim of State Treasurer Moore was for money expended by him as a member of the State Land Board for legal opinions upon the arid land law. There was a great difference of opinion as to the construction of the law. The Attorney-General was sick, and the irrigation people were urging the board to take some action. The board secured the opinions of some of the best attorneys in the state, and the State Treasurer paid $130 therefor out of his own pocket. I do not see how any one can say that the state is not under obligations to reimburse him.

"The claim of Jacob Leidenger, $9.33, is for a few days' service as a substitute guard at the prison during the illness of a regular guard. He has not been paid, and I hold that he should be.

"In 1898 the Government abandoned its Salmon River hatchery, leaving 300,000 salmon eggs there. Fish Warden H. D. McGuire employed the superintendent, Thomas Brown, to remain and care for the eggs. A few weeks afterward McGuire was drowned. There was no legal evidence of Brown's employment. Men who were familiar with the circumstances made affidavit that the services had been rendered, as stated, and we believed that the state should carry out the agreement of the Fish Commissioner under the circumstances, and we allowed Brown $180 for three months' work.

"The claim of A. C. Jennings, $48, and F. A. Turner, $76, was for time served in correcting the journals of the last session of the Legislature. The law gave them 14 days in which to do the work, but a resolution of the House gave them 20 days. The Secretary of State could pay them for only 14 days. Others who worked the whole 20 days were paid in full, and we believed that these two men should be also.

"The appropriation of $500 for the purchase of ground around the monument at Champoeg was perhaps a matter of sentiment also. The state erected a monument there and owns a tract of ground only ten feet square. We believe that the public will indorse our action in appropriating $500 for the purchase of a few acres of land around the monument, as it was for the better protection of a monument in which the whole state is interested.

"The $10,000 for the improvement at the fair grounds was very greatly needed, and the fair will be crippled without it. We considered this matter carefully before we put in the appropriation, and we were satisfied that the improvements could not be made without the appropriation. The managers of the State Fair and all those who are interested in it are disappointed over the veto of the bill.

"The appropriation of $348 for M. C. Starr was recommended by the State Land Board. The state sold a farm to Starr and took a mortgage on it. A suit was brought to oust Starr, and the board, being the principal party in interest, instructed him to defend, and assured him that the state would pay the expenses. He was defeated at first and lost possession for three years, but finally won the suit. He wanted $2500 to pay the damage he had suffered, but we allowed him only the actual expenses, and instructed the Land Board to credit him with interest upon his note for the time he was out of possession of the land. That was no more than right.

"The $34,000 for scalp bounties was in payment of claims of counties which have already paid bounties under the scalp-bounty law. This amount stands upon exactly the same ground as does the appropriation in the deficiency bill for the same purpose. The reason this was not included in the deficiency bill along with the rest was that the Secretary of State had not yet received the claims and did not know how much they would amount to. They are as valid a claim against the state as other bounty claims, and no one questions their validity.

"The $300 for F. W. Dillard is authorized by law. Section 2386 of the code requires the Governor to offer a standing reward of $300 for the arrest of any person who shall rob any other person upon a railway train. The facts in the matter are that F. L. Smith and another man were riding in a box car in Southern Oregon when Smith murdered and robbed his companion. The Governor had not offered a reward, but we held that since the law requires him to do so, Dillard had a right to expect the reward and should receive it.

"The item of $1038 for the Tracy and Merrill expenses was for money actually expended in the chase of the desperadoes, and not a cent of it was for the compensation of the pursuers. Much of it was for the transportation of men and for telegrams. We paid Warden Catron for bringing down the bloodhounds from Walla Walla, and paid for the return of Merrill's body. The Governor and superintendent of the penitentiary assured us that these items we allowed had been authorized by them. We think that under such circumstances the estate should pay claims that are created by authority of the officers who have charge of the pursuit of escaped convicts.

"The item of $98 for W. H. Waldron was allowed upon the recommendation of the State Land Board, who ought to know whether it is justly due. The land sold to Waldron was reconveyed to the state, and we thought it no more than right that he should have his money back.

"Now I have discussed each item of that appropriation in detail. There may be a difference of opinion about the appropriations for the Governor's mansion, the artificial limb for Ingram and the purchase of land at Champoeg, but there can be no question about the justice of the other claims. Every one of these appropriations would have passed if they had been included in separate bills. I do not think the Governor can object to the allowance of the mansion item, for we asked him about it before it was put in the bill. He said that he did not want to occupy the mansion, as he would live part of the time in Portland, but he told us that he would not put anything in the way of the appropriation.

"He says that the bill was unconstitutional because a number of subjects are included in one bill, and that the title does not mention each separate item. I wish to say that special appropriation and general appropriation bills have always been drawn just that way. It would be impracticable to draw them any other way. The Governor approved the bill raising the salaries of the Supreme Judges, when that act was plainly unconstitutional. I do not see why he should raise the constitutional question in one case and not in another.

"The ways and means committee disallowed more claims than it allowed, and if there is a single graft in that bill I would like to have the Governor point it out."

NEW OREGON CORPORATIONS.

Articles Filed With Secretary Dunbar During Week Just Closed.

SALEM, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Dunbar today as follows:

Anderson Dam & Ditch Company, Watson, Malheur County; Frank Palmer, J. D. Moore, G. W. Thompson, J. M. Anderson, William Hammond, R. J. Ivers, C. A. Adams.

Baker Abstract & Trust Company, Baker City; $5000; C. M. Foster, Charles A. Moore, H. N. Moore.

The House of the Good Shepherd, Portland; $5000; Sister Mary of St. Rose, Sister Mary of the Good Shepherd, Sister Mary of St. Zepherine.

Garfield Grange Hall Stock Company, Garfield, Clackamas County; $800; F. M. Gill, E. P. Surface, W. W. Davis, Y. Yocum, J. H. Palmateer.

Rock Creek Creamery Association, Haines, Baker County; $5000; E. D. Severance, Asa L. Brown, G. W. Vanderwall.

Grant's Pass Hardware Company, Grant's Pass; $25,000; A. E. Carlson, W. F. Harrington, Kate L. Carlson.

Stadelman Commission Company, The Dalles; $1000; P. J. Stadelman, W. T. Shirley, V. G. Schmidt.

Minerva Rebekah Lodge, No. 112, Drewsey, Harney County, $200; W. D. Baker, E. H. Taylor, Mary South.

Engineering & Investment Company of Josephine County, Grant's Pass; $2500; John S. Crawford, A. E. Carlson, A. E. Voorhies.

First Free Methodist Church, Roseburg; $500; E. W. Bryant, Walter Ervin, Frank Ervin.

Capital City Brevities.

SALEM, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain today honored a requisition from the Governor of Idaho for the delivery of Susie Duffy, who is wanted at Lewiston on a charge of robbing a man of $1000. Sheriff Schuldt, of Lewiston, will take charge of the fugitive, who is now under arrest at Portland.

A requisition has been issued by Governor Chamberlain for the extradition of J. E. Friend, who is wanted in Sherman County to answer to a charge of obtaining property under false pretenses. Friend is in Idaho.

Master Fish Warden Van Dusen reports collections of fees to the amount of $680 for January. That sum was today deposited in the State Treasury.

The equity department of the Circuit Court will convene next Monday for the regular February term. There are 55 cases on the docket.

Dean W. C. Hawley, of Willamette University, who has been ill for some time, is out again, but has not fully recovered.

The Greater Salem Commercial Club has almost completed the $1000 fund for the printing of 100,000 advertising pamphlets, which are to be distributed by the Harriman lines immigration bureau.

Maude E. Claggett today brought suit for divorce from Thomas F. Claggett, on the ground of desertion.

Petition for Referendum for Fair.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—A petition has been prepared in Albany to have the appropriation of $500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, which appropriation was made by the Oregon Legislature, referred to the people under the referendum law which was voted by the people last June. An effort will be made to secure the requisite number of signatures (6000) and have the question of the appropriation put to a vote when the special election is held for a Congressman from this district.

Pouring Into Polk County.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Feb. 28.—The tide of immigration which is coming to this Western Coast is not passing by Independence and vicinity. During the past year a number of people have purchased farms in this vicinity, and numerous friends of these people are coming this Spring. Some are chartering a car and bring all farm machinery, furniture, stock, etc., with them. This Spring augurs the biggest change in real estate in the history of the county.

Bonds Secured in The Dalles.

BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Late this evening a message was received from The Dalles to the effect that a certified check for $10,000 from one of the banks there had been forwarded to this city to be used as an indemnity for Mr. Huntington's bondsmen. He will give bonds Monday.

Child Burned to Death.

EVERETT, Wash., Feb. 28.—The 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrington, living in Sultan, was burned to death while playing about a bonfire.

DID MORE WORK IN 1903

RECENT LEGISLATIVE SESSION BROKE THE RECORD.

Larger Proportion of Bills Was Passed Than in the Session of Two Years Ago.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—The Legislature of 1903 surpassed the Legislature of 1901 in the amount of business transacted. In the Senate 239 bills were introduced, as compared with 240 introduced in the Senate of the last session. This decrease of one bill is more than made up by the introduction of 368 bills in the House, while the highest number in the branch of the Legislature of 1901 was only 349. It was a frequent comment during the last days of the recent session that this Legislature passed a larger proportion of its bills than did its predecessor.

Of the 239 bills introduced in the Senate, 121, or just about one-half, got through that branch, and only 78 passed both houses. Counting out the eight vetoes only 30 per cent of the total number of Senate bills became laws. Of the 70 now on the statute books, 22 are charter bills, leaving 48 general laws, many of which are in fact local in their application.

Much the same proportion is noticeable in the manner in which House bills were disposed of. Out of a total of 368 introduced 187, or three more than one-half, got through the House. Only 169 were successful in getting through the Senate, and of these seven were vetoed by the Governor, leaving 162 to become laws. This is 45 per cent of the total number introduced, and is a better record by one-half than was made by the Senate bills. Of the 162 House bills that became laws 37 were charter bills, making a total of 59 acts passed by the Legislature for the incorporation of cities and towns, or for the amendment of charters.

An inspection of the record shows that the character of the Senate bills was not responsible for the failure of a greater proportion to become laws. Under a joint rule of the two houses, the last two days of a session are given exclusively by each House to the consideration of bills that originated in the other House. This length of time was sufficient for the Senate to dispose of all House bills before it, but was not sufficient for the House to consider all Senate bills. A large number of Senate bills were on third reading in the House when the House adjourned, and the only reason they did not pass was that the House did not get to them on the calendar. The fact of the matter is that the members of the House spent so much time talking that they did not give the Senate bills a fair chance for the consideration to which they were entitled.

The experience of this session indicates that it would be wise for the next Legislature to amend the joint rule, so as to require each House to devote at least three days to the consideration of bills originating in the other House. Five days would be none too long a time, for, under the present practice, many of the bills that did succeed in getting through were voted upon without being read in full and without discussion. Passing a large number of bills on the last day of the session crowds an immense amount of work upon the enrolling committee, and in the rush errors may very easily occur. All bills are supposed to be enrolled and signed before the Legislature adjourns, but at this session it was impossible to complete the enrollment of bills, and President Brownell came back to the Capitol and signed several bills four or five days after adjournment.

TWO TRANSPORTS GET AWAY.

Troops and Supplies for the Army in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Two United States Army transports, the Logan and Kilpatrick, both loaded with troops and troops' baggage for the Philippines, got away at noon today. The scene of the Government wharf was a stirring one, strikingly reminiscent of the days of the war. It is the first time in 1½ years that the Government found it necessary to dispatch two of these vessels on the same day.

All the room on the Kilpatrick was needed for the Fourteenth Infantry. The Kilpatrick sails to Samar direct. The Fourteenth has been in the Philippines before, and most of the men, and officers, too, know what they have to face. Colonel S. P. Jocelyn commands the regiment.

On the troopship Logah, for Guam and Manila, are the first squadron of the Thirteenth Cavalry, 26 men; a detachment of marines, 100 men, and 180 saloon passengers. With the cavalry is Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Thomas. Consul-General Ragsdale, bound for Tien Tsin, is one of the Logan's passengers.

TRIAL WILL PROCEED.

Armstrong Case Was Postponed, but Judge Reconsiders.

BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 28.—Judge Eakin this afternoon postponed the trial of Pleas Armstrong until March 23. Some days ago a case of smallpox broke out in the County Jail, and at that time it was feared that Armstrong was liable to come down with the disease. It was partially agreed by the attorneys in the case that it might go over until March. Since them the County Physician came to the conclusion that Armstrong was not in danger of having smallpox, and as the Sheriff is anxious that the case be disposed of, in order that he may be relieved of the care of the prisoner, it was determined to proceed with the case at once. Judge Goodman, one of the counsel for Armstrong, had returned to Dayton, Wash. After hearing the statement of counsel, the Judge ordered a continuance.

The friends of Miss Ensminger, the murdered girl, do not hesitate to say that they will not brook any unnecessary delay in the trial of this case. Today's postponement did not occasion a demonstration, although the Courthouse was crowded to suffocation when the case was called.

FRUIT UNION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Salem Farmers Will Ship This Year Through Union.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—The Salem Fruitgrowers' Union held its annual meeting today and made arrangements for the handling of this year's crop. There are 60 members, and the union expects to handle the greater part of the berries and cherries grown in this vicinity. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. Hofer; vice-president, D. W. Matthews; secretary, L. T. Reynolds; directors, H. B. Tielsen, A. Aufrance, L. T. Reynolds, D. W. Matthews and E. Hofer.

The board of directors was authorized to employ a manager.

AT HOME UNDER GUARD.

Ex-Sheriff Huntington Unable to Furnish Sufficient Bonds.

BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Ex-Sheriff Huntington is confined at his home under a guard from the Sheriff's office. He has been unable to procure bondsmen for $10,000, the amount fixed by the court. One of his children is sick with the measles, and the City Physician has quarantined his home, and Mr. Huntington also. The officers are obliged to guard him at home, pending the continuance of the quarantine.

Baker City Notes.

BAKER CITY, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—The promoters of the Baker City Rapid Transit Company claim to have sold 71,250 shares of capital stock. This is the company that is back of the proposed electric street railway. The announcement is made that the road will be in operation by the 1st of August, this year.

The miners of this part of Oregon are generally well pleased with the action of Governor Chamberlain in his veto of the mines commission bill. The law as finally passed by the Legislature did not meet the requirements of the mining interest in scarcely any particular. There is a general desire for the creation of the office of State Mine Inspector, but the vetoed bill did not meet the approval of the mining people.

A case of smallpox developed in the county jail the other day. The jail is in the Courthouse building, and it became necessary to fumigate the place. The prisoners were removed and an undertaker proceeded to fumigate. Court was in session upstairs at the time, but it was not long before Judge Eakin concluded to take a recess, and all the county officers vacated the building with the court. There was very little business transacted during the day. The fumigation was a success.

Charles Lansing, who until recently was a barkeeper in the employ of Joe Buckley, of this city, is in the county jail charged with forgery. He went to Sumpter and forged his former employer's name to several checks, on which he obtained money. Before leaving Mr. Buckley's employ he had been detected in the embezzlement of $37.50 from the till, but his employer forgave him, only to have him beat some of his friends in Sumpter by forging his name to checks.

SIXMOREDAYS

All of the Second-Hand Pianos to Be Closed Out During the Coming Week.

A great many of the second-hand pianos we have advertised as included in this present clean-up have been put into such excellent condition that they could hardly be told from new.

We have at the corner of Thirteenth and Marshall streets not only a large and commodious wholesale warehouse, but the entire second floor of the building is devoted to quite extensive shops, where every nature of repairing pianos, organs and pipe organs is carefully looked after by a corps of trained and experienced experts.

Every second-hand piano is carefully looked over, and put into the best possible order, hence these used pianos are sold by us under the same conditions that we sell new ones under.

The list is a big one. Name the price that you wish to pay, and we'll furnish you a piano for it. $25 will buy an old-time English upright. It's worth more than that for old ivory and rosewood; $65 buys one three times as good. The collection embraces instruments made by Emerson, $135; Ludwig, nearly new, $165; Sherwood & Singer, $166; Wing & Son, two fine Kimballs, one Jacob Doll, one Durand, a rosewood Knabe, $235; Henry F. Miller, Behr Bros., etc.

Terms of payment will be made to suit any reasonable buyer. Don't put off coming in to look at these instruments before it is too late. The prices are too small, and the demand too great to warrant a single one of these instruments remaining on hand here very long.

Remember where, Eilers Piano House, corner of Park and Washington streets.

John Briggs of Albany.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—John Briggs, one of Albany's oldest and most respected citizens, died at his home near this city last night. Mr. Briggs was a native of England, having been born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, October 25, 1824. Briggs came to America with his wife in 1849. Shortly afterward they came to Oregon, locating at Corvallis. He later removed to Albany, where he has since resided. For a number of years Briggs was engaged in business, but lately has lived a retired life. His wife died in 1872, and later Mr. Briggs was married to Miss Rachel Whitehead, in Albany. His wife is his only surviving relative in this country.

THINK IT OVER

Something You Can See in Any Restaurant or Cafe.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new-fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee, and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus give a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

Michael Nowlen, of Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Michael Nowlen, one of the oldest residents of this section, and an Oregon pioneer of 1851, died at his residence in this city at 1:45 this morning. The cause of his death is attributed to old age. Mr. Nowlen was born in Dublin, Ireland, in May, 1815, and came to the United States in 1836, settling in New Jersey. Later he went to Springfield, Ill., where he was married to Mrs. Nancy Bowman Orders in May, 1838. In 1851 the family came to Oregon, locating first at Nowlen's Mills, now known as Scotts, near Silverton, and in July, 1856, they moved to this city, where they have since resided. Mr. Nowlen owned the first blacksmith shop in Astoria, built the first city water works here and for many years was actively identified with the commercial development of the Lower Columbia River district. He left a widow, who is now 89 years of age, three daughters, Mrs. M. J. Badollet, Mrs. Grenville Reed and Mrs. R. N. Carnahan, and one son, John F. Nowlen, all of whom reside in this city. He also left 15 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. The funeral will be held from the family residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and interment will be in Greenwood cemetery.

She Must Lie in a Potter's Grave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Unless some one comes forward to claim the remains of Darice Justice, or Adella Duncan, as she was known here, the body will be interred in the paupers' field. Since her arrival in this city, six weeks ago, the woman pawned $700 worth of jewelry. The detectives who are working on the case have unearthed additional evidence that Miss Justice was the intimate friend of a Butte mining man named Schwartz.

Son of Captain Thomas Kilton.

BALLARD, Wash., Feb. 28.—Word was received by Captain Thomas Kilton last evening of the sudden death of his son Fred Kilton, which occurred at Richmond, Cal., Thursday night. Young Kilton had been in California about two months. A letter received from him Sunday spoke of his good health, and the sudden news came as a great shock to his parents, who are prostrated with grief. The body will be shipped to Ballard. Dispatches from Richmond intimate that the cause of young Kilton's death was suicide, but the mother discredits the story, and believes the cause to have been pneumonia.

Astoria News Notes.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—District Attorney Allen received a letter this morning from the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks, in reply to his request that Glen Menzemer, a soldier stationed at Fort Stevens, be turned over to the state authorities for trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The officer writes that the man is to be tried by court-martial in a few days on the charge of desertion, and also for passing a forged check on Mrs. Lally at Hammond. He suggests that Mr. Allen defer his request until after this trial is over, as the punishment fixed by the military court may be sufficient. Mr. Allen has decided in accordance with this suggestion, as it will save the county considerable expense.

William de Force has almost completed the work of rendering into oil the blubber from the sperm whale that was stranded on the beach near the jetty some time ago. He says the undertaking did not prove as profitable as was expected, because the whale was in a very poor condition, evidently having been sick for a long time, and the expense of securing the blubber was considerable. He expects to get about 20 barrels of oil, the head having produced only three barrels.

The receipts from Police Court fines and forfeitures during the month of February amounted to $753. The receipts from the same source during January were $552.

The fishing season will close at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the regular Spring season will open at 6 A. M. on April 15.

SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS

$15, $18, $20 and $25

Our Spring line of clothing has a superiority, an individuality that is fast being recognized by the most fastidious dressers. Every garment shows the art of the best skilled tailors. The styles, which are conceded the latest, are in every garment that we sell, no matter what the price.

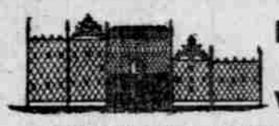
MULTNOMAH $3.00 HAT

We desire to direct your attention to our new style Soft and Stiff Hats. All the latest styles, as well as the more conservative shapes, are to be found here in numberless quantities. Sole agents.

SAMUEL ROSENBLATT & CO

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

Corner Third *and* Morrison Sts.



Poultry Netting
WHOLESALE . RETAIL.
WIRE AND IRON FENCING

BANK AND OFFICE RAILINGS
BARBED WIRE, WIRE AND LAWN FENCING.

Portland Wire & Iron Works
MANUFACTURERS. 147 FRONT ST

Successful Treatment

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS

HEALING OBSTINATE CASES

Each and every one of these diseases peculiar to men present a difficult problem to the average physician. Some cases are more complex than others and consequently more difficult to cure. There is one reason why we like to treat such cases. Difficult cases afford the best possible demonstration of our superior methods and skill. We have treated so many men that a clear understanding of the case is never lacking, and we know how to meet every requirement of a thorough cure. Of course, a physician who is able to accomplish difficult cases will render the best service in minor cases as well, and we invite men, young, middle-aged and old, who are afflicted in any degree whatever with the ailments we treat, to call and consult us without charge.

"Weakness"

"Weakness" is not a nervous disorder, demanding a tonic system of treatment, but is merely a symptom of chronic inflammation or congestion in the prostate gland. This congestion exists as a result of early dissipation or some improperly treated contracted disorder, and requires mainly carefully-directed local treatment. By our own original methods, the prostate gland is quickly restored to its normal state, which results in full and complete return of strength and vigor. Our cures are permanent because the condition responsible for the functional disorder is entirely removed, and we are convinced that by no other method is a radical cure of this ailment possible.

Contracted Disorders

In no ailment peculiar to men is a prompt and thorough cure so essential. Contracted disorders tend to work backward until the most vital centers become involved in the inflammation. Then follows a chronic stage that stubbornly resists all ordinary treatment. Safety demands that every vestige of infection be eradicated at the earliest possible moment. Our treatment is thorough. The remedies employed have a more positive action than has ever before been attained, and so perfect is our method of application that even chronic cases yield completely.

Specific Blood Poison

Others dose the system with mineral poisons scarcely less dangerous than the disease itself. The best they hope to do by this treatment is to keep the disease from manifesting its presence upon the surface of the body. Under our treatment the entire system is cleansed. The last taint of virus is destroyed. Every symptom vanishes to appear no more. We use harmless, blood-cleansing remedies heretofore unknown in the treatment of this disease. They cure by neutralizing and absolutely destroying the poison in the system. Such cures cannot be otherwise than complete and permanent.

Varicocele

Many who are but slightly afflicted with varicocele believe that the trouble is of little consequence. The opposite is true. Varicocele is a disease of a progressive nature. As it advances, nervous complications come, power diminishes and the general health becomes impaired. We cure varicocele without the use of a knife, ligature or caustic, without pain and without detention from business.

Stricture

Our treatment for this disease is entirely independent of surgery. A complete cure is accomplished without cutting or dilating. All growths and obstructions in the urinary passage are dissolved, the membranes cleansed and all irritation or congestion removed.

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