SHOCKLEY TO PLEAD TUESDAY

Refused to Waive Statutory Time of Three Days.

WAS IN A CHEERFUL MOOD

FEW PEOPLE WITNESSED THE MAN'S ARRAIGNMENT.

J. M. Shockley was in good spirits when he was brought into court yesterday morning to plead to the two informations filed earlier in the day against him by District Attorney Dennis C. Eichnor, charging him with murder in the first degree in shooting and killing Amasa L. Gleason and Thomas B. Brighton. He talked freely and laughed heartily with the newspaper men who were present, and several times called upon the deputy sheriffs, who brought him into court, to verify some joke he got off, or some funny incident which he related while waiting for court to convene.

But Shockley was an entirely different man when he stood up to listen to the reading of the two indictments. He was all attention in a second, and paid a proper respect to the proceedings. After the first information had been read, he requested time in which to enter his plea. When the second one was read by the clerk, a similar request was made.

Shockley to Plead Tuesday.

Judge Morse then said he would give the defendant until Tuesday morning, January 19, to decide upon a plea, and enter the same. Under the constitution a prisoner has the right to ask for three days' time in which to enter a plea after being arraigned on an information, and Shockley simply availed himself of that formality.

The man was not the least nervous yesterday morning. When asked how he felt, he said:

"Honestly, I never felt better in my life."

There was a wait of about fifteen minutes for the clock to strike 10, during which time Shockley talked freely with those around him, and laughed heartily at his own jokes and those made by others. He seemed interested in the score of spectators who had congregated in the court room to get a look at him. He commented on the small size of the crowd, saying he guessed the public was getting tired looking at him.

TWO WIVES CHARGE CRUELTY.

One Husband Said He Wouldn't Sit Up With Dying Child.

William H. Rees refused to sit up with his dying child the night before the little one passed away, is one of the several charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment which Mrs. Amelia Rees makes against her husband in her suit for divorce. She avers that most of the trouble they had arose over his excessive use of intoxicating liquors. They were married at Spanish Fork on Oct. 3, 1899.

The wife makes the specific charge that one day while she was sick in bed, her husband refused to let her have medicine. On another occasion, when he went up town to get some drugs for her, he came back home intoxicated, and without medicine. She also accuses him of threatening to kill the members of her family, and besides submitting her to every insult by calling her vile names abused her relatives and called her brother a "little cur and pup."

An equal tale of woe is told by Mabel Hess Hughes, who married David Hughes in Ogden on June 8, 1901. He was also addicted to drink, according to the wife's complaint, and when under the influence of liquor did not hesitate to call her any vile name that happened to come to his mind. Mrs. Hughes says that a short time before their child died he locked her out of their home, compelling her to stay out of doors while he went up town. The birth of their little one, which occurred on August 26, 1901, did not have any effect upon his treatment of her, and her life was one round of abuse, cruelty and fault finding, especially when she did not have his meals ready on time.

WANTS $10,000 FOR INJURIES.

Mrs. A. Gorman Was Badly Hurt in a Southern Pacific Wreck.

Mrs. Amelia Gorman of Nevada yesterday filed a suit in the federal court to collect $10,000 damages alleged to be due her for injuries received in a railroad wreck on the Southern Pacific Oct. 1, 1903.

Mrs. Gorman avers in the complaint that she was en route from Wadsworth to Elko, in Nevada, on a passenger train, and that the train upon which she was riding crashed into a freight train near the station of Beowawe. She further states that she was badly bruised about the head, shoulders, hip and side of her body, and declares she was unconscious for three hours. She declares that the wreck was due to negligence on the part of the company, and asks for damages in the above sum.

In its answer to the complaint the Southern Pacific company asserts that Mrs. Gorman neglected to state that she was a married woman and the wife of one John Gorman, and for this reason asks that the suit be dismissed.

Suit Recalls War of 1812.

Charles M. Freed has brought suit in the district court to have himself made the sole owner of a military bounty land warrant, No. 33,307, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, to James Dowdy, a private in Captain McNeal's company of the South Carolina militia, war of 1812. The defendants, who Freed says claim an interest in the claim, are Samuel M. McDougal, W. B. Harwell, J. B. Bonner and E. T. Wilkinson. Mr. Freed says he bought the land warrant twenty-five years ago, but lost the transfer papers and warrant, finding them in 1903. After that he lost them again. Since that time the defendants have set up the claim of an interest in the warrant, which Mr. Freed denies. He asks that he be made the absolute owner of the instrument.

SENT UP FOR LIFE.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 16.—"General" Turner of Quarterhouse fame was today found guilty of complicity in the murder of two deputy sheriffs and sentenced to life imprisonment at Frankfort.

You May Be ONE Kept Ill By COFFEE Only One Way Out and That's by Using POSTUM In its Place.

STRONGLY FOR UTAH LAKE PLAN

All Jordan Canal Company Officials Vote For It.

AVERAGE COST $11.30 ACRE

STOCKHOLDERS URGED TO ATTEND MEETING WEDNESDAY.

The Utah lake reservoir project was unanimously endorsed at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the officials of the North Jordan, East Jordan, South Jordan and Utah & Salt Lake Canal companies. All the stockholders of the various companies drawing water directly or indirectly from Utah lake were called upon to attend the meeting to be held at 10 a. m. next Wednesday at the East Jordan meeting house, Bingham Junction. At that time Professor F. H. Newell will explain the details of the proposition, and the sentiment of the farmers regarding the proposed improvement will be ascertained.

Upon the action of the land owners themselves depends almost entirely the future of the project. If they will agree to pay the cost of getting an ample supply of water, it is believed the government will undertake the work. If they refuse to show a spirit of co-operation, the enterprise is likely to be abandoned, at least temporarily. Provided the sentiment of the officials as expressed yesterday can be taken as a criterion, the decision will be strongly and enthusiastically in favor of the proposition.

Representative Men Present.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was held in the office of President Angus M. Cannon. The room was crowded. President Cannon occupied the chair and George C. Lambert was secretary. Each canal company was largely represented. City Engineer L. C. Kelsey was present on behalf of the municipality. Professor George L. Swendsen of the United States geological survey was present to explain the plans of the government, and State Engineer A. F. Doremus told of the work and views of the state arid land reclamation commission, of which he is chairman.

Professor Swendsen, without going into details, declared the average cost of reclaiming the 70,000 acres of land would be about $11.30 an acre. This would be repaid in ten annual payments of $1.13 each, without interest. Those present, after questioning Professor Swendsen on the subject, agreed that a little over $1 an acre would be an exceptionally reasonable figure to pay for an ample water supply.

Guaranty of Payments.

The point was raised that few farmers had all the water they needed and would not be especially benefited by the improvement, while the land of others was totally arid, and the securing of the water meant everything to it. The suggestion was made that it would not be fair to make one pay the same as the other.

While stating that they were not in a position to commit the government, both Professor Swendsen and Mr. Doremus said they believed that could be adjusted, the payments being gauged according to the benefits derived. One of the farmers present said the people around him would gladly pay $20 to $30 an acre for a supply of water for their arid lands.

After the subject had been discussed for some time, George C. Lambert moved that the meeting go on record in favor of the Utah lake project and that all interested in the project be requested to attend the meeting Wednesday, at the East Jordan meeting house. This was carried without dissent.

At the meeting next Wednesday it is expected Professor Newell, the head of the bureau of arid land reclamation, will explain in detail the proposed undertaking. Professor Swendsen has recommended a plan including both pumping and gravity systems. He has submitted also a gravity plan and a pumping plan, making three in all.

After the subject had been fully explained, if the sentiment is found favorable it is expected that a petition similar to the following will be submitted for approval and signature:

Petition to Government.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

Whereas, The United States department of the interior has, through the reclamation service, made investigations as to the feasibility of improving and extending the irrigation possibilities from the Utah lake, to irrigate lands which are not entirely arid, and to supplement the water supply on lands now insufficiently watered, the result of these investigations indicating very great possibilities, and,

Whereas, The development of the Utah lake water supply has been recognized by the Utah state arid land commission as the most important irrigation project in the state of Utah, and as such brought to your attention by that commission, they recognize the fact that the fullest development of the irrigation possibilities of this section is beyond the reach of community effort or private enterprise, and can only be carried out to the limit of possibilities by the national government, and,

Whereas, From the fact that the money to prosecute such irrigation works is not in the treasury, and from the fact that construction of similar work in other states has actually commenced, we are convinced that a project once approved will be commenced and pushed to completion with the utmost dispatch, and,

Whereas, A major portion of the lands in the section to be watered is in private ownership, and the government cannot undertake the work for their reclamation, except upon the express desire and organization of the land owners directly affected, and that upon the land owners rests the responsibility of putting themselves into a position to receive the benefits of the national act, now, therefore, we the undersigned holders of title or evidence of title to lands lying under the surveys of the proposed works, realizing the supreme importance of the development of the irrigation works in advancing all the interests of this section, and of the actual need of such works in the reclamation of our lands, do hereby petition the honorable secretary of the interior to cause the work of the reclamation service already begun in this section to be carried to a definite conclusion, with a view of fixing a basis upon which an association of land holders may cooperate with the national government to repay the cost of the improvements, in ten years time, without interest, as provided for in the act, and we hereby pledge ourselves to enter into such contracts with the government as may be required in order to receive the benefits of the said act, and to repay to the government the actual cost of the benefit received.

The undersigned is the owner of .... acres of land in section ...., township ...., range ...., Salt Lake meridian, for the irrigation of which he hereby asks the aid of the national irrigation law in accordance with the petition herewith, which he has also signed.

The object of the meeting is to explain fully to the landowners just what is intended and how they will be benefited, and to secure their active co-operation.

MURDERER GARROTTED.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Dalas, the murderer convicted of complicity in the Dos Hermos mutiny, was garrotted today in Bilibid prison. Before he was executed he made a statement exonerating three others connected with the affair, who were under sentence of death.

SHORT $47,000.

Muscatine, Ia., Jan. 16.—Developments indicate that G. F. Etterback, cashier of the Segourney Savings bank, who committed suicide Monday, was short $47,000 in his accounts, the result of speculation.

VALIDITY OF A STATUTE RAISED

Westervelt Says Assessor Shall Assess Street Car Co.

LAW PROVIDES OTHERWISE

ATTORNEY HOLDS AMENDMENT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The recent consolidation of the Utah Light & Power company and the Consolidated Railway & Power company has raised the question as to whether the concern shall be assessed by the county assessor or the state board of equalization. The county attorney's office is of the opinion that inasmuch as amended section 2513 of the revised statutes, passed in 1899, is in conflict with section 10, article 13, of the state constitution, the former is null and void; that the original section—2513—is in full force and effect, and delegates the power of assessment in this instance upon the county assessor, and not the state board of equalization.

County Assessor Benjamin R. Eldredge, who asked for the opinion, which will be transmitted to him some day this week, will probably act upon the advice of the county attorney's office and make the assessment. If the new corporation interposes an objection, then a test suit will be brought to determine the validity of the amended section in the revised statutes.

Commissioners' Power Limited.

Prior to 1899 the Weber county assessor levied the assessment on the new Ogden depot. At that time the county had the right to do so under the statutes. The railroads thought they were being imposed upon and had the law so changed, by amending section 2513, that the assessment of the depot was turned over to the state board of equalization.

Before it was amended section 2513 read as follows:

"All property and franchises owned by railroad, street railroad, car, telegraph and telephone companies operating in more than one county in this state must be assessed by the state board of equalization, as hereinafter provided. Other franchises, if granted by the authorities of a county or city, must be assessed in the county or city within which they were granted; if granted by any other authority they must be assessed in the county in which the corporation, firms or persons owning or holding them have their principal place of business."

Railroads Secure Amendment.

In 1899 the legislature amended the first sentence of that section to read as follows, the second sentence, beginning with the words "other franchises," remaining the same:

"All property and franchises owned by railroad, street railway, car, depot, telegraph and telephone companies in this state must be assessed by the state board of equalization as hereinafter provided * * *."

After the passage of the amendment the power of assessing the street car company passed from the jurisdiction of the county assessor to the state board of equalization. The amendment did not affect the assessor's right to assess the electric light company.

The contention is now raised that the amended section is in conflict with section 10, article 13, of the constitution, which reads as follows:

"All property taxable where situated, all corporations or persons in this state, or doing business herein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal or other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax."

Question of Construction.

The county attorney's office holds that the amended section is unconstitutional because of the fact that the street car company does not extend from one county to another, but, as the article quoted from the constitution says is "within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax." It is a question pure and simple, so it was stated yesterday, of placing a construction upon the last clause of the article of the constitution.

Chairman James H. Anderson of the board of county commissioners said yesterday that while he had not read the opinion of the county attorney's office, he had seen the rough draft, and that it gives the county assessor the right to assess the street car company. He said he had looked thoroughly into the matter, and had discussed the question with leading attorneys, who take the same view of the matter as he does: that the amended section in the revised statutes is unconstitutional, and that the county assessor has the right to assess the new corporation.

SOCIALIST COMMITTEE.

Convention Will Probably Be Held in Chicago May 1.

Omaha, Jan. 16.—The national Socialist committee is holding a meeting at its headquarters today. The referendum vote in proportional representation was canvassed today and the proposition was found to have a large majority. It provides for one national committeeman from each state, he to cast one vote for each 100 dues-paying member in his state. The plans for the national convention in Chicago on May 1 include a monster labor day demonstration, which it is expected will have a good effect in stirring up party enthusiasm. The re-election of W. M. Mailly of this city as national secretary-treasurer is highly probable.

THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 16.—The supreme court today issued the mandate committing Blanche Boles to jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of $100. This is the affirmation of the district court sentence wherein Miss Boles was sentenced for smashing saloon fixtures and windows. The sheriff is out this afternoon looking for the wanted person.

"77" Knocks Out GRIP Prevents Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is due to exposure to chill while heated, and if the system is not in good tone the liability is increased.

First there is a general bad feeling, followed by headache, chill and vomiting. The worst thing about Pneumonia is that the patient does not usually suspect the disease until the third day, when there is marked fever and pain in breathing, in eating and in drinking.

Humphreys' "77" breaks up Colds, knocks out Grip and prevents Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents.

Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William & John streets, New York.

ROSE WANTS WIFE'S PICTURE

Asks Permission to Have Locket.

FIRST SIGN OF ANY FEELING

STILL SEEMS ANXIOUS TO DIE FOR HIS CRIME.

For the first time since his incarceration, murderer Frank Rose yesterday showed a spark of affection for his wife and evinced a slight pang of sorrow at her absence. Yesterday he made application for the small locket containing his wife's picture that was taken from him when he gave himself up to the police. The request will probably be granted.

For some days Rose has not borne the air of bravado and indifference that characterized his actions immediately after his arrest. He has been less talkative and at times has appeared to be brooding over his troubles. For hours at a time he has lain in his hammock in the rotary, buried in thought. His companion, Thomas Fuller, has noticed the murderer's peculiar actions, but was unable to fathom them, as Rose was averse to talking.

Asks For Wife's Picture.

Yesterday afternoon when visited by a reporter Rose endeavored to assume a more cheerful air, but there was a noticeable difference in his demeanor. It was evident that something was on his mind. As the man started away Rose called him back. Putting his face close up against the iron bars of his cell and speaking in a low tone of voice, he said: "Will you do something for me?"

The reporter answered in the affirmative, and Rose continued:

"Up at the police station there is a locket containing my wife's photograph. I want the picture pretty bad and I wish you would try to get it for me."

Rose then wrote out an order for the locket and asked the reporter to get it as soon as possible. When the murderer finished his request his face brightened and he appeared as though a load had been lifted from his mind.

Rose will not admit, however, that he feels any remorse at his action. He seemed disappointed when informed that his trial had been postponed, and said he wished it was all over with so that he could die at once. He declares he does not want life imprisonment and does not care to be sent to the asylum.

"Tell them," he said, "that I would rather die; the sooner the better for me."

UPRISING OF NATIVES

Thirty or Forty Thousand Well Armed Men Making Trouble For Germany.

Swaakopmund, German Southwest Africa, Jan. 16.—Martial law has been proclaimed here and at Karibib.

It was announced from Berlin, Jan. 13, that the threatened rising of the Hereros tribe, numbering from 30,000 to 40,000 men, news of which had been telegraphed there from Windhoek, Damaraland, German Southwest Africa, excited some apprehension at the colonial bureau and foreign office, as the German forces on the spot were inadequate to deal with a widespread insurrection.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, says the German post at Okahandya, a mission station of Damaraland, is being hard pressed by the revolted Hereros tribe. Attempts made from Windhoek to relieve the garrison, which has suffered heavy losses, have been unsuccessful. Windhoek itself is threatened and the militia has been called out. The Hereros are well mounted and armed, having obtained horses and guns from settlers they have raided.

A band of natives is marching on Karibib, to which place reinforcements have been dispatched. One column arrived safely at Karibib Jan. 15, but a force commanded by Lieutenant Zulow, with 120 rifles, appears to be in a dangerous position near Waidau.

CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

Chicago Coachman Nipped Just as He Got the Money.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—A plot involving threats to kill and the publication of certain letters and photographs unless $15,500 in cash was forthcoming, was frustrated today by Mrs. Hollis Thurston, daughter of the late Charles T. Nash, a board of trade commission broker; her brother, William Nash; J. Ingram, their attorney and several detectives. James Tilbery of London, a coachman in the employ of the Nash family, is under arrest charged with the plot.

Tilbery was arrested at the Nash home at the moment Mrs. Thurston placed twelve crisp $1,000 bills and one $500 bill in his hands. On his person were found a dagger and two revolvers, with which it is charged he had threatened to kill Mrs. Thurston unless she gave him the money he demanded for the return of certain letters he said he had received from her.

Most of the letters are forgeries, according to Mrs. Thurston. They were addressed to the coachman, who, with a trained nurse, had charge of Mr. Nash during his illness.

BECHTEL MURDER CASE.

Evidence at the Trial of the Dead Girl's Mother.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 16.—Jennie Conrad, a young woman employed at a local hotel, testified today at the trial of Mrs. Bechtel, charged with being an accessory in the murder of her daughter, Mabel, said that Mabel and Weisenberg visited her at the hotel one night in October, when the murdered girl had told her that she was to be married to Eckenstein. Chief of Police Eastman told of stains on Tom Bechtel's bed sheet and on the carpet in the room, saying that the carpet, examined immediately after the murder, contained a damp spot and appeared to have been washed. The carpet had been removed when he visited the room on the following day.

BRYAN AT HOME.

Will Print His Paper in St. Louis Convention Week.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—William J. Bryan returned to Lincoln early today and went immediately to his home. He was in fine health and spirits, and said he had never enjoyed anything more than his trip to Europe. He confirmed the statement that he will issue the Commoner in St. Louis as a daily paper during the Democratic convention. He was not prepared to announce this just yet, but the erroneous story about the Hearst paper in St. Louis caused him to divulge his plans. Mr. Bryan will remain at home until after next Monday in order that he may attend the banquet to be given in his honor here Monday next.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Edna Parker Wyckes was today granted a divorce from Thomas H. Wyckes, vice president of the Pullman company. While no alimony stipulation was entered, it is understood Mrs. Wyckes will receive a substantial equivalent in cash or securities, or both. Mr. Wyckes defaulted in appearance.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 16.—The body of C. Lockwood of Seattle, a victim of the Clallam, was recovered today. It floated into Esquimalt harbor and washed alongside of the cruiser Grafton, which was at anchor there. Sailors lowered a boat and recovered the body.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Jan. 16.—The Uruguay troops are reported to have defeated the forces of the insurgent general, Saravas, near Nico Perez.

OLDEST MEMBER FORGOT HIS CUE

Emperor William Waited in Vain For Cheers.

SITUATION WAS AWKWARD

PRUSSIAN DIET OPENED WITH MUCH CEREMONY.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The newly-elected Prussian diet was opened today by Emperor William, as king of Prussia, who read the speech from the throne in a full, resonant voice, which was heard clearly throughout the spacious white hall of the castle.

The emperor introduced a ceremonial not previously used by him or his predecessors at the opening of the diet. He entered the hall preceded by two tall heralds, wearing tabards checkered with the royal arms and quarterings in white, black and blue and red and gold, one of the heralds bearing a banner on which were emblazoned the Hohenzollern arms and the emperor carrying a banner showing the arms of Prussia. A long train of princes followed, including the crown prince, Frederick William, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and Chancellor von Buelow.

The speech which entirely concerned domestic affairs, said the king thanked Providence for the speedy restoration to health and expressed gratitude for the warm sympathy shown him by the people.

Continuing, he referred to the improvement in the economic situation in Prussia, to the augmentation of the revenues, whereby the fiscal year of 1903 would show a surplus, and added that the estimates of the revenue and expenditures for 1904 would balance.

Proposed legislation, includes the completion of the Berlin-Stettin waterway, the conversion of a portion of the Oder into a canal and the improvement of the Oder and Vistula waterways.

The emperor, at the conclusion of reading the speech, placed his helmet on his head and waited a moment for the customary three cheers for the king, which it is the privilege of Herr Schaffner, the oldest member of the diet, to propose. Herr Schaffner, however, forgot to do so, and after an awkward pause the king walked toward the door followed by the princes and ministers. Some one thereupon prompted Herr Schaffner and he proposed the three cheers, which were then heartily given.

TAFT IN HONOLULU.

New Secretary of War Is Hurrying Homeward.

Honolulu, Jan. 16.—Former Governor Taft will leave here tomorrow on the steamer Korea for San Francisco. He expects to reach that city on Saturday next. His present intention is to immediately take an army tug from the Korea to the Oakland Mole so as to catch the morning train for Washington, where he will assume his new duties as secretary of war. This plan of hastening across the continent is in accordance with orders cabled to him at Yokohama just previous to his departure from Japan.

This morning he visited the Eva plantation, accompanied by Governor Carter and other prominent citizens of the islands. He was given a public reception this afternoon and also reviewed the national guard of the territory.

BOOZE GOT HIM IN TROUBLE.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 16.—Six months limit restriction to the limits of the garrison is the verdict received from the war department at Washington today in the case of Lieutenant Richard Going, Fifteenth cavalry, who was recently courtmartialed at Fort Ethan Allen. Lieutenant Going was charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer at San Francisco upon the return of his troop from the Philippines.

FEUD IN OKLAHOMA.

Hobart, O. T., Jan. 16.—Twenty-three men have been arrested so far over the Mountain Park-Snydertown fight in which half a dozen were wounded. Their preliminary trial has been set for Jan. 25. It is believed that no further trouble will ensue.

COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

Bloomington, Ills., Jan. 16.—All of the 700 miners at the McLean county coal mines in this city struck today because the company refused to pay them on the 15th as provided in their contracts.

Manhood is Never Lost

New Philippine Remedy Discovered That Positively Cures All Nervo-Sexual Diseases. It Never Fails.

SENT SEALED AND FREE TO ALL.

My new and wonderful Philippine Restorative, well named VITALA, disproves all the old notions about lost manhood. The spark may be dimmed, but it never dies out entirely. I have confounded the medical world by a private home treatment that is absolutely sure and guaranteed to restore superb manhood,

Dr. Na Morg, Discoverer of VITALA, the Only Positive Cure for Nervo-Sexual Debility and Wasted Nerve Force.

stop all unnatural weakening drains, and give full strength, manly size and vigor to the wasted and weakened parts. Thus far this remarkable formula has not once failed me, and I stake my professional renown that it positively cures sexual weakness at all ages and stages of the malady, quickly and forever. Do not fear or hesitate to send for this Free Trial. No matter what was the original cause of your weakness, whether from injury, sickness, early indiscretions, excesses, mental worry or physical overexhaustion, this remedy will redeem the worst cases, and bring back your health. VITALA is without a doubt the most potent and powerful specific the world has ever known for sexual failure; purely vegetable and harmless, it stands today the only recognized cure for weak men where the advanced stage of epilepsy, paralysis, consumption or insanity has not been actually reached. I fully believe in the glory of a manly man, and want every sad sufferer to reap the benefit of my discovery. Whoever may read these lines is welcome. A simple letter addressed to DR. NA. MORG, LOCK BOX 723, JACKSON, MICH., will bring the treatment to you free by return mail. There are no C. O. D. charges to pay now or ever, and no marks or advertisement on the plain sealed cover. All letters sacredly private.

LAST HOPE GONE.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 16.—The supreme court this afternoon denied the application for a writ of probable cause in the case of the state vs. Pleasant Armstrong, under sentence of death for murder. The law under which Armstrong was sentenced was invalidated by the adoption of a new law at the last regular session of the legislature. Armstrong appealed on the ground that he could not be executed under an invalidated law, nor could he be punished for his crime under the terms of the new law.

They Are Always the Best.

Our Paint and Painters; Wall Paper the Latest. W. A. DUVALL, 124 West Second South.

"I Grow Hair In One Night"

A Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Secret Compound That Grows Hair on Any Bald Head.

SENDS FREE TRIAL PACKAGES TO ALL WHO WRITE

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night.

After half a century spent in the laboratory, crowned with high honors for his many world famous discoveries the celebrated physician chemist at the head of the great Altenheim Medical Dispensary has just made the startling announcement that he has produced a compound that grows hair on any bald head. The doctor makes the claim that after experiments, taking years to complete, he has at last reached the goal of his ambition. To the doctor all heads are alike. There are none which cannot be cured by this remarkable remedy. The record of the cures already made is truly marvelous and were it not for the high standing of the great physician and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country it would seem too miraculous to be true.

There can be no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claims, nor can his cures be disputed. He does not ask any man, woman or child to take his or anyone else's word for it, but he stands ready and willing to send free trial packages of this great hair restorative to anyone who writes to him for it, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage. In a single night it has started hair to growing on heads bald for years. It has stopped falling hair in one hour. It never fails, no matter what the condition, age or sex. Old men and young men, women and children all have profited by the free use of this great new discovery. If you are bald, if your hair is falling out, or if your hair, eyebrows or eyelashes are thin or short, write the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1008 Foso building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage for a free package and in a short time you will be entirely restored.

What Mysterious Power Does This Man Possess?

THE DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

Would Hardly Create a Greater Sensation Than Some of the Miraculous Cures He Performs with a Strange, Mystic Fluid Unknown to Medical Science.

DOCTORS ADMIT FACTS, BUT UNABLE TO EXPLAIN SECRET OF HIS MARVELOUS POWER OVER DEATH.

HEALS THOSE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY THE SAME AS THOSE WHO CALL IN PERSON.

Refuses Pay for His Services---Says His Discovery Is God-Given and That It Belongs to All Mankind Free of Charge.

(From the Louisville Post.)

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Dec. 14.—Dr. Wallace Hadley, a well known professor of chemistry of this city, has undoubtedly made the most sensational discovery of the age. Call it divine power, science or whatever you will, the fact remains that in a single night, so to speak, he has completely upset modern medicine, defied all known laws of nature and utterly dumbfounded scientists and medical men. Physicians have sought out their worst cases and taken them to him, thinking they might find one he could not cure. They admit that all their own remedies are but bread pills as compared with the remarkable discovery of this wonderful man. He has already done practically everything but bring the dead to life, and the scientists are now on the qui vive, expecting him to do this next.

"How did you happen to make this great discovery?" asked the reporter, who called to find out the secret of the tremendous furore he has created.

"Ever since I graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo," said the doctor, "I have been convinced that no disease should cause death. God has, in my judgment, provided a cure for every ill to which the human flesh is heir. Man must search and find this cure the same as man discovered the telegraph, the telephone, etc. The first thing I set out to do was to find the exact elements which compose a living being and sustain life, to discover the power which makes a man's heart beat and his body live. I next determined to extract these products from animal, mineral and chemical substances and combine them as they are found in a living being. I worked for years, day and night, before I made any great progress. Then my discovery nearly all came at once. As soon as I made it I tried the preparation on myself, then I gave it to all the sick persons I could find. I notified doctors to send me their supposed incurable cases. The results were simply miraculous. They far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. I particularly remember the case of Mrs. Sarah Miller, No. 1509 Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa. She was one of my first patients. The doctors had given her up to die. Her friends hourly expected to be called to her grave. She was so bad the night she received my treatment she did not expect to live until morning. She took two doses; it revived her; she slept; she is living today. Here is a copy of a letter from her. Read it for yourself."

The following abstract is taken verbatim from Mrs. Miller's letter. She says:

"When I began to take your treatment I realized that I was on the brink of the grave. I suffered from gastro-intestinal catarrh and diabetes. I was in constant pain day and night. I felt blue, despondent and discouraged with life. I had taken so much medicine for so many years without receiving any benefit. I tried your treatment as a last resort and thank God I took it, for otherwise I should not be here to write this letter."

"This is only one of a large number of similar letters that I have received," said the doctor. "It seems that sometimes a divine hand directed these poor sufferers where to obtain relief. I believe that I was permitted to make this great discovery for the benefit of the world. Hence I offer my services free for a limited time that all may enjoy the benefits of perfect health. Here is a letter from another woman whom I saved from the grave. Mrs. Germond, of No. 303 Highland avenue, Benton Springs, Mich., writes: 'I tried so many remedies without obtaining relief that I had given up all hope of ever being cured. I heard of your wonderful discovery, but I had no faith in you, and was induced to give you a trial only on account of a strong letter received from a friend who had been cured by you. I was a physical wreck, ready for the grave. I had heart, stomach and bronchial trouble. My whole system was diseased and run down. I suffered untold agonies. I often felt that death would be a welcome relief. I am confident that you saved my life, and had it not been for your marvelous treatment I should today be cold in my grave. I write this letter for the good of humanity, that others may be induced to try the wonderful treatment that has cured me.'"

"Do physicians take your treatment?" asked the reporter."

"They certainly do," said the doctor. "I am treating a large number now. Of course they would not want you to publish their names, but here are their letters. You can read what they say. I cure them when all their own remedies fail. I have demonstrated beyond doubt that the most serious disease can be overcome. That the lives of thousands of men and women can be saved who have heretofore been carried off to the grave. I estimate that I shall save the lives of over 100,000 people the coming year who would otherwise have died an untimely death."

"But how do you account for your wonderful power over death?" asked the reporter.

"Step this way," said the doctor, leading the reporter into his large laboratory, "and I will show you the source of my power. I will explain to you the secret for which wise men have sought for ages." The doctor here pointed to a mysterious red fluid extract in a tightly corked glass flagon. "This," said the doctor, "is the apparently simple extract that has startled the civilized world. This is the powerful essence that has given me the titles, 'Divine Healer,' 'Miracle Worker,' 'A Latter-day Savior,' etc. Of course, I am nothing of the sort. I am a scientist. My discovery is scientific. See these red hot crucibles? Into them I throw the materials which compose a living man. See those red and blue streaks of fire shooting upward? They are hot flashes from magnetic wires attached to huge electric machines. It is by these processes that I abstract life from the materials of nature. Did you ever stop to think that wheat and corn come from the earth and air? If we knew the wonderful chemical secrets of nature we could make corn, wheat and other food from the earth and air. So my discovery of the vital principle of life is not so wonderful after all. I have merely found a secret law of nature which has been overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past."

"Do you give treatment to every one free? This, it seems, would be an enormous expense," said the reporter.

"Yes," said the doctor, "I offer a course of home treatment to everyone who writes me now absolutely free of charge. Later I expect to charge a moderate fee. It will probably cost me several thousand dollars to give this free help, but I can afford to do it, and, besides, I want to prove the miraculous power of my great discovery. Tell your readers to state the leading symptoms of their trouble, their age and sex, and I will diagnose their cases, write them fully in regard to the exact stage to which their disease has progressed, the length of time required to effect a cure and send them a course of treatment for their particular disease."

The reporter has taken Dr. Hadley's course of home treatment himself for a nervous affection, and he can personally vouch for its wonderful efficacy. He also guarantees this offer to be absolutely genuine in every respect. All who wish to be healed should write Dr. Hadley at his laboratory. Address Dr. Wallace Hadley, office 1127, No. 1231 Broadway, New York City. If you have anything confidential to say, mark your letter private. The doctor is an extremely affable man and takes a supreme delight in curing difficult cases that have been given up to die by other physicians. It is these cases that offer him the opportunity to demonstrate the miraculous power of his great discovery.