HENEY GRILLS GRAFTERS; FLAYS SENATOR FULTON

Introduces Affidavits to Show That the Oregon Representative Handled "Sack" in Mitchell Campaign—Corporations Have People by the Throat, Says Prosecutor

Senator Charles W. Fulton, stripped of the glamour of his toga by Francis J. Heney, was held up to the view of 2,000 people who filled the vast auditorium of the First Congregational church last night and was branded by the noted speaker as a man of corruption, a protector of violators of the law, a debaucher of legislatures and a force for political evil.

Throughout the long recital the great audience packed into seats, aisles, windows and every nook and cranny of the building like matches in a box, broke from time to time into spontaneous applause while more than 1,000 people who filled the street and beseiged the doors grumbled and growled at not being able to hear or see.

Mr. Heney disclaimed that he was campaigning against Senator Fulton or that he had come to Oregon to defeat him in his race for the United States senate.

"Mr. Fulton is a public servant of the people of Oregon," said Mr. Heney in stating his reason for attacking the senator. "If Mr. Fulton had not challenged me to produce this evidence it was still my intention to do so before I left Oregon for the last time because I believe that the people of Oregon are entitled to know what I learned while acting as your servant.

Wants Corruption Defeated.

"If that defeats him I will be glad of it—for I do not want to see successful crime in public office. I don't want to see a man who prostitutes his public office continue to fool the people. I want to see the people turn him down if he has done wrong, if he has committed crime. If he is morally a bad man I want to see him turned down in this country as quickly and as readily as he is turned down in England."

By 7:30 the big building was packed and jammed with people and long before 8 the doors had been closed by the policeman on duty in order to prevent crowding and disorder. When Mr. Heney took the platform he was greeted with a storm of applause, while he held the attention of his audience closely from first to last.

In opening his address the speaker paid a tribute to Oregon because of her adoption of the direct primary law and the initiative and referendum, complimenting the people because of their reversion from the rule of bosses back to the principle of true democracy.

"Oregon leads the United States today in trying methods to get back to real democracy," said Mr. Heney. "I know that some of those who were baptized long ago in the doctrine of machine politics, and even our very intelligent friend, Harvey W. Scott, does not think that the initiative and referendum and the direct primary law are going to accomplish the best results for Oregon. Personally, I believe that the direct primary has accomplished one result which makes it worth enough to the people of Oregon that you could afford to adopt it if it was wrong in every other particular, and that one thing which it has accomplished is to bury the political bosses who existed in this state.

Good of Direct Primary.

"No man now in Oregon can say, 'I want you to render decisions as a member of the supreme court that are satisfactory to the railroad corporation or you will not be nominated next time.' No man in Oregon can now say, 'I want you to vote as United States senator as the railroad desires, or you will not be elected by the next legislature,' because under the direct primary and Statement No. 1 your United States senators have their ears to the ground, watching to see what the people of the state want, whereas before you had the direct primary and Statement No. 1, they said, 'The people be damned, what does the railroad want?'"

The speaker then turned to the discussion of the country's condition at large and said that he was an optimist and believed that the land was growing better, not worse, and that the public confidence which was just awakened would grow and become stronger until the corrupt influences and practices which had grasped and throttled the politics and government of the country would be swept away by the force of public clamor and the vote of the people as a whole. He paid a tribute to Roosevelt, saying that conditions had begun to improve from the time he took office and would continue to do so until Taft had been elected and had served his term as president of the United States.

Winked at Law.

There had grown up in Oregon what was known as the land conscience, the speaker said. By it persons considered they did no wrong in committing perjury in filing on or proving up on a claim of government land. This land conscience arose, the speaker said, because the receivers and registers of the land offices were corrupt and did not fulfill the law as it was intended they should. From their laxity it grew to be the habit and the practice of the people to evade or break the law in securing government land. Out of this condition arose all of the land frauds which had stripped the government of its domain and robbed the common people of their heritage, gobbled by the timber barons and syndicates for purposes of corporate gain.

Mr. Heney then paid passing tribute to the Hall case and to district attorneys in many states. He said that honest and energetic district attorneys had it in their power to stop land frauds, but they did not do so because they were under the ban of corrupt politics. The district attorneys were appointed by political influence and pull by senators who were corrupt and friendly to the corporations which it would be necessary to curb and prosecute in order to stop land frauds. For this reason violations of the federal land laws were hushed up or never noticed, while the people were robbed and the corporations enriched.

Turning from this Mr. Heney began his attentions to Senator Fulton. He said that some time ago Senator Fulton had published a letter demanding that Mr. Heney make good certain charges he had made against the senator or retract his statements. He told the audience he did not know whether he would make good or not, but that he believed Fulton would be in the same fix, when he had finished with him, as the man who had been caught in a railroad wreck, who said he was not hurt much, but darned badly twisted. The speaker said he intended to twist Fulton a little and was going to deal in facts, then if Fulton was not satisfied he would be able to give still more facts which were contained in a package of documents which the speaker had with him.

Fulton the Sack-Holder.

"Now what did he do?" Heney asked, delving down into his documents. "Well, we will start back, in order to give him a good running, to 1897; and mark you, I only came to Oregon in November, 1903; the Lord knows what his history is back of '97. In 1897 they had what was known as the hold-up legislature, and I regret that it is necessary to bring the name of John H. Mitchell into this at all, because, as we all know, he is no longer living; but he was a public man and a public official at the time, and it is impossible to tell the story and make it intelligent without naming him, and, therefore, I will name him without any squeamishness. That hold-up legislature, you all know what it was; Mitchell was a candidate for the United States senate; Fulton was there and was known—I mean, Charles W. Fulton—he was there and as a member of the legislature, and was known as Mitchell's sack-holder and distributer of funds; at least, I have the affidavits of four or five people in this envelope stating facts in relation to that matter.

Mr. Heney then read an affidavit made by A. W. Mead, who, during the hold-up session of the legislature in 1897, was a special policeman, appointed by Ad Dilley, then chief of police at Salem, to aid the Mitchell wing of the Republican party in keeping possession of the legislature. Mead outlined in his affidavit the fact that he in company with other special policemen had kept representative Davis of Umatilla county from assuming the chair in the house and had in other ways aided in holding up the session. The pertinent part of the affidavit, however, had to do with the payment of the men by Fulton and was contained in the following paragraph:

Paid by the Day.

"After the chief told us that we were to look to the Mitchell faction for our money, I went up to see Charles W. Fulton at the Mitchell headquarters to collect the pay for myself and several of the other boys. I went to Fulton because it was common rumor that he was managing Mitchell's campaign, and was handling the money, and I was told to go there. Before going there I had learned that McNary and Farrell had been paid $10 a day for holding possession of the session chamber of the senate during the night between sessions, and Fulton wanted to pay us only $5 or $6 a day apiece, and I held out for $10 a day each, but he refused to pay that much, and finally paid me either $5 or $6 a day for myself and for each of the others for whom I was collecting.

The speaker then read an affidavit signed by J. S. Smith, an assistant warden at the penitentiary, in which Smith made damaging statements regarding Fulton's deals in the legislature during the hold-up session. The affidavit made by Smith was as follows:

Bribing of J. S. Smith.

"J. S. Smith, a citizen of the United States, being first duly sworn, hereby deposes:

"I am 40 years of age, have resided 13 years in the state of Oregon and am now occupying the position of assistant warden at the state penitentiary at Salem, Oregon. In June, 1896, I was elected a member of the Oregon legislature to represent Linn county. Out of a total vote of 4,600 I received 1,900 votes as the Populist candidate, there being two other candidates, one each on the Democratic and Republican tickets. The legislature to which I was elected was known and is still called the 'hold-up legislature,' for the reason that a great number of the members of that body persisted in holding out from attendance at the session, with the express purpose of preventing the reelection of John H. Mitchell as United States senator. An organization was effected in the senate by the election of Joseph Simon as president and a form of organization was attempted to be effected in the lower house by the two rival bodies, one comprising the supporters of Senator Mitchell and the other consisting of his opponents. The latter body elected Representative Davis of Umatilla county as speaker, and the former group chose H. L. Benson of Douglas county for speaker.

"The Mitchell supporters attempted to hold daily sessions by having rollcalls, which were responded to by the Mitchell adherents in both houses. It required 46 votes to elect Mitchell, but the crowd headed by Benson were never able to muster that many members at any rollcall, and the session ended without any result whatever, in so far as the election of a United States senator was concerned. The most desperate efforts were made by the Mitchell men to secure the requisite number of votes, offers of money and positions being the commonest means employed to accomplish this purpose. The present United States senator from Oregon, Charles W. Fulton, was the leading manager of the Mitchell forces and personally, assisted by Mitchell himself, offered various sums of money in order to induce the legislators who belonged to the Davis wing of the lower house to attend sessions of the legislature and vote for the election of John H. Mitchell for United States senator.

Fulton Holds Mitchell Sack.

"It was currently reported at the time and, in fact, was regarded as an undisputed circumstance, that Senator Mitchell had at his disposal $35,000 with which to secure his reelection; furthermore, it was apparent to everyone who had anything to do with this so-called 'hold-up legislature,' that Charles W. Fulton was the leading distributor of money for Senator Mitchell.

"At a point which I fix as about the middle of the legislative session, one James Powell of Albany, Oregon, came to me while I was seated in the session chamber of the house of representatives and introduced himself to me as a Linn county Republican who had voted for my election as representative. We had a short conversation, which was renewed when I left the house at the noon hour to go to lunch at the Salem hotel. Powell accompanied me to the hotel and on the way there informed me very frankly that he had been sent by Senator Mitchell and the latter's lieutenants and commissioned to induce me to attend the legislative session and vote for Mitchell.

"Powell mentioned the fact to me that Mitchell and his managers had plenty of money to give to those who would assist in breaking up the 'hold-up' by attending the sessions and voting for Mitchell. He also stated that Mitchell himself desired to see me personally at the Willamette hotel, which was the Mitchell headquarters. Powell added that there was something in it for him if he could get me to do what I have outlined above. I arranged to meet Powell that same evening and did so. He accompanied me to the Willamette hotel, where I was met in the large reception room where Mitchell and Fulton held forth. As soon as I entered the room Mitchell and Fulton invited me into an adjoining smaller room, where they urged upon me the inducement that I owed it to my own future career to attend the legislative sessions and stand with them.

Mitchell Heard Offer.

"Fulton said to me, in Mitchell's hearing and presence: 'I will give you $3,000 and pay you $1,500 of that amount down right now if you will go into the house tomorrow and make a speech explaining that you think there has been enough of this delay and urge that the members take action and vote for Mitchell for United States senator.' (Prior to this interview I had conferred with the leaders of the anti-Mitchell legislative wing, namely with Jonathan Bourne, John C. Young of Baker City, state chairman of the Populist party; Frank Williams of Portland, Oregon, then member of the executive committee of the Populist party, and with various other of my fellow members of the legislature, including H. L. Barkley, Republican representative from Marion county and now bishop of the United Brethren for the Pacific northwest, on that same day, and subsequent to the talk the aforesaid James Powell had had with me; and I had declared my intention to my political associates of accepting the proposed bribe in order to furnish a clear case of the methods that Mitchell and Fulton were pursuing to procure the reelection of Mitchell.)

Passing of Greenbacks.

"Mitchell added his assurance to that of Fulton. I remarked, 'Well, you have this man Powell here who has already talked to me and you can arrange the paying over of the money with him.'

"Mitchell and Fulton acceded to this and I left their headquarters and went down stairs to the lobby of the hotel, where I was joined in a few minutes by James Powell, who took me aside and handed me two packages of greenbacks, one containing $1,000 and the other containing $500. I had hardly got through with Powell when Mitchell, who had followed him down stairs, came up to me and took me by the arm and said: 'We have $35,000 and the boys who are training with you can have all of it if they will do as you are doing and come in and vote; the cab out here is at your disposal to get them here tonight and see us; we want them to vote right tomorrow morning.'

"The next morning, in place of attending the session, I stayed around in the lobby of the statehouse in company with my political associates of the Davis group. When the rollcall had progressed to the point where the reading clerk called Smith of Linn, he had to repeat the call, but without result. I was not there to respond. Charles W. Fulton rushed out from the house into the lobby and approached me in a hurried manner. Fulton said to me, 'Aren't you going in this morning?' I answered, 'Going in where?' Fulton said, 'Into the session this morning.' I replied, 'Not on your life.' Fulton then exclaimed, 'You give back that money then.' I said, 'I will never give back a cent of it.' Fulton then became threatening in his manner and gesticulated forcibly. He said, in quite a loud tone, 'Then look out for yourself personally.' Fulton's manner was such that it attracted the attention of a number of legislators and others in the lobby (among them being Walter Lyons, afterwards private secretary of Governor T. T. Geer and now editor of the Independence, Oregon, Enterprise, and H. L. Barkley). Fulton noticed that a crowd was gathering and began to retreat towards the house session chamber. I followed him up to the door and proposed to him that he and I, in order to settle the matter, should sign a joint statement setting forth nothing but the actual facts of the bribery attempt, and publish same in the Salem Journal. Of course he would not agree to my proposition.

Smith's Standing Good.

"I became an applicant for the position of warden of the state penitentiary of Salem, Oregon, immediately after the election of the present governor, George E. Chamberlain. My application was indorsed by such men as John B. Waldo, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Oregon, Jonathan Bourne, State Senator W. R. Bilyeu, Hon. J. K. Weatherford, Bishop Barclay and many others, and I was appointed under date July 1, 1903. Charles W. Fulton had been elected United States senator in February, 1903, and attempted to prevent my appointment by representing the before described fact of attempted bribery in a false light to Governor Chamberlain. The result was that Governor Chamberlain made a personal investigation of the matter, inquiring as to the facts of Jonathan Bourne, John C. Young, Frank Williams, W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon City, Oregon, and others. The governor stated, in summing up his view of the matter after completing the investigation, that I had been guilty of no moral turpitude and was worthy of receiving the appointment asked for. I was accordingly appointed.

(Signed) "J. S. SMITH.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1906.

"Thomas B. Neuhausen, special inspector, department of the interior."

An affidavit made by Bishop Henry S. Barclay, the well-known bishop of the United Brethren for the Pacific northwest, in which Barclay told of having been present when Fulton demanded back money paid Smith for his vote for Mitchell. The affidavit follows:

Defeat of Mitchell.

"H. L. Barclay sworn, on oath says: I am bishop of the United Brethren for the Pacific northwest (my diocese comprising Oregon, California, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Montana and part of British Columbia) and reside at 403 Prescott street, Portland, Oregon.

"I was a member of the Oregon legislature which convened in January, 1897, at Salem, Oregon, and I am personally acquainted with J. S. Smith, who represented a portion of Linn county, Oregon, in that legislature. I was chairman of the committee on credentials of the house and in that capacity rendered every aid possible, in conjunction with 25 or more other members with whom I affiliated, to defeat the reelection of United States Senator John H. Mitchell. The latter was aided by the present United States senator, Charles W. Fulton, acting as his lieutenant and manager, in his efforts to induce the body of legislators with whom I was associated to organize the house for the purpose of his reelection. This I and my colleagues strenuously opposed. After the so-called 'holdup,' lasting about 50 days or more, the legislature adjourned without electing a United States senator, thus accomplishing the defeat of Mitchell.

"During the course of the legislature session above mentioned Charles W. Fulton and Senator Mitchell both, according to well-founded report at the time, sought to bribe the voters of certain members of the legislature, among them being the before-mentioned J. S. Smith. I recall distinctly the fact that said J. S. Smith told me during the course of the session that Fulton was offering money for votes, and that he intended to 'call his bluff.' I advised Smith not to engage in his proposed undertaking, but he gave me to understand that he intended to go ahead with it. A day or two thereafter Smith informed me that he had been paid $1,500 or thereabouts by Charles W. Fulton, with the understanding that he (Smith) should go into the house and declare himself for Mitchell.

"I was a witness to the altercation which ensued between said Smith and Charles W. Fulton when Fulton demanded the return of the money which he had paid Smith on Smith's refusal to go into the house and declare himself in favor of the reelection of United States Senator Mitchell.

"H. L. BARCLAY."

Following the reading of the Barclay affidavit Mr. Heney then read a statement made by Governor Chamberlain relating to the same transaction. The statement made by Governor Chamberlain was as follows:

Fulton Tells of Bribery.

"Some time after I had assumed the duties of the office of governor in January, 1903, and while I was considering the question of appointing J. S. Smith of Linn county, Oregon, as one of the officers of the state penitentiary, Senator Charles W. Fulton came to me during the session of the legislature of that year and entered a protest against the appointment of J. S. Smith. Fulton urged as ground for my declining to appoint Smith, that he (Fulton) had been present at an interview between Senator John H. Mitchell and J. S. Smith in Salem, Oregon, during the legislative session of 1897, and that at that interview Smith had been paid $1,000 or thereabout (or was paid such a sum immediately after that interview). This sum, according to Senator Fulton, was paid with the mutual understanding that Smith, who was a member of the legislature at the time and opposed to the reelection of United States Senator Mitchell, should attend the session and break the 'holdup' by helping to make a quorum and declaring himself in favor of Mitchell's reelection. The particular point that Senator Fulton, curiously enough, made with me, in regard to this transaction was, that Smith was absolutely unreliable because he had agreed to be bought and had refused to 'stay bought.'

"I told Senator Fulton that it looked to me as though the entire affair reflected very little credit upon any party to the transaction and that, if anything, the participation of Senator Fulton and Senator Mitchell in the deal was considerably more subject to criticism than that of J. S. Smith. I had instituted an inquiry in order to determine just what part J. S. Smith had had in the matter, and determined to my satisfaction that he had done nothing which should cause me to decline to appoint him to office. I inquired of Frank Williams, John C. Young, and other leaders of the People's party familiar with the entire facts bearing upon the affair and ascertained that they suspected that money was being used by Mitchell and his friends to corrupt the legislature, and that J. S. Smith had stated to certain of his party associates prior to his going to the Mitchell-Fulton headquarters in the hotel at Salem, Oregon, that he intended to find out whether this was a fact and to help deprive the Mitchell hosts of the 'sinews of war' by himself accepting a 'piece of their money.'

Smith Tells Story Frankly.

"When I questioned J. S. Smith himself about the matter, after Senator Fulton had protested against his appointment, Smith was perfectly frank in relating all the circumstances to me, and I formed the opinion, which I still have, that his action in taking the money was regarded by him and by the persons with whom he advised prior to taking same, more as a piece of political tactics than anything else, and I did not understand that the money was to be retained by Smith himself, but to be used by Smith's party associates for defeating the purposes for which it was paid.

"It was furthermore made perfectly clear to me that Smith positively declined to carry out the conditions which were imposed upon him by Mitchell in Fulton's presence when the deal concerning the payment of the money was made with Smith. It was this very declination on Smith's part that formed the basis of Senator Fulton's protest against Smith's appointment as an officer of the Oregon state penitentiary. Having convinced myself that J. S. Smith had done nothing in the transaction mentioned to merit my refusal to appoint him to state office, I accordingly appointed him assistant warden of the state penitentiary, a position which he still occupies."

Burke Land Deal.

Mr. Heney then went into the connection of Senator Fulton with the Burke-Goslin land deal in which Fulton represented the defendants who had been indicted by Hall for land stealing. The facts in the case were the same as those brought out during the Hall trial showing that Fulton had attempted and had been successful in stopping criminal prosecution begun by Hall against the defendants.

He then went into other of the land cases, some of which have been tried, and showed by the evidence gathered by the government the corrupt practices of the officials of the state who entered into agreements to protect those under investigation or indictment. He delved at some length into the facts of the Hall case as brought out at the trial now pending and showed the political intrigues and official corruption existing throughout the state at that time.

Mr. Heney then turned from the discussion of Oregon conditions and spoke of graft in other sections. He praised the Australian ballot system which made possible an honest vote and held up the corruption of railroad corporations and holders of great wealth, pointing out the danger of such conditions to the people generally.

In the midst of this discussion he reverted to Fulton, once more pointing him out as the friend and servant of corporations working in the senate for the corporations and against the real interests of the people. He discussed the conditions in San Francisco and throughout the country at large and closed with an exhortation to the people not to allow the direct primary law to be taken from them by the old line bosses and political corruptionists. In closing he said:

Hang Onto Direct Primary.

"Now, I will close in just a minute. Don't let anybody take the direct primary away from you. It has its imperfections, the direct primary law, but I think the time will come when you will have to remodel your state government, and not have so many officers to nominate. I am not saying so, but I am thinking you would have a better government if you would model its form on that of the national government instead of nominating a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a secretary of state, an attorney-general and treasurer, and several others whom you don't know anything about, you would say, we will elect a governor whom we know and let the governor appoint as his staff his attorney-general, his secretary of state, his treasurer, so and so, whom he pleases—why shouldn't he do it the same as a president does it? and then you know whom to hold responsible, and you will know one man well enough to nominate the right man for governor, and elect him and keep on doing it. You are concentrating your city government in the same way, and after a while the system will work out some way, anyhow.

There is one thing which must be said about it, let it be ever so bad, it cannot be quite as bad as having politics and a condition where one man is known to all the people as being a political boss. A boss of the American people! You are willing to stand for that knowingly and have every young man who grows up in the community and has any ambition to go into public life realize that the first thing he must do in order to have any success politically or even receive a nomination, is to surrender his manhood and become a slave, the political slave of a crook who is in politics for money only.

Some soaps are good for one thing; some for another.

But with Ivory Soap you can cleanse ANY thing or ANY body—yourself; your baby; a white waistcoat or a piece of lace.

The daintier a thing is, the more necessary it is that you use Ivory Soap to clean it.

Ivory Soap

99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

SISTERS

Would Not Allow Coffee Used.

It doesn't take very long, only long enough to get well away from the bad effects of caffeine—the drug in coffee—and a little while for Postum to commence toning up the nerves and your reformed coffee drinker will begin to put on flesh and show an improved condition generally.

An Indiana man says:

"I knew for a long time that coffee was running my system down. For the last five years I have been troubled with my stomach but didn't seem able to quit coffee. Finally I took down sick and my doctor told me to stop coffee.

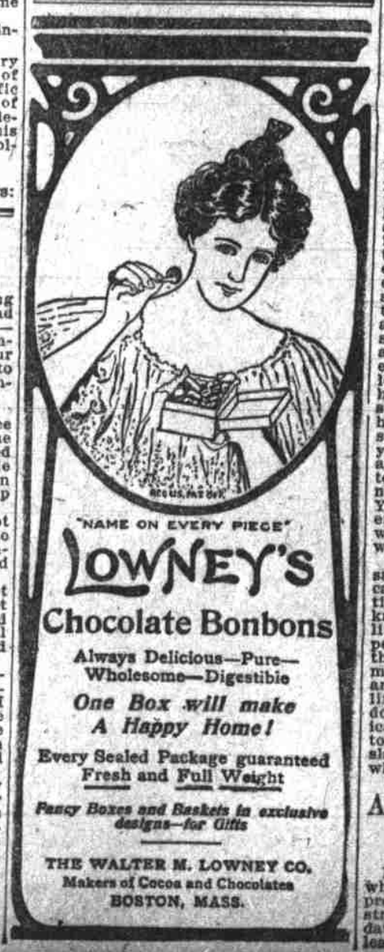
"I tried milk and hot water, but got tired of both. About that time, while on a visit to my cousin she recommended Postum, claiming that it had done so much for her.

"She was looking stouter and was not at all nervous, while I was shaking at the least excitement. Her husband told me that the sisters at the hospital where he worked used Postum and wouldn't allow any coffee to be used.

"I came home and began using Postum and in a few days noticed improvement which continued until now. I must say, that I am feeling fine. The more I drink Postum the better I like it. I make it according to directions on the package, which gives it its good rich taste.

"I have thanked my cousin many times for telling me about Postum, for it has done great good to my nerves and whole system. Before I quit coffee and began to use Postum I was troubled with toothache and headache, besides the steady old grind of stomach troubles. Now I have none of them." "There's a reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville" in packages.



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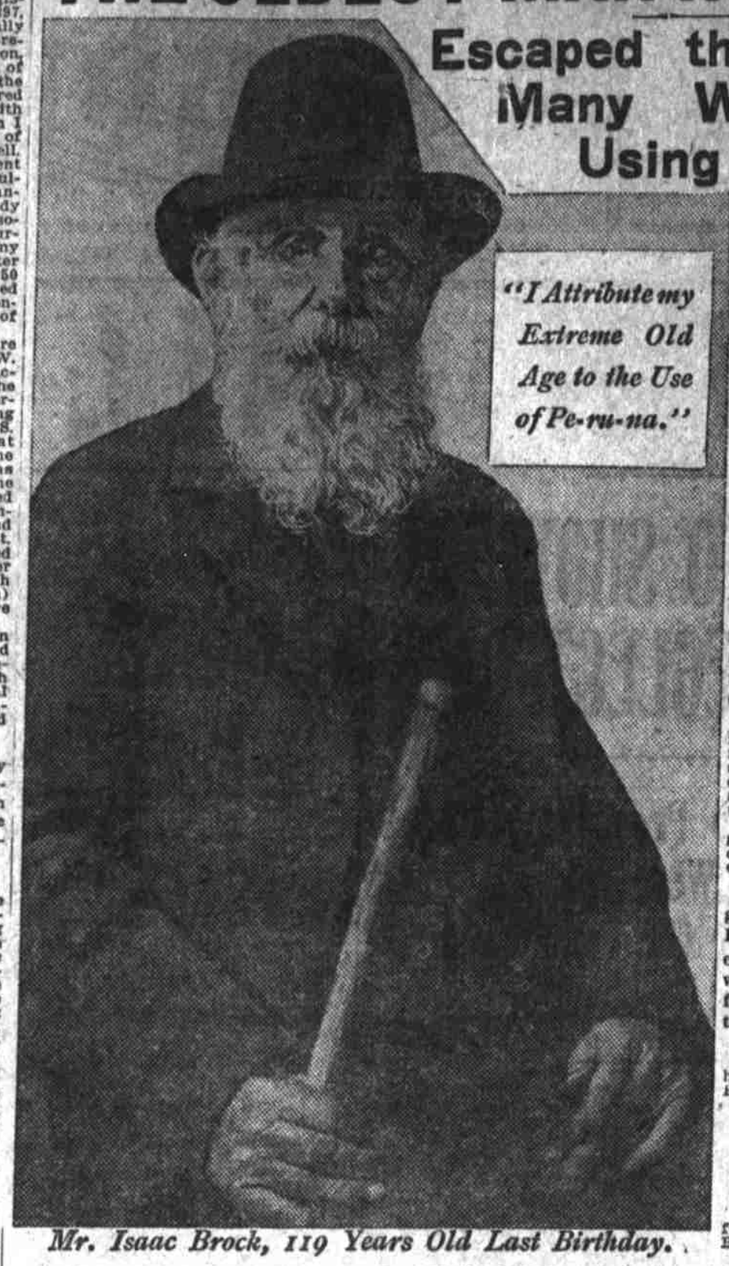
Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters By Using Pe-ru-na.



Mr. Isaac Brock, 119 Years Old Last Birthday.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 119 years.

For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

Some time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture, holding in his hand a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude.

His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 119 years ago.

PERUNA TABLETS.—People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

Born before the United States were formed.
Saw 22 presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal troubles.

IN speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 119 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but, of course, subject to the affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Pe-ru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh I tried Pe-ru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a later letter, Mr. Brock writes: "I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,

Isaac Brock,

A letter dated July 3, 1906, written for Mr. Brock by his wife, Sarah J. Brock, states:

"Last winter I had just gotten up out of a spell of sickness, when I commenced taking Peruna. I think it improved my health very much."

In a postscript, Mrs. Brock adds: "He receives a great many letters inquiring about what Peruna will do. I do not answer them all, as I think they can get a bottle and try it."

Peruna is a catarrh remedy that has been in the field for many years. Other catarrh remedies have come and gone, but the reputation of Peruna has not lived them all.

Peruna is a combination of efficient herbal remedies that wields a powerful influence on all the mucous membranes of the body, and hence reaches catarrh wherever it is located.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908

Columbia disc and cylinder records fit any "talking machine" and make it almost as good as the Columbia Graphophone.

Finest tone, longest life, widest choice. Prove it for yourself. Come in and listen. We'll give you the evidence out of the big end of the horn.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

371 Washington Street

ACCUSED PHYSICIAN CLEARS HIMSELF

Roseburg, Or., Jan. 29.—Dr. Hayes, who obtained several dollars from two prominent local physicians on the strength of some letters of recommendation and a hard luck story, was released from custody yesterday. He got the money, but instead of coming under the law as through false pretenses, it was shown that his story was true, and also that he needed the money.