11 THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903. **KILLED BY ROBBER** ident. He is as typically Western as we given in these dispatches. About 30,00 SURE OF WINNING asks Congress to give the Secretary of GERMANY Agriculture power to order the disinfec-tion of imported skins and hides at the IRADE WITH people are affected by this famine, which extends from the fist to the 67th degree, north latitude, and from the Gulf of Hothwho were born here. He has a keen and ntimate knowledge of the physical and social and industrial conditions of this from the saloon. different ports of entry, and also to desigvant region where our homes and treas-ures are. He appreciates the difficulties nia and the Russian border far into the interior. The sterving people are eating pine bark, which is dried, ground to pownate the ports at which hides may be brought into this country. Other resolutions favor a 15-cent duty on UNITED STATES DISAGREES IN CON. the way of that comprehensive reform of the land haws that will add the range as a distinct class and put its potential wealth under the protection of the law. He recommends that the task of doing this be given over to an expert commis-sion which will naturally report its con-clusions in the form of an eat of Con-STRUING TREATY. der, mixed with stewed iceland moss and made into a kind of famine bread. Coin-cident with the failure of the crop is the Henry Meyer Shot in His Sa-Oregonians Have Captured elts, pickled hides and skins, which are dutiable because they are "partly manu factured," and indorsing the proposed live loon This Morning. Livestock Men. extreme sparcity of fish. The fishermen return from their expeditions empty hand-ed. Even ptarmigan, usually found in great numbers in the stricker district, Motion in Reichstag to Denounce stock exhibition at the St. Louis Exposi-Most-Favored-Nation Treaties Judge William M. Springer, general clusions in the form of an act of Con-gress. We should here support the Pres-ident in seeking such a commission. Let Draws Out Official Statement. ounsel for the association, in his report and that the most important legislation have almost completely disapp ared. It is estimated that the expenditure of NO OPPOSITION IS APPARENT MURDERER ESCAPES WITH CASH of the year affecting the livestock indus-try was the passage of the eleomargarine law. He said that it was the general imabout \$6,000,000 will be necessary to save the population from decimation. Thus far about \$200,000 has been subscribed, of Congress authorize him to appoint it and BERLIN, Jan. 15 .- The debate in the out of his suggestion will issue the great-est and the happiest result that has ever Reichstag on Baron Heyi Zu Hernsheim's resolution asking the government to de-Advance for Engine Crews. pression that the oleomargarine business had been injured by this law, but that followed land legislation since the Repubwhich sum over \$12,000 was sent by Sweden nounce the most-favored-nation treatles, directed against the United States and in the United States. The peasants are making pathetic sacrilic became the greatest landowner such was not the case, and that the out-put had increased since the passage of the measure. He gave figures to bear out this Convention Asks Congress to Ap-While Meyer Counts His Money Rob the planet. Argentina, and a substitute requesting the government to denounce treaties with countries where experience had shown point Commission to Investigate One Delegate Opposes. fices to avert the extermination of the her Enters and Demands Surrenhardy Northern cattle. In previous times of scarcity, good fodder was obtainable der-On Show of Resistance He Range-Favors Leasing to A lively discussion followed. A. E. Harstatement, and, continuing, said that un-der the general operation of the law the ris, a member of the executive committee from Iowa, talked at length in opposition that the most-favored-nation clause was Fires Fatal Shot and Flees. Preserve Grass. production would finally be increased 12

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15 .- (Special.)-Oregon delegates to the National Livestock convention are extremely confident Portland will win the 1904 convention on the first ballot tomorrow afternoon. Secretary Millis said tonight:

"The outlook is better than ever. We can find no vigorous opposition, and, if we are besten, it will be by a combination of which we have no knowledge now. If other cities are making a still hunt, it is so still nobody hears of it. When it is urged that Portland is too far away, delegates generally reply, 'Just what we want. We have seen all these other places, and we haven't seen Portland.' "

Sioux City apparently dropped out of the fight today and is now asking for the 1966 convention. Denver's bld for next year's convention is not believed to be serious, as the convention was held there two years ago.

A dozen Oregon delegates went to St. Joseph today and did missionary work for the Lewis and Clark Fair and Oregon. The apples are holding out, despite a constant stream of visitors, who are told

to help themselves to fruit. The delegation will brenk up Saturday morning. F. E. Beach will go to St. Louis and Chicago, J. W. Balley and A. B. Manley to Chicago, S. B. Barker to Boston, George Chandler to New Orleans, Mr. Waleman to New York, A. P. Nelson to Eastern cities and others to Oregon, "To get Portland in shape for the stockmen next year," as one of the delegates The delegates will all attend the big minstrel show in Convention Hall tomorrow night.

A. N. Gilbert, George Chandler and the Messre, Wilkins have purchased here a carload of Hereford and Galloway thoroughbred cattle for their Oregon ranches. Mr. Willis will remain here as long as he sees opportunity to make friends for Oregon. Delegates feel that they have made a good fight and that there is nothing futher to do but awalt the ballot.

FAVORS A COMMISSION.

Livestock Convention Asks Congress to Investigate Range Question.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15 .- The National Livestock Association, in its annual con-vention here this afternoon, by a rising vote, adopted a resolution indorsing Presi-dent Roosevelt's suggestion that Congress appoint a committee of experts to settle the range problem, which for years has been a bone of contention between cattle and sheepmen. The resolution had ai-ready been favorably passed upon by the executive committee as a substitute for a risolution presented yesterday by A. E. Robertson, of Texas, which favored the leasing of public lands for grazing. The question was opened by the reading

of a paper by John P. Irish, of California, in line with the resolution. Colonel Irish was unable to be present, and his paper was read by the secretary. He said:

The Grazing Lands. "The campaign of education begun by

to the resolution. He argued that this question, which was of the greatest kn-portance to the farmers of the West and Middle West, was being manipulated. The supporters of the resolution, he asserted, were juggling with President Roosevell's name in order to curry favor. Mr. Harris gave a history of the discussion of the

question at previous conventions, and said that the supporters of the resolution in-troduced today had always evaded the ISsue until now, when they had a distinct majority. He advised against action on the question at this time. Jerry Simpson, ex-Congressman from Kansas and now from Roswell, N. M. ridiculed, the stand taken by Harris, and favored the resolution, as did also Dele-gates Williams, of West Virginia, and Gelfelder, of Nebraska. Then, upon motion of John D. David, of

Idaho, the discussion was closed. When the resolution was put to a vote, it was carried by a large majority, the delegates rising in their seats.

Later Senator Francis Emory Warren of Wyoming, president of the National Woolgrowers' Association, in a speech in-

dorsed the resolution and complimented the convention upon its passage. He said Congress, the President and the Scoretary of the Interior were anxious to do some thing on the public domain question. Th name of President Roosevelt was greeted warmly.

The resolutions were a substitute for one offered by A. H. Robertson, of Texas, calling for the amendment of laws regulating grazing on the public domain and approving of leasing such lands in states where that pollcy is desired by the people. Mr. Robertson's resolution was tabled and the substitute was adopted as follows:

For Memorial to Congress.

"Resolved, That the laws governing the use of public lands of the United States have become outgrown and obsolete, owing to the rapid advance of divilization, and we believe that the time has come when Congress should take action looking toward laws that will recognize the changed conditions and will encourage the settlement and improvement of the larg-est possible area, and provide protection to the settlers using said lands for grazing purposes. "Resolved. That we approve the sug

gestion of President Roosevelt in his last annual message to Congress that larger areas of these semi-arid lands should be allowed for a homestead, and that a ommission of experts be appointed to nvestigate the present existing condition and suggest to Congress the remedies that fair and just and will build up will be rather than retard the growth and im-

provement of the West. "Resolved, That a memorial from this convention to Congress be prepared, calling the attention of Congress to the fact that the present land laws encourage the destruction of the forage upon the public lands and retard improvement and settlement; that the memorial petition Congress to adopt the suggestion of President Roosevelt to appoint a commissio of experts to make a careful investiga-tion into the actual conditions now prevalling and to suggest new laws that will benefit all sections of the country, the varied and conflicting conditions existing in the various sections of the West being the principal obstacle that has prevented the stockmen from agreeing among them-

Der cent. Judge Springer said that the chance o the passage by Congress of the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill was very remote, and suggreated that the livestock association should solicit the co-operation of the newspapers of the country, that the prople might be enlightened relative to the adulteration of woolen goods.

Speaking of the 40-hour unloading bill, Judge Springer said that some recent op-position had developed from the packingtouses of Chicago, which allege that the operation of the law would be injurious to beef cattle. A resolution indersing Senator William A. Harris, of Kansas, for appointment as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commis-sion was adopted, and one indorsing the

Penrose bill providing for the improve-ment of horses for general purposes by reeding along a provided line. Before adjournment for the day was taken, a new executive-committee was

named. The executive committee re-elected its old officers.

Millis Is Vice-President.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15 .- The Naonal Association of Railroad Livestock Agents today elected C. J. Millis, of Port-Or., a vice-president and decided to meet at El Paso, Texas, on March 10, 1903.

TRY TO SHIFT BLAME. Mine Operators Say Miners Limit

Output.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 .- Most of the testimony presented to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission today was of a corroborative nature, the Eric Company, which has not yet concluded its case, pro ducing numerous witnesses to prove that the miners' union is responsible for the alleged restriction of the hard coal pro-

duction. The Eric Company controls the Hillside Coal & Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. During the examination of Edward Button, a fore-man employed by the latter company, the fact was adduced that the practice of re-stricting the number of cars to be loaded daily by one man had been in operation as far back as 1895, long before the Unit-ed Mineworkers of America entered the anthracite region. The union's responsibility rests with the enforcement of this rule, and not with its inception. Chairman Gray, of the commission, who has been ili at his home in Wilmington, Del., for several days, was present at today's The majority of the witnesses were mine

foremen, who testified that the union was detrimental to discipline at the collieries, that fnining is a comparatively healthy occupation, and to acts of lawlessness ommitted during the recent strike. William Zorn, a contract miner, testified at the afternoon session that he had been prevented by the union from performing a certain contract, the driver refusing to furnish him with a sufficient number of CATS.

President Mitchell explained to the com mission that the union regarded with disfavor the practice of miners securing certain work by proposals. In the first place, he said, the lowest bidder always

secured the contract, and he employs as many helpers as he deems necessary, paying them smaller wages than they "We could abolish the restrictions with would otherwise receive. In many cases, one contract miner had employed from 12 to 15 laborers to do the work, while he would act as superintendent, performing no part of the actual mining. This the union considered unjust to the other men, besides increasing the liability to acci-dents, as the contract miner could not pay proper attention to so many differjobs. Mr. Mitchell stated also that he had been informed that saloonkeepers sometimes secure these contracts, and never enter the mines, but leave the work to the laborers. M. P. Blauvelt, auditor of the Hillside Coal Company, and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, offered numerous statistics showing the average earnings of the men in the company's employ, and pro-duced figures to show what the earnings would be if the collieries worked full time at the rate of 10 hours a day for a year. Counsel for the miners objected to this as evidence, but Chairman Gray decided, as the statements were complied from office records, they were admissible. E. M. Beyea, land agent of the company, was called to testify concerning the prosperity of the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The witness said 960, or 21.8 per cent of the whole number, are as-sessed as property-holders, and 341, or 12 per cent, of the Hillside Company's men are similarly assessed. The companies, Mr. Beyes said, own buildings and sell the same to their employes on five years' terms. The Eric Company will probably finish its case tomorrow.

injurious to Germany's interests, was con-tinued today.

Herr Bernstein, Socialist, said the reso lutions meant a tariff war, and that tariff wars should not be entered upon lightly with a country like the United States, nor with Argentina, whence Germany drew a large supply of wool. The suspension of this most-favored-nation treatment in the case of Chile had resulted in decreasing Gormany's relative exports thither, and Germany had to continue buying nitrate of soda there, because it was essential to German agriculture. The burden of a tariff war with the United States would rest lefly on the German workingmen. Therefore, a tariff war would mean dearen bread. The note running through Herr Bernstein's speech was fear of the United bread.

States. Count yon Kanitz, the Agrarian leader. said that this fear was wholly unjustified. "The United States," he said, "has much greater interest in trading with Germany than vice versa."

Secretary Ponadowsky-Wehner again discussed the treaty relations with the United States, reviewing at length the negotiations upon the subject of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia, and said:

"When the preceding speaker asserts that the best basis for trade relations with the United States is a tariff treaty. the allied governments agree with him fully. We should be glad to conclude such a treaty with that great country at

an early date. Supplementing my remarks of yesterday, let me add that the existing commercial relations with the United States rest upon the treaty made in 1335 between the United States and Prussia, the validity of which was upheld by the

Reichstag in 1855. We were of the opinion that the most-favored-nation principle ex-isted unconditionally between the United States and the German Empire, based upon paragraphs 5 and 9 of the old Prussian treaty; in other words, that all the concessions made by one of the contracting states to a third country must, ipso jure, be extended to a most-favored state. whether such concessions were made be-fore that treaty was negotiated or afterwards. But the United States was of a

different opinion Then came the Dingley tariff, under which the United States Government concluded two treatles with France and a series of agreements with other countries Acting upon our interpretation of the most-favored-nation treaty, we asked the United States to extend to Germany the ncessions made to France. It was upor this occasion that the United States' vergent view came to our knowledge Washington having pointed out that the most-favored-nation principle referred only to conditions antecedent to the treaty

of 1528 "We then began negotiations upon this view of the case, believing we could re-move this point from controversy for the present by maintaining the status quo toward the United States, but upon the pre-supposition and condition that the United States grant us the same concessions as made to France under the Ding-ley tariff. The American Government did so, but we regarded it as unnecessary to lay the agreement before the Reichstag, because, as a matter of fact, the United

States concedes nothing to us now." Referring to criticism of the governmen esterday for abolishing hygienic meas ures against the importation of American "We could abolish the restrictions with

by mixing reindeer moss and aspen bark. Now this is not available, and finally chopped twigs of birch, willow and ash are substituted. The mixture is builed and fed to the cattle warm, but it is found that the milk of cattle thus fed Reads to typhoid fever.

The situation threatens a repetition of the terrible famine of 1867, when thousands died of starvation and typhoid fever A special commissioner of the Swedish government, who has just returned from the scene of distress, emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of immediate plans to abate the famine.

Admits British Are Too Slow. LONDON,- Jan. 15.-Speaking at the opening of the automobile show here today, Sir Albert E. Rollitt, M. P., who was chairman of the delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce to the re-cent celebration of the opening of the new building of the New York Chamber of building of the New York Chamber of Commerce, reiterated the complaints against British backwardness compared with American enterprise in the United States in use of labor-saving machinery. Referring to the coming automobile show at New York, he said he hoped the Brit-ish manufacturers did not intend to retire from such international contests. He expressed the opinion that they should be strongly represented at the St. Louis exposition and that the British Parliament should assist them in so doing.

Winter Holds Grasp on Britain. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.-England is in the grip of Winter, says a dispatch from London to the Tribune. North, south, east and west, the conditions are the same-biting winds, brisk weather, with a dash of frost and in some places enough ice to make skating safe. The movement of the barometer indicates there is no reason to look for any startling atmospheric changes, and frost, occasional snow showers, with interludes of fog, are likely therefore to be prominent items for some time in London's meteorological pro-

question was repeated. "Who's there?" repeated Mr. Meyer rather impatiently, and this time he went Obstruction in Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Jan. 15 .- The Reichsrath reassembled today. The dilatory tactics of the Czechs in opposition to the customs and fiscal union between Austria and Hungary monopolized the proceedings. An all-night session is in progress, the House having resolved to wear out the obstructionists

Goubet, the Inventor, Dead.

the disturbance, and was dozing back to sleep, but was rather suddenly awakened PARIS, Jan. 15 .- M. Goubet, the inentor of the submarine torpedo-boat by angry voices. bearing his name, who, as announced Jan-uary 12, was recently confined in an asy-"Yes, you will. You'll come with me, the stranger was saying, and in anothe

moment a pistol crack rang out, and sh lum for the insane, is dead. moment a pistor crack rang out, and ane heard her unfortunate husband drop to the floor. She sprang from her bed and rushed into the barroom, but the mur-derer had flown. She could not see any wound on her husband's body, and thought he had been startled and had forestal. May Yohe's Claim Settled. LONDON, Jan. 15.-The claim of May Yobe (Mrss Putnam Bradlee Strong) against her former husband, Lord Hope, for \$45,000, has been settled for \$5000.

GERMANS FIRE AT FORT Appearance of Soldiers at Puerto Ca-

scare, but never dreaming of the sad fate of Mr. Meyer. Not until the doctor ar-rived and pointed it out to her did she bello Given as Reason see the small red spot which showed where the bullet had penetrated the man's heart. Dr. Zan did all that he could to PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 15 .- The German cruiser Vineta at sunset last night fired a shell at Lavigia, the fort

relieve the dying man's suffering, but there was no hope from the first of savcrowning the hills behind ...s port. The shell, which was fired because men were ing his life.

had been to a friend's room. One of them had a considerable amount of money, which the detectives think was taken

Good Result of Strike Commission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15-The employment of small girls at night in the slik mills of Scranton has been stopped, according to a press dispatch from that city. The owners of the big mills have posted notices at the various plants, ordering the small girls who have been working at night for day duty. This is one of the results of President Roosevelt's strike com-

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.-Engineers and fremen of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, a part of the Northwestern system, have received a new agreement from the company, which carries with it an increase in wages and other concessions of a desirable character, the terms of which are not yet ready to be

37 TO 63

That's the proper proportion of animal and mineral matter in the bones of a healthy child-thirty-seven per cent. animal and sixtythree per cent. mineral. The bones of the average rickety child show about seventy-nine. that there is a considerable amount of money missing. The entire force of deper cent. animal and twentyone per cent. mineral matter.

It's this lack of sufficient mineral matter in the bones that makes a child have rickets. Deformities of the chest and head, bent legs and curved spine are some of the results of rickets.

The disease is one of early life, and the first symptoms are shown in the digestive organs. Usually the appetite is poor and the child grows dull and fretful. There are pains in the limbs and joints. The pulse beats quicker and the veins become slightly swollen; gradually the whole body becomes tender and the face shows signs of waste, depression and weariness. Then the action of the disease begins in the bones. The legs are first to show the effects when they fail to support the child properly. As a matter of fact, the bones cease to grow at this stage. Proper nourishment for the whole body, and particularly for the bones, is the best possible treatment; in fact, it is the

only treatment. Scott's Emulsion is therefore the natural remedy for rickets, as pure cod liver oil is the most effective of all remedies for this disease. The hypophosphites of lime and soda contained in Scott's Emulsion feed the bones and furnish them with the means to grow properly. It also helps the digestion and provides nourishment that cannot be secured so well in any other way. It quickly enables the rickety child to make up lost ground, and insures a healthy, natural growth. Being as palatable as cream and more nutritious, Scott's Emulsion is easily accepted by the most delicate stomach.

In attempting to prevent the robbery of

his saloon at Twenty-fourth and Thurman

streets, last night, Henry Meyer was shot

through the heart and killed. His mur-

deter was still at large at an early hour

this morning, and there seemed to be no

clew upon which to locate him. Meyer

was alone in the saloon at the time the

crime was committed, but his wife, who

sleeps in a room back of the saloon.

heard a part of the conversation, and

thinks that the decd was committed in an

attempt to rob the place. She also thinks

tectives was called out and detailed upon

the case shortly after the news reached

Mr. Meyer was found lying on his

back behind the bar, which shows that

he had not tried to put the man out and

probably had not engaged in any scut-

Just how the crime was committed, or

what was the movilve that led to such a

cold-blooded murder, no one knows but

the murderer himself. Mrs. Meyer states

that she does not know of her husband

having had a quarrel with any one, and

thinks that there could have been no other motive than that of robbery.

The shot was fired shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. At 1 o'clock Mr. Meyer had

locked in the saloon and was counting up his cash. The first sound that awak-ened Mrs. Meyer, who was sleeping in the

back room, was that of some one knock-

A gruff voice answered something that Mrs. Meyer could not understand, and the

"It must have been some one whom he

knew," said Mrs. Meyer to a reporter last night, "for I do not believe he would let in any one after he had closed up he did

The two must have then taken a drink

together, for an empty beer glass was sitting on the bar. As all was quiet for a time, Mrs. Meyer thought no more of

'Who's there?" asked Mr. Meyer.

ing on the front door.

not know."

fainted.

to the door and opened It.

the police station.

fie with him.

this association at its meeting in Fort Worth and actively prosecuted by various livestock organization in the West has produced the expected effect. The country is better informed than ever before as to the conditions which are yearly abridging the most economical production of cattle and sheep. That production was upon the semi-arid ranges of the West, where it is estimated there are four hundred million acres for which grazing will be the sole use. It is the largest and was the best stock range in the world. Its forage has been destroyed and its potential wealth has disappeared through its free use in common by all About that yast range the East has held totally incorrect ideas. "To the Eastern mind it has appeared

as equal to the prairie lands of the Upper Mississippi, moist, fertile and ready for the homesteader. Thanks to the light shed abroad by the advocates of irrigation, it is now established that this grazing domain, the property of all the peohas and will have no other use than as range for flocks and herds. It is nearly fed out. The range industry is in a death struggle. The attempt of some grazers to survive by unlawfully fenc-ing in the public domain and the more ensible attempts of others to comnd the range with the rifle must in charity methods for survival of an industry that has conferred vast benefits upon the Na- ing the Public Domain and Forest Re tion.

Government Must Act.

beneficiaries of its neglect to enforce amendment of the interstate commerce the law, if it permitted monopoly of the law in such a way as to grant to the inmmon property by unlawful inclosure. Nor can the Government much longer avoid legislation that will enable it to punish the use of the rifle. The remedy need not be far sought. The Govern-ment should retain public ownership of the range and protect its forage by leasing if in suitable tracts to the hardy men who occupy it, understand it and will take measures to renew its grasses and restore its primitive capacity for carrying stock.

"The measure now before Congress was The measure now before congress was introduced as a means of promoting dis-cussion of this policy. It was initiaken as a finality. It was intended to present the subject in its broadest scope and to emphasize some principles that are indispensable in any such legislation. The homesteader, the mineral entryman and rights superior to those of the leave-holder. The present agricultural settler and the future homesteader are given franchises becessary to their welfare, and intended to promote the settlement of every acre upon which a home or of every acre upon which a home can be maintained by agriculture. These features are insisted on in good faith by every Western stockman. There are here today pioneers on the range, men who suffered from the Indians and bore isolation, while they were the skirmish line of the settlement and civilization. They want a home in all that vast West, wher-ever it can be founded and maintained.

President a Western Man.

"At the hearings given by the land com-"At the hearings given by the land com-mittee of the House during the last ses-sion, there was an absolutely free ex-pression of opinion pro and con. The whole was printed in a public document and constitutes an ample literature of the subject. In the time that has clapsed since those arguments were made events have hastened toward the accomplish-ment of a leasehold policy. There have been vast property losses through the Government doing its duty by the removal of unlawful fences, and sadder than this has been the loss of life in the many bat-ties fought in the range war. ties fought in the range war. "We may count ourselves happy that

the country has a Western man for Pres-

selves upon a plan for a ch ange laws, as the law that would benefit one section would cause loss and ruin to an-other, where different conditions prevail. "Resolved, That said memorial be pre-pared immediately and presented to the present session of Congress, with an urgent appeal that action be taken to the end that this grave question may be settied at an early date and to the further end that Congress may not act hastily and unadvisedly in changing the present laws until properly informed through its commission of experts as to the actual

prevailing conditions in all sections." Many Papers Read.

Among the addresses at the morning seasion was one by Hon. William M. Springer, of Washington, D. C., on "The sed Merging of the Packing Plants of This Country and the Effects and Rem edy," and one by Dr. W. H. Dalemple of Louislana, on "Infectious Diseases and C. E. Abbott, Their Prevention." Springer, N. M., and Benator Warren, of Wyoming, president of the Nation Woolgrowers' Association, also addressed the delegates at the morning ses

Among the speakers at the afternoon session were R. C. Jacobsen, of Illinois, whose topic was "The Destruction of Hides by Warbles," and Colonel John P. be range with the rife must in Irish, of California, who led the discus-be accepted as the desperate, sion on the subject. "The Changes Congress Should Make in the Laws Governserves."

Several important resolutions presented "But the Government must govern. It would deserve the contempt even of the by J. W. Robinson, of Kansas, favored an terstate Commerce Commission power to and decisions which shall stand until reversed or modified by the courts.

President Springer, commenting on the above resolution, said that at present the five members of the commission cost the Government \$200,000 a year, and yet they firm. had never been able to enforce one of their own orders. This resolution, he said,

was for the purpose of remedying that A resolution offered by C. W. Baker, of

Illinois, reaffirming the livestock associa-tion's attitude on the so-called 40-hour which provides for an extension of the time to 40 hours in which cattle can be confined in cars without unloading, caused some opposition. A Utah delegate as-serted that the resolution was backed by the railroads and that it favored them. What stockmen wanted, he said, was for the railways to expedite their chipments; they already delayed them too long.

President Springer resented this state ment and declared that the resolution had originated in the Texas Cattle Association, and that it was supported by the states producing the greatest number of cattle The resolution was adopted by a close vote.

Praise for Wilson.

A resolution drawn up by the executive committee congratulates the Bureau of Animal Industry for its success in stamp-

ing out the foot and mouth disease among cattle in New England and indorses the method used.

and Peter Jansen, both of Nebraska, lauded the work of the Bureau of Animal

Industry. Another important resolution adopted ment.

Will Not Recognize New Rule. DENVER, Jan. 15.-Lieutenant-Governor Haggott caused a sensation in the Senate this afternoon by declaring that he would refuse to recognize the Senate rules in so far as they provide for the assumption by the secretary of the Senate of the duties of the presiding officer. He claimed that

such a rule is unconstitutional. No occasion for a test has so far arisen, but it is thought probable that serious trouble will occur if both sides remain

No Doubt of Platt's Re-election.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- Caucuses of oth Republican and Democratic Senators and Assemblymen to nominate a successor to United States Senator T. C. Platt will be held Monday evening, January 19. There is believed to be no doubt that the Republicans will elect Senator Platt to succeed himself. John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, Democratic nominee for Governor in 1960, will be the candidate for the complimentary vote of the Democrata.

Craig's Slayer Indicted.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15 .- The grand jury, in the case of Euclid Madden and James T. Kelly, today reported an indict-ment against each, charging manslaugh-ter. These mon were in charge of the electric car which, last August, ran into the carriage of President Roosevelt with the result that Secret Service Agent William Craig was killed. Both men pleaded not guilty. Wednesday next was fixed Wednesday next not guilty. upon as the date for opening the trial.

Youtsey continues His Story.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15 .- Henry E. Youtsey continued his testimony before the Franklin County grand jury today re-garding the murder of Governor Goebel. His statement is thought to be the first complete story of the assassination. The proceedings are kept secret and it is not known when he will complete his evidence

Life Sentence on Bank Robbers. STORM LAKE, Ia., Jan. 15 .- Phillips and Brooks, the bank robbers, were found guilty of murder in the first degree today, and were sentenced to life impriso

A cont since our experts estabished the fact that the San Jose scale was incapable of propagation in dried fruit. was adjourned until to The discu morrow without a vote.

HELPING TO PAY WAR DEBT. Transvaal Mining Companies Agree

to Subscribe \$150,...00,000 LONDON, Jan. 15 .- Members of leading

irms representing South African inter ests held an important meeting today and definitely agreed on a war contribution of \$150,000,000, payable in three annual in stailments of \$50,000,000 and covered by a loan not redeemable before 10 years. The loan not redeemable before 10 years. The sons in the fort is denied by use author-Rothschild was appointed to choose the date of the issue. An announcement of agreement arrived at was cabled to the Secretary Chamberlain Colonial Johannesburg. His acceptance is antici-

pated. Sigmund Neumann said after the meet ing:

"The mineowners accepted the £30,000, the mineowners accepted the 230,000, 000 proposition more readily, because they had made up their minds soon after the war that they would be required to con-tribute no less than £100,000,000." Mr. Neumann remarked that he consid.

ered the question of the importation of Chinese laborers settled, and added:

"Of course it will provoke considerable pposition at Johannesburg, but we rely n Mr. Chamberlain to persuade Afrion Mr. canders to see the question in a reason able light.'

All the mineowners were represented at the meeting held yesterday and at the meeting today.

CARDINAL PAROCCHI DEAD.

Probable Successor of Pope, Who Bewalls His Loss.

ROME, Jan. 15 .- Cardinal Lucido Mary Parocchi, subdean of the Sacred College and vice-chancellor of the Catholic church, died today of heart disease. He was born in 1833, was of Italian nationality, and was created a cardinal in 1877.

The death of Cardinal Parocchi remove one of the prelates said to be the most likely to succeed Pope Leo. There was always considerable friction between the niways considerable include between the pope and Cardinal Parocchi on this ac-count, and it led to the unprecedented step of the post of vicar of Rome, as it was thought that he too openly posed as the future pope. Nevertheless, the pope was deeply affected by Cardinal Parocchi's death. He knelt in prayer and exclaimed; "These frequent deaths have made me feel quite an old man."

EXPOSURE OF BRIBERY.

Vorwaerts Tells How Government Sought to Learn Its Secrets.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 .- The local sensation of the day is exposure of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, which in the past has been able to obtain possession of important government circulars and informa-tion of what purports to be an attempt on the part of the political police to bribe one of its employes to reveal the secrets of the office. The employe referred to, a man named Stoffen, was of-fered \$15 monthly for his services. He accepted the first bribe and turned the money over to his paper, which has warned the police agents that all the in-formation possible on this and any other subjects will be published.

FAMINE IN SWEDEN.

People Eat Pine Bark and Moss-Relief Fund Being Raised. LONDON, Jan. 15.-Telegrams from Stockholm confirm the distressing ac-counts of famine in Northern Sweden as

believed to be in the fort, exploded with The partial story told by Mrs. Meyer in out causing damage. The people of Puerto Cabello were at a

loss last night to understand the action of the German cruiser. Early t...s morn-ing, however, Commodore Scheder sent the following communication to the Vene-zuelan authorities through William K. Volkmar, acting American Consul here:

"Referring to my letter of the 9th inst., I have to inform you that I fired a shell yesterday at Fort Lavigia because, against my explicit prohibition, the presence has been observed there of unauthorized persons. Judging from reports, there persons

with suspicion.

To Settle Belginn Claims. NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- F. J. S. Goffart

the Belgian Vice-Consul and Charge d'Af faires pro tempore, has obtained from President Castro the concession of a set-tlement of all claims of Belgians against Venezuela by means of a mixed commisdon, says the Herald's Caracas cuela, correspondent. One member of the commission will be a Belgian, another a Venezuelan, and the third will be named by these two. Belgium is to receive pay. ment as the most important nation.

France States Her Claims.

PARIS, Jan. 15 .- The French Foreigr office has forwarded to the State Depart. ment at Washington a complete statement of the French claims against Venezuela, so that Franch interests may be considered when Minister Bowen takes up the general solution of the Venezuelan

Bowen Will Arrive Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The Navy Department is advised of the departure from Kingston of the Dolphin, with Minister Bowen, for Charleston. The Dolphin should reach there Sunday, and the Min-ister is expected in Washington the day following.

No Change in Hewitt's Condition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- Dr. Walter B. James, professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was called into consultation tonight with the physicians attending upon ex-Mayor Hewitt. Afterward the following bulletin was "There has been no manifest imissued: provement since morning, nor any eviof change for the worse. The strength is moderately returned."

all that is known of the affair. From the facts as she states them the officers are inclined to think that the motive must have been one of robbery. They believe, however, that it must have been some one who was known to Mr. Meyer, or he would never have admitted him at that hour of the night. The keys were still in the door, show-ing that the saldon had been locked and

She summoned a doctor at once,

ing that some harm might come of th

that he had unlocked it to let the visitor in. It is also regarded as a peculiar thing that any one coming either for the purpose of robbing the saloon or of killing a man would first take a drink. Officer Harmas, on whose best the crime occurred, states that there is absolutely

no one in the community whom he regards

"I passed the saloon shortly after 1 o'clock," said he, "and everything was all right at that time. Mr. Meyer had closed up and was standing back of the bar counting out his money." "No," said he, in response to a ques

tion. "I don't think that Mr. Meyer had had any trouble with any one. He was a peaceable fellow and was well liked." Mr. Meyer was well known in Portland, having lived here about 25 years. He was 47 years old, and leaves a wife and two children, Mabel, aged 20, and Raymond, aged L

He had been in business at Twenty fourth and Thurman about five months The first news of the murder reached the police station at 1:23. Jailer Johnson rushed to the scene, but by the time h had arrived there seemed nothing to d but to assist in caring for the wounded man.

Two Arrests Made. About 3 o'clock this morning two men were arrested, who are thought to have been implicated in the murder of Henry Meyer, T. A. Edwards and E. H. Price were found together in an intoxicated condition not very far from the scene of the crime. The detectives thought it rather peculiar that these two men would be out in that part of the city at that time of the night, and at once placed them under arrest. Edwards has a very bad cold, and his voice is deer and coarse. He was taken up to the saloon, and the minute that Mrs. Meyer

heard him speak she exclaimed: "That is the man that killed my hus band! Edwards says that he lives in Salem

and tells a story when questioned as to how he happened to be out at that time of night. Price says that he is a barber n the city. Neither of the men had a revolver when

they were arrested, but said that they

BECOMING Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with A MOTHER the pain and hortor of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a

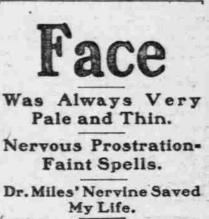
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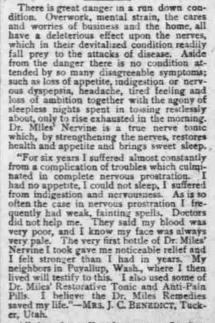
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