RUSHLIGHT INDORSES TWO CREMATORY PLANTS

Will Advocate It in Council Ways and Means Committee.

The matter of a new garbage crematory is to be taken up by the ways and means committee of the city council and thoroughly considered, and there is every probability that an appropriation for one and possibly two incinerating plants will be made out of the general fund. A statement to this effect was made yesterday by Councilman A. G. Rushlight, a member of the committee.

"I have for a long time been in favor of a new crematory," stated Mr. Rushlight, "but I don't think we need another bond issue to do it. I believe we can afford to make an appropriation for the purpose out of the general fund.

"I think the matter will be taken up very soon by the council. I myself will bring it up before the ways and means committee when we get to considering appropriations, and we will see what we can do. I think we shall find that we have enough money for the purpose.

"I am favor of having two crematories, one on each side of the river. That is the idea of Superintendent Daggett of the garbage crematory, and I think he is right. It is probable that these could be built for about $65,000 each.

"I also think the city ought to own its own garbage collecting plant, for the collection of refuse is fully as important as its final disposition. But it would probably be too much to attempt to get a collecting plant this year. We can't do everything in one year, you know. Perhaps we might get the crematories this year, and the next year

Councilman A. G. Rushlight.

we would be able to get a collecting plant.

"But something ought to be done at once. We need a new crematory badly, and I will see what I can do toward getting one. We shall have to wait until we see what appropriations there are to be made and what we have left. But I believe there will be enough for the purpose without any bond issue."

RED TAPE SLEW.

(Continued from Page One.)

ment had acted promptly at least 10,000 lives might have been saved.

Premier Gielitti was so greatly affected by the accusations against the government that his condition is considered serious. He left the chamber in a high fever.

Survivors Must Leave Messina.

The troops at Messina today stopped relief work to force the remaining survivors to leave. The soldiers have been ordered to force the obdurate ones to depart.

The first work of relief of American sailors in the earthquake district began today with the arrival at Messina of the American gunboat Scorpion from Constantinople. The sailors will devote their efforts principally to caring for the injured, as conditions will not permit of their doing much besides. The new arrivals have established headquarters near the ruins of the American consulate, and under the guidance of Dr. George C. Rhodes of the Scorpion they will organize at once for systematic work.

FARMERS' UNION

(Continued from Page One.)

means to turn its attention to the control of other products of the soil.

History does not record a more phenomenal growth than that of the Farmers' union. Born in Texas less than a decade ago, and beginning operations with a membership of 10 persons, it has today an active membership of more than 1,000,000, covering every southern state and spreading into a number of states in the far west. Strong state organizations now exist in Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Luoisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington and Kentucky.

To Eliminate Middlemen.

The organization already has accomplished substantial results through the careful education of its members, and its power and influence are constantly increasing. It is believed that within a brief period it will be able to control the marketing of all agricultural products and largely eliminate the middlemen from the situation, enabling the farmer instead of the speculator to step in and control the markets.

The union was organized in Raines county, Texas, in 1902, and the first headquarters were established at Emory, Texas. They were subsequently moved to Greenville and later located at Dallas. A few weeks ago the executive committee decided to make New Orleans the permanent headquarters of the association. From this city, therefore, the campaign for the control of the cotton crop will be directed during the next few months.

The executive committee reports that the efforts of the union to hold 1,000,000 bales off of the market have met with much favor among the members, and that pledges have been received for thousands of bales of cotton to be held. The chief feature of the scheme for holding the crop lies in the federation of warehouses, which plan has been in successful operation in Mississippi during the past year and has likewise been introduced in Texas and other states.

TILLMAN HELD UP

(Continued from Page One.)

tion that the alleged interest of Senator Tillman was brought to light.

President Roosevelt says that on February 19, 1908, Tillman in the senate called attention and denounced a circular of a land syndicate in Oregon that was undertaking to interest would be purchasers of land in the Southern Pacific grant lands, which it was hoped might be forced upon the market under the terms of the original grant at $2.50 per acre. Tillman's name was used in this circular as that of a notable personage, who was seeking to obtain some of this grant land. Tillman denied connection with this land syndicate, called it a swindling concern, and demanded an investigation.

Tillman's Veracity Denied.

The president says Tillman was all the time, and before and after, in active correspondence with agents in the west seeking to secure for himself and friends "eight of the best quarter sections." He undertakes to exhibit the attitude assumed by Tillman by quoting from a letter written by the senator to this western agent, in which he said:

"If I can succeed in causing the government to institute suit for the recovery of the land and make it easier for others as well as myself, I shall do it without regard to the dealings with your firm. I still want to get some of the timber land, if it is possible, and as it is probable that Mr. Lee or some other representative of mine will be in your country in the next two months, we will leave the matter of payment for the initiatory steps and subsequent proceedings in abeyance for the present. Any contract we might make will be entirely apart from and independent of my work here in the senate. I will be glad for you to hold in reserve eight of the best quarter sections of which you have definite information, and I will in the meantime press the investigation and other work here, which will facilitate the final purchase and in effect obviate the necessity of your making any case in the court at all."

The allusion to the court case evidently refers to litigation contemplated in the effort to break the railroad company's hold on the grant lands.

Four Days Before His Denial.

The president pursues this phase of the subject thus:

"This letter in which Senator Tillman requests that eight of the best quarter sections be held in reserve for him, was written just four days before he announced to the senate that he had not undertaken to buy any land in the west. It is unnecessary to comment upon his proposal, made in this letter, to use his influence as a senator to force the government to institute a suit which would make it easy for him personally to obtain some of the land. This letter, purely pertaining to Mr. Tillman's personal and private business, was sent in a franked envelope, of which I attach a photographic copy."

The opportunity is improved by the president to emphasize his well known view that the private investigating of senators and representatives is a proper use to which to put the federal secret service.

Tillman said today in relation to the letters alleged to have been stolen from his desk:

"Of course, I know someone who would be glad to possess the letters and documents. The president has thrown a bomb, but I am not even jostled. In the meantime I hope the public will suspend judgment."

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

tion and there is nobody who would not be glad to see the old gentleman pack up and get out.

However, he seems in no hurry to go. The weather man says that the cold spell shows no signs of abatement, and he predicts even chillier weather than we have yet had.

Drops to Ten Degrees.

He was two degrees too pessimistic yesterday in his forecast, the thermometer dropping to only 10 degrees above zero, instead of 8, as he predicted. But with a perseverance that has ceased to be a virtue he insists that we are to have a temperature of 8 degrees, and predicts that amount of frigidity for tonight. And, for full measure, he throws in some more snow and northeast winds.

Fortunately, comparatively little actual suffering has been caused as yet by this almost unprecedented spell of weather. The city board of charities reports that quite a number of calls for assistance are being received, but not nearly so many as might be expected. The Salvation Army makes a similar report, but lays it to the fact that the weather is so cold that many people who are really in need of help are unable to get out to ask for it. Many more calls are expected as soon as the weather moderates some.

Has Its Good Results.

One reason, probably, why so few requests for assistance are being received is that the heavy snowfall has provided work for every man able and willing to work clearing sidewalks. However, the Salvation Army is supplying a considerable number of families with wood, coal, provisions and clothing.

Business is still nearly at a standstill in most lines, because people will not go out in the cold to visit the stores unless absolutely necessary, and wherever possible they do their ordering by telephone. The fuel dealers and plumbers are the busiest people in the city at present. Much difficulty is still being experienced by the wood haulers in getting fuel to their customers. The Humane society is keeping a lookout for overloaded wagons and overworked horses and some of the haulers of wood and coal have been turned back to the stables for overworking their animals.

Many Wires Down.

Wires are down in all directions and few telegraphic messages are being received. The trains still get into the city but nearly all of them are very late, on account of the heavy snowfall in nearly every direction.

The streetcars are running again, but they for the most part make slow time on account of the bad condition of the rails. Most of the tracks have been partially cleared of snow, but the rails are icy, and passing wagons pile the snow onto the tracks again frequently. Some lines have made no attempt to run since the storm began and the tracks are buried beneath 10 inches of snow, for none of it has melted since it commenced to fall.

Nobody walks in Portland these days. It's too cold. People who haven't done such an undignified thing as to run for 20 years now sprint briskly, if ponderously, along the icy streets in an effort to keep warm.

One man, Herman Mark, a laborer living at 54 First street, had his hand badly frozen yesterday while at work with a gang clearing the streetcar tracks on the Mount Tabor line. He was taken to the hospital, where it is believed that amputation will not be necessary. Several other slight cases of frost bite have occurred, but none of the others is serious.

BLIZZARD COSTS CAR COMPANY A SMALL FORTUNE

B. S. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, estimates that the snow storm which began Tuesday morning has cost that corporation between $25,000 and $30,000.

"We have had gangs of men at work night and day in an endeavor to keep the tracks open," Mr. Josselyn said this morning; "and we figure that these expenditures and the other additional expenses of operation have cost something like $10,000 or $15,000.

"Our receipts in streetcar fares has naturally fallen off several thousand dollars a day. In this respect we estimate that we have lost approximately $15,000 owing to the fact that we were unable to keep the cars going on all the city lines.

"And incidentally, it may be mentioned that the grooved rail, called for on the city lines by a city ordinance, has been responsible for most of our trouble. On the O. W. P. and other lines where the T-rail is in use we have had practically no trouble at all."

Mr. Josselyn explained that the grooves in the rails of the city lines become filled with snow and dirt and it then became practically an impossibility to operate cars, owing to the fact that they are thrown off the track in most instances. The grooved rail does not permit the use of a wheel with a flange of more than half or three quarters of an inch. Where the T-rail is used wheels with deeper flanges may be operated.

ICICLES WILL SOON BECOME GREAT DANGER

From the cornices of nearly every building in the city long icicles are hanging, and as soon as the thaw commences these will become a positive menace to all who walk under them. The police department will, when the great melting day dawns, instruct property owners and occupants to remove these dangerous stalactites of ice, hoping in this way to prevent serious accidents. In many places these icicles are four and five feet long, and weigh several pounds.

THAW MEANS RUIN

(Continued from Page One.)

side drains through Mill creek, in Walla Walla.

The weather is fair this morning with no prospect of warmer.

ICE AT VANCOUVER MAY PILE UP FROM SHORE TO SHORE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 9.—The ice in the Columbia river at this city is heavier today than at any time since it began to form last Tuesday. The jam that occurred night before last broke yesterday, and there is now clear water along the south shore. The ice on the Washington side is much thicker, and should it pile up for another 48 hours it is believed by steamboat men will form a solid jam from shore to shore.

The condition now is much worse, so far as the ice blockade is concerned, than it was two years ago, when the ferry was tied up for 10 days. At that time the steamer Jessie Harkins succeeded in making occasional trips each day to the ferry landing on the Oregon shore. This is prevented now because of the heavy blocks of ice formed in the upper river that have lodged along the water front for a mile above the North Bank railway bridge. The bridge piers are largely accountable for this.

Captain F. Stevens of the Vancouver ferryboat predicts that the ferry will not resume service for at least 10 days. It will take a week, he thinks, after the storm breaks here to clear the river sufficiently to permit service across.

MALHEUR STREAMS ARE HUNNING HIGH; BRIDGES DAMAGED

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Vale, Or., Jan. 9.—The Chinook weather which followed the snow storm of Wednesday and Thursday melted most of the snow on the plains and ranges of southeastern Oregon.

The Snake river, Malheur and other streams are running high. Several small bridges have been carried away by the floating ice, but no serious damage has been reported.

Last night the wind went to the north and the country this morning is again frozen up, with the prospects of a further fall of snow tonight. The total snowfall during the week averaged about five inches.

RECORDS FOR 20 YEARS SMASHED: UMATILLA FROZEN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Jan. 9.—Never before in 20 years has Pendleton experienced such weather as at present. With ten inches of snow on the ground, the thermometer of the official weather observer, last night registered 18 below zero. The next coldest in 20 years was in 1896, when it registered 13 below.

The Umatilla river is frozen over for almost its entire length, but owing to the fact that the ice is covered with snow it is not very thick. The sky has been clear for the past 18 hours, no additional snow having fallen in that length of time.

The water pipes are frozen in all the houses where fires are not kept burning continuously.

RIVER AT CORVALLIS OUT OF ITS BANKS; RECORD SNOW STORM

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Corvallis, Or., Jan. 9.—During last night the sky cleared and the mercury dropped rapidly, registering 10 degrees at 5 a. m. During the forenoon the temperature rose to 20 degrees by 10 o'clock. A heavy snow fell during the forenoon. The total snowfall for the week is 18 inches.

The river is out of its banks but is not rising, owing to the low temperature. From present weather conditions the storm shows no signs of abating. It is by far the heaviest snow storm in years.

The hills about the town afford excellent coasting and hundreds are out enjoying the unusual sport. The weather has not been sufficiently cold to afford skating and unless the thermometer drops and remains at zero, ice will not form on the lakes on account of the presence of so much snow.

There is very little sickness thus far due to the storm. Should the temperature change and rise quickly the rivers would overflow all previous bounds and a bad flood would result.

WILLAMETTE RIVER AT SALEM IS STILL RISING; FOUR ABOVE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Jan. 9.—According to M. P. Baldwin, weather observer, the minimum temperature at Salem last night was four degrees above zero, lower than it has ever been as far as any records have been kept. The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock this morning was 15 degrees above zero. The atmosphere was clear last night and a full moon was shining. Sleighing and coasting parties were out in numbers.

Very little snow has fallen during the last 24 hours. The total snowfall for the week was 13 inches.

The river continues to rise, though not so rapidly as yesterday. The height yesterday at 9 o'clock was 12 feet, 2 inches; this morning at 9 o'clock it was 13 feet; day before yesterday at 5 o'clock the river stood at the 11 foot mark.

Much inconvenience is being experienced by householders. Water pipes are freezing. The sun is shining today but is not strong enough to thaw the ice and snow. The sloughs are covered with ice and a swift current and rising flood tide is all that prevents the Willamette from freezing over from bank to bank.

HEAVY SNOWFALL ON HIGHER PARTS OF LANE COUNTY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Eugene, Or., Jan. 9.—Snow has ceased falling in Lane county. The thermometer is lower than yesterday. At midnight the thermometer registered eight above zero; at 7 o'clock this morning, seven degrees; 10 o'clock, 22 degrees.

Sleighing is general. Hundreds of people were out last night and today enjoying the sport. Ice has formed on still water, but skating is not general. The total snowfall in Eugene is eight inches, but at Cottage Grove and points in the higher altitudes in Lane county 10 and 12 inches are reported.

There is some suffering among stock in the farming districts, and if the cold weather continues for any length of time there will be considerable loss entailed, as farmers and stockmen are not prepared.

The river is slowly receding, and all danger of a freshet is over, unless a sudden thaw should occur. In that case the highest water for years is looked for, as the river is already bank high and there is much snow in the mountains.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY IS BURIED BENEATH SEVERAL FEET SNOW

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Grants Pass, Or., Jan. 9.—Rogue river valley and all southern Oregon is buried in snow today. From four to six inches are reported in the valley, and from one to three feet in the surrounding mining camps. The mercury dropped to 20 early this morning. A rising temperature this noon is taken as an indication of snow this afternoon. The snow is causing much inconvenience to stages, all coaches being delayed. There is five feet of snow on the Siskiyou divide. The city and rural telephone lines are broken and services impaired.

All telegraph wires except the Postal are down, north of the city. Trains are delayed. Should the storm continue for several days considerable inconvenience will be caused by blocked traffic and broken wires. The Southern Pacific has the right of way clear today through Cow Creek canyon, but has extra crews at work. The storm will cause no suffering unless the snow remains for a long period.

AUTO IN PLACE OF IDAHO STAGE COACH

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 9. — Stage coach days in southern Idaho will soon be a thing of the past. The Boggs Stage company, controlling practically all stage lines in this part of the state, has purchased automobiles to replace stage coaches.

EX-GOVERNOR WEST SUFFERS RELAPSE

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Following an appendicitis operation at Oakland, Caleb West, former governor of Utah, and at present deputy federal treasurer at San Francisco, has suffered a relapse at Providence hospital and may not live.

MAYOR ASKS COUNCIL

(Continued from Page One.)

pursued the mayor evenly, "and when a sixshooter is stuck under your nose and you are ordered to throw up your hands I would not advise resistance, but when the sixshooter is not under your nose and you have a gun of your own I think it best to use it."

The mayor's reference was to the lighting company's latest ultimatum and to the fact that the threatened extinction of the lights is still several days away.

Councilmen Vaughn and Cottel were the only open adherents of the mayor in the entire council. Councilman Vaughn was against voting for an ordinance substituted by Councilman Annand for the one which had been drafted by the city attorney at the request of the executive board. This latter ordinance repealed the former one, making it impossible for the board to sign any contract with the light company for a period of less than three years.

Too Much Authority.

Mr. Annand and Mr. Baker declared that the executive board had asked for authority to do a certain thing and they contended that the substitute ordinance gave them that authority. Mr. Annand admitted, however, that the board would be up against the same old long term contract proposition again if the substitute were passed.

Councilman Vaughn remarked that it was strange if the council really wanted to grant the mayor's request for permission to enter into a temporary contract that it should seek to pass a substitute to the ordinance prepared at his direction.

"If I were the mayor and the Portland Railway, Light & Power company tried to make me pay claims which I didn't believe were just I wouldn't pay them until hell froze over," was the vigorous declaration of Dr. Cottell, who had taken the floor at the conclusion of Councilman Baker's appeal for harmony in the consideration of what he termed "a great crisis." Mr. Baker's remarks as well as those of most of the other speakers, were tinged with criticism of Mayor Lane and the executive board, whom they blame for the unpleasant situation in which they are placed.

Councilman Wills asked the mayor why it had taken him 27 months to find out that the city was not getting light enough.

"Does it take that long?" he inquired.

"It takes a long time," answered Dr. Lane.

"Well, it's funny that you happened to deduct the first money the month after the cigar episode. Doesn't it look like spite work?"

"Yes, to a man of your mental caliber, Mr. Wills, it would," retorted the mayor.

Cellars to Make Speech.

Chairman Rushlight prevented any further personalities by rapping for order. Councilman Cellars then asked for the personal privilege. Councilman Vaughn moved to extend the privilege to everybody and to dispense with parliamentary rules. Adjournment postponed Mr. Cellars' speech until this afternoon.

That the council wishes the city to pay the disputed claims under protest and then get redress from the light company's bonding company was evidenced by their attitude in favoring Annand's substitute ordinance. Mr. Annand asked Dr. Lane if the city could not accede to the demands of the company in order to keep the lights burning, and then sue the bonding company in case it would be shown that the contract had not been fulfilled.

The mayor would rather have the light company bear the burden of proof. He referred to this when he said the city held a six shooter of its own and didn't need to throw up its hands.

Mayor Lane's Statement.

Mayor Lane has made the following statement to the public to explain his attitude on the lighting issue:

"To the Honorable City Council—Gentlemen: I have called a special meeting of your honorable body to consider the question of public lighting. There is to be presented to you a report from the light committee of the executive board upon the subject in which you are asked to allow the city to enter into arrangements with the lighting company to pay for lighting at the rates now charged until such time as a contract for a period not to exceed 18 months can be entered into.

"In respect to this entire matter I have to say that it is of great importance to the city that it be not forced into a long term contract for lighting at this time.

"As the matter now stands there is but a single bidder, and there can be no other bidder, although within a year there is every reason to believe that there will be competition, and the city in a position to protect itself, while at this time it is helpless.

"A long time contract for five years entered into now under the only terms offered, will result in its being placed in an equally if not more unfortunate position at the end of that time.

Specifications Loose.

"Under the terms which have been offered to the executive board by the lighting company the specifications are so loose that the city if it accepts them will have no voice in the question of the quality of service it receives and will be entirely at the mercy of the lighting company. Under them it must pay a fixed price for each arc lamp regardless of the service which it receives from that lamp and with no specification covering the quality of illumination or the quantity of power to be furnished the city.

"If the city authorities were to enter into a contract for material or supplies of any sort whatever in any other department of its affairs upon specifications so indefinite and loose and merciless to the city as are those which accompany this bid for lighting, they would be criminally negligent in their duty to the city and unfit to act as agents for the people, and an action for impeachment should be lodged against them, yet it is demanded that terms of this character be accepted for light or if not accepted the city will be plunged into darkness.

Between Two Evils.

"Under the terms offered the city must either pay an exorbitant price for a period of five years or if it accepts the alternate tender at a somewhat lower rate it must pay up all moneys retained as overcharges, and in addition construct and present to the Portland Railway, Light & Power company all material used in extensions of the service over 600 feet in length.

"If it does this will make a present to the company of the most expensive portion of its distribution system and will have entrenched the Portland Railway, Light & Power company in such a position of supremacy over it that no competition can ever be secured to relieve it from its unfortunate position.

Will Company Show Records?

"The Portland Railway, Light & Power company has demanded under every tender which it has made, except one in which it recouped itself by an excessive price, that it must be paid in full all back payments which have been withheld by the city as overcharges, yet it has refused to make known to the city the basis upon which its charges against the city are founded. It has the facts and all the facts which pertain to the question and it has been offered and can have a settlement in full any day that it will produce the records, if such records show that it has been dealing justly and honorably with the city.

"This door has been open to the Portland Railway, Light & Power company at all times, and is still open to it, and the city has the right to demand the truth and is entitled to know, and to have made plain what it is paying for, in its dealings with this lighting company.

"The Portland Railway, Light & Power company, however, refuses to give the information to which the city is entitled, yet insists that it be paid its claim in full without question, or if that is not done it will shut off the lights of the city and it seems to me that if that company was in the right and knew it, and had the facts to show it, that it would be only too glad to prove it to everybody, which it could do in a day, if it wished to do so.

City Offers Pay in Advance.

"The executive board has offered to settle with it at any time that it will make a showing of the actual facts if they support its claim for money due. If has offered to pay it for all light used, each day, each week, or each month in advance if necessary for a reasonable period at the present rates (without asking for extensions of service), if the council will permit this to be done.

"In the meantime it has offered to readvertise for another contract for a period of not to exceed 18 months if the city council will pass an ordinance allowing it to do so and the question is now referred to you, and your assistance is asked and sought to help the city in its struggle to escape the unjust terms which are being attempted to be forced upon it in this instance.

Urges Council to Help.

"I therefore urge that you permit the city to pay this company for its lights from January 1, 1909, at present rates until such time as a new contract can be advertised for, and I ask you to pass an ordinance asking for bids for a period not to exceed 18 months, or if for a longer time, not to exceed three years, and that you insist on such specifications and showings to be made as will allow the city to ascertain whether or not it is receiving what it is paying for. This is not asking something which is unfair either to the Portland Railway, Light & Power company or to the city. The money which the city pays for light must be standard coin of the realm, and the light it receives should also be of a standard value as to quantity and quality.

"The executive board, and I, as mayor, feel that it would be nothing short of criminal negligence on our part, to allow the city to enter into a contract drawn upon specifications which are all against it and in favor of the lighting company.

"Hoping that you will bear in mind that the rights of the people of this city in this matter are entitled to the first consideration, and that you will give them the consideration which is justly due them, I am, respectfully,

"HARRY LANE, Mayor."

Security Savings and Trust Company
Corbett Building, Portland, Oregon

Capital . . $500,000
Surplus . . $300,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Computation of Interest

After January 1, 1909, interest will be allowed on deposits for every

Full (Calendar) Month

They may be continued, and will be paid when account is closed. The rule previously enforced, that deposits must remain four months to draw interest, having been canceled.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KIDNEY TROUBLE
(PHYSICAL WEAKNESS)

When there is a pale, pasty complexion that persists in spite of diet and careful living, or where there is physical weakness that likewise resists the usual treatment, the kidneys are to be suspected.

Food often does people with kidney diseases very little good.

Instead of storing in the system the albumen, starches and sugars that our food releases the inflamed kidneys deflect them, and tests disclose them in the eliminations unused. The patient grows weaker and weaker, and as the kidneys are not sensitive there is usually no pain, and there appears to be no cause for the continued weakness. In such cases a test for albumen may disclose a strong percentage of the strength of the food in the eliminations unused, but as albumen can not be seen and is only disclosed through chemical tests, the patient, unless he is in the hands of a physician, often has no line on his difficulty, and thousands of such cases grow unwittingly into the supposed chronic, incurable stage.

In these cases Fulton's Renal Compound acts definitely, but quite slowly, for the inflammation is usually of considerable standing and permanence. As in the other cases of inflammation of the kidneys Medical Works have nothing but diet and symptomatic treatment, both of which have proven futile in these chronic cases.

As Fulton's Renal Compound reduces the inflammation, the albumen will be found to be gradually decreasing and recovery slow but definite in about 87 per cent of all cases.

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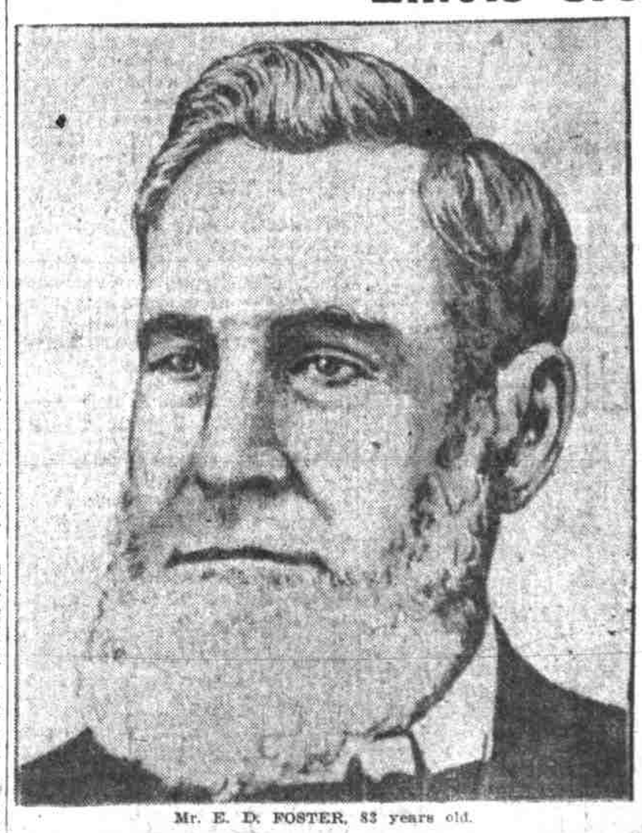
JOHN J. FULTON CO., Oakland, Cal.

Skidmore Drug Co., 151 Third street, are our sole local agents. Ask for Bi-Monthly Bulletin of late recoveries.

Prominent Churchman and Mason Extols Great Body Builder



Mr. E. D. FOSTER, 83 years old.

Mr. E. D. Foster of Elkhart, an Active Methodist Forty Years, Prominent in Temperance and Masonic Circles in Indiana, Who Is 83 Years Old, Expresses His Convictions on the World's Greatest Tonic and Stimulant.

Recently Mr. Foster wrote: "I have felt for some time that I ought to let you know what your medicine has done for me. I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for a year. My son from New York City was visiting me and gave me a bottle of your medicine. It commenced to restore my strength at once. I use it every day now.

"I can do a good day's work in the blacksmith shop at the age of 83 years, and I attribute this to three tablespoonfuls of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey a day. I have taken no other medicine. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a wonderful builder for an old man.

"I have been a member of the Methodist church for over 40 years and believe in the temperate use of all good things."

Men and women in all walks of life testify to the great good derived from the world's great medicine.

Every testimonial is published in good faith and is guaranteed.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain, great care being used to have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ and producing a predigested liquid food in the form of a male essence, which is the most effective tonic stimulant and invigorator known to science; softened by warmth and moisture its palatability and freedom from injurious substances render it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system; is a promoter of health and longevity; makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Price $1.00. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Write Consulting Physician, Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for free illustrated medical booklet and free advice.

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The Policyholders' Company

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A. L. MILLS.....President
L. SAMUEL.....General Manager
CLARENCE S. SAMUEL, Asst. Mgr.

Is Best for Oregonians