## KINTUCK IS COMING

China Mutual Liner Substituted for Arab.

#### TWIN SISTER OF THE PAK LING

Almond Branch Reaches the Lower Harbor in Safety-Captain James L. Smith Dend-The Lost Rio de Janeiro Located.

The Government has substituted the big China Mutual steamship Kintuck for the lings heretofore authorized. The sum Arab, to load animals at this port for the total carried by this bill is pretty high, carried a cargo of animals to the far East advisability of allowing its passage. Re-in the Government service, and as she is publican leaders are quite well aware of niready equipped for the service, there will be no delay in dispatching her. The Pak Ling, which loaded wheat in Portland about three years ago. Both of the steamers were on the stocks at the same time, and their diremsions are exactly the same, as follows: Length, 410 feet; beam, 48.1 feet; depth of hold, 27.4 feet. The Kintuck has never visited this port, but her master, Captain G. W. Long, was here in command of the Teenkal three years ago, and is well remembered by many people along the front.

The Kintuck is now en route from Manila for Puget Sound, and on arrival at the Sound will be sent around to Port-She has a capacity of nearly 7000 tons, but will leave here on rather a moderate draft of water, as she will carry 800 erate draft of water, as she will carry 800 apt to encounter the antagonism of a head of horses, a cargo which takes up considerable space, but does not increase men. Then there are those who want the draft of a ship very much.

#### Almond Branch Reaches Lower Harbor Without Further Mishap.

The big steamship Almond Branch got clear of the steel cable which was arrest. vements of her propeller, about midnight Monday, and yesterday morning made a triumphal exit from the upper harbor to the North Pacific mills, where she will finish taking aboard lumber. There was nearly as much current in the river yesterday as there was when the steamer crashed into the bridge, nearly a week ago, but, gaining wisdom from the past, fhe men in charge secured two big towboats to help her. The Ocklahama had a line from her bow, and the Harvest Queen was fast astern. The steamship was also working her own engines, and, with bow pointed down stream, she started through the bridges in the presence of a large audience, who had assembled half hoping that the hoodoo was still doing business at the old stand. They were disappointed in this respect, however, for whenever the unruly Branch would make move sideways, the Ocklamaha would jerk her bow back into line in a hurry, and the Harvest Queen would perform a

ed to swing. The big steamship, in spite of her iumerous scrapes, is uninjured. The chily damage she sustained when she struck the bridge was a small hole punched in one of her upper deck plates, and that was repaired at very small expense by bolting a steel patch about two feet square over the hole. This work was performed board the ship, and she is now in fit condition to proceed to sea as soon as her cargo is aboard. She will carry about 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and will get away about March 10.

similar service whenever the stern start-

## RIO WRECK LOCATED.

Lies in 18 Fathoms of Water, and

May Be Raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro has been located. It lies within 200 yards of the red buoy off Fort Point, and the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% fathoms of water. An effort will be made at once by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to recover the bodies and raise the steamer. Charles E. Ward, a brother of the unfortunate master of the Rio arrived here today from Denver to assist in the search for the remains of his brother.

New Lumber Schooner.

HOQUIAM. Wash., Feb. 25.—The Hoquiam shipyards will launch on Wednes, day the schooner built for Hind, Rolph & Co., of San Francisco. She is 175 feet long on the water line 286 feet to breakly and the long on the water line 286 feet to breakly and the land of the long on the water line 286 feet to breakly and the land of the long on the water line 286 feet to breakly and the land of the long on the water line 286 feet to breakly and the land of the long on the water line 286 feet to breakly and the lead shows that the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead water from 18 to 18% feet lead to lead the lead shows that the vessel lies in from 18 to 18% feet lead the lead shows for the reguson, do 18 Enguson, do 1

& Co., of San Francisco. She is 175 feet long on the water line, 28.6 feet in breadth and 14.6 feet depth of hold. She will be christened by Miss Olie France, and named Mahukona. Captain George Mc-Donald, formerly master of the steamer Claudina, will be captain of the new vessel.

## Marine Notes.

The old American bark Kate Davenport, built way back in the '60s, sailed from San Francisco for this port yesterday to load lumber and cannery supplies for The Dutch steamer Wilhelmina will

finish loading Thursday, and will materially aid in bringing the total shipments for the month up to fairly good figures, in spite of the scarcity of ships. The weather has been foggy at the outh of the river for the past two days,

but a southerly wind is blowing, and when the fog lifts some of the inbound fleet may make port.

## Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 26.-Arrived at 8 A. M .-Steamer Elmore, from Tillamook, Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., obscured; wind southeast; weather foggy. San Francisco, Feb. 26.-Arrived-Steam-

er Arcata, from Coos Bay; steamer Walla Walla, from Puget Sound, Salled-Bark Katle Davenport, for Astoria; steamer Bristol, for Chemainus; schooner Lizzie Vance, for Gray's Harbor; bark Tidal Wave, for Tacoma; steamer Empire, for Coos Bay; steamer Newbury, for Gray's

Port Blakeley, Feb. 25.-Arrived-Schooner Salvator, from San Pedro; schooner Fannie Dutard, from San Francisco Februnry 17.

Manila-Arrived Feb. 25.-Schooner A. J. West, from Gray's Harbor. Seattle-Arrived Feb. 25.-Steamer Senator, from Dyea; steamer Dirigo, from

Skugway. Port Townsend, Feb. 26.—Sailed outward-German ship Tamar, from Tacoma, for Queenstown; schooner E. K. Wood, for Haiphong.

Honolulu-Arrived Feb. 15.—Steamer Santa Ana, from Scattle. Sailed Feb. 14 -Schooner William Olsen, for Puget

Port Gamble-Arrived Feb. 25.-Schooner Ida Schnauer, from San Francisco. New York, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Southwark,

from Antwerp. Sailed-Lahn, for Bremen; Georgic, for Liverpool; Marquette, for Feb. 26.-Arrived-Koenigen

Luiz, from New York, via Southampton. Genoa, Feb. 26.-Arrived-Fuerst Bis-marck, from New York, via Gibraltar and

Autwerp, Feb. 26.-Sailed-Westernland, for Southampton and New York, Gibraltar-Arrived Feb. 24.-Maria Theresa, from New York. Liverpool, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Dominion,

from Portland; Sylvania, from Boston, Hoquiam, Wash.—Arrived Feb. 25.— Steamer Fulton, from San Francisco, for

Aberdeen; schooner Laura May, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen; schooner Wa-wona, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen; oner Wokomis, from San Pedro, for Aberdeen; barkentine Tam o Shanter, from San Francisco, for Hoquiam to load lumber for Manila. Glasgow-Salled Feb. 25.-Pomeranian

for Boston. New York, Feb. 26.-Arrived-Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Plymouth. Feb. 28.—Sailed—Grafwalder-see, from Hamburg, for New York.

AGAINST PUBLIC BUILDING. Not Probable That There Will be

Any Legislation This Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-It looks as if ters in the omnibus bill which was re-ported some weeks ago, making provision for extensions and enlargements of build-The Kintuck has already and has aroused some question as to the the sentiment that is spreading among the people in regard to the unprecedented Kintuck is a twin sister of the steamship appropriations of the present session of Congress, and are loath to make any further unnecessary appropriations which will bring down undue criticism upon their heads. If they can see their way clear, therefore, they would like to shunt this omnibus bill.

More than this, this bill takes care of buildings in only the larger cities, as a rule, and representatives from other localities, who are equally interested in public buildings, are inclined to withhold their support from this measure. unless their towns are also provided for. This could not be done, for if all the bills for public buildings were passed, there would be little left for running the government. The general bill is therefore new buildings authorized, but to this there is a very decided objection. These men as well are ready to oppose the general bill. In view of all these facts, it is hard to see how the bill can pass.

#### AT THE HOTELS,

THE PORTLAND.

John Leary & wife, Seattle

R R Robertson, do
C F Pitcher, San Fr
Y R R Howell, San Fr
W W Willie, San Fr
E F Wittler, Seattle
S H Hazard, Marshide
S H Johnson, Fr
John Rosene, San Fr
Miss Elliott, San Fr
Miss Elliott, San Fr
Miss Louise B Brown,
Miss Else W Johnson,
J Buckley, N Y
W H Wyman
M Bates & wf. San Fr
M Abrams, San Fr
E B Judson, Tacoma
J S Glbson, Victoria
Miss Bucklin, N Y
F Christianson, N T
F M Munger, San Fr
F M Munger, San Fr THE PORTLAND.

THE PERKINS. Fred T Butler, Toronto F T Kane, Forest Gry Chas W Lang, Seattle A F Knoder, Clatskanl 8 Martin, New York C Sydekem, N T Jas Norrito, N X P Marberl, N Y Geo Williams, do S Martin, New York
C Sydekem, N Y
Jas Norrito, N Y
Jas Norrito, N Y
Jas Norrito, N Y
Mrs Phytlis Carleton,
Spokane
W. S Byers, Pendleton
L M Peterson, Salt Lk
Mrs L W Bail, Owen's Ldg
Mrs E Miss Ednie, Or
Mrs M G Roung, Oakld, Or
Mrs A G Young, Oakld, Or
Mrs E Connell, do
Miss Connell, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

L. W. Wade, Toledo
A. R. Mattoon, Looking J. P. Cadwell, Dalins, Or Gens.
Giass
G. W. Colvig, Josephine
G. A. Weingtz, city
Mrs. Weingtz, city
Master Weingtz, city
Mere Henry B. Thielsen, Salem
C. H. Wurmett, N. Y.
Mrs. Spaulding, N. Y.
Mrs. Gill, Woodburn
F. E. Allison, Salem
B. Tuttle, Portland
H. S. Perrot, Corvallis
Mrs. Pickenson, Columbus

Mrs J M Peviano, The Dalles
Mrs A P Reeves, do
John L Burke, Chicago
Mrs Cales, Chicago
N A Davis, Milton
Dr Jordan, Winnipeg
Mrs Jordan, Winnipeg
Mrs Jordan, Winnipeg
Mrs Cayton Wentz, do
Miss Verna Wentz, do
Miss Show, Arizona
Mrs Show, Arizona
Mrs W T Perkins, Salem
Miss Gall E Benson, do
J W Hamaker, Klamath Falls
W F Hill, San Pr
W B Show, Arizona
Mrs W T Perkins, Salem
Iem
Miss Gall E Benson, do
German Stella
Mrs Cayton
Mrs Gall E Benson, do
J W Hamaker, Klamath Falls
W F Gorman, Stella
Mrs E E Gale, Winchester
J H Price, Olympia
J B Duley, Seattle
THE ST. CHARLES.

M Smith, city
Mrs Hackett, Kalama
A Dray, Kalama
A Dray, Kalama
Dr E Shepard, S F
J W Turner, Eureka,
Kan
G B Hill, Kelso
K Olsen, Rainier
R E Daniel, Kalama
F W Mcintosh, city
MF Athorn, city
Geo Broughton, Oreg C
G B Myr, Ashland
F A Smith, Mist
H Petit, Ilwaco
I Tarlin, Clatskanie
Mrs H Ashlin, Clatskanie
Mrs Elias Neil,
Mrs Elia THE ST. CHARLES. F A Smith, Mist
H Petit, Ilwaco
I Tariin, Clatskanie
Mrs I Tariin, do
Mrs P Erikson, do
E Anderson, Stella
Mrs E Anderson, do
J B Lorgren, Quincy
J Miller, Aurora
C J Noyce, Erwin, S D
J L Noyce, Shaw, Or
J M Jaegar, Northport
S A Whitney, Albany
L Paulin
R P Thurston, Dallas
R P M Heidel, Hillsboro
Jas Harvey, San Fr
J Baker, Cathiamet
J R Osborn, Vancouver
Geo Rockey, Stella
Asa J Eoff, Maclesy
We D Stillwell, Tillas-H
E E Jones, Vancouver
We D Stillwell, Tillas-H
E E Jones, Vancouver

Geo Rockey, Stella Asa J Eoff, Macleay Wm D Stillwell, Tilla D Wood, Mist

O D Peck, Kalama European; first-class, Rates, We and up One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, 50c and up

## INDIANA

WARD, THE NEGRO MURDERER, HANGED BY A MOB.

Not Content With Their Work, the Crowd Cut the Corpse Down and Cremated It.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 16.-George Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Ida Finkelstein, the school teacher, by shoot-ing her with a shotgun and cutting her throat yesterday afternoon, was lynched there was to be no public building legis-lation at this session of Congress, and angry mob battered down the doors of this aspect is strengthened by the pos-sibility of the passage of the river and harbor bill. There are several things operating against public building bills. In the first place, the main interest centhe corpse down, and, laying it on a sand bar under the bridge, kindled a fire and cremated the remains.

Ward was arrested at 10 o'clock at the car works, where he was employed as a laborer, and, after being fully identified by two citizens, made a confession. His only excuse for the murder was his alle-

and elbowed their way into the innef circle of spectators, apparently unmoved by the horror of the spectacle. When the last fragment of the body was con-sumed the crowd still lingered, augmented

by new arrivals satisfied to gaze on the ashes of the tragedy. Ward was 27 years old, and left a widow and two sons. He came here two years ago from Circleville, O. The statement that he was at one time in an insane asylum was denied by the widow. He served a jail sentence in 1889 for lar-cency. As public sentiment upholds the lynching, no prosecutions are expected

May Be Another Lynching. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.-A ne gro, who is thought to be the one who assaulted Miss Dorothy Darter in Irvington inst Thursday, and for whom a large reward has been offered, is being held at Newcastle, Ind. If he is taken to Irvington and identified, in all probability he will be lynched. Miss Darter

CAPTAIN J. E. LIGHTHALL.

Death of a Well-Known Civil Engineer and Naval Architect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Captain J. E. Lightnail, 53 years old, a civil engineer

THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES L. SMITH.



Captain James L. Smith, better known as "Big Jim" Smith, died suddenly at Newberg, Or., Monday afternoon, aged 63 years, 11 months and 28 days. Captain Smith was for more than 20 years a prominent figure in Willamette River steamboat circles. He was in command of the steamer Nellie, running between Salem and Portland, about 1881, and afterwards was master of the old steamer Isabel. From these steamers he went into the service of the Oregon Pacific, and afterwards to the O. R. & N. Co., at different times working on all of the Willamette boats of these companies. He was last in command of the steamer City of Eugene. Captain Smith was of giant stature, and a bluff, good-humored sort of a man, who made many friends all along the river. The remains will be brought to Portland from New berg, arriving at 0:30 this morning, and will be interred at Lone Fir cemetery.

the Sheriff. Before the Sheriff called on the militia the prisoner was in the hands of the mob and was dead.

At noon the crowd outside the jail, num-bering several hundred, including men, women and boys, battered down the iron doors, but was driven back by Jaller O'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriffs Cooper, Hes-sick and Leforge were struck by scatter-ing shot and slightly injured, but nobody in the crowd was hurt. A detail of po-lice arrived at the jail and tried to dis-perse the crowd, but with poor success. The crowd kept on growing, and the excitement increased until at 4:35 o'clock a crowd of irresistible numbers attacked the fall, battered down the outer doors, secured possession of the keys and en-tered the cell room. A piece of railroad timber 25 feet long and eight inches thick was used as a battering ram. The side door was opened by the crowd inside and the others were admitted in that way. The ceil was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He realized that no marcy could be expected from the mob, and fought with the desperation of a beast at bay. He was dragged forth to the at bay. He was dragged forth to the street, still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a heavy hammer felled him to the ground. A noose was adjusted to his neck, and the mob started with its victim toward the Wabash bridge. The feeble resistance made by the wretched creature after the blow with the ham-mer was soon quieted by the savage blows of the mob. Face downward he was dragged through the street to the bridge and across the rough planking from the driveway to the drawbridge.

Many are of the opinion that the negro was dead before the scene of the hang-ing was reached. However, the rope was thrown over one of the upper beams and the body drawn up. It had been swinging in that position but a short time when some one suggested burning. Immediately a fire was kindled on the bank of the river near the bridge. Into the fire the body, bearing no signs of life, was thrown, and faggots were piled upon it. The feet protruded from the fire on one side, the head on the other side. The fire had barely been started when a man arrived with a can of turpentine, which was poured upon the flames. After that, combustible oils seemed to flow spontaneously toward the fire, and the flames leaped high, while the body of the wretched murderer was rapidly consumed. There was no attempt at disguise on the part of any member of the mob. Within 10 minutes of the time when the mob reached the bridge with the victim, the people began to assemble in increasing numbers. When the body was taken down to be carried to the fire the east bank of the river and the bridge on the city side of the draw were crowded with thousands of men, women and children gazing at the awful spectacle. The certainty that the wretch was dead did not appease the anger of the mob. With grim determina-

tion they fed the flames and watched the flesh shrivel to cinders and the bones rumble and burn. The souvenir fiend was on hand and in force, and fragments of the wretched murderer are now scattered broadcast. One man, while the feet protruded from the flames, offered \$1 for a toe from the "nigger's foot." A venturesome youth, drawing a knife from his pocket, made a dash for the prize. He quickly amputated a toe, delivered the goods and got his money. As the bones began to crum-ble and fall apart, the fragments were drawn from the fire and carried away. At 8 o'clock there was nothing left of the body except a small section of the trunk and the back of the head. Busy hands kept the burning faggots piled upon the oasting segment. Women came to the scene by scores

gation that Miss Finklestein called him a and naval architect, of Washington, D. "dirty nigger" and slapped him in the C., is dead at the Bartholdi Hotel. Death she found him sitting in a chair with a \$10,000 check in his hand. The check was the price of a patent Mr. Lighthall had sold a few weeks ago to a street-railway company. Death had evidently overtaken

him while he was examining it,
Mr. Lighthall was born in Troy and
was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute in this city. He was also the in-ventor of the "combined harvester" now employed in the wheat fields of the Pacific Coast states. He was chief engineer of the Third-Avenue Railroad of this city, and superintended its conversion into a cable road. Mayor Gilroy appointed him city engineer of the Park-avenue improvement. His greatest work was the remodeling of the sewerage system of Mobile and New Orleans, which he finished two years ago. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter, Mrs. R. E. Davis. He served in the United States Navy during the war, doing duty on the Sabine, Brooklyn, Adirondack and other vessels. He was a veteran of the Civil War having served under Admiral Farragut in the battle of Mobile.

Saturday Review.

There are many whose lives exclude the suggestion either of implety or insanity, who yet habitually assume a more than mundane familiarity with the Almighty, explain the motives of his action, expound his mode of thought, assign with the ut-most confidence this event to Divine and that to human providence, claiming in effect a mastery of God's interposition 'n the life of man that they would not dream of arrogating to themselves over one man's influence on the fortune and character of another.

## Over-assumption.

## INDIAN VETERANS'

IT ONE WITHOUT MERIT.

He Holds That Pensions in This In stance Means Passage of Other Long-Standing Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The action of Speaker Henderson with regard to the Indian war veteran bill was not unexpected, at least by those who have been familiar with the course of this piece of legislation in the past few sessions of Con. gress, and, indeed, there is little reason why his attitude as announced to the delegation of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Senators and Representatives, who interviewed him, should have been a surprise to anybody. The Speaker, as was announced in these dispatches some days ago, takes the position that he could not permit the passage of the Indian War pension bill without, with equally as much justice, permitting the passage of a number of other pension bills that are being and have for years been urged for

Special reference was made to the general service pension bill, a measure which, if enacted, would place upon the pension rolls of the Government between 400,000 and 500,000 additional pensioners. It cannot be denied that there is some little reason why this vast bill should be enacted, and when it comes to the matter of pressure for its passage, this bill is supported by practically the entire Grand Army of the United States. Of all pension bills now pending, this, perhaps, has more urgency behind it than any other. But this is not alone the only bill, aside from the Indian war bill, for which pressure is being brought to bear. It might not be amiss, at this time, to review some of these bills which have for years as a handicap to the Indian War veteran

The service pension bill is that introduced by Representative Calderhead, of Kansas, and, as it stands on the House calendar today, reads as follows:
"That all persons who are eligible for

pensions at the rate of \$12 per month un-der section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, relating to pensions, who are now or may hereafter become disabled by total blindness or paralysis or any total disability for manual labor, not the result of their own vicious habits, which disables them in such a degree as to require the con-stant or frequent and periodical aid and not to exceed \$100 per year, exclusive of any pension, shall be entitled to a pension at the rate of \$30 per month from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act.'

In view of the importance of this bill, it may also be well to quote from the committee's report, in explanation of the measure, from which extract, some idea may be gained of the extent to which it The report is in substance as fol-

The purpose of the act is so manifest that it does not require explanation. It is intended to fix a rate of pensions for the class of men eligible to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, who are so disabled that they would be entitled to pen-sions at the rate of \$50 or of \$72, under the general law, if they could establish the fact that their disabilities are of service

rigin.
"The act of June 27, 1890, was passed to give relief to such as could not prove the origin of their disabilities in the service or whose disabilities may have been incurred since their discharge; but it only gives \$12 per month for total disability to earn a support by manual labor.

"In the cases where the disability is total blindness, or paralysis, or other disability so great as to require constant or frequent and periodical attendance of "dirty nigger" and slapped him in the face. Sheriff Fasig communicated with Governor Durbin, but the mob accomplished its work before any effort was made to get the militia into action. Being advised of the threatening situation, the Governor wired to Captain Thomas, the Governor wired to Captain Thomas, of Company B, to take his company, fully armed, 'in a position to be immediately ready for duty in response to a call from she found him sitting in a chair with a come to the found that he had been staying at the hotel for a week and Sunday night he complained of feeling III. A physician who was called to attend him found that he was suffering from Bright's disease.

C., is dead at the Bartholdi Hotel. Death was due to heart failure. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment to await the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the hotel for a week and Sunday night he complained of feeling III. A physician who was called to attend him found that he was suffering from Bright's disease.

When the chambermaid went to his room she found him sitting in a chair with a correct. He said it was, but that Antonicate is not sufficient for necessary and humane care. It is these cases that come to Continue to a subtraction of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the instructions of the dead man's relatives. He had been staying at the complained of the House and about 2500 in the Senate of the House about 2500 in the Senate of the House about 2500 in the Senate of the House and about 2500 in the Senate of the House about 2500 in the Senate of the House and about 2500 in th that nearly all the cases presented are of real merit, and are cases in which the existing laws do not furnish the relief which a sense of justice and humanity compels us to recognize. The large num-ber of cases which cannot be reached and considered by Congress for want of time justifies us in this attempt to relieve

them by a general law,
"In the examination of these cases, the committee finds that a large percentage, amounting to almost one-haif of the cases presented, now are for the relief of persons in the helpless condition described in this bill. The Pension Bureau can not enlarge the statutes in these cases, but must follow the requirements of the laws which were made, some of them 38 years ago; and these claimants can not now prove sufficiently the origin of their disa bility in the service. The conditions with total blindness, paralysis, and other total disabilities have overtaken them in their old age, and they are without means to secure the aid and attendance necessary They can obtain only \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

"The rate fixed in the bill of \$30 per month seems to be reasonable for these cases. It will also establish uniformity of rate for these cases, which cannot be reached in any other way.

'The committee is unanimous in support

of the bill and believe that it will relieve Congress of the consideration of nearly one-half of the cases now presented by private bills. The committee also believes that this measure will commend itself and will meet the approval of a generous na-tion, and report the bill back with the recommendation that it pass."

Another bill, which occupies a place on

# the union calendar, is that of Representa-tive Young, of Pennsylvania, which provides a pension of \$40 per month to all soldiers or sailors who lost a hand or

HENDERSON DOES NOT CONSIDER

IT ONE WITHOUT MERIT.

foot, while in the service, a pension of #45 per month to those who lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, and \$55 per month for those who lost an arm at the shoulder or a leg at the hip, so as to prevent the use of an artificial limb. Those who lost both a hand and a foot are, under this and committee estimates are generally

more than conservative.

No one will contend for a minute that the passage of either or both of these bills would perhaps overstep the bounds of justice, nor would they assert that such action was more liberal than the circumstances would require. Yet the committee holds, and the Speaker evidently con-curs in that view, that these measures are equally as meritorious as the Indian War veteran bill, and that to allow the pas-

sage of one would mean that all three and others besides, should pass. He, as well as the House leaders, recognize that in a session such as this, where the aggregate appropriations have already far exceeded any limit heretofore reached, it would be unwise to further swell the appropriations by passing these large pen-

No one questions the fustice of the measures, and all will agree that the In-dian War veterans performed a greater service for the United States than the Government can ever repay. The Speaker and the committee would like to extend this recognition to those old veterans, but, as Chairman Loudenslager said, time and again, he does not see how this can be done in justice to the hundreds of thousands of other claimants, who are equally as deserving as the Indian War veterans of the North Pacific Coast. It is to be universally regretted that this bill cannot pass; but it falls for the reasons herein stated.

#### DEMOCRATS TO BLAME.

They Brought on Spanish War-Expenses Now Swell Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- While there are severe criticisms on the large appro-priations of the present Congress, it might be well to point out that these great increases in the last few years are due to the Spanish War and the responsibilities which it brought to the United States. So far as the Spanish War is concerned, the facts are that it was brought on by the Democrats, then in the minor attendance of another person, and who are or may be without an actual net income publican Administration and the Republi can majority in a hole. Many Democrats thought that a foreign war would send this country to a silver basis, counting on the fact that the Civil War put the cour try on a paper basis. Those who aide in bringing on the Spanish War were th sensational newspapers, which insisted that the Cubans were being so badly treated. The Administration and a large majority of the conservative Republican in both House and Senate were against the Spanish War, but quite a number in each house lost their heads and threat ened to join the Democrats and bring on the war anyway. But it was under Democratic leadership that the war was forced and the war feeling engendered in the United States. The country is paying for it: the responsibility should be shared by the minority in the 55th Congress, and the Republicans who went over to them.

> Bill Anthony's Coolness Richard Harding Davis in Everybody's Maga-

"Bill" Anthony was one of the best examples that came out of the Spanish War of the man who can keep his head when others have lost theirs. His coolly indifferent announcement to Sigsbee that the Maine was sinking, either showed a soul disciplined to the condition of an automa ton, or a spirit which nothing could dis-may. I once asked Captain Signbee if the popular verion of Anthony's speech was is better without any of the additions which came later."

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates. All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE. About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonies."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from whole-some food properly digested. There is no other way, and the lifes that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridicuboth a hand and a foot are, under this bill, to receive \$5 per month also. The lous and on a par with the folderol that committee estimates that the passage of dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease, or that other failacy, that a weak which refuses to digest food, can stomach, which refuses to digest food, can be made to do so by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bioating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of popein and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use tonics" "pills" and "catharries," which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary

stimulation. One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature; but, of course, are much nore effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so univer-ally used as Stuart's Tablets, because it is not only the sick and alling, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food. People who enjoy fair health take Stu-

art's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well; prevention is always better than and Stuart's Dyspepsta Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. use of one or two of them after meaks will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.



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# **MAKES WOMEN STRONG**

Iswa City, Iswa, Aug. 15, 1900.

My wife was sick for three years. We tried everything without relief and spent much money. Less winter I read one of your almanaes. My wife tried the Wine of Cardul and four bottles cured her. She attended to all her honechold duties and loaded and unloaded hay. This medicine gave her strength. Formerly she was weak and could hardly get about but since she has been taking Wine of Cardul ahs feels stronger than when she was by years of age. I would we had heard of Wine of Cardul and Thedford's Black-Draught years ago.

No woman has ever taken Wine of Cardui and not been benefited. Mrs. Eisenhaser had tried everything during her three years' sickness and had spent considerable money. She was weak and could hardly get about for three years before she took

## WINE OF CARDUI

Now after taking the Wine she can work with her husband in the hay field. That is hard work, but it is not as injurious to a woman's health as labor in stores, factories and offices where thousands of girls are closely confined year after year.

With the aid of Wine of Cardul a woman can do any reasonable work and enjoy good health. The health that Wine of Cardul brings makes a woman vigorous in body and mind. Freed from those terrible devastating pains a woman grows well and strong naturally. Wine of Cardui regulates the disordered menstruation and cures leucorrhoza, falling of the womb and periodical pains in the head and back caused by standing or sitting a long time in the same position. Thedford's Black-Draught puts the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and blood in proper shape. Greatly increased strength and endurance is the natural result. Most cases are cured quickly. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui and 25 cent packages of Thedford's Black-Draught.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenz.