LYDGATE CARRIES BIG WHEAT CARGO

British Vessel Clears for the United Kingdom With 147,437 Bushels.

FOURTH SHIP IN DECEMBER

Grain Exports, Foreign, Amount to 607,062 Bushels—No Flour Set Afloat—Lumber Trade Slack. Increase Is Looked For.

The British bark Lydgate, Captain Law, cleared for the United Kingdom yesterday with 147,437 bushels of wheat, valued at $122,700. The vessel will leave down this morning and Captain Law will proceed to sea at the earliest possible moment. The clearance is the first for more than a week and is the fourth grain cargo to get away during the month. Foreign shipments to date amount to 607,062 bushels, with a valuation of $548,474. The month will end with the addition of enough grain to bring the total up to nearly 1,000,000 bushels.

No flour shipments will figure in the December exports. Three of the regular liners got away during November and another Oriental craft is not due until January. The demand for foodstuffs has been slow, both in Japan and China for several months and all the flour sent to the Orient has been carried by the regular liners.

December has drawn very little on the lumber mills for foreign shipments. The outlook for foreign business during the next six months, however, is very encouraging and dealers anticipate a big business between now and July 1. This will help to dispose of a large amount of the disengaged tonnage in Puget Sound, San Francisco and Portland harbors.

The Lydgate has the distinction of carrying the largest cargo shipped in a sailing vessel since the departure of the Andorinha, which cleared in September. The cargo on that craft was the largest ever set afloat in the Columbia River. The Lydgate carried more than the French bark Ville d'Havre by 6000 bushels, while her registered tonnage is less.

STEAMSHIP ARGO GOES ASHORE

Tillamook Vessel Runs Aground in Fog in Willamette River.

The steamship Argo, Captain Jones, from Tillamook, went ashore in the fog yesterday morning near the beacon opposite Gillihan's Landing in the Willamette River. A dense fog hung over at the time and the pilot lost his way. The Argo lay on the mud until high water and then worked herself off. She reached her dock at 1:20 in the afternoon. The Argo will leave down again tomorrow evening.

Shipping was practically tied up between 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and noon yesterday because of fog. The steamship Rose City, which left for San Francisco at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon got only as far as Eale's. She was unable to leave that point until after noon yesterday. She arrived down late last night and will probably not go to sea until today.

The steamship Roanoke was also held up by the fog and did not reach Astoria until after the Rose City. A number of lumber-laden schooners were also compelled to lay at anchor and wait for the weather to clear.

Daghestan Sunk in Collision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The British freight steamer Daghestan was sunk outside the harbor late last night by the tramp steamer Catalone. There was no loss of life, the crew of the Britisher being picked up by the Catalone. The latter is anchored outside the bar, and the extent of her damage is not known. The Daghestan was owned by the Hindustan Steamship Company, and registered 3466 tons gross. She had sailed late yesterday for Marseilles. The Catalone was inbound from Boston. A heavy fog covered the lower harbor when the accident happened.

Fast Time Made From Liverpool.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Forty-six days were required to bring freight via the Tehuantepec Railway and the Canadian-Mexican steamship line from Liverpool to this port. The steamer Lonsdale arrived this morning, bringing 200 tons of general freight, the first shipment by the new route. It is confidently expected by the management that freight will be landed in this city well within 43 days from Liverpool. The steamers will hereafter sail direct from Salinas Cruz to this city.

To Inspect Steamer Inland Empire.

The new steamer Inland Empire will be inspected next Tuesday and on the following day she will make her trial trip. The vessel will then be tied up until all danger of ice in the river has passed and the boat will be able to make a regular schedule. It is the intention of Superintendent Smith to place two steamers in commission on the upper river as soon as clear water can be looked for. By that time the Celilo Falls will have been completed and ready for service.

Empress of China Arrives.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—With 620 tons of silk, valued at $1,331,124, included in a cargo of 2796 tons, mostly tea, oranges and general, the Empress of China arrived from Hong Kong via Yokohama this morning, bringing the Christmas mail from the Philippines, China and Japan, 600 bags in all. There were five saloon passengers only, including C. S. Averill, United States Consul from Formosa, and 283 Chinese, of whom nine only paid head tax.

Bark Bossuet Is Rechartered.

The French bark Bossuet, which arrived in port November 14 from Newcastle, N. S. W., under charter to Hind, Rolph & Co., has been rechartered to Kerr, Gifford & Co. for wheat loading for the United Kingdom at 22s 3d. This is the lowest rate quoted for a sailing ship for many months. Union vessels have been holding for 27s 6d for orders. Hind & Rolph took the vessel on a round-trip charter.

Thermometer Drops to 23 Degrees.

The thermometer dropped to 23 degrees yesterday morning, the lowest temperature recorded for the season by the weather bureau. A temperature of 24 degrees is predicted for this morning between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. No change in conditions is looked for today and continued clear and cold weather has been ordered by Forecaster Beals.

Marine Notes.

The steamship Breakwater is due to arrive this evening.

The steamship Sue H. Elmore sailed last night for Tillamook.

The steamship Senator is due tomorrow from San Francisco.

The steamship Asuncion sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco.

The steamship Alliance sailed for Coos Bay last night with passengers and freight.

Captain S. H. Scammon, of the steamer Dalles City, has filed his accident report with the United States inspectors. The Dalles City has been repaired and will leave up this morning.

Arrivals and Departures.

PORTLAND, Dec. 19.—Arrived—Navigator, from San Francisco; schooner Monterey, from San Francisco. Sailed—Steamship Eureka, for Eureka and Coos Bay; steamship Alliance, for Coos Bay; steamship Sue H. Elmore, for Tillamook; steamship Asuncion, for San Francisco.

Astoria, Dec. 19.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind, east; weather, clear. Arrived at 7:45 and left up at 9:50 A. M., tug Navigator, with schooner Monterey, from Monterey. Left up at 8 A. M., French bark Rochambeau. Arrived at 11:35 A. M., French ship Crillon, from Liverpool. Arrived at 3:20 P. M., steamer Homer, from San Francisco. Arrived down at 4:20 P. M., steamer Rose City.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—Arrived at 8 A. M., steamer Sybil Marsten, from Portland. Sailed at 10 last night, steamer R. D. Inman; at 11 A. M., steamer Senator, for Portland.

San Pedro, Dec. 19.—Sailed yesterday, steamer Roma, for Portland.

STEAMER INTELLIGENCE.

Due to Arrive.

Name.	From.	Date.
Argo	Tillamook	In port
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Dec. 20
Nebraskan	Salinas Cruz	Dec. 21
Senator	San Francisco	Dec. 21
Nome City	San Francisco	Dec. 22
Alliance	Coos Bay	Dec. 23
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	Dec. 23
S. H. Elmore	Tillamook	Dec. 25
Nevadan	Salinas Cruz	Dec. 26
Rose City	San Francisco	Dec. 28
Roanoke	Los Angeles	Dec. 29
Numantia	Hongkong	Jan. 12
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Feb. 1
Alesia	Hongkong	Feb. 10
Arabia	Hongkong	Mar. 1

Scheduled to Depart.

Name.	For.	Date.
Nebraskan	Salinas Cruz	Dec. 20
Argo	Tillamook	Dec. 21
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Dec. 23
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	Dec. 24
Alesia	Hongkong	Dec. 24
Senator	San Francisco	Dec. 25
Alliance	Coos Bay	Dec. 26
S. H. Elmore	Tillamook	Dec. 26
Nome City	San Francisco	Dec. 26
Nevadan	Puget Sound	Dec. 28
Roanoke	Los Angeles	Dec. 31
Rose City	San Francisco	Jan. 1
Numantia	Hongkong	Jan. 25

Entered Saturday.

Eureka, Am. steamship (Noren), with general cargo, from Eureka and way ports.

Argo, Am. steamship (Jones), with general cargo, from Tillamook.

Sue H. Elmore, Am. steamship (Shrader), with general cargo, from Tillamook.

Cleared Saturday.

Lydgate, Br. bark (Law), with 147,437 bushels of wheat valued at $122,700, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders.

Eureka, Am. steamship (Noren), with general cargo, for Eureka and way ports.

Alliance, Am. steamship (Parsons), with general cargo, for Coos Bay.

Argo, Am. steamship (Jones), with general cargo, for Tillamook.

Sue H. Elmore, Am. steamship (Jones), with general cargo, for Tillamook.

Tides at Astoria Sunday.

High.	Low.
10:18 A. M....8.7 feet	3:50 A. M.....3.1 feet
11:28 P. M....6.6 feet	5:12 P. M.....0.1 foot

RUEF SECURES RESPITE

Deposed Boss Will Not Be Sentenced Until Next Thursday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The passing of sentence on Abraham Ruef, convicted of the bribery of a supervisor to vote for a trolley franchise for the United Railroads, was postponed by Judge Lawlor today until Thursday, December 24. The attorneys for the defense made a strong but unsuccessful fight to secure a continuance until January 2 of next year.

Ruef was represented by Thomas B. Dozier, who stated that Henry Ach, leading counsel for the defense, was so ill that he had been unable to participate in any of the work involved in preparation of the motion for a new trial. Mr. Dozier further stated that the time granted him had not been sufficient to enable him to perfect this matter alone, and he called the attention of the court to the fact that minutes and other records of the long trial were not yet available. Assistant District Attorney John O'Gara, who represented the prosecution, opposed Dozier's motion for a two weeks' continuance, and Judge Lawlor, after pointing out to Mr. Dozier the limited grounds upon which a motion for a new trial might be granted, set the further hearing for next Thursday. Mr. Dozier made an effort to have this time extended until next Saturday, but the court was peremptory in refusing the request.

NAME DECEIVES MOTHERS

Straus Declares Commercial Pasteurized Milk Is Big Fraud.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, best known, perhaps, for his free milk booths and Pasteurization crusade, is urging the passage by the next Legislature of more stringent legislation in this state prohibiting the importation of cattle affected with tuberculosis. Also he hopes to prevent the use of the word "Pasteurization" unless it speaks for the scientific and not commercial method.

"Commercial Pasteurization," says Mr. Straus, "is a humbug and fraud. The germs are not killed, but the milk has been treated by a process which merely preserves it, and prevents it from souring. It actually does more harm than good, for it enables dishonest dealers to keep milk and market it when it is old and stale. It deceives mothers, who know that Pasteurized milk is good for their babies, and do not understand that commercially Pasteurized milk is only preserved milk.

"Unfortunately most of the so-called Pasteurized milk sold in the city has been only commercially treated, and the use of the term 'Pasteurization' in connection with it should be forbidden by law."

$250—ONE PIPE—$250.

A fine pipe is a work of art, and some of the finest of these works of art to be found anywhere in the United States may be seen at any time at our store.

We have in stock at all times an assortment of pipes in value up to $250 apiece.

Ask to see these fine pipes next time you drop in. SIG. SICHEL & CO.,
** 92 Third Street and Two Branches.

Webfoot Oil Blacking keeps feet dry. Makes shoes last. All dealers.

DR. JOSEPHI MAKES REPLY TO CHARGES

Defends Medical Department of University of Oregon Against Criticism.

RESPECTS TO DR. PANTON

In Lengthy Letter, Dean of Medical School Takes Up Charges in Detail and Answers Points by Denials and Explanations.

PORTLAND, Dec. 19.—(To the Editor.)—Dr. Panton, in his letter in last Sunday's Oregonian, at last proved his prejudice against the medical department of the University of Oregon, a sentiment which he would never before admit.

Drawing deductions from a tissue of false statements, he erected a figure of straw which he thereupon proceeded to pull down and pommel. The personalities to which he descended are not worthy of a sane and proper discussion of the matters involved, and were I alone concerned in his letter I would give the matter no further notice. I shall certainly not indulge in recrimination and personalities further than is absolutely necessary in refuting certain of his statements, for I fully realize that such style of argument is distasteful and wholly unworthy to such of the public as may be interested.

I realize that it is almost a useless task to enter into a controversy with one who makes use of such weapons, yet I am constrained to reply by certain statements about the medical department of the U. of O., and direct questions addressed to myself. His statement that the medical department of the U. of O. is a private stock corporation is absolutely untrue. This department was duly chartered by the regents of the U. of O. in 1887, and has always remained a part of the state corporation and never been a stock company. No buildings have been furnished by the state at any time, and none being available for rental for medical schools, a stock company was formed early in the history of the college for the purpose of providing a proper building in which to carry on the school.

Building Is Rented.

This building has been, and is, rented to the college at a reasonable rental. Had it not been provided by this, or some other builder, the state having failed to provide a place, there would have been no available premises in which to carry on the work. The building corporation would be very glad indeed to have the state furnish a building in which to carry on the school, when it would turn its own property to other uses.

As to the charge that the school is a money-making institution, I will say that, if so, it is a lamentable failure in that respect. It receives from the State University $1000 per annum to aid in paying its expenses. For the past five years the expenses, entirely aside from anything paid to lecturers for their services, has varied from $4000 to over $4600 per annum. This included many additions made to laboratory plants and other educational facilities.

After paying the expenses referred to above (over $3000 per annum in excess of the $1000 from the University) the balance is then divided among the lecturers as some compensation for their work. Aside from this payment, no salaries are paid to lecturers. About one month ago I entered into correspondence, on the subject of compensation to lecturers, with about 50 medical schools (including all medical departments of state universities of the United States), and have received numerous replies. From these, which may be seen at my office, it is apparent that the compensation received by our lecturers amounts to not more than from one-twentieth to one-fifth of what they should have.

Need Greater Allowance.

Experts on medical education have asserted that beyond doubt the cost of educating a medical student to graduation is much in excess of the fees paid by him. Medical departments of state universities in many states receive very considerable amounts with which to pay salaries of lecturers. In our own case the inconsiderable sum left after paying expenses and devoted to the purpose of paying between 35 and 40 lecturers, falls very far short of what they ought to receive. A detail report, ever since the beginning of the school, has been rendered annually to the regents, embracing both scholastic and financial matters. All receipts of of money, including the $1000 from the University, are accounted for, and all disbursements are represented by vouchers in this office which have been previously checked by an auditing committee of two, selected each year by the medical faculty. The regents of the University ought to allow to the medical school at least $10,000 per annum in order to pay somewhere near adequate compensation to lecturers upon certain branches, my own NOT included.

In this connection, referring to impertinent queries of Dr. Panton personal to myself, and most of which are too puerile for notice or reply, I will say, as to whether I "am in the medical school to elevate the medical profession for revenue only": Certainly not the latter. The revenue derived from my connection with the school is too insignificant to be considered in comparison with the amount of time I devote to my duties as dean and teacher. What money I have received from the school is a matter of public record in the annual reports above referred to, and which are on file at the office of the University, at Eugene. I need not say to those of the medical profession who know me best that I have labored to elevate the medical profession and to assist in making Portland a medical educational center. Very much of the time of the best years of my life have been unselfishly devoted to this object. It is hard for men of narrow souls to appreciate the sentiment of public obligation with unselfish loyalty in others or the spirit that leads the latter to do things unless a substantial quid pro quo is to be forthcoming.

Stands on Record.

My life in this community for over 40 years has been an open book, and I am quite willing to let its record stand against the quips and innuendoes of my interrogator. As to what I have done for the advancement of knowledge, it is not for me to say; whatever else my faults, I am not a boaster.

Dr. Panton misquoted me in the passage: "that his graduates are the equal in educational attainments of any average lot of students, etc.," and then proceeds to say that I "do not claim much for them." My words were "that the AVERAGE Oregon educated physicians are the equals of any AVERAGE lot of students, etc." The presence of the word "average" twice changes the whole meaning of the sentence and renders his criticism unjust and silly.

His charge that I am "personally responsible for the defects of our local school, for he has been its dean and manager," and that "reforms have been made under compulsion and not because of any scruples of the dean," is truly terrible; and he, Dr. Panton, believes it, too. Awful, indeed. I do not wish to shirk any responsibility, but if the above charge be true, it does seem strange that the other members of the faculty should have been hoodwinked all these years. Even Dr. Panton will not deny that they are men of intelligence and discernment, and not likely to be dictated to. For 22 years annually (for the election of officers takes place anew each year) they have unanimously elected me dean. Never has there been a dissenting vote, and never have I made the slightest effort to obtain or hold the position. Indeed, I have consented to continue in it, of late years, only because of their unanimously expressed desire to have me, and because of my own wish to co-operate with them in initiating and carrying forward advances in medical education.

Leaves Verdict to Others.

Dr. Panton makes this and many other gratuitous assumptions and statements which raise simply questions of differing opinions between us. In such matters I am quite willing to let the verdict rest with the public. A more serious item of Dr. Panton's letter is his quotation from a letter of Dr. Colwell, in which the latter says: "I have been told (mark Dr. Colwell does not state it as a fact) that the reason that this school is no longer a member of the A. A. M. C. is that the college refused to furnish reports regarding preliminary requirements, etc."

Dr. Colwell was misinformed. This college voluntarily resigned its membership in the A. A. M. C. for reasons stated in a report by a committee of this faculty and which involved the fair dealings of the A. A. M. C. in the matter of amending its constitution without proper notice, which affected our relations without own university, and for other good reasons, none of which touch the efficiency of this school.

The secretary of the A. A. M. C., in a small spirit of revenge, in his report that this college had resigned, stated that as certain reports for entrance credentials had not been submitted, it might be inferred that the resignation was offered rather than make the reports. The inference was entirely unjustified, and in a vigorous protest against such a statement submitted to the secretary this was pointed out. As a fact, the blanks for returns in the matter of matriculates for that year reached here while I was absent abroad. Upon my return there was a mass of correspondence to attend to, and before I reached the matter of filling out the blanks, this college voluntarily withdrew its membership and I supposed it unnecessary to make further report to it and so informed the secretary later.

All data relating to entrance credentials or other school matters are on file in the dean's office and I will gladly show them to anyone interested.

Dr. Panton finds fault with the laboratory and clinical facilities of the school. I wonder if he has been at even one of our laboratory or clinical demonstrations during recent years.

Invite Dr. Panton to Visit.

In good faith and in all sincerity I invite him to visit any or all of our laboratories—histological, pathological, anatomical, chemical, etc., when classes are at work therein, and also clinics at Good Samaritan, St. Vincent's, Multnomah County Hospital, etc. I will gladly furnish him with schedule of hours.

He also finds fault because upon the occasion, last July, of his reading a paper criticising the Oregon medical schools before the State Medical Society, I did not join in the discussion, saying: "Dr. Josephi sat and heard it through, and did not open his mouth," etc., which would be fair criticism, if true, but it is not. I was not present when this paper was read or discussed and have never deemed it of sufficient importance to read since its publication.

He quotes the alleged "spontaneous testimony of Dr. James F. Bell, of this school." Dr. Bell, replying to my query as to the truth of this, responded as follows:

"Dr. Panton, in his letter to The Oregonian of December 13, charges me with saying: 'I will grant you that the graduates of our school are not the best, or fit to practice in such a city as Portland, but they are good enough for country crossroads, and in that respect we have filled a want.'

"It is not true that I ever made such a statement, or that I, inferentially or otherwise, said our school was only capable of graduating men fit for the country districts. No such thought ever entered my mind. The question of the fitness of our graduates to practice in Portland was not mentioned or discussed.

"What I did say to Dr. Panton was that not only in Oregon, but in the larger cities of the State of Washington, he could find many of our graduates engaged in successful practice and holding their own with the graduates of other colleges. I also said it seemed strange that so many of our graduates, after having failed to pass the Oregon State Board, were able to pass the State Board of Washington, whose requirements and standard were generally deemed high. Dr. Panton answered that he did not think the Washington standard a high one.

"Nor is it true that I failed to answer his question: 'Are there not plenty of first-class medical colleges turning out eminently qualified men to fill the demand?' For I remarked that I thought the number of graduates from such high-grade colleges as Johns Hopkins, etc., was limited, and that the majority of such graduates usually preferred to settle in the larger cities, thus leaving many openings, in both town and country of the rapidly growing states of Oregon and Washington to be filled by the graduates of our own and other colleges. (Signed) JAMES F. BELL."

Dr. Panton attributes to Dr. Bevan improper motives in rating this school as acceptable. Those who know Dr. Bevan and his high standing as a National figure in the medical world will not likely agree with his traducer.

Dr. Panton Posing.

One great trouble with Dr. Panton is that he poses as the sole champion in Portland of advanced medical education, refers to the action of medical societies indorsing higher medical education as being the simon pure article represented by him, and hence constituting laudation of himself by the societies. As a fact these indorsements are of higher education and not at all personal. At the same time, while acknowledging that the Oregon school is advancing, he writes as though we were opposing the higher standard. So far as higher standards are concerned this school has done, over and over again, more than has Dr. Panton for this cause. It is his desire, evidently, in this controversy, to place the school in a position opposed to higher education. This is, to say the least, unfair and disingenuous, but biased criticism may always be expected from the man with a grouch. It is profitless to argue with one who draws his deductions from false premises. This letter aims simply to expose the false premises which render his deduction, based upon them, valueless.

Permit me to embody in this letter a general denial of the statements made by certain persons with reference to this subject in recent issues of the Evening Telegram. They are fabrications of those who are attempting, for their own purposes, to tear down the school. It is false that we are under the ban of the A. M. A. or expurged from their list; that we have no microscope and borrow from local physicians. Who is the medical man who so confidently asserts that he can prove that "not one new idea of any importance" has appeared in my lectures in the last eight years? Let him come out of his hiding. I defy him to prove the truth of his allegation.

It is false that no applicant has been excluded for lack of preliminary education. Every year there have been such cases. It is false that Eastern schools decline our students; on the contrary, I know of no case in which recognition has been refused. They are gladly received and given credit for their time and work done here.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that this school does not and never did object to the system of a state board. On the contrary, the members of our faculty have always favored it and believe it to be right. And further, we think such board should be kept free from bias in favor of medical schools by exclusion from it of any one in the teaching corps of a medical school. All we ask on the part of the board is fair treatment for our graduates, not only in marking, but in character and scope of examination to ascertain efficiency, and that is not to be gained by exclusively written examination, but by combination with clinical and laboratory methods.

Finally, for I do not intend to continue this newspaper controversy, let me say that the pittance I receive for my services has not sufficient attraction to hold me to this work.

For myself I care nothing, but I do want to see the medical department of the University of Oregon perpetuated and its alumnae and students vindicated.

With my colleagues I have done a part in its foundation and advancement. I want that it should be made a great school, it matters not to me under whose leadership.

I myself am nothing, but the continued success of the school as an institution desire.

S. E. JOSEPHI.

STRONG MEN ARE Successful MEN

DR. TAYLOR
The Leading Specialist

The man who is weak and worn out in vitality, whose setrength is being constantly sapped by secret drains, who rests badly atnight and goes about feeling half deead during the day, is not the man who is a success in any field. His usefulness is constantly handicapped by the black specter of unfitness which hovers over him. He has neither the healthy mental faculty nor the powers of physical endurance to compete with the man who is not paying the penalty of early dissipation or whose vital forces were not undermined by disease. In my long years of practice I have heard many pitiful tales from men suffering from LOST STRENGTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, CHRONIC DISCHARGES, CONTRACTED DISORDERS AND CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, and it is hard for a man in normal health to realize the blight that has been cast upon the lives of these sufferers. And right here I want to say that these afflictions are brought on slowly and insidiously. Often the beginning is a very simple ailment which is neglected or improperly treated.

In Seeking Health, Don't Experiment

In the first place, don't expect a regular doctor of all diseases to do Specialist's work. He cannot be prepared either in experience or equipment. Don't go to surgon, nor the osteopath, nor the electric doctor. Don't experiment with patent medicines, your friend's prescriptions, nor your druggist's guesswork. IN THE VERY FIRST PLACE it is CHEAPEST, QUICKEST AND BEST to consult the SPECIALIST of known standing and reputation.

My Fee Is Only
$10
In Any Uncomplicated Case Pay After I Cure You

The Reason I Cure

Because my methods are direct and SURE. I do not have to resort to any uncertainties in the few disorders I treat, because over 20 years' experience has perfected my knowledge of EXACT METHODS which never fail. Particular attention is given to each particular case. Each individual is given medical care, according to the symptoms indicated in his SINGLE case. The result is sure, quick and thorough, and the entire system benefits when the healthy action of the affected part is restored.

Weakness

I have completely demonstrated the fact that derangement of the masculine functions is a curable ailment. By the closest observations in thousands of cases I have ascertained that only in rare instances is the nervous system or general constitution involved to any noticeable degree whatever, and that weakness in all its phases is merely a symptom of local disorder. In by far the greater number of cases I find the condition entirely due to a state of inflammation or congestion in the prostate gland, or at some other vital point of the organic system, brought on by early dissipation or lingering as a result of some contracted disorder. Such cases may show temporary improvement under stimulating processes of treatment, but ultimate relapse and injury are certain to follow all such methods. The only radical cure is the absolute removal of the abnormal conditions responsible for the functional disorder, and this I accomplish through carefully-directed local measures.

My treatment is entirely distinctive and original. No other physician employs like methods, nor approaches my success in curing. The results I obtain are thorough and lasting, and strength and vigor are restored in the full and normal degree.

Contracted Diseases

Fully one-fourth of the cases of organic weakness with which I come in contact are a direct result of the improper treatment of some contracted disease. This should be sufficient warning against patent nostrums and other uncertain methods. I never dismiss a patient until I know that every possibility of relapse or evil result has been removed.

The remedies I employ are known to myself alone, and I have reason to regard them as the surest and safest ever devised for the cure of contracted diseases.

Varicocele

My treatment for Varicocele is a painless one, and in most instances the patient need not be detained a single day from his business. Even in advanced cases, a cure by my method is a matter of but a very few days. There is no doubt or guesswork, but absolute certainty of a thorough and lasting cure, with complete return of that degree of health and vigor that existed before the disease began.

Examination Free

I offer not only FREE Consultation and Advice, but of every case that comes to me I will make a Careful Examination and Diagnosis without charge. No ailing man should neglect this opportunity to get expert opinion about his trouble.

If you cannot call, write for Diagnosis Chart. My offices are open all day from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Sundays from 10 to 1.

The DR. TAYLOR Co.

234½ MORRISON STREET

Corner Second and Morrison Streets **Portland, Oregon**

SALOON MAN RETURNS CASH

Old Man, Bilked on Auto Ride, Is Happy Again.

Charles Mays, proprietor of the Circuit Saloon, 289 Stark street, returned to E. McCrum yesterday $695, which McCrum alleged had been taken from him. The transfer was made in District Attorney Cameron's office, in the presence of witnesses.

McCrum Wednesday night accompanied the saloonman and two women on an automobile ride. He had sold his house that day, and was out for a time. With the saloonman, another man and two women, they rode out on the Linnton road; and McCrum declared that when he recovered from the effects of what he had imbibed he was in the middle of the road, without automobile, companions or money.

Mays asserted that McCrum had given him a portion of his money to keep.

Elegant stock of fitted bags and suit cases at Harris' Trunk Co. Note window display.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN

Give me a man who is held down by physical weakness, lost vitality, lack of energy, backwardness or despondency, and I will make a new man out of him by filling his nerves with the fire of life—electricity.

Electro-Vigor is an electric body battery, applied while you sleep. It pumps a stream of electric life into every nerve and tissue of the body, building up vitality and strength and removing the cause of disease.

Look over the "Help Wanted" ads in any big newspaper. How often you note: "Must be a live man"; "must be rapid and accurate"; "we want a hustler"; "no has-beens need apply."

Thousands of men are out of work. Among these thousands possibly one out of fifty will "make good" if they are given a chance. The rest put in their time watching the clock, sighing for quitting time and figuring how they can get a raise in salary without doing any more work.

When a man gets to the front they say: "He's lucky!" "Wish I had his luck." Luck is it? That's all bosh. The secret of his success is nervous energy. That man succeeded because he put vim and vigor into his work. A man with these resources doesn't stay long at the bottom of the ladder.

The business world demands results to-day. Hustlers are wanted in every walk of life. Don't go around dragging one foot after the other. Get some life in you.

There's latent power in every man. All it needs is waking up. Electro-Vigor has put thousands of men on the road to success, men who had met with nothing but failure before they came to me.

Mr. B. Prescott, Durkee, Baker Co., Or., says:

"I have used Electro-Vigor about 40 days and am well pleased with its work. I have ceased taking medicine entirely, have gained in weight and feel like a new man."

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Every man should read my free, 100-page, illustrated book, which tells how Electro-Vigor puts vim and energy into discouraged, slow-going men. This book explains many secrets you should know. It tells how to cure yourself without drugs. I'll send it, closely sealed, free, if you will mail me this coupon. Cut it out now.

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