# BRINGS CHARGE HOME TO MAYS

C. E. S. Wood, Strong Witness for Government in Conspiracy Case.

#### ASKED TO GO INTO DEAL

Defendant Proposed That the State Wagon Road Lands Be Included In Reserve, and Offered to Fix Matters.

Colonel C. E. S. Wood, whose cross-examination did not begin with the sigreotyped question, "You have been in-dicted in connection with these so-called hand-fraud cases, I presume?" was the star witness in the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve conspiracy trial yesterday and gave the most damaging testimony yet produced against Franklin Pierce Mays, the alleged arch-conspirator.

By the Portland lawyer, poet, philoso-pher and man of letters the Government

pher and man of letters the Government set out to prove, not only that Mays had a direct interest in the creation of the forest reserve and advance information as to its establishment, but the more important fact that he assumed to be able to dictate its boundaries. These facts have been touched upon by other witnesses, but all have been either parties to the alleged conspiracy or defendants under the stigma of indictment in other land feath forms.

and-fraud cases.

The substance of Colonel Wood's testimony was that Mays came to him less than a month before the lands recommended by Forest Superintendent Ormaby to be included in the reserve were withdrawn from entry, July 25, 1902, and made the direct proposition to include in made the direct proposition to include in the reserve about 18,000 acres of lands belonging to the Willamette military wagon road land grant, provided the owners of the grant, whose interests Col-onel Wood represents, would give him 50 per cent of the profits to be derived from exchanging the included lands for Coxexchanging the included lands for Gov

ernment scrip.

This proposition was made, Colonel a Wood testified, after Mays' offer to purchase the lands outright had been re-jected and though it would have netted him about \$20,000, was turned down by the owners of the land grant, principally for the reason that they desired to keep the grant intact, and preferred the lands themselves to law land sorie. themselves to lieu land scrip.

#### Chance for Ormsby to Explain.

Significant circumstances in connection Significant circumstances in connection with Colonel Wood's testimony, from the Government standpoint, are that at the time this preposition was made, Forest Superintendent Ormsby's letter recommending inclusion of about 10,000 acress of the wagon road lands in the reserve, was already on its way to Washington, and that, when the President finally issued the proclamation creating the reserve, all but two sections, 1289 acres, of the granted lands were carefully excluded.

It was Captain Ormsby's sworn duty, under his instructions from the General Land Office, to exclude all granted lands possible in mapping out proposed forest reserves, and the Government regards his inclusion of the wagon road lands in this case as strongly tending to prove the charge that Captain Ormsby was a party to the conspiracy and took his orders from Mays in fixing the boundaries of the reservation.

the reservation.

Remissness and Fraud.

Colonel Woods was on the stand most of the morning session. In the afternoon the only witness was J. L. Wells, a notice of a public, who admitted having procured largs numbers of applications for the purchase of school lands for the Defendant Jones in 1800. On direct examination his testimon was that, acting as Jones' agent, he paid dozens of perform the will ametric State Military Road in the Sumpter district had taken any steps to have the Government rescind its action, or whether they had acquiesced in it as being in line with Fresident Roosevell's policy.

Witness laughed heartily, "Well, Mr. Fenton was no spoun jury charge. Witness laughed heartily, "Well, Mr. Fenton was no spoun jury charge. After For the well ametric that there was no the morning acquiring a fendant Jones in 1999. On direct examination his testimony was that, acting as Jones' agent, he puld dozens of persons who signed the applications \$3:50 each for their signatures, and was paid \$5 by Jones for each application secured. A large number of these applications were introduced in evidence, and, although all were ostensibly eigned and sworn to before Wells as a notary public, he admitted that he had never seen many of the signers. He also testified that the many alterations and erasures opearing in the land descriptions in the applications had been made subsequent to their execution.

The Government will attempt to prove that there alterations were made by the defendants, or other conspirators, and will use the applications to prove fraud in the procuring of the school lands, which, it is alleged, the defendants conspired to include in the forest reserve for the purpose of scripping them, as Colonel Woods said Mays wished to scrip

the wagon-road lands.

The only other witness was Dan W. Tarpler, who was briefly cross-examined

### Will Call Hitchcock's Secretary,

Prosecutor Hency stated last night that among the witnesses who will be put on the stand before the close of the trial is W Scott Smith, private secretary to Sec-retary of the Interior Hitchcock, who will be sworn to prove that Mays and his fellow-conspirators received no advance information from Secretary Hitchcock re-garding the establishment of the Blue Mountain reserved.

Mountain reserve.

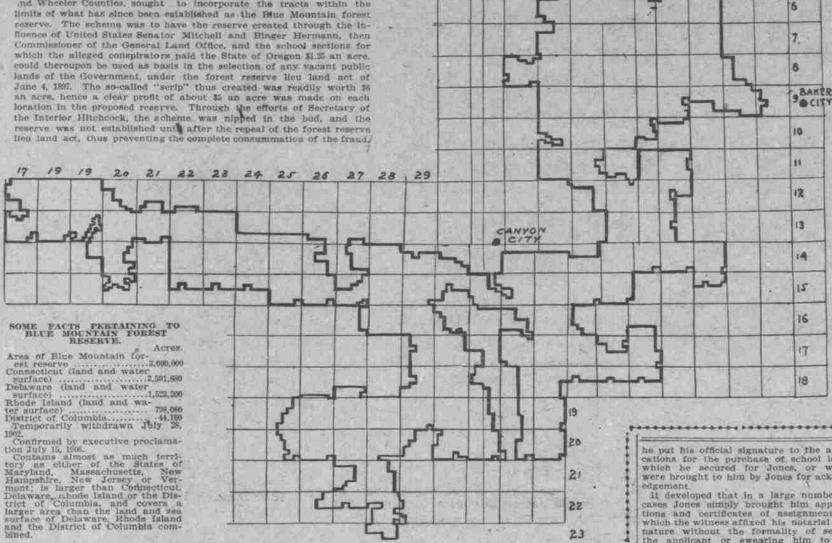
Tarpley's testimony on cross-examina-tion was confined principally to telling the jury that he had once been convicted in one land-fraud case, and was await-ing trial under indictment in another. He changed his testimony in some re-spects as to his visit to the state capital to purchase school lands in the Blue Mountain reserve, making it less favor-able to Defendant Sorenson. He naively dmitted that he had refreshed his mer armitted that he had retreshed his memory by talking with Sorenson yesterday morning; also that further refreshment had come from a later conversation with Prosecutor Heuey, who had delicately hinted that witness was holding back something in his testimony the day before

## Sumpter's Protest to Mitchell.

Nathan C. Richards, a lawyer of Sumpter, Or. was called out of his turn in order that he might indish his testimony and return home. He said he came to Portland on October 25, he came to Portland on October 25, 1962, with the delegation of mining and business men to protest to Senator Mitchell against the inclusion of parts of the Sumpter mining district in the Sumpter mining district in the Sumpter mining district in the Sum of the Sumpter mining district in the Sum of the Sum o

Map Showing Boundaries of Blue Mountain Forest Reserve, Now Subject to Criminal Proceedings in the Federal Court-Heavy Lines Indicate Ex-

The trial of Franklin Pierce Mays, Willard N. Jones and George Sorenson, now progressing in the Federal Court, is attracting wide-spread attention from all parts of the country. The three defendants were indicted February 12, 1905, and charged with a violation of section 540 of the United States Revised Statutes in having, after frauddently acquiring title to about 200,000 acres of vacant school sections in portions of Union, Umatilia, Baker, Grant, Malbeur, Harney, Crook, and Wheeler Counties, sought to incorporate the tracts within the



witness said he did not know whether any of the Sumpter mineral lands were included in the Ormsby report, and defined in a general way the boundaries of the reserve as it was finally created by Presidential proclamation.

Therefore the owners of the grant were anxious that their lands be kept out of any reserve.

J. L. Wells, of 600 East Ankeny street. Sy years of age and a member of Sumnon, Mr. Woods was recalled just before noon, Mr. Wells being temporarily excused from the stand. Mr. Woods now had with him in court the plat books of his com-

## Against Any Form of Reserve.

Mr. Richards created something of a sensation by asserting emphatically during Mr. Fenton's cross-examination during Mr. Fenton's cross-examination that he was opposed in principle to the creation of any forest reserve. "They do no good," he declared, "and I am opposed to their creation even when they do not conflict with mining interests. The cutting off of the larger trees in the water sheds does not impair the water sheds." not impair the water supply. As a matter of fact, there is more water than before in those parts of Eastern Oregon where the larger timber has been cut. It is the underbrush that holds the moisture and the larger trees simply hinder the storage process."

Mr. Fenton asked witness whether, since the forest reserve had been created embracing more than twice the territory included in the Ormsby re-port, the mining men of Baker City and the Sumpter district had taken

for the Willamette State Military Road land grant since 1887 and described the limits of that grant, which years ago fell into the hands of wealthy Californians, who have since withheld most of it from the market. Mr. Wood testified that in the latter

Mr. Wood testined that in the latter part of June, 1902, he had two conver-sations with Defendant F. P. Mays in regard to lands in the wagon road grant. Mr. Mays came to witness and wanted to know whether he could buy all the grant's holdings in the Eastern Orsean townships. Oregon townships.

### Mays Depreciates the Land.

"He said these lands had been denuded of all valuable timber by trespassers," witness said in substance. passers," witness said in substance, "and were of little value, but that he wanted them and would pay, I think he said, \$1 an acre. I told Mr. Mays at this time that it was the policy of the owners of the grant to hold it intact, hoping that they could induce a railroad to come in and take it, and that

road to come in and take it, and that I did not think we could sell.

"Three days later, on June 26, Mr. Mays came to me sgain and told me that a forest reserve was about to be created and asked if the grant's lands in contiguous territory were included in the reserve would we rade out land. the reserve, would we rate out land at \$1 an acre and divide with him the net ruise in the price that could be got by scripping it.

"He wanted me to wire my people and get an answer at the earliest moment possible, as time was pressing and he had to communicate with Washington. I told him that I could not wire the offer, but would write and get an answer by wite which I did get an answer by wire, which I did, getting an answer declining Mr. Mays' proposition about June 30."
"Mr. Woods, were any of the lands

"Mr. Woods, were any of the lands in your grant included in the Ormsby report?"

### No Grant Lands Included.

The witness was shown the map marked by Captain Ormsby and after an examination of it said that if the wagon road were correctly marked on the map none of the lands in the grant could have been included in those recmmended by Captain Ormsby for

withdrawal. "I can say, however," added the wit-ness, "that when the reserve was finally created by the President, just two sec-tions of our land were included in [t." On cross-examination witness stated

of the Sumpter mining district in the Hue Mountain reserve. Senator Mitchell told the delegates that he did not think he could do anything in the matter, that they had best get up a petition of protest and soud it to him at Washington.

Judge Pipes objected to the testimory on the ground that Captain Ormsby had testified that the reserve, as he recommended it, did not ficilities any of the mineral lands in regard to the proposed inclusion on which the protest was made.

derstood to be the general policy of the Government.

Cross-questioned further by Mr. Fenton, Mr. Woods stated that he and his people were unsiterably opposed to break-ing their object was to sell it entire, preferably to some railroad wishing to build through Central Orogen. This was one of the reasons for the refusal of Mays' offer.

No Scruples About Scripping.

Witness said he would have had no

the proposed inclusion on which the protest was made.

Mr. Honey insisted that the protest was over the same withdrawal and that he believed some of the lands in which the delegation was interested were included in the Ormsby report.

On cross-examination by Mr. Vectors On cross-examination by Mr. Fenton, more valuable than scrip, acre for acre.

any reserve.

J. L. Weils, of 600 East Ankeny street,
58 years of age and a member of Sumner Post, G. A. R., was the next witness,
He said he had known Defendant Jones
for the past 10 years. In the year 1200
witness was employed by Jones to procure applications for school lands, witness being then and now a notary public. Jones was to pay witness \$5 for each lic. Jones was to pay witness & for each application and assignment of purchase, the witness to reimburse the signer of the application. The blanks were the regular printed forms. Most of them contained descriptions of the lands to be purchased, but some were blank and were executed in blank executed in blank.

executed in blank.

The witness was shown a paper and identified it as an application to purchase school lands which he had secured from his own wife. Mr. Hency introduced the paper in evidence. It shows on its face that it was acknowledged before Wells as a notary public.

Mr. Fenton cross-examined the witness, developing the fact that witness did not remember whether or not be had admin.

remember whether or not he had admin-stered an oath to his wife when she

### After Fraud, Not Perjury.

"We are not trying to prove or going to prove perjury," retorted Mr. Heney. "What we are going to prove is fraud in the securing of these applications to

in the securing of these applications to purchase school lands."

Witness testified that after he had secured from his wife the application to purchase school lands and an assignment of the same, he delivered the papers to Jones and was paid 55. He was shown two more papers, which he identified as an application to purchase school lands and assignment which he had procured from his brother, H. C. Wells, for Jones. Witness paid his brother \$2 or \$2.50 for signing the papers and received \$5 when he turned the documents over to Jones.

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Mr. Woods was recalled just before noon, Mr. Wells being temporarily excussed from the stand. Mr. Woods now had with him in court the plat books of his company's grant. By comparing these books with the aid of the map, it was shown that all or part of the odd sections in several townships, covered by the wagon road grant, were included in Ormsby's report recommending the withdrawal of lands for the forest reserve, which report had been made on June 21, 1902.

The books, however, confirmed witness' original statement that when the reserve was finally created by the President's proclamation, only two sections of the grant were included.

At the time of the wilness' conversation

At the time of the witness' conversation with Mays, the land grant embraced \$25,000 acres.
"Did Mr. Mays tell you what profit your people might expect to realize from the scripping of the wagon road lands, if included in the forest reserve?" asked Mr. Heney

Heney.
"I think not; not in dollars and cents, anyway. Mr. Mays told me that the lands were poor; that much of the timber had been cut by trespessers and that they were only fit for sheep grazing."
"Did he tell you what they were worth for hearthly arrestage."

istered an oath to his wife when she acknowledged the paper.

Mr. Fenton then informed the court they were only fit for sheep grazing."

That there was nothing in the law of 1839 requiring an oath to applications for school lands, and that therefore there was no ground on which to base a perjury charge.

Many, if not a majority, of the applications for scripping purposes?"

"Did he tell you what they were worth for scripping purposes?"

No: he merely asked me to fix their present valuation. He thought the land was not worth more than \$1 an acre. I figured out in reporting to my people that figured out in reporting to my people that figured out in reporting to my people that Government's claim that these changes

our net profit if we made such a deal as Mr. Mays wished us to make would be about \$20,000." Mr. Woods was the last witness of the ng session.

Mr. Fenton opened the afternoon session by stating that on Monday morning he would recall Captain Ormsby for crossexamination on a point that he had over-

to looked Friday.

Wells, the notary public, was then rewan called to the stand by Mr. Hency and
as continued his testimony in regard to the
mass manner in which applications to purchase
school lands and assignments of the same
school lands and assignments of the same in blank were secured by him for defend-

Loose Methods of Taking Claims. he turned the documents over to Jones.

Witness told his brother that he wanted him to sign the papers for Jones, who admission of the loose manner in which

#### SAN FRANCISCO YOUNG MAN PROVES TO BE TALENTED VIOLINIST.

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Josef Meredith Rosencrantz is a violinist whose name you will hear frequently in the future.
Yes, I think that is not saying too much. He is only 18 years old now, and came up here with his father and mother and family from Sau Francisco after the fire. They are Francisco after the fire. They are living here at 741 Glisan street, and I heard him play on a wonderfully mellow and powerful violin last Sunday evening in his house, where a few friends were gathered together. He played Beriot's second concerto and Winiawski's Air Russe.

and Winiawski's Air Russe.

His breadth of tone, his overwhelming richness of tone, is the chief quality in his playing that will strike you first. His wealth and inxury of strength and tone-coloring is tempered in a way that suggests nothing but genius—it is brought out with a surety and precision that the sweep of his bow seems to uplift and exalt one into the realm of musical ecstacy that is as rare as it is grand and beneficent.



and beneficent.

I confess that I was astounded at his achievement. Of course, his technique, in many details, will sivance as the years come and go, and his incessant practice that he keeps up, day in and day out, completes the perfect skill of his every musclo. But any competent appreciator of violib-playing and lover of music will now instantly recognize the fact that this remarkably talented young man has traveled a long way on the road to the supernal heights of virtuoship. He is a virtuoso now, capable of reminding one of even Wilhelmijs marvelous tone, which has never been equaliced by any living violinist, not even Yeave. His car is true, although it is attuned in a way, exclusively to the violin. That is to say, he is so young that in his nervousness he is not sure about the pitch of the plano and the violin altogether—he depended upon his father's judgement as to when his violin was sharp enough when he adjusted the A string. But when he starts off in the execution of what he is playing, there is a most extraordinary effectiveness in the handling of the theme and the accuracy of the keeping up to pitch.

to pltch.

One does not play the same plece twice on the violin. Every time you play the plece you vary the execution, the bowing, the position of the fingers—it may be ever so little. So, on the violin every plece is, in a sense, a distinct and separate creation of the artist. This is why Rosen-crantz is so wonderful. He never slights a note, never strikes a fulse one, or sharps or flats one off the key. His instructors have allowed him to fall into a few mannerisms, like swaying back and forth too much for perfect bowing. But these are minor defects that can be remedied. His double stops, his playing of thirds, fifths, even tenths, and outaves, is phenomenal.

Young Resenceantz played before large crowds in San Francisco, as first violin in the Philharmonic Society, and he also played at Tait's, where they hired the best orchestra obtainable in that city before the If he stays here, musical circles will have an important addition.

A. H. BALLARD.

14 15

LA GRANDE

he put his official signature to the appli-cations for the purchase of school lunds which he secured for Jones, or which were brought to him by Jones for acknowl-

dgement.
It developed that in a large number of cases Jones simply brought him applica-tions and certificates of assignment, to which the witness affixed his notarial sig-nature without the formality of seeing the applicant or swearing him to the truth of his affidavit that the lands were applied for in good faith and were not to be sold or transferred to any other perwhich affidavit the state law re

son, which affidavit the state law requires.

Nearly the entire afternoon was consumed by Mr. Heney in the dull, tiresome task of submitting to the witness for identification and introducing in evidence monotonously similar applications and certificates, all ostensibly signed and sworn to before the witness as a notary public.

The witness had three stock answers for Mr. Heney's questions. In one class of cases he had procured the applicants of cases he had produced the applicants to sign the papers, acting as Jones' agent and receiving \$5 "per head" for signers. Of this maney he gave from \$2 to \$5, generally \$2.50, to the applicant, retaining the balance of the \$5 for himself.

In a second class of cases, the papers, already signed were brought to him by

already sigmed, were brought to him by Jones and certified by him as witness. These papers were witnessed and ac-knowledged in the same manner as if the applicant had been present in person and signed them in witness' presence. In a third and more limited class of cases, witness festified that Jones had brought the applicant to witness' office to sign and swear to the application.

### Alterations Made Later.

Government's claim that these chan were made by the Defendant Jones, were made by the Derendant Jones, or others in the alleged conspiracy, when the particular tract of school land cov-ered by the application was found to have been taken when the application was presented for filing. Instead of se-curing a new application, the defendants merely erased the old description and wrote in a new one covering some piece of unappropriated school land, and went ahead with the filing, consulting neither

#### the applicant nor the notary." First-Payment Document.

After the hig bunch of applications and assignments had been submitted in svidence for the purpose of proving fraud in the acquisition of the school lands. Mr. Heney introduced in evidence a letter signed by "J. L. Wells Co.," written to M. L. Chamberlain, secretary of the State Land Board, December 21, 1909, referring to an inclosure of a cash-ler's check for \$880, as the first payment of 25 cents per acre on \$529 acres of ool lands.

These school lands were designed to be purchased under the applications secured in the manner indicated by the witness Witness testified that, although he had signed the letter, it was written by Jones, who also furnished the money.

who also furnished the money.

At this point Mr. Heney suggested that, inasmuch as he would next proceed to take up another and later phase of his case, it would be well to take an adjournment, although it was not yet the regular hour of 5 o'clock. The court and the other attorneys joyfully fell in with the suggestion, the court stipulating, how-ever, that the hearing should be resumed Monday morning at 9 o'clock, half an hour earlier than usual.

# EACH ON LAW BOOKS

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been decided upon by America Sigler as the assessed value to be piaced upon law books in the libraries of wards An assessment of \$1 per volume books in the libraries of various attorneys in Portland. A few lawyers have as many as 1000 volumes, which will make a high assessment. Law books cost from \$3 to \$10 per volume, according to the nature of the work and the quality of the binding. There are even higher-priced copies some books become out of date and are worth little or nothing because they have to be replaced with newer editions. The law-book publishers also make many changes so as to bring certain works up to the most approved form. Many law firms have extensive libraries, including Milton W. Smith, W. W. Cotton, W. D. Fenton, Williams, Wood & Linthicum, Snow & McCamant, Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Gaurin and other sections.

Low Rate to Gans-Nelson Glove Contest. On August 30 and 31, the Southern Pacific Company will sell tickets Portland to Goldfield, Nevada, and return at a rate of \$19.50, account the Gams-Neison glove contest, to be held at Goldfield, September 3. Further particulars by calling at the City Ticket Office, Third and Washington streets, city.

# VETERAN IS BEATEN

Henderson Forced to Give Up Swimming Race.

BYRNES IS THE VICTOR

Nine Miles Between Oregon City and The Offics Is Covered in Six Hours, Four Minutes and One-Half.

John L. Henderson, the Hood River ceteran swimmer, was most decisively beaten yesterday by J. J. Byrnes, an instructor in swimming at The Oaks. Byrnes in wheel the long, gruelling swim after being a hours, 4½ minutes in the water. Mr. Henderkon, after making a gallant contest for about four miles, gave up the race near Milwaukie. At this time Byrnes was a mile in the lead and the yeteran was a fille in the lend and the yeteran swimmer, realiging that there would be no chance to overtake his younger opponent, left the water near Milwaukie and returned to the city by the car line.

Aside from the two swimmers who were to measure strokes with each other over the nine-mile course, a number of local

J. J. Byrne, Winner in Swimming

swimmers were at the starting point and took the water when the two main contestants started. They were: Professor Keisner, instructor at The Oaks; Professor Myers, swimming Instructor at the Y. M. C. A., and Ben Holladay. These swimmers, however, did not swim the entire distance, for after about four miles they took to the boats which were following the contestants. Professor Keisner finished the last part of the journey with Byrnes.

Byrnes Has Endurance.

The swimmers entered the water at Oregon City at 8 o'clock, and the winner crawled up the Iron ladder at The Oaks at 20012. About 100 yards from the finish, Byrnes, just to show the crowd of spec-

tators that he was still swimming strong, turned over on his back and spurted away from Professor Keisner very easily. Byrnes was assisted from the water by

Contest.

match the semblance of a race. I under stand that I was about a mile in from when he decided to quit. This must have been directly off Milwaukie, which, by the way, was the worst part of the long awim. There must be a lot of springs in the river There must be a lot of springs in the river at this point, for it was there that I suffered for the first time from the cold. It was so cold that for a time I was afraid I would have to give it up, for I was fearful of cramping. However, after swimming for a distance, I got out of the cold water and was all right again. It was a long swim, but there never was a time that I was in trouble. I think if I had been pushed by a rival over the route I could have made it in much better time."

Why Henderson Quit.

F. Chandler, of Hood River, who officiated as one of the judges for Mr. Henderson, said after the contest that Mr. Henderson had given up the race, not because he was tired, but because he knew that it would be impossible for him to overtake the lead of his young opponent. 'I was surprised to see Mr. Henderson swim as long and as well as he did," said Mr. Chandler. 'For a man who was given up for dead last year by the doctors, he made a surprising showing. Then, too, it must be taken into consideration that Mr. Henderson is no longer a young man. Mr. Henderson is no longer a young man. Mr. Byrnes is a great little swimer and one of remarkable nerve and endurance in

the water." the water."

After swimming for about four miles. Byrnes took the lead from Henderson, who up to that point had been a little in front. Once in the lead, Byrnes left his opponent hehind, and he was never in the contest afterward. On the way down the river, Byrnes showed how much at home he was in the water by eating two sandwiches, a couple of pears and drinking a bottle of milk. The officials of the contest were Frank Chandler, Joe Henderson, son of one of the contestants; Allen T. Anderson and A. L. Young. Anderson and A. L. Young

HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY AGAIN REFUSES UNION DEMANDS.

Same Wages and Hours in Outside Towns as in Portland Original Demand of Electrical Workers.

The dispute between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Home Tele-phone Company has resulted in the Federated Trades Council placing the

new telephone company on the unfair list of union labor.

Some time ago the electrical workers presented a grievance to the Home Company desiring the company to give equal rights to its men in other towns outside Portland. The union claim was that the correctable could not remain. that the corporation could not remain fair in one town and unfair in another, and the demand was for the same scale of wages and hours to workers in outside places as was in vogue in Portland. This the company refused to grant, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Trades Council and a special committee appointed to investigate the grounds for complaint. A week ago the committee held a conference with

the committee held a conference with
the corporation without results.
After the last meeting of the Trades
Council, the company was allowed another chaine, but at the meeting with
the union representatives yesterday, it
again refused to grant the demand.
The union men contend that when the
Home Company sought a franchise in
this city, it guaranteed to adhere to the
union regulations in every respect, but
that since receiving this franchise, it that since receiving this franchise, it has not been particular in living up to its ante-election promises. Several union men yesterday stated that they had ordered phones from the new company, but that as long as the concern was on the unfair list, they would not have them installed.

### EASTERN EXCURSION RATES

September 8 and 10.

On the above dates the Great Northern Railway will have on sale tickets to Chicago and return at rate of \$71.50, St. Louis and return \$67.50, St. Paul. Minneapolis and Duluth, Superior, or Sloux City and return, \$60. Tickets first-class, good going via the Great Northern, returning same or any direct route, stop-overs allowed. For tickets, sleeping car reservations, or any addi-tional information. tional information, call on or address H. Dickson, C. P. & T. A., 122 Third street, Portland.

## SPECIAL RATES TO ASTORIA

Account Annual Regatta.

For the above occasion the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets to Astoria at rate of 33, and for children at half price. Sale dates, August 29, 30, 31, and September 1. Return limit, September 2. Tickets on sale at Union Depot and 245 Aider street. Phone Main 306.

Two Sales of Residence Property.

Carl King and family, of McMinuville, will remove to Portland next month. He has purchased, through Hartman & Thompson, the residence of Albert O. syrnes was assisted from the water by attendants of the swimming baths and was taken charge of by Allen T. Anderson, who has trained and instructed the young swimmer in all of his swimming feats. After a rubdown, Byrnes dressed himself and was soon mingling with his many friends, who congratulated him upon Sherman, on East Thirty-seventh street, near Hawtherne avenue. Hartman & Thompson have sold for E. L. Colwell a quarter block at the southwest corner of East Twentieth and East Stark streets, a choice residence location. The purchaser's name is not stated.

his success. Byrnes took his victory with becoming modesty and expressed his re-grets that Mr. Henderson had withdrawn grets that Mr. Henderson had withdrawn from the race. In speaking of the race, Mr. Eyrnes said:

Mr. Eyrnes said:

"Henderson is a game swimmer, all right, and I am sorry that we could not have finished together, so as to have given the no impression on it.

Both steel and gold pens are, apparently, doomed. Dr. Werner von Boliton delivered from the Electric-Technical Association, in Berlin; the other day, an address in which he described the new metal tantality, which is so hard that a diamond drill makes no impression on it.

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A Life Long Cure for BLOOD POISON CHRONIC DISCHARGES SKIN DISEASES STRICTURE
HYDROCELE
HYDROCELE
PROSTATIC DISEASES
PROSTATIC DISEASES
NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS
NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY
KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES

Most men suppose that the consequence of these affections are confined to the SINGLE or IMMORAL; but such is not the case. They often invade the MARRIED CIRCLE to an ALARMING extent; although perhaps the original disease might have been contracted in the forgotten past, but through neglect or bad treatment it has been lurking in the system for months and years, and will sooner or later break out in sores, bud legs, a dryness and soreness of the throat, pimples, and itching on the breast and head. There will be frequently a dry headache, with dismess of sight, great lowness of spirits, with aches and pains in the limbs, particularly in the legs and thighs. In many cases there will be a slight scalding of the water at times, with a twitching and twinging in the urinary passage and very often some PAIN in the discharge of water. It seldom happens that two people are affected alike; but in each and every one suffering from disorders which have their origin in "maindles of indiscretion" some of the above mentioned symptoms will be found.

Write for symptom blank if you cannot call.

Write for symptom blank if you cannot call.

#### HOURS-9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. ST. LOUIS Medical and Surgical DISPENSARY

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