LAW IS INADEQUATE

Interstate Commerce Commission Wants More Power.

ITS ANNUAL REPORT PUBLISHED

Should Be Able to Deal With the Proposed Centralization of Railroad Properties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The interstate commerce commission today made public its 13th annual report. The feature of the report is the strong plea made that congress uphold the hands of the commission by amendments making the interstate commerce law more effective.

The report says the commission a year ago called attention to the fact that in vital respects the present law has proved defective and inadequate, and that until further legislation is provided the best efforts to regulate must be feeble and disappointing, yet not a line of the statute has been changed and none of the burdensome conditions which call for relief have been removed or modified. The existing conditions and the developments of the past year, it is added, render more imperative than ever before the necessity for speedy and suitable legislation. Nine-tenths of the people know that any railroad company can charge for its service whatever it pleases without any real power in this commission or any other tribunal or court to limit the amount of such charge, and they are substantially of one mind in desiring that this and other defects in the statute be promptly remedied. Shippers generally also have been practically unanimous in favor of a single classification of freights, uniform for all roads and all sections of the country and reasonably stable when established.

This general public dissatisfaction has been frequently expressed in resolutions of various national organizations and at a conference in Chicago last November, attended by representatives from a number of national associations of manufacturers, merchants and others, a bill embracing the more important amendments recommended by the commission was approved as the measure which would best meet the requirements of business and commercial interests. This bill Senator Cullom has introduced, and the report significantly suggests whether the continued failure to perfect the regulating statute on reasonable lines will not soon result in a demand for the most drastic legislation. Continuing, the report says:

"If the plans already foreshadowed are brought to effective results and others of similar scope are carried to execution, there would be a vast centralization of railroad properties, with all the power involved in such far-reaching combinations, yet uncontrolled by any public authority which can be efficiently exerted. The restraints of competition under excessive and unjust rates will in this way be avoided, and whatever evils may result will be remedyless under existing laws."

The increase in railroad business the past year has been so great, the report says, that many carriers found their equipment inadequate for the service required. Revenues increased greatly, while railroad failures fell off. The rush of business "contributed to the improved observance of published rates and diminished the frequency of those practices which are made criminal misdemeanors by the statutes.

"Coincident with those schemes of unified control, and while this exceptional movement of traffic continues, the carriers operating throughout an extensive and important territory have recently made substantial, and, in many cases, very large increases in their scale of charges. These advances in rates have been mainly effected by concerted and agreed change in the classification of freight articles. It is not intended to intimate that these advanced rates are unlawful, and no opinion is expressed as to their actual or relative reasonableness. But the fact that such extensive increases in railroad charges have been brought about by the method described must be of significant import and furnish a weighty argument in favor of measures which will be effective to secure compliance with the primary requirements of the act."

These changes were made without a hearing, and against the protest of the shippers, and whatever may be the merits of the complaints, the report urges that the law ought to be so amended as to insure a determination whether the rates are just and reasonable, and redress if they are found unjust. Reference is made to the several conferences held with high railway officials early in the year, with a view to gaining from each promises to maintain their published rates, and to the good effect of these conferences in checking the rate demoralization then prevailing. It is denied that the conferences sought to secure agreements to maintain rates, the only purpose being to secure good faith in observance of published rates.

Fifteen cases are pending in federal courts to enforce orders of the commission, and criminal cases are awaiting trial in Louisiana, Texas and Georgia.

During the year 1899 there were 199 employes killed and 5339 injured, upon 89 roads, against 209 killed and 5484 injured in 1898, a result attributed to the more general equipment of the roads with safety appliances.

A review is made of judicial decisions on interstate commerce affairs during the year. Concerning the refusal of the circuit court for Northern Illinois to declare unreasonable the terminal charge of $2 per car, made on livestock brought into Chicago, the report says:

"The court seems to have overlooked what is believed to be the dominant consideration in the case, namely, that if the through rate to Chicago was a reasonable rate before January 1, 1894, it became an unreasonable rate when the $2 terminal charge was added on that date. To make a reasonable through rate represent less service than formerly and add on another charge for the part of the service formerly covered by the through rate plainly may make the total charge unreasonable, and that, the commission says, was the case."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Newfoundland Prize-Ship Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The United States supreme court today decided another of the naval prize-money cases growing out of the capture of vessels during the blockade of Havana in the war with Spain. The case was appealed from the decision of the circuit court of South Carolina, the vessel involved being the Newfoundland. The decision of the lower court was reversed, the supreme court holding that the actions of the Newfoundland were suspicious enough to justify seizure, but not to warrant forfeiture. The restoration of the vessel to its owner was, therefore, ordered, but without damages or costs. The Newfoundland is owned at Halifax.

The supreme court decided the case of S. H. H. Clark and others, receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, vs. the city of Kansas City, Kan. The case involved the constitutionality of the Kansas law authorizing cities to extend their borders so as to include some lands and not others. The opinion rendered today sustained the law, affirming the opinion of the supreme court of Kansas.

Justice Brown rendered an opinion in the case of Henry Bolin vs. the state of Nebraska on application made by Bolin for a writ of error to the Nebraska supreme court in the matter of the conviction of Bolin, ex-city treasurer of Omaha, of the crime of embezzlement. The opinion refused Bolin's application, reaffirming the opinion of the state court and affirming the constitutionality of the Nebraska law providing for proceeding in criminal cases upon information processes.

PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Turner's Bill for Rewarding Philippine Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bill recently introduced by Senator Turner, of Washington, which provides for paying those officers and enlisted men of the state volunteers who served in the Philippines after the legal expiration of their terms of service the money that would have been due them had they been regulars and discharged at Manila, is as follows:

"All officers and soldiers in the volunteer service of the United States who were serving in the Philippine islands at the time they were entitled, under the law, to muster out of service, and who continued in the service in those islands after that period, and were thereafter transported at the expense of the United States to this country, and were here mustered out, shall be entitled to receive travel pay and commutation of rations from the port of embarkation in the Philippines to the place in the United States where their muster-out took place, at the same rate and to the same extent that officers and soldiers of the regular army would receive such allowance if discharged in the Philippine islands by reason of the expiration of their terms of service, or otherwise; provided, that the actual cost to the government of conveying and subsisting such volunteer officers and soldiers on government transports from the Philippine islands, and the monthly pay allowed them for the period while in transit, shall be deducted from the allowance provided for by this act.

"That the proper accounting officers of the government shall determine the cost of conveying and subsisting the several volunteer organizations affected by this act, from the Philippines to this country, and shall prorate equitably between the members of said organizations, and on the basis of the amount of travel pay and subsistence due to each person, the cost of such transportation and subsistence, and charge the same against the amount due each individual, and shall ascertain and find all other facts necessary to determine the amount due the several individuals in the organizations under this act, and that the same may be paid to them directly on their own application on forms to be furnished by the accounting officers.

"That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a sufficient sum of money to carry out the provisions of this act."

This bill already has the indorsement of a large number of senators, and especially those from the Western states which had regiments in the Philippines. Senator Turner says he hopes by this bill in a measure to reward the gallant and unselfish services of the volunteers, who, though they might as a matter of right have left the islands several months before they really embarked, rather remained behind and on the firing line until a sufficient number of regular and volunteer troops could be sent to the Philippines to take their places. According to the provisions of this bill, the volunteers will be allowed the same rate of pay as would go to regulars, which by law is computed at the rate of one day for every 20 miles, for both officers and enlisted men, which would bring the total up to a good, round figure.

Simon's Indian Bills.

Senator Simon recently introduced two bills that will be wholly or partly applicable to Oregon and Oregon Indians. One bill provides that all entries of land or allotments of land in severalty heretofore made to any mixed-blood Indian, of whatever degree, by virtue of any of the laws of the United States, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and said mixed-blood Indians shall hereafter enjoy all the rights of Indians in their respective tribes. All mixed-blood Indians who are one-half or less than one-half of Indian blood, who have heretofore taken allotments of land in severalty, shall at once receive patents in fee for said allotments, and all such mixed-blood Indians who shall hereafter take allotments of land in severalty, under any of the laws of the United States, shall, upon taking such allotment of land, receive from the United States a patent for the same in fee, and said mixed-blood Indians, upon receiving such patents, shall have the right to sell, convey or incumber said lands, and the same shall be subject to taxation in the same manner and to the same extent as lands of citizens of the United States are taxed.

"Sec. 2. That any mixed-blood Indian of more than one-half Indian blood may apply by petition to the district court of the United States for the district in which the land is situated for permission to sell and convey or incumber his allotment of land; and if, upon a hearing had for that purpose, said court shall determine that said mixed-blood Indian has sufficient capacity for and is capable of managing his own affairs, said court shall, upon said petition and the evidence submitted in support thereof, render a decree accordingly, and thereupon and thereafter said mixed-blood Indian shall have the right to sell and convey or incumber the whole or any part of said allotment, conveying a fee-simple title thereto, and upon the entry of said decree the whole of said allotment of land shall be subject to taxation in the same manner and to the same extent as lands of citizens of the United States are taxed, and upon the issuance of a patent for the allotment of land to any mixed-blood Indian, shall thereafter be discharged from and be no longer subject to the control of any Indian agent."

The other bill is as follows:

"That all the lands of the Umatilla Indian reservation not included within the new boundaries of the reservation, and not allotted or required for allotment to the Indians, and which could not be sold at the public sale of said lands heretofore held at the price for which they had been appraised, and upon the conditions provided in an act entitled, 'An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla reservation, in the state of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes,' shall be sold at private sale by the register of the land office in the district within which they are situated, at not less than the appraised value thereof, and in conformity with the provisions of said act, except that each purchaser of said lands shall be entitled to purchase one section of any subdivision thereof of untimbered lands, and 160 acres, or any subdivision thereof, of timbered land, and no more; and that residence or actual occupation by the purchaser of the lands purchased shall not be required."

Opie Reid on the Stage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Opie Reid, the novelist, made his debut in vaudeville today, appearing in a 15-minute sketch at the Chicago opera-house. He was so well received that it is probable he will sign a contract for an extended tour, appearing on the vaudeville stage in all the large cities of the country.

The McGiffert Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The presbytery of New York, sitting as a court of Jesus Christ, today listened to the formal charges of heresy made against Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert by the stated clerk, Rev. G. W. F. Burch, and thereupon cited Dr. McGiffert to appear before it at the next meeting of the presbytery, to be held February 12, and plead.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance..........$283,433,821
Gold reserve 220,101,788

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME

JEALOUSY LAY AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BARNET MURDER.

Mrs. Molineux' Character Brought Into the Trial—The Day's Witnesses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—In the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, the prosecution today introduced testimony to show a motive for the poisoning of Henry C. Barnet by Molineux. While Molineux is not on trial for the murder of Barnet, it is exceedingly important for the prosecution to connect Molineux with Barnet's death, as showing Molineux's character, his letter-writing habits and his alleged use of cyanide of mercury to kill those whom he hated. The testimony today rested severely upon the good name of Mrs. Molineux, but her husband listened unmoved.

The prosecution called to the stand Rachael Green, of Washington, D. C., who testified she had at one time lived at 257 West Seventy-fifth street, where a Mrs. Bell lived. Asked if she knew the defendant, she replied that she knew Mr. Chesborough, who lived there with Mrs. Chesborough. Asked if she saw Mr. Chesborough in the room, she walked through the courtroom in front of the recorder's desk, stepped to within three feet of the defendant and pointed her finger straight at Molineux, exclaimed: "That's the man."

The next witness was Minnie Betts, another colored woman. She testified that she had been employed as waitress, and had tended the doors at Mrs. Bellinger's, in West End avenue, and that Miss Blanche Chesborough had lived there; but that she went away in the summer of 1898. The witness testified that she never saw Mr. Molineux until after he was married to Blanche Chesborough. Asked if any other man ever came to see her there, the witness replied in the affirmative. To the question of what he looked like, Mr. Weeks objected, and the objection was sustained by the court.

Mr. Osborne was afterward allowed to show the witness a picture of H. C. Barnet. After an inspection of the photograph of Barnet, the witness said that it looked like the man who called on Miss Chesborough, but that she could not remember positively.

Other witnesses during the day were William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert; Herbert S. Jackson, the undertaker who prepared the body of H. C. Barnet for burial, and Albert S. Osborne, another handwriting expert, of Rochester, N. Y.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Paralytic Tried to Kill a St. Paul Judge.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 15.—James Welch made a desperate attempt today at noon to assassinate Judge William Lochran, of the federal court. Welch had a damage suit against the Northern Pacific for being thrown off a train at Mandan, N. D. After a trial lasting three days, Judge Lochran last Friday took the case from the jury and delivered a verdict for the defendant. Welch appeared at Judge Lochran's chamber today and leveled a revolver at the judge. Court Crier Conway knocked Welch down before he could shoot. Welch was disarmed, but jumped from the second-floor window and ran. He was captured and arrested. Welch is a partial paralytic, 33 years old.

Woman Protected a Negro.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Edward Rieck blocked the doorway of her husband's restaurant, at 582 West Lake street, Sunday, and by threateningly swinging a long bread knife kept at bay a crowd of angry men who wanted to lay violent hands on a negro, who had taken refuge in the restaurant. The negro, Amos Moore, is employed by an express company. He was passing under the elevated structure at Ashland avenue and Lake street when, he says, he was attacked by seven white men, who beat and kicked him without provocation until he broke away and ran for his life. He did not stop until he came to Rieck's restaurant.

Mrs. Rieck was alone in the place, and Moore excitedly told her he was pursued by a mob of men who would kill him. Seizing a huge bread knife, Mrs. Rieck reached the door just as the negro's pursuers came up. At this point engine company No. 7, returning from a fire, came up. Mrs. Rieck called to the firemen for help, and in less than a minute several of the firemen were pursuing Moore's assailants in different directions. All of them escaped.

Saloon-Keeper Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Charles Joyce, proprietor of a saloon on the corner of Seventeenth and Castro streets, was shot and mortally wounded this evening by Thomas Dillon, who was recently retired from the police force. During a quarrel over the payment for a drink, several shots were exchanged between the two men. A bullet from a small pistol fired by Joyce entered Dillon's cheek, and was ejected through his mouth. The shot which proved fatal struck Joyce near the heart, causing his death in about 20 minutes. Dillon was taken to the receiving hospital, but his wound is not serious.

Bonfils May Recover.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 15.—The condition of Frederick G. Bonfils, of the Denver Post, who was shot Saturday last by Attorney Anderson, has improved considerably today, and strong hopes for his recovery are entertained. His partner, Tammen, whom Anderson shot, is believed to be practically out of danger.

IN THE PRIZE RING.

Jim Ferns Won From Billy Smith on a Foul.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Jim Ferns, of Kansas City, won from "Mysterious Billy" Smith, of Boston, on a foul in the 21st round of what was to have been a 25-round battle for the welter weight championship, at the Hawthorne Club tonight.

Moore Got the Decision.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Dick Moore, of St. Paul, was given the decision after four rounds of what was to have been a 25-round go with Charlie Goff, of San Francisco, at the Manhattan Athletic Club tonight.

Twenty-Five Round Draw.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Frank Patterson, of this city, and Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal., fought 25 rounds to a draw tonight before the Hercules Athletic Club.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The weather was clear, and the track fast at Tanforan. The results were:

Five furlongs — Alary's Garter won, Beautiful Bill second, First Shot third; time, 1:01¾.

One mile—Lady Meddlesome won, Tom Cromwell second, Storm King third; time, 1:41¾.

Three furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Sofala won, Sig Levy second, M. F. Tarpey third; time, 0:35¾.

One mile — Monteagle won, Antoinetta second, Alleena third; time, 1:43¾.

Mile and a sixteenth—Daisy F. won, Zoroaster second, Ventoro third; time, 1:47¼.

Six furlongs—Theory won, Harry Thoburn second, Mocorito third; time, 1:13.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The weather was threatening and the track fast. The results were:

Seven furlongs, selling—Ben Frost won, By George second, Sea Knight third; time, 1:29.

Mile and 20 yards, selling—Phallas won, Satira second, The Bobby third; time, 1:46.

Mile and an eighth, selling—Donna Rita won, Frank McConnell second, Traveler third; time, 1:56¼.

One mile, handicap—Florizar won, Sir Blaze second, Tom Middleton third; time, 1:42¾.

Six furlongs, selling—Sorrel Rose won, Eldoria second, First Past third; time, 1:16¼.

Seven furlongs, selling—Yubadam won, De Bride second, L. T. Caton third; time, 1:29.

Coursing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Five hundred sports devoted to rabbit coursing encountered the opposition of the Humane Society when they tried to bring off the biggest event of the season at Forty-seventh street and Western avenue Sunday afternoon. They were compelled to leave the inclosure at the warning of officers from the Brighton Park police station, but finally brought off the match just outside the city limits, and in sight of the officers.

The purse was said to be the largest ever offered for a coursing event in Chicago. The affair, however, was unsatisfactory, and no decision was rendered. The promoters announced that they would make another attempt to have the race and will invite members of the Humane Society to witness the affair. They deny that there is any brutality in the sport.

Handball Match.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—James Fitzgerald, Irish handball champion, and his partner, Louis Keegan, defeated William Carney, champion of the world, and his partner, Captain Ward, three out of five games, Sunday afternoon. The games were all well contested.

DUNDEE WHALERS.

Return of the Fleet After a Perilous Voyage in Arctic Waters.

London Mail.

All the vessels of the Dundee whaling fleet, with the exception of the Polar Star, which was wrecked in Hudson's bay, have now returned from the season's fishing. This year the industry, so far as the Davis straits and Greenland fishing is concerned, has been remarkably successful. In all, seven vessels were engaged, or one more than in the previous year, the Esquimaux going out as a yacht whaler with a party of sportsmen on board.

The total catch of five vessels—the Diana, the Esquimaux, the Nova Zembla, the Eclipse and the Balaena—consisted of 26 whales, estimated to yield 16 tons of bone and 414 tons of oil. The two Hudson's Bay vessels—the Active and the Polar Star—were very unfortunate.

The Polar Star, after a long and continuous struggle with the ice, beginning in June and ending in September, was ultimately left to her fate in an utterly unseaworthy state, on the western shores of Hudson strait. The vessel encountered fearful gales and sustained such damage by being repeatedly "nipped" in the ice that her crew and her cargo, 132 walrus and four bears, were ultimately transferred to the Active. The catch of the Active comprised 173 walrus, 60 musk oxen, 30 bears, 30 foxes, 6 wolves and 4 wolverine.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

S Calderhead, W W
Grace May Lankin, Boston
Benj Howard, Vermont
J W Burton, Neill Co
Edwin Neill, do
Jas Neill & wf, do
Miss Julia Dean, do
W M Patterson, Seattle
B F Rogers, Vanc, BC
Geo B Blanchard, Tacoma
Thos Doyle, Tacoma
C C Hollinshead, N Y
F M Johnson, city
F J Hitchings, San Fr
Sterling Hughes, Chgo
E D Geiser, Baker Cy
R W Blackwood, city
D N Anderson, Hambrg
C A Sanborn, Saginaw
J A O'Dell, Spokane
C H Hunter, San Fr
J A Meyers, New York
M L Osier, San Fran
Chas B Holfenstein, do
Albert C Holfenstein, San Francisco
C B Levy, New York
John W Hughes, do
E J Coyle, Vancouver
E Jennings, Victoria
J R Carrick, San Mateo, Cal
H H Abbott, city
Mr & Mrs David Kelliher, Seattle
Peter Harvey, San Fr
H G McKinley, Salem
Mrs A P Ray, Clevlnd
Mr & Mrs Wm C Butler & child, Everett
S Shirck, San Fran
Mrs Harold Preston, 2 ch & maid, Seattle
Mrs Clarence Preston, Seattle
M A Gattstein, Seattle
John C E Barker, Mont
Mrs Robt Barker, Mont
Violet Barker, Mont
Robt Coburn, Montana
F W Thompson, do
Miss H J Thompson, do
L Schwarzschild, Santa Fe
Mrs G Harris, Olympia
S Levy, San Francisco
W F Chutter, Astoria
F H Kilbourne, Seattle
G B Shorey, Seattle

THE PERKINS.

E Oppenheimer, San Fr
C A Demman, Cline, Or
Geo B Dukeck, Mayville, Or
E V Homeyer, Seattle
Mrs E V Homeyer, do
L J Wade, Tacoma
B F Allen, Prineville
Arthur Hodges, do
Z M Brown, do
C N Thompson, do
Wm Ketchum, Dalles
Emmett S Lackelford, Neill Co
Geo Bloomquist, do
L L Olmsted, Minnpls
O J Akins, Sauvie's Is
Mrs O J Akins, do
Saml Abraham, Knaptn
Mrs S Abraham, do
J M Will, Aurora, Or
Mrs J M Will, Aurora
L M Will, Aurora
Mrs D C Kindred, Astoria
J D Baker, Oregon Cy
Mrs May Turner, Tacoma
Thos Gourley, Tacoma
A S Hall, Olympia
H Peebles, Vancvr, Wn
A W Ely, Tacoma
Andrew Urquhart, The Dalles
W M A Taaffe, San Fr
E F Leitch, San Fran
C Adams, Tygh Valley
N E Britt, Newberg
Mrs T H Williams, Castle Rock
G W Brown, Glenwood
A Grayden, San Fran
W T Spauskick, Omaha
J S Wolf, Silverton, Or
J B McCann, San Fran
Geo W Cauk, jr, San F
W A Teutsch, San Fr
Dr Stewart, N Yamhill
C Brown, Portland, Or
L Ohler, Astoria
A B Caples, Forest Grv
E R Whitbeck, do
H E Brannes, Astoria
W G Gallagher, Minnp
H Braden, Scott's Mills, Or
S M Percival, Olympia
Mrs H A Hays, Aberdn
Miss Hays, Aberdeen
Mrs Patterson, do
L E Sewell, Spokane
Mrs H A Young, OakPt
G B Milloy, Albany, Or
Mrs G B Milloy, do
J E Crane, Arlington
Mrs J E Crane, do
D M Letts, La Grande
D W Ralston, Sheridan
Frank Gibson, Rickreal
Jas W Melville, Montesano, Wash
Mrs J W Melville, do
J H Holmes, Baker Cy
Mrs M T Nolan, Dalles
Mrs W H Johnson, do
C M Pierle, Weston, Or
L D Mulkey, McMinnvl
W L Weatherby, St L
J E Rand, Hood River
J S Harbison, do
J Dennis, Grass Valley
Herman W Barr, Salem

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

G G McNamara, Los Angeles
C R Smead, Blalock
Mrs J Tanghenbaugh, Seattle
G Dempsey, New York
H Bower, San Fran
Mrs Bower, San Fran
Ben White, San Fran
F D Kuettner, Astoria
Mrs Kuettner, Astoria
E H Hall, Portland
T A Ely, St Louis
Mrs Hall, Portland
John Hall, city
D A Whitney, Grnd Is
E P McCornack, Salem
Mrs McCornack, Salem
Martin Erlenbach, S F
Carrie Parrott, Goldendale
J R McCornack, Palouse City
A L Kruger, St Louis
P Donan, city
W Harris, Harris, Or
W J Harris, do
H B Miller, Eugene
L DeLano, Eugene
Mrs DeLano, Eugene
A B Johnson, San Fran
G C Grace, Tacoma
H H Martin, Centralia
Mrs Robert Henry, Snohomish
W S Ajax, Seattle
Mrs Ajax, Seattle
Cora Light, Seattle
Mrs W V Molvin, do
F Jewell, San Fran
Mrs West, Westport
W G Howell, Astoria
C Fish, city

THE ST. CHARLES.

Ed Lee, Portland
C W Hooker, Portland
Wm Kearns, Gray's Rv
Louis Boyd, do
C Pitchford, do
O A Rosendahl, Chinok
L Doolittle, Baker Cy
J Rallman, Baker City
P Jones, Baker City
R Caples, Baker City
A S Harrison, Kalama
D F Howard, Stella
H H Carles, city
W J O'Neil, city
C M Larkin, Gray's Rv
L F Gardner, do
G Johnson, do
M F Lewis, Astoria
H T Turner, Astoria
O A Rosendall, Chinok
W C Kruger, Newberg
Otto Reinseth, Washougal
J W Quinnick, Astoria
L R Eberman, Seaside
A L Emithson, Portlnd
John Mayo, Astoria
B McNough, Astoria
F C Reed, Corbett
C Gillsford, Halsey
R C Oglesby, Eugene
S Price, Portland
H E Shields, Woodburn
John H Gault, Hillsboro
C L Pierson, McMinnvl
R H Williams, Quincy
Dan Rice, Clatskanie
Fred Behurks, Oneida
A M Lemure, Woodland
D J Lamton, Woodburn
B Gabriel, Dayton
S A Hampton, Pendletn
C H Abernethy, Champoeg
S P Shutt, Hood River
Gus Collins, Halsey
A J Fellows, St Francis
John Lindberg, Clatskanie
W A Rowan, do
D W Harrison, Salt Lk
M L Reynolds, San Fr

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.

European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

Venezuela has vast forests of mahogany and cedar which have scarcely yet been touched.

ALL DISEASES $5.00 A MONTH

The Treatment Given Under the $5.00 Rate Not a Cheap Treatment, but the New and Wonderful Treatment That Has Thrilled the World With Its Record of Cures.

Under this offer of the $5 rate, Dr. Copeland is giving all the splendid treatment, the New Treatment, that has awakened the attention of the whole world.

Let there be no misunderstanding about this.

Dr. Copeland is not accommodating his practice to the rate. He is giving the rate, maintaining the practice and treatment at the same standard that it has been from the beginning.

It is "The Treatment That Cures"; that all who are taking advantage of this rate are getting—the wonderful treatment—

That has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "Incurable" from these hundreds of thousands of cases of Catarrh in the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs—

That reaches every sore spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs and innermost recesses of the middle ear, and instead of irritating and inflaming and feeding the fires of disease, soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

Dr. Copeland is giving under this rate as well the benefit of the Discovery in Deafness which has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "Incurable" from these hundreds of thousands of cases of impaired hearing.

All new patients applying for treatment and all old patients renewing treatment will be treated UNTIL CURED at the uniform rate of $5 a month, medicines included.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other subtle chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged, to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to Dr. Copeland. If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you a pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you fretful?"
"Are you peevish?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Do you feel fatigued?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Can't you explain where?"
"Constant sense of depression?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Constant sense of pain in back?"
"Have you gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Have you pain under shoulder-blade?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have palpitation of the heart?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

This condition results either from colds or from overwork of the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Is your hair getting gray?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

It's the Limit

The total expense to patients of the Copeland Institute is $5 a month, treatment and medicines included. That's the limit. Patients not permitted to pay more, even if they so desire.

Home Treatment

No one deprived of the benefits of the Copeland Treatment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and Book, and be cured at home.

Avoid Cure-Alls

In Catarrh, as in other maladies, avoid blind doctoring by patent cure-alls. Get individual treatment for your individual ailment at the Copeland Institute.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

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THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

MAZET COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Majority Severely Arraigns Tammany and Its Methods.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The reports of the majority and minority members of the Mazet committee were presented tonight to the assembly. The majority report says:

"In many of the offices and departments in New York city grave evils were disclosed. For such as were administrative in their nature, the remedy must be sought at the ballot-boxes, not at the hands of the legislature. The one clear and distinct fact brought out by this investigation is that we have in this great city the most perfect instance of centralized party government yet known."

It declares "that we see the central power not the man who sits in the mayor's chair, but the man who stands behind it. We see the same arbitrary power directing appointments, directing officials, controlling boards, lecturing members of the legislature and the municipal assembly. We see an enormous, an ever-increasing, crowd of office-holders, with ever-increasing salaries. We see the powers of government prostituted to protect criminals, to demoralize the police, to debauch the public conscience and to turn governmental functions into channels for private gain. The proof is conclusive, not that the public treasury has been directly robbed, but that great opportunities have been given by manipulation of public offices, to enable favored individuals to work for their own personal benefit."

The conduct of the present police department of the city of New York is pronounced unqualifiedly bad.

The majority presented eight bills for the consideration of the legislature. The most important provides for the appointment of a committee by the governor to revise the New York city charter.

The minority report says:

"As to the report of the majority in general, we feel justified in claiming that it is grossly unfair, conspicuously partisan, coarse in language, vituperative in temper and absoluetly unjustified, except by the reckless disregard and perversion of the proof adduced before your committee."

The minority report includes a bitter attack upon Senator Platt and upon the majority of the committee for not calling him to the witness-stand. The minority protests against the recommendation by the majority for the creation of a commission to revise the city charter, to be appointed by the governor, and insists that any committee of this character should be appointed by the mayor of the city of New York. In conclusion, the minority says that it has but a single recommendation to make, and that is that the people of New York city be permitted to govern themselves.

Appeal for Peace.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

A circular appealing for peace and pledging for the Boers, signed by 400 clergymen of all denominations in the Netherlands, has just been delivered to the ministers of all Christian church in Great Britain. It closes:

"We beseech you, brethren, to use your influence that all such in England as on Christian principles disapprove this way may try whatever lawfully may be done for its speedy cessation."

HOW MAUSER BULLETS WOUND

A Remarkable Case of a Soldier Shot Clean Through the Head.

London Mail.

After seeing their wounds, nearly all caused by gunshot, the onlooker is struck by the clean, well-defined, small, circular entrance and exit the Mauser bullet makes. It produces a canal not much, if anything, larger than a good-sized goose-quill, and cuts its way through flesh and bone as neatly as an archimidean drill would, leaving no ragged edges. It produces little local disturbance or bad after effects. Hence shock to the system and subsequent septicaemia are, owing to the lessened destruction of soft parts and splintering of bone, minimized considerably. By careful antiseptic treatment the wounds heal in about 20 to 30 days.

The course which some of these Mauser bullets take without rupturing important vessels or producing dangerous effects is simply marvelous. To cut through soft parts and follow the tracks made by these missiles without doing irreparable injury would tax the dexterity of the most skillful and delicate anatomist that ever handled a scalpel.

An extraordinary case is that of a soldier who was shot completely through the head, the Mauser bullet entering the cranium on one side, and emerging on the other. Not only is he living, but his wounds have healed without a check—a slightly restricted jaw movement, due to muscular paralysis, alone retarding his discharge. In this instance the bullet entered just in front of the left ear, escaping the temporal artery, took a forward and somewhat downward course along the floor of the skull, pierced the right maxillary (cheek) bone and emerged below the eye on that side. There results some facial disfigurement, but he sees, eats and sleeps well. One may consider him a lucky fellow in having exchanged the experience of cranial perforation by an old Brown Bess for that of a modern Mauser bullet.

A South Pacific Princess.

Blackwood.

The ceremony of dressing is simple when one's garments number one, or at most two, and when neither soap nor water is an available commodity. Under shelter of the grass mat which has formed bed and blanket, the worn tapa vala was exchanged for a fresh one of gaudy cotton print. A loose bodice, so short as to leave a large stretch of warm, sherry-colored flesh visible above the waist, replaced the travel-stained one. A little coconut oil rubbed over the face and glistening shoulders, and madame's state toilet was complete. The royal princess, it is true, was possessed of all the luxuries of a dressing-case, in the shape of half a ragged comb and a strip of looking-glass, and with these rudimentary implements she passed half an hour arranging her curly locks.

An Imperial Pawnshop.

Chicago Record.

The imperial pawnshop at Vienna has just been reopened to the public after a considerable enlargement. Besides advancing loans on pledged articles the managers of the institution undertake the sale by auction of any goods or stock of merchandise submitted. Those desirous of disposing of their effects must notify the managers three days previous to the sale. The new metropolitan institution when complete will contain no fewer than 12 auction halls. The authorities claim no more than 5 per cent of the sum realized at an auction, which charge includes all auctioneering expenses.

Seeking Relief in Work.

Scottish-American.

Many English women who have the war heavily on their minds are taking the course most likely to help them to forget their suspense—they are working for the soldiers and their families. Bazars, cafe chantants, concerts, dances are all included in the many schemes afoot, in connection with which there is work, the best panacea of all for anxious hearts.

Postmaster of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of S. Davies Warfield to be postmaster of Baltimore. This ends a long fight, in which Senator Wellington opposed and Senator McComas favored the confirmation.

"Resolve slowly, act swiftly." Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will not make any mistake.

Pears'

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.