RUSSIANS TOO GAY

Officers Are Ejected From the Palace Hotel.

TWO WOMEN WITH THEM

Captain of Interned Lena Had Been Out on a Lark With Mrs. Smith and Her Companion, Miss Allyn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 .- (Special)- "Pardon, M'sieur, can I have

that bottle? "Certainly, sir; go as far as you like

Whereupon the former, a stranger seeing the night side of San Francisco life, picked up the empty bottle and tried to throw it at the head of the Tuxedo-dressed, swarthy-complexioned manager of a rear and large refreshment-room forming part of a saloon out on Market street opposite Seventh. out on Market street opposite seventa. There was a scuffle, and the bottle went wide of its mark. Four other strangers hurried from the scene of late mirth and noise in order to get away from possible trouble. There was the music of swishing skirts as two of their companions almost ran out of the rear entrance on McAllister

An hour later-it was about An hour later—it was about a o'clock this morning—a quartet of persons looking very much like the two men and women who had hurried out of the Market-street saloon were ejected from the Palace Hotel for vioisting some of the rules of that famed hostelry. The persons who were ordered out of the Palace were: Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Moscow, Russia; Miss Allyn, of New York, and Captains A. Ginther and S. Ratmanoff, of the Russinn warship Lens, now held at Mare Island by the United States Govern-

When the Lena first came here to escape pursuing Japanese warships and to seek repairs, she was in com-mand of Captain Berlinsky. He be-came sick several months ago and by permission of the Japanese government and the late Secretary Hay, was permitted to return on parole to St. Potersburg. Frequently since their advent on the Coast, the officers have been guests at the Palace.

August 18 two women guests came to the hotel, who at once became ob-jects of their solicitous courtesy. Mrs. Smith and Miss Allyn were guests. Miss Allyn registered from New York and nothing is known of er beyond being the companion of

Mrs. Smith, on her arrival at the hotel, let it be known that she is the wife of Samuel Smith, the American Consular representative at Moscow, the old capital of Russia. There is a Samuel Smith representing Uncle Sam in that city. Soon after arriving the local Russian Consular people and the Lena's officers sent their cards to her. This convinced the Palace authorities that Mrs. Smith was what she repre-

ed herself to be.
rs. Smith and Miss Allyn soon had all the guests at the Palace interested in them. They had plenty of fine clothes, and even what is better, knew how to wear them. Of all the Russians who sent their cards to Mrs. Smith, Ginther and Ratmanoff were the most, in fact,

Last Thursday afternoon the two of ficers arrived from Mare Island and be-came the guests at the Palace. In the evening they had a dinner engagement with Mrs. Smith and Miss Allyn. The dinner was not served at the hotel, An automobile ride followed later on. The night was pleasant and the ride doubly

Sightseeing has its many diversions, so It is neither strange nor is it unusual for Palace guests so bent at night to arrive back at a late hour. Once in the Palace, they ran afoul of the night waichman' on the upper floors, who, although unknown to fame, is probably the largest salaried man of his class in this country. He is said to have never made a mistake. It was he who ordered the four guests to leave the hotel.

Protests and pleadings were deep and violent, but they had to pay their bills she can, the dismemberment of China and depart, even if the hour was so uncemly. And the other Palace guests will not know why these four guests were not seen around the big caravansary yesteruntil they read of the episode which took place while they were asleep.

The two women got their baggage from the Palace a little after 7 o'clock tonight and at 8:20 left on the north-bound Ore

JAPANESE EDITOR THROWS NEW LIGHT ON MONGOLS.

Wonts China Held Back, Fearing That With Modern Warfare She Would Crush Japan.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 26.-(Special.)-"There is no country in the world which Japan fears so much as China." This is the remarkable statement made today by two Japanese newspaper men-Editor Kaju Nakamura, of the New York Japanese-American Commercial Weekly, who has been quoted in these dispatches, and a man whose paper has commanded him to withhold his name in connection with any statements he may make to the merican press. Mr. Nakamura con-

Japan could easily take for herself any Japan could easily take for herself any C. ness territory that she might desire, but it is her policy so far as possible to . t China alone, thus following the ndvic of Napoleon I. There is grave dange that China will learn modern war-"he safety of the world demands that sh be kept in ignorance as long as possible. Once imbued with the fighting spirit of Iapan, which is not impossible, for China den are not cowards, and in-structed in latter-day methods of making war, the very existence of China would

This yello | peril thik is all nonsense. Do not think for a moment that Japan will ever teach China how to fight. What assurance would we have that China would follow our leadership? What reason have we to believe that she would make common cause with us against all the powers? Even if we desired them to Mrs. Clara S. Hay, widow of the late do so, why is it not just as possible that, Secretary John Hay, for the probate of not forgetful of sid enmittee, that the Mr. Hay's will, has been filed in the Pro-Chinese military would overrun Japan first of all, crushing our people by the

The people who are so afraid that the white race might at some time or other meet the yellow race in a war for supremacy of the world do not know the situation. Japan and china have nothing in common. It is true that in this war.

Accused of Oplum-Smoking.

Arthur Sullivan was arrested last night by Patrolman Craddock in the Chinese in common. It is true that in this war. Japan has been fighting for China as with sm

SHE WROTE THE "IRRIGATION ODE"

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A visitor of distinction in Portland during the past week has been Virginia Donaghe McClurg, who wrote the "Irrigation Ode," which was sung by the great chorus from Utah. Mrs. McClurg is a Virginian by hirth, but her home, for some years past, has been at Colorado Springs. Colo. Early in her married life, she resided for a time in Paris. While there, she was appointed delegate to the Congress of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Paris Exposition and delivered in French several lectures on the prehistoric Indian races of America. As a result, she was corated by the French government with the Gold Palm and the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique."

Mrs. McClurg is an authority on certain branches of Indian lore. She is regent of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association, which aims to protect and preserve these wonderful ruins for scientific study for all time. There are branches of this organization in each of the four states which contain remains of the cilff dwellers, via: Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. There is also a New York Chapter of which Mrs. Donald

McLean is a vice-president. Mrs. McClurg is a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and of the Descendants of Colonial Governors. On her genuls as a poet, no eulogy need be written for those who have read her splet did Irrigation Ode. Too high meed of praise cannot be given this ode, for its splendid diction, noble movement and wonderful word painting. This ode was written for the congress of two years ago, and won the grize in a contest in which 50 competed. It was not sung last year when the ongress convened, and when it was found that \$50,000 would be needed to bring the Mormon chorus to Portland it seemed that the chances of its being heard at the Lewis and Clark Exposition were slight. But Senator Clark, of Montana, subscribed the first \$1000 for the fund, and the remaining

amount was quickly raised. Mrs. McClurg's poems have appeared in the Century Magazine, the Cosmopolitan and the Review of Reviews. She is the author of a volume of sonnets called "Seven Sonnets of Sculpture." Portland clubwomen will have the opportunity to meet Mrs. McClurg tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Breyman, Hassalo street. The general public is invited. with the compilments of the Colorado Commission, to hear her lecture on prehistoric Indian races on Wednesday evening next at the Exposition Auditorium.

been concluded the interests of Japan and GREAT IRRIGATED of the Chinese-Japanese war. True, China will be given her lost Province of Manchuria and will come into the possession of a valuable rallway, but that man is foolish who believes that by this she will be satisfied. China is ungrateful. American experience proves that. It was the United States which saved China from ruin after the march of the ailied forces to Pekin in the Summer of 1999, but China has attempted to boycott American

imigration officer. Japan is likely to fare no better. "China has already learned too much. She will learn no more, if Japan can prevent it. As we have said before, Japan plans for the establishment of a policy closely resembling the American Monroe doctrine. She will prevent, if and will protect Corea, She will not attempt the restriction of trade. Every legitimate method of increasing be mercial prosperity will be adopted, but she will not try to close Chinese

goods because of lack of intelligence of an

WANT BIGELOW INSURANCE

ports. She is not looking for trouble with

the nations of the West. She wishes to

live in peace with all the world and will

do so if other nations will permit her."

Creditors Claim Policies on Life of Defaulting Banker.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.-(Spe clal.)-An order to show cause why Bigelow's trustee should not be permitted to sell all of the policies on the life of Bige low was issued by Judge Quarles today. The order is returnable September 12. About 20 policies in the hands of the trustee have a face value of \$34,66. All are payable to Bigelow's estate. They are said by experts to have a cash value of \$50,000. Several offers of slightly more than \$50,000 have been received. A lively fight over the policies is expected, there being three claimants, the family of the embezzler, the trustee and the First National Bank, to whom Bigelow assigned after his defalcation became public,

INDEPENDENTS IN COMBINE

Five Pennsylvania Companies Unite With \$5,000,000 Capital.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.-Stockholders of the Shoenberger Coal & Coke Company, of this city, at a meeting here to day approved plans for a merger with the Pennsylvania Manor Coal Company, the Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Company the Hazel Kirk Coal Company and the Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, all independent concerns. Meetings of the companies will be held within the

The new combine will be capitalized at \$5,600,600, and will have a total capacity of 2,000,000 tons annually. Shipments of coal will be made east and west.

Hay's Estate Worth \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- A petition by bate Court. The petition states that Me-Hay left property, real and personal, the value of more than \$250,000.

with smooting option. He was rele

VALLEY BELOW LEVEL OF SEA

Continued from Page 13,

north extremity of the valley, and 70 iles from the Colorado River. this salt is being scraped up by the car-load, shipped to a refinery, and constites an important source of supply for the home market. So thorough washing that most of the salt left by the evaporating sea has been conc trated in the sink, leaving little saline matter beneath the rich deposits of silt that line the rest of the valley

River Now Irrigates Sea Bed.

Today, the Colorado River, that creafed the Colorado desert, or the Imperial Valley, is being utilized in its reciama-The waters which once freely flowed from the Colorado at certain sensons over into the Imperial country now have to be diverted onto that vast tract. Fortunately, however, in times of freuent overflow, the waters of the Colorado cut three channels down into the Imperial Valley, running towards the Salton Sink, and these old channels have veently been connected with the river by artificial canals, and have once more been brought into use as conveyors of water. Five hundred thousand acres of land in the Imperial Valley in California, and half as much adjoining land across the international boundary, have been laid off, and are being furnished with water from the Colorado River. Most of this land is below sea level. The reclamation land is below sea level. The reclamation of the entire area has been undertaken by private capital and is being pushed

Five years ago the Imperial Valley was a vast desert waste, without water, with-out settlement, without development of any kind. Today it gives indications of what is to come. Fully half of the land has passed into private ownership, and under irrigation, and the remain are being taken up at a rate which in-

before the Imperial country is fully de-The manner of construction and con-

act project; it differs from every other irrigation system in the United States. In some respects it is more complicated, but its intricacies are being done away with and a similar system is being

System of Water Rights.

In the Imperial Valley water does attach to the land, the ownership of the land does not carry with it the ownership of the water. The water is controlled, practically owned, by the California Development Company, and is sold by that concern to the settlers under a system of its own. This company dug the canals, made the water filling, and carried the water from the Colorado River into Imperial Valley. An associate com-pany, but a separate and distinct organi-Into Imperial Valley. An associate company, but a separate and distinct organization, the Imperial Land Company, controls the work of colonization and sees to the development of the business interests of Imperial Valley.

In one of the best noweries in Southern California. With its telephone system, electric lights, water system, public schools and churches, the town of Imperial has been established for all time; it is a city with a future.

of Imperial Valley.

The entire valley is laid off into districts, and in each district the land-owners have formed themselves into mutual water companies, taking the number of the district in which their lands are lothe district in which their lands are lo-cated. When a man makes an entry in the Imperiat Valley, he buys stock in the Mutual Company, one share for each acre entered, and this constitutes his water right, entitling him to enough water to cover his land to a depth of four feet each season, if he finds that amount necessary. The price of water stock is gradually advancing, but can be had on easy terms at from \$20 to \$30 an acre. Having acquired his land and purchased his water right, the settler is guaranteed ample water each year to properly irrigate his homestead, but his water must be paid for each year, according to the amount used, the California Development Company charging 50 cents per acre-foot, a fixed price. The Mutual Water Company bears the expense of distributing the water, col-lecting the pay from the landowners. This company also keeps the canals in good condition, at a cost of about 25 cents an acre per year. Three feet of water is usually sufficient to each acre of land, making the annual cost of water to the farmer about \$1.75 an acre. This is a continual expense, and must be incurred each year. This, in brief, is the method by which water is obtained under the Im-

Government Will Not Buy.

A year ago there was talk of selling out the Imperial project to the United States, and having the work completed under the National irrigation law. Several reasons will prevent this. In the first place the price asked. \$3,000,000, was considered too high, and, secondly, the Government was averse to taking over a project involving such international questions as are attached to the Imperial. The reclamation service was opposed to buying up a project whose source of water supply ran for 69 miles through Mexico. It is now understood on both sides that the Imperial project will not be acquired by the Government, but will be excited to completion nt, but will be carried to completion by the interests which initiated it. And there is every indication that they will make the work a success in its entirety. High water in the Colorado River this Spring wrought considerable damage to yond control, rushed into the canal in greater volume than was intended, there was a surplus of water, with the result that there was an overflow into the Salton Sink at the north end of the valley. Some damage was done to the canals, but this was readily repaired. For a time, howwas readily repaired. For a time, now-ever, it looked as if the whole imperial project-might be doomed. Then it was that the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is a large holder of lands in the Imperial Valley, under an old grant, came forward. damage. The flooding of the canals at no time endangered the homes of settlers in the valley; the main rush of water was the history of every irrigation district. How the forest is immensely valuable. afined to the canals and the old river beds, and the surplus flow ultimately found its way to the lowest point in the valley, far north of the area now under

Advantages and Drawbacks.

The Imperial Valley offers many induce ments to the settler, but it has its draw-bucks. While the climate and the soil are such as to insure him two crops every year, he must go into the valley knowing that he must labor under a hot sun. The emperature in Imperial often ranges from 90 to 115 degrees; some days it goes higher, but it is a dry heat, far different from the humid climate of the East. The men who have so far established them-selves in the yalley stand the heat; they don't seem to mind it, and, in fact, as shown by the weather bureau charts, the wet bulb temperature in Imperial seidom registers above 75 or 80 degrees. And we are told by the weather experts that the wet bulb temperature is the temperature

But Imperial Valley offers many things to offset its high temperature. a soil that has been demonstrated suitable for the cultivation of almost any crops from garden produce to dates, and even now, despite the fact that there are a few light frosts in the Winter, some venturesome furmera have undertaken the raising of oranges and other citrous fruits. The success of their experiment is yet to be demonstrated. Moreover, the Colorado River, with its enormous amount of silt, is another boon to the Imperial farmer. Government experts who have analyzed this water declare that each acre-foot contains commercial fertilizers having a market value of about \$3.50. In other words, by turning this water onto the lands, the farmer not only supplies the necessary moisture, but at the same time applies all the fertilizer that is required to keep the soil in firstclass condition.

But the Imperial farmer has other advantages. The Southern Pacific Railroad is under irrigation, or is being brought has built a branch line clear through the valley from a point on its main line to the international boundary, and has alsures the ultimate development of the rendy installed one cross line. On this entire valley, but it may be many years road five flourishing towns have sprung

SCROFULA A Disease

The tainted blood of ancestors lays upon the shoulders of innocent offspring untold suffering by transmitting to them, through the blood, that blighting disease, Scrofula; for in nearly every instance the disease can be traced to some family blood trouble, or blood-kin marriage which is contrary to the laws of nature. Swelling, ulcerating glands of the neck, catarrh,

weak eyes, sóres, abscesses,

weak eyes, sores, abscesses, skin eruptions, white swelling, hip disease and other deformities, with a wasting of the natural strength and it was then that we decided to try S. S. S. That vitality, are some of the ways medicine at once made a speedy and complete this miserable disease mancure. She is now a young lady, and has never ifests itself. The poison had a sign of the disease to return. transmitted through the 150 S. 5th St., Salina, Kan. Mrs. R. BERKLY. blood pollutes and weakens that health-sustaining fluid and in place of its

nutritive qualities fills the circulation with scrofulous matter and tubercular deposits, often resulting in consumption. A disease which has been in the family blood for generations, perhaps, or at least since the birth of the sufferer, requires constitutional treatment. S. S. S. is the remedy best fitted for this. It cleanses the blood of all scrofulous and tuberculous poisons, makes it rich and pure and under the tonic effects of this great blood medicine the general health im-

proves, the symptoms all pass away, there is a sure return to health, the disease is cured permanently while posterity is protected. Book on the blood and any advice wished, furnished by our physicians, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC GO., ATLANTA, GA.

Into existence—Brawley, Imperial, Heber, Calexico and Holtville. Calexico is on the border line; directly across the line in trol of the Imperial irrigation project is peculiar to itself; it is not like a Government project; it differs from a Careyof Mexico is another city, really a continuation of Calexico, which goes by the name of Mexicall. Each has its custom-house, and the two combined, when the Southern Pacific further extends its line into Mexico, will form an important shipping point, Imperial is the principal town in Imperial Valley, and is located in the very center of the irrigated country. It start-ed in 1990, and has developed with the country. It ic more than a typical frontier town; it has rather the appearance of a permanent settlement; its buildings are carefully constructed, its streets regularly laid off, it has its newspaper, National bank, with more than \$200,000 deposits, and is well equipped with stores, which supply almost every need of the residents and those in the tributary coun-

> The town of Brawley, second in impor-tance and first to be reached on the rall-road, is of the same substantial type, destined to develop as the valley becomes more thickly populated. Heber is a new ratiroad and business center and may become the agricultural city of the valley. center of agricultural activity and ready improved by thrifty farmers, who make this their trading point. Holtville, the east, is yet a struggling town, but it has a hotel that would be a credit to a town of 25,000. The hotel has gone in in advance of the people, but the eastern end of the valley is rapidly settling up, and as it develops Hoitville will grow

try. The Hotel Imperial would do credit to a city ten times as large and as old; it

Is one of the best hometries in Southern

And, by the way this hotel at Holtville can offer an attraction to its guests not to be found in any other hotel in the world. You can take your dinner on the first floor, below the level of the sea; when you go up to your room and turn in for the night, you will sleep above se level. Holtville lies 13 feet below se level. Holtville lies 13 feet below seq level; Imperial is 62 feet below; Brawley, 114 feet below.

From the veranda of the Holtville Hotel you can look off to the east, across the once dreaded Colorado desert, and see in the distance a long, low line of what might be a bench of solid salt. It is the white sand that once formed the eastern shore of the Gulf of California in the ages past when the sea swept northward into California. If you approach the sand, you will find the shape of the ancient beach has been preserved. It takes but a slight stretch of the imagination to see the Guif restored to its old domain, covering a country that is now being studded with great farms. The line of this beach can be traced for miles and miles, but no one follows it up; it's too hot on those white sands to travel far in a day; and here is no water save what you carry with you.

Don't Take Too Much Land. The lands of Imperial Valley having een subject to entry under the public land laws, many of the first settlers have made desert entries, taking the maximum area, 220 acres. In most instances they have made a mistake. They have take more than they can irrigate properly the headworks of the main canal. As a more than they need to make a handsome consequence, the river for a time got bethey acquire the land and buy the water right, they have to buy at least one foot of water for each acre, and many of the misguided, instead of clearing and devel-oping their farms little by little, have made the error of attempting to irrigate and cultivate the entire half section in the first year. The result has been their work has been hurriedly and poorly done their irrigation has been of the crudest form, and their results are not the best. But the men who have gone in and taken advanced the irrigators \$200,000 in cash, and that money was promptly expended in checking the rush of water into the canal; what is left will be used in building permanent and adequate headworks. ing permanent and adequate headworks, problem that will work itself out in time, which will precent a recurrence of this. The men who made a mistake at the out-

where opportunity is given to acquire lands in large quantities. indig in large quantities.

If a man is going in largely for dairying or stockraising, and portions of the Imperial Valley are ideal for this business, he is justified in taking up 320 acres if, on the other hand, he intends to plant his lands in canteloupes, in or chards, in table vegetables, he does no need 329 acres. If he can manage it, i he has the money to run it, let him take the largest tract obtainable; but for the man to take up 320 acres of this land is folly.

Crops That Grow There.

It should have been said before that ne of the chief attractions of Imperial Valley is its early season. Fruit and vegetables grown here ripen several weeks in advance of the crops elsewhere in California. The Imperial farmer can supply the earliest market, can command the highest prices, and by the time other sections are getting their crops in the market, the Imperial crop will have been consumed, and the farmer will be ting in his second planting. In country a crop of wheat or harley can be sown in November and harvested in May, a second crop of Kaffir corn, Milo naize, millet or sorghum can then be clanted and mature that same season. Wheat and barley, by the way, stand prominent in the list of crops that give quick return. Experience has demon-strated that 45 bushels of wheat or 35 bushels of barley can be depended upon. If the farmer knows how to intelligently apply the water and put in his crop. Alfalfa is another good, quick crop. If seeded in the Spring, four crops can be cut the first season, and after that, from six to eight crops each year. This ord can not be equaled anywhere else the country. Sugar beets are coming into the Imperial Valley, and negotiations are already under way for the erection of a sugar factory at Imperial. In fact, almost any crops can be grown, except apples and those fruits which will not stand Conditions Summed Up.

Summing up, there is this to be said for the Imperial Valley: If you want a farm with rich soil, with an abundance of water, under a hot sin, and if you are willing to get out and do a good day's work six times a week, sometimes seven; if you are willing to take this land under the conditions above stipulated, and are willing to pay \$1.75 a year for water for each acre; if you want to raise the earliest crops that can be grown in the United States, at a point where they can readily shipped to market over a great railroad, and if you don't mind living be-neath the level of the sea (and there is neath the level of the same to the Imperial Valley. But if you are afraid of the heat, if you are afraid of hard work, if you don's want to undergo some of the hard-sups of the ploneer, but want a farm already developed and planted in crops, orchards and vineyards, this is not the place for you. Imperial has its at-tractions, it has its drawbacks. It will suit some; it will not suit all. But it has a great future in store, and it has made an excellent start. The Imperial Valley is on the map to stay. H. J. B.

Turfmen in Jail for Contempt.

NEW YORK, Aug. M .- John E. Madden, the Kentucky turfman, today was convicted of criminal contempt of court, fined \$59 and sentenced to serve 30 days in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, for ignoring a subpens of the Supreme Court

Madden was summoned to appear before Commissioner in Saratoga during the racing season there to be questioned in his wife's suit for divorce, but failed to

New Reserve in Colorado.

WASHINGTON. Aug. 28.-(Special.)-The President has aigned the proclama tion creating the Holy Cross forest reserve in Colorado with an area of approximately 200,000 acres. This reserve adjoins the Leadville and Gunnison res



All Nervous, Blood, Skin and Private Diseases of Men

Through our vast experience as specialists we are able to make a full and early cure in these troubles in the majority of instances where the ordinary practitioner falls to relieve.

STOMACH, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THROAT AND NERVE TROUBLES are very quickly relieved and a permanent cure made in all curable cases. We frankly tell you if your case is incurable. We will have no person's money except for benefits received.

Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co.

are an association of eminent physicians, experienced surgeons and expert specialists, with abundant capital, established in 1889, for the purpose of

ALL CURABLE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES OF MEN. They will accept no case for treatment except certain that they can flect a cure, nor will they make any charge in case of failure.

Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. are undoubtedly the greatest authorities on DISEASES OF MEN

in the United States. They are the founders of the only system of treatment which will cure spermatorrhoen, impotency and other forms of sexual weakness with any degree of certainty. This is a system of home treatment which locally stimulates the prostate giand. A similar method is now employed by nearly every specialist of note in America. THE REASON

why "weak men" are frequently not cured is because the trouble is com-plicated with "diseases of the prostate gland" or with "urethral obstruc-tion." Our treatment cures where others fail. WE USE A CRAYON

one-Fourth Size.

made of medicated "cocoa butter," which dissolves readily at the temperature of the body. This easily passes the smallest obstruction without pain. It heals the inflammation and removes the congestion and swelling. The remedy reaches the weakened "seminal ducts," heals them and stops unnatural drains. In most cases internal medicine is required also. The "crayon" is only used in complicated cases. The patient places it without the complex temple at eight by means of trouble at night by means of THE APPLICATOR

One-Fourth Size.

which is made of hard rubber and is similar to a syringe. Thus, without any trouble whatever, the healing process goes on while you sleep.

This is also the most successful method known of treating "Frequent and painful Urination of Men."

and painful Urination of Men."

We prescribe for each individual case, using many different formulas in crayons. If you have used a similar treatment, do not be discouraged before you have consulted us.

A personal interview is desirable, but if you can not call, write us, giving your symptoms in full.

Our home treatment is successful, even in complicated cases. Strictest confidence observed. Plain envelopes used in all correspondence. Instructive book for men sent free, securely scaled. WE GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE WE UNDERTAKE OR \$

CHARGE NO FEE. CONSULTATION FREE. All correspondence sacredly confidential.

Office hours—5 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 8. Sundays and holidays, 10

A. M. to 12 M.

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO.

FOR FIFTY DOLLARS

"The Well Dressed Man" Finds He Can Buy a Swell Outfit for Half a Hundred.

I decided today to buy a new suit. My Summer suit was beginning to look old and out of shape

I was tired of it, and it was tired of

I looked around for the swellest place

I had heard that R. M. Gray was a clothing specialist. I looked in his window, and I saw things that suggested Budd of New York, or

Brooks Brothers. When I went in and asked for the latest thing in clothing, they set out an array that made it a puzzle to tell what

"Here is one of the finest things we have in the store," said Mr. Gray, as he took out a double-breasted, brown plaid that demonstrated its exclusiveness the moment I saw it reflected in the glass. "That is one of our Chesterfield suits,"

he said. "If the front of the cost creaks or rolls wer inside of a year, come in and we will give you a new suit

The Fit Around the Shoulders and the Collar.

"Note the fit around the collar. Pull that collar away, and it will drop right

back again into place, "Note the shoulders. That is the very latest thing in shoulders, and a large part of the hang of a cont and its appearance is due to the shoulder shape, Those shoulders are shaped to stay shaped. There is no way you can get

them out of simpe." Then he tried on the vest. It fitted the

ery first thing. He called his taffor down to take ouser measurements, but when I tried the trousers, the only thing the tailor found he could do was to shorten them. They fitted every other way as if made to

They had little side straps to adjust the fit perfectly, and other details which are entirely unique. The fact is, this clothing of Gray's has all sorts of things about it which makes it distinctive.

Well, I was pretty well carried off my feet by that first suit, but I wanted to see the others, too. They showed me blue serges and cheviots, and some elegant new mixed goods, especially adapted to business and traveling, and a swagger English walking coat with long, wide skirt. I figured it was altogether too swagger for ordinary business, but I

asked the price. "Thirty dollars."

"How much are these chevious?"

Twenty-five and thirty." "And the first suit you showed me"." Forty dollars.

That would take the most of the fifty, but I decided to have the suit anyway, on the principle of getting the best even it you don't have as much of it,

Twelve Dollar Hats and Three Dollar Tles.

While the tailor was shortening the eves and trousers of the suit, and getting it pressed. I proceeded to invest my

emaining ten dollars. He showed me hata.

"Here is one for twelve dollars." It was a beautiful, noft Stetson-pearl gray.

"That hat brought me a customer said Mr. Gray. "A man saw it in the window, and came to the conclusion that a store that could carry goods of that class must be the place to find the swellest things out, and he has been trading with us ever since. It is because people find out what we have, that the business

has grown so fast." I took a Derby for six dollars. It had a peculiarly soft and beautiful nap, and a sort of an absorbent inner leather, that was particularly pleasant to the head. I noticed later in the evening when I put that hat down among the others at the Portland its texture and shape made it stand out with distinction.

Hard to Resist

These Temptations. 'We sell distinctive things at this store, 'All our clerks are polished gentlemen-

sperts in matters of fashion. He showed me some ties. They were certainly ahead of anything I have run across, in both beauty and price. They

cost two-fifty and three dollars each. I took one of the two-fifty kind, and then resisted the temptation to buy a four dollar Earl & Wilson shirt of pure Irish linen, compromising on a swell Manhattan, with cuffs attached, which completed the ruin of my fifty-dollar bill, leaving me still longing for the things that Gray persisted in setting out

He showed me silk and fancy pajamas of most fascinating patterns, bewitched me with visions of sliken underwear as high as eighteen dollars a suit, footwear which vied with the neckwear in beauty, brand new vests, in fancy patterns, and it was all I could do not to start spending another fifty-dollar bill, especially when he showed me some of those closeroll silk umbrellas with magnificent handles, which make a man want to carry one, even if it does cost him five

in the Reception Room I Tried It On.

to twelve dollars for the privelege.

By this time my suit was ready, and went into a handsomely furnished reeption room to try it on. There was a writing table, a telephone, rocking chairs, and a full-length mirror-quite a contrast to the little closets in which a man usually tries on clothing

I put on my new suit and was immensely delighted with it. With my new hat I felt myself one of the best-dressed

"You seem to be doing a large business here." I remarked to Mr. Gray, as I was

leaving. in the year, but business has been so good today that I had hard work getting away to luncheon. Take those new ties, for instance. We put them on exhibition in the middle of August, just to show

what was coming for the Fall. "We did not expect to sell them, but people came in the next day and bought dozens of them. Take our dress suits at sixty dollars, and our surtout overcoats at fifty-the swellest dressers in Portland who have always patronized the tailors heretofore are coming in to buy these things of us, because they can't get these exclusive patterns and styles and little

points of distinction anywhere else THE WELL-DRESSED MAN.