BRYAN IS WATCHFUL

On the Alert for Instructed Delegations.

HE IS RUNNING HIS PARTY

Democratic Leaders Do Not Approve of His Never-Ending Tours—Henderson Opposes Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The trips that Bryan takes periodically throughout various portions of the country, making a campaign for the Presidency, are not approved by the Democratic managers here, but they have reconciled themselves to the fact that Bryan rules them, and that they cannot rule him any more than they could during the campaign of 1896. From a prominent Democratic Senator, who is opposed to Bryan's nomination, it is learned today that every effort made in any direction to head off Bryan is met by a speechmaking tour of the Democratic candidate for the purpose of assuring himself that no delegates get away from him. Bryan expects a number of delegates from the East, but at the same time he understands how the political manipulators of the party in these states may be able to elect men apparently for him, but ready to co-operate in a movement to prevent his nomination. Bryan is making sure of the Western states, and intends there shall be no doubt about his having the number of votes necessary to a choice in a Democratic convention.

There is a great deal of criticism of the method Bryan has employed, and particular reference is made to the speech of Cockrell of Missouri, upon Bland, yesterday. Cockrell referred to the fact that Bland became the candidate of Missouri for the Democratic nomination. He refused to be a delegate to the National Convention, and, Cockrell said, "returned to his home and remained there until after the convention had made its nomination, refusing to attend meetings anywhere or do aught that might be construed as electioneering for himself or promotive of his candidacy for the nomination."

This is thought to have been a direct slap at Bryan, who attended the convention as a contesting delegate, was seated, made a speech which secured his nomination, and campaigned every hour until the election, and since his defeat has campaigned almost continually for the nomination. The Democratic leaders, who know something about what is going on in their respective states, think that Bryan is becoming weaker; but the people think that his constant watchfulness and tours, such as he is making, will insure the delegates that he is so anxious to have

An Inspired Editorial.

The following appears on the editorial page of the Washington Post today, and the people of Oregon will probably be able to see its inspiration:

"Senator McBride is in his seat in the Senate, but his heart is in Oregon. In that state, 3000 miles away from Washington, primary elections are being held to determine who shall be members of the next Legislature. And the next Legislature will decide, in its turn, whether or not McBride will come back to the Senate. No wonder that he is anxious, and yet, if the truth be told, he is really afraid to go. It is an unwritten law in Oregon politics that no United States Senator shall leave his duties in Washington to participate in the Senate primaries. Mr. McBride's interests, therefore, are entrusted to his friends. Every day Mr. McBride receives telegraphic reports from Oregon, telling him of the results in the various counties. Even the fact that the news is very encouraging (!) is not sufficient to prevent the Senator from wishing himself in the midst of the fight."

Henderson and Appropriations.

Speaker Henderson, following the lead of a number of other men who have held his place, seems determined to keep down appropriations, for fear that the party will be hurt if anything is done which will make a big showing in expenditures. For that reason a number of matters meritorious in every way are likely to be passed over until the next session. He has practically blocked all bills for public buildings, and is also, no doubt, responsible for there being no river and harbor bill at this session. Members of Congress who desire to have appropriations made for new buildings or necessary additions to buildings already erected have been informed that the Speaker has taken the matter in hand and told the committee on public buildings and grounds that he does not wish to have any building bills reported at this session.

In the matter of Indian War pension bills he has taken a like stand. He opposes the Tongue bill, because he says it would be amended to include all sorts of pensions, and become practically a service pension bill, which he does not want. He has suggested that if the Oregon and Washington men will agree to report a bill to pension the survivors of one single Indian War, he thinks such a bill might pass, but he must know that this could not be done, because of the discrimination involved. There may be a disposition in the committees to hold down appropriations, but Speaker Henderson is responsible, as Reed was, for preventing the passage of bills.

Bliss Declines the Second Place.

The Republican party is in search of a Vice-Presidential candidate. There is an earnest desire that some man from New York be selected, but the only men of Vice-Presidential size that have been mentioned will not run. Governor Roosevelt has been pronounced in his determination not to be sidetracked by the Vice-Presidential nomination, and now Cornelius N. Bliss, who was selected as a running mate for McKinley by the Administration people, says he will not go on the ticket. Senator Hanna has been very anxious to have Bliss accept the nomination, and several months ago got him to promise he would not decline until it was actually necessary to come to a decision. New York still has a candidate in the person of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, but he is such a ridiculous candidate that it is very doubtful if he could be nominated. There is now a chance for a first-class man in some of the Eastern states to come forward and be a running mate for McKinley.

Money for the Columbia.

Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, said today that he thought there was a very good chance to get through an appropriation for the Columbia River, with the others that have been proposed. The great difficulty would be in preventing amendments to the bill, but he thought this could be arranged.

Daly and Clark.

If Clark should resign as Senator from Montana before a vote is taken on his case, there is an intimation that Marcus Daly will be appointed. The only fear the Daly men have is that Daly will be likely to be refused a seat on the ground of contributing to the vacancy created. It is already known that both Daly and Clark will strive for the control of the Legislature this fall in Montana, and the Republicans have already determined on making a fight for clean politics, and the honor of the state, and believe they can win on that issue.

Tongue Congratulated.

Representative Tongue was warmly congratulated by his fellow-Republicans in the House during the day on the dispatch announcing that he had been renominated without opposition.

Ketchikan Custom-House.

The report emanating from Puget Sound that the custom-house recently removed from Mary Island to Ketchikan would be returned to the former place is untrue. It is possible the custom-house will not be permanently located at Ketchikan, as the Treasury Department is investigating what is claimed to be a better harbor at Ward's Cove, a few miles from Ketchikan.

DO WE WANT WAR?

Would Pro-Boer Orators Really Meddle With England?

BALLSTON, April 6.—(To the Editor.)—It may be well enough for certain of your correspondents to air their views on the merits of the Boer question in the abstract. It gives them mental exercise, and possibly may tend to elevate the ideals of the American people. But when Democratic leaders try to force the issue into practical politics, the sober citizen, who has some regard for his country's real interests, has a right to know what is the ultimate goal of such a movement. If these men are sincere in their demand that this Government intervene in behalf of the Boers, are they prepared to see it through—to make such an intervention effective, no matter at what cost? Or are these politicians merely demagogues, who are "talking throug htheir hats," with an eye to the votes of the irreconcilables among the Irish population?

If the latter be the case, the Democratic leaders are confessed frauds, who are confusing issues and diverting public attention from matters of real interest to the American people. If the former be the resolve of these barn-storming orators, and they are willing to assist the Transvaal Republic (?) with the armed hand, the voters should be definitely informed, so that they may be able to count the cost of delivering their votes to the patriotic Democracy.

In the present temper of the British people, it is evident they are prepared to resist intervention to the death. Of this fact all Europe is aware, and not a single government, even to the republics of France and Switzerland will meddle in the conflict. Is the United States prepared—at the dictation of demagogues—to engage in a war which would be one of the most disastrous the world has ever seen, and in behalf of a nominal republic which the weight of evidence declares to be a corrupt oligarchy?

We might not be afraid of the outcome, for 75 millions of people, with a country of unlimited resources, and with few assailable outside interests, should surely be eventually the victor over 40,000,000 whose assistant colonies and sources of food supply are scattered over the globe. But in the meantime what suffering! Besides the gigantic intertwining of commercial and financial interests (for 54 per cent of our foreign commerce is with the United Kingdom), we have the welfare of our agricultural population to consider. The immense importation of American grain by Great Britain sets the price of every bushel produced on our farms, and I have neighbors who, barely able to keep up the interest on their mortgages at the present price of wheat, would inevitably lose their homes when wheat could not be sold at any price.

But it is a work of supererogation to go over the catalogue of disasters such a war would entail—any man with a "think-tank" can figure them out for himself; the loss of life alone would certainly be enormous, for such a war would be a Spanish "breakfast-speel." Of a surety, the hopes of this Coast for a great Western market would be crushed, for such a chance would not be missed by Russia of closing the door which Secretary Hay has labored so assiduously to open.

It may seem superfluous, even to refer to these possibilities, which should be apparent to all men of sense, but demagogues, such as now appear to lead the Democratic party, play on the passions and prejudices of the thoughtless, and sometimes occasion infinite harm. The attempt to wreck the Nicaragua canal project (see Nebraska platform) by opposing neutralization in order to "get a whack at old England," is another piece of demagogy which the people of Oregon, who have been praying for the canal for years, should remember at the polls.

In conclusion, I will repeat that the Democratic bosses can be sized up either as frothy demagogues who don't mean what they say when they howl for emphatic intervention in the South African War, or else as traitors to the best interests of their country, if they would in reality plunge it into a dreadful war with the only friend we have in Europe, whose interests are bound up with our own. Whichever horn of the dilemma they choose, they condemn themselves as unfit to manage the Nation's affairs.

LEO WALLACE.

WILL BE REINSTATED.

Indian School Teacher Who Was Removed Through Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—During the last Cleveland Administration it was asserted that a number of faithful employes of the Indian Department were ousted through political influences. Ex-Superintendent Chalcraft, of the Puyallup Indian reservation, and many of his friends have, for a long time, insisted that he was one of the victims of political interference by Cleveland politicians in the Pacific Northwest.

The matter has been taken up repeatedly, and every effort has been made to have the Civil Service Commission recognize Mr. Chalcraft's rights, or alleged rights, and allow him to be reinstated. Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has just notified Senator Foster that Chalcraft will be reinstated and given an appointment. The case was recently reviewed in detail by the junior Senator from Washington, and the Civil Service Commission, with the indorsement of Commissioner Jones and Senator Foster, finally decided to admit that political interference had something to do with Mr. Chalcraft's removal, and agreed to reinstate him.

At a salary of $1400 a year, Professor Chalcraft will at once be placed in charge of the Wind River Indian School, on the Shoshone reservation.

Other investigations of alleged political interference with employes during the Cleveland Administration will undoubtedly follow.

Typical Criminals.

Popular Science Monthly.

Lombroso and the Italian school say that they have discovered a type of man who is born a criminal, and who may be recognized by a Mongolian face, abnormal features, ill-shaped ears, unsymmetrical skull, and various psychical peculiarities, which are the result of bad organization. This doctrine is illustrated by descriptions of criminals who have the abnormalities, and in the hands of skillful writers the case is made very plausible. The theory is in harmony with so much popular modern thought, which loosely interprets the doctrine of evolution by a crass materialism, that it has infected American prison literature, while it has never mislead those men to whom practical experience has given the most right to have an opinion on the subject. The sense of personal responsibility is still the foundation of social order, and if in truth there is no such thing, the world is awake at last from its dream of morality; righteousness is resolved into heredity, structure, and habit; living is a mere puppet show, and the wreck of things impends. If Lombroso is right, modern scientific methods are sure to prove him so, and we shall have at last sound theories; but we shall have no world in which they can be used, for the dissolution predicted by Herbert Spencer will have come.

Merely a Caution.

"You—you may speak to papa," she said coyly.

He sprang to his feet with a glad cry. Was that merely another way of saying "yes"?

"But," she continued in a tone of solicitude, "I would advise you to keep between him and the door."—Chicago Post.

She—If I let you kiss me, will you promise not to do so any more?

He—Yes, I will.

She—Then I won't let you.—Detroit Free Press.

THE STRUGGLE ENDED

(Continued from First Page.)

tinuous applause. It was a glorious thing, he said, to witness the anxiety of the Democratic party and the Mugwump press lest the Republican party should destroy itself. He had witnessed it before, but he had never seen it so zealous as now to avert from the Republican party the odium and curse of an outraged public sentiment. (Republican cheers.) He referred sarcastically to an editorial this morning in "one of these independent papers which would probably support Bryan," appealing to the Republicans for God's sake not to do themselves injury. It gave the "brand of hypocrisy" to the whole outfit, he said. Grosvenor said he adored the Democratic party for making opposition to this bill the test of Democracy, and those Democrats who had previously voted for the tariff bill now placed allegiance to party above consistency. Allegiance to this bill was now, he said, the shibboleth of Republicanism.

He hurled back in Richardson's teeth the charge of bribery. Did the gentleman from Tennessee, he asked, think he could be a hypocrite everywhere? He himself did not believe it. If he believed any Republican had made such a statement, why had he not investigated it? "We do not believe it," cried Grosvenor. "We know it is a lie. (Republican applause.) I do not say no man made that statement. But if he did, he is a liar. (Democratic jeers.) Let the gentleman from Tennessee bring in a resolution, and it will be adopted in 15 minutes."

"I did not make the statement myself," interrupetd Richardson.

"Oh, no," retorted Grosvenor, "that is like the shining, slippery character of the gentleman." (Republican applause.)

Dalzell Concluded.

At this juncture Grosvenor's time expired, and Dalzell concluded the debate on the rule. Reverting to Richardson's characterization of the rule as an "outrage," he recalled the rule brought in when the Democrats concurred in the Senate amendment to the Wilson tariff bill, evoking frequent applause during the recital. "Scribes, Pharisees and hypocrites," he denominated the Democrats for prating of the change of base made by the Republicans. When the Puerto Rico tariff bill was originally presented, he said, it had been advocated and opposed with the time-honored traditions of the respective parties. The Democrats had found their law in the Dred Scott decision, their politics in the philosophy of John C. Calhoun. The Republicans had found their law in the speeches of Daniel Webster, their politics in the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln had been ellected. The majority, upon whose shoulders the responsibility rested, he said, were ready to assume it, and he predicted, in conclusion, that the day was not far distant when the masses of the people of the country would recognize their course as wise and beneficent for the people of Puerto Rico.

Richardson was on his feet as Dalzell closed, with a motion to recommit the rule with instructions to report a new rule and a substitute bill providing:

"First—For free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

"Second—A civil government for the Territory of Puerto Rico, of Republican form."

The Speaker ruled that, as the previous question had been ordered on the rule, Richardson's motion was not in order.

"Vote, vote, vote," came from many quarters, and the Speaker beat a lively tattoo to secure order while the vote was being taken.

Special Rule Adopted.

The viva voce vote was indecisive, and to save time an aye and no vote was taken on the adoption of the rule. The voting was followed with intense interest. Long (Rep. Kan.) and Underwood (Dem. Ala.) hovered about the desk, seeing that every possible vote was recorded. The announcement of the adoption of the rule, "ayes, 158; noes, 142; present and not voting, 11," was greeted with salvos of applause on the Republican side. The large majority was a surprise. It was regarded as a test vote.

The Republicans who voted against the rule were Crumpacker (Ind.), Heatwole (Minn.), Lane (Ia.), Littlefield (Me.), Lorimer (Ill.), McCall (Mass.), H. C. Smith (Mich.) and Warner (Ill.). The only Democrat voting for the rule was Sibley (Pa.).

It was decided that the time remaining—three and a half hours—should be equally divided between the two sides, Payne (Rep. N. Y.) and Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) to control the time on their respective sides.

Watson for the Bill.

Payne yielded to Watson (Rep. Ind.), who opened the debate. From the inception of the consideration of the Puerto Rican tariff bill to the present time, he said, there had been so much misapprehension and misunderstanding, so much crimination and recrimination, so many charges and counter-charges here and in the country, that he would consider himself fortunate if he were able to search out some of the hidden causes which had produced this agitation. What were the causes, he asked, which had so inflamed the country? A potent influence, he said, had been the supposed conflict between the ways and means committee and the President; yet, he insisted that the President and his advisers were today a unit in support of the bill. The dark and mysterious influences which had been hinted at, this damnable charge reiterated on the floor today, was baseless and false.

Continuing, he pointed out the reasons which had led the President and his advisers to change their opinions, how information as to conditions had been obtained. The Republican was a practical party. It met conditions as they arose. It had rise nto the occasion, and had framed this bill, founded upon justice and wisdom. He raked the Republican recalcitrants who read the newspapers and imagined they were in the swelling current of history. They were, he said, marking time, but imagined they were in the triumphal march of progress. They were allying themselves with those whose banners were inscribed with obsolete theories and who were themselves "the high priests of pessimism," preaching the "gospel of despair."

"Creatures of Noah's ark," he asked, addressing the other side, "what do you propose? No voice comes from the tomb." (Republican applause.)

Jones (Dem. Va.) followed on the Democratic side. He devoted himself principally to the civil government features of the bill. Replying to Watson's query as to what the Democrats would do, he said that if they could, they would give to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico a representative free government, with the same rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by every American citizen.

H. C. Smith's Opposition.

Richardson then yielded 30 minutes to McCall (Rep. Mass.), who divided his time among the Republican opponents of the bill. First, H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.) stated the grounds of his opposition. He believed, with Bismarck, that the world was ruled from above, not from below, and that the God of nations and of battles points the victory to the right. Now was the exalted opportunity of this country, he said, and it should be the Republican party which should lead it. But, as a believer of the survival of the good and the true, he said he could not bring his conscience to support the bill. It was a piece of bad faith against the people of Puerto Rico, who had fallen upon their knees to the Stars and Stripes. General Miles' promise then made should, he said, be redeemed. He demanded it.

Warner (Rep. Ill.) urged the same ground of objection. The bill was, he said, a breach of trust. "If this measure be adopted," he said, "no people can safely become a part of us, as they can have no assurance of their status or their treatment. We may as well write upon our borders, 'All hope abandon ye who enter here.'"

Crumpacker (Rep. Ind.), in the minute allowed him, argued that the bill was fundamentally wrong, contrary to the history and traditions of the party to which he belonged. The first platform of the Republican party, he said, declared that the Constitution carried political liberty to the people of the territories, as well as the states, and that declaration was as true now as it was then.

O'Grady (Rep. N. Y.) and Hamilton (Rep. Mich.) each spoke 15 minutes in support of the bill.

Dark Days for the Party.

Lorimer (Rep. Ill.) delivered a 10-minute speech in opposition to the bill, which elicited frequent applause from the opposition.

"I have always favored civil government for Puerto Rico," said he, "but I have only thought of giving the people of that island such government as free men should give to those who come under their control by conquest or otherwise. I will only vote for a civil government bill when it will give them such government as we would accept for ourselves. I am sure this measure would not be accepted by any man favoring it on the floor of this House if the conditions were reversed and it were in his power to resist it.

"Mr. Speaker," said he in conclusion. "I think we have reached the crisis in our history; I think we need a liberty revival; if we are true to ourselves we must have it. If we are to be untrue then the ultimate penalty will be dissolution of our Republican institutions. A Nation which surrenders its basic principle cannot survive. I am not an alarmist: I do not think the dissolution will come in our days or generation; such changes work slowly, but they are none the less inevitable. I doubt not that as imperialists we will have our day of grandeur and perhaps our imperial splendor will eclipse that of ancient Rome. Columbia, if shamefully bedecked with the precious pearl of the Antilles and the gems of the Pacific and the Orient, may excite for a time such admiration as is won by riches and voluptuousness. But sir, the light of liberty which is to her what virtue is to woman will have faded from her eye. And al lthe riches of the world cannot make up for that loss, to those who really love her, to those who look upon her starry emblem as the symbol of God-given rights and not as a commercial asset."

McCall's Speech.

McCall (Rep. Mass.) was the last Republican who antagonized the bill.

"Mr Speaker," said he, "it may be well to consider for a moment, the course of events since the bill first came into the House. The committee on ways and means, of which I have the honor to be a member, apparently misconstruing the message of the President, voted to impose a 'plain duty' of 25 per cent. The situation has materially changed since that time. The duty has been decreased to 15 per cent. Instead of being permanent in form, it is self replacing inside of two years, and may be repealed by the territorial legislature in two months. So much, Mr. Speaker, for what has been conceded upon the question of the tariff. When we consider the arguments that were advanced in support of the measure when it was first presented here and compare it with the constitutional situation today, we find an equally great change. The bill was predicated upon the proposition that Congress was acting under general powers of sovereignty outside of the Constitution and was subject to no limitations whatever. It may have occurred to you who have been reading speeches recently delivered that it is now sought to bring this duty strictly under the terms of the Constitution and it is now maintained that it is constitutional. Some of my colleagues, who do not agree with me, have described the doctrine which I have aserted here, purely for ad captandum purposes as the doctrine of John C. Calhoun. I have disputed the despotic power on the part of Congress. The doctrine I favor is the doctrine of every justice who has spoken upon this subject from our Supreme Court. It is the doctrine of the Republican platforms and I assert it here in the presence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who today made a contrary assertion, it is the doctrine of the Republican platforms of 1896 and 1860, and it is the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln."

In conclusion he said the proposal to tax the products of Puerto Rico had aroused indignation everywhere. It had transformed the whole country into a Boston tea party. (Democratic applause.)

Maddox (Dem. Ga), Williams (Dem. Ills.), Swanson, (Dem. Va.) and Newlands (Sil. Nev.) opposed the bill in very brief but vigorous speeches. The last named criticised the civil government feature of the measure. He declared that if the House were untrammeled, it would vote overwhelmingly to permit a delegate from Puerto Rico to sit on the floor of the House.

Dalzell arose at this point to correct an inadvertent remark he had made earlier in the day about a "subsidized Republican press." He had not intended to use such remark and he desired to correct it publicly.

Rhea (Dem. Ky.) said the civil government feature of the bill presented some novel propositions. It proposed to govern a people not citizens of the United States in territory not a part of the United States, yet every official was to make oath to support and defend the United States.

Hay (Dem. Va.) also criticised the civil government scheme proposed in the bill.

Hopkins (Rep. Ill.) asserted that the bill, when enacted into law, would be far more advantageous to the people of Puerto Rico than the United States law in force in New Mexico, Arizona or any territory of the United States. No money was taken from the treasury of the United States for building schoolhouses and roads in any of the territories. The internal revenue laws of the United States were in full force in the territories. He claimed that the bill was in strict accord with the humane promises made by General Miles.

The Magoon Opinion.

Richardson, the minority leader, concluded the debate on his side. He aroused great enthusiasm among the Democrats by reading extracts from the original opinion of Charles E. Magoon, the legal adviser of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, in which he argued that the Constitution was extended ex proprio vigore to Puerto Rico. The opinion had been sent to the House in answer to the House resolution adopted Saturday last, and arrived after Richardson spoke, earlier in the day. The opinion was dated February 22. He had no words of criticism, he said, for Magoon for changing his mind. He was but a subordinate officer; but what would the country think, he asked, of the Secretary of War, who had demanded that he reverse his opinion? (Prolonged Democratic applause.)

Dolliver (Rep. Ia.) followed. In all charity and generosity, he said, he conceded the right of every man to hold his own opinion. Much had been made of the fact that changes had been made in the opinion of men on the floor and in the executive branches of the Government, and the final act of eloquence on the other side, he said, had been the reading of the opinion of "a law clerk who thought he could overrule the great lawyer who presides over the War Department." Dolliver said he would prefer the opinion of lawyers like McCall or Littlefield to the opinion of a law clerk. Proceeding, he asked Richardson pointedly whether he would accept the opinion of General Davis.

"Which opinion?" asked Richardson. "Give us both opinions, and I will take my choice." (Laughter.)

"This is his official report," said Dolliver.

"Did he not in his sworn testimony before the Insular Commission, recommend free trade?" asked Richardson.

Dolliver read General Davis' opinion and also the opinion of Dr. Carroll, the President's confidential agent.

"Did not Dr. Carroll recommend free trade?" asked Richardson.

"Ultimate free trade," responded Dolliver; "just as this bill does."

In conclusion, he dismissed as beneath contempt the charge of bribery as a motive for this bill. He had as well accuse Richardson of corruption for introducing a resolution to place raw sugar on the free list. This was a Republican measure, he said, indorsed by the Republican President, and the Republican leaders.

Payne, the floor leader of the majority, closed the debate with a vigorous speech, in which he said he was ready to submit the issue involved in the pending bill to the common people of the country.

"The proudest act of my life," said he, "is my connection with this bill from start to finish." (Republican applause.)

Vote on the Bill.

At 5 o'clock the House, under the terms of the special order, proceeded to vote. The roll-call was followed with intense interest. The only demonstrations occurred when H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.) voted "No" and when the Speaker directed the clerk to call his name, and answered "Aye." When the Speaker announced the passage of the bill, ayes 161, noes 153, present and not voting 11, the Republicans cheered for several minutes. The roll-call was as follows:

AYES.

Acheson	Gardner, Mich	O'Grady
Adams	Gardner, N. J.	Olmstead
Aldrich	Gibson	Overstreet
Alexander	Gill	Parker
Allen, Me.	Gillet, N. Y.	Payne
Babcock	Graff	Pearce
Bailey, Kans.	Graham	Pearre
Baker	Greene, Mass	Phillips
Barham	Grosvenor	Powers
Bartholdt	Grout	Prince
Bingham	Grow	Pugh
Bishop	Hamilton	Ray
Boreing	Haugen	Reeder
Boutell	Hedge	Reeves
Bowersock	Hemenway	Roberts
Brick	Henry	Rodenberg
Bromwell	Hepburn	Russell
Brosius	Hill	Shattuc
Brown	Hitt	Sheldon
Brownlow	Hoffecker	Sherman
Bull	Hopkins	Showalter
Burke, S. D.	Howell	Sibley
Burleigh	Jack	Smith, Ill.
Burton	Jenkins	Smith, S. W.
Butler	Jones, Wash.	Smith, W. A.
Calderhead	Joy	Southard
Cannon	Kahn	Spalding
Capron	Ketcham	Sperry
Clarke, N. H.	Knox	Sprague
Cochrane, N. Y.	Lacey	Steele
Connell	Landis	Stevens
Cooper, Wis	Lawrence	Stewart, N. Y.
Corliss	Linney	Stewart, Wis.
Cousins	Littauer	Sulloway
Cromer	Long	Tawney
Crump	Loud	Tayler
Curtis	Loudenslager	Thomas, Ia.
Cushman	Lovering	Thropp
Dahle	McCleary	Tompkins
Davenport, S.	McPherson	Tongue
Davidson	Mann	Van Voorhis
Dayton	Marsh	Vreeland
Dick	Mercer	Wadsworth
Dolliver	Mesick	Wanger
Dovener	Metcalf	Waters
Driscoll	Miller	Watson
Eddy	Mondell	Weaver
Emerson	Moody, Mass.	Weeks
Faris	Moody, Or.	White
Fordney	Morgan	Wise
Foss	Morris	Wright
Fowler	Mudd	Young
Freer	Needham	Henderson
Gamble		

NOES.

Adamson	Gayle	Rhea, Ky.
Allen, Ky.	Gilbert	Rhea, Va.
Atwater	Glynn	Richardson
Ball	Gordon	Ridgely
Bankhead	Green	Riordan
Barber	Griffith	Robb
Bartlett	Griggs	Robinson, Ind.
Bell	Hall	Robinson, Neb
Bellamy	Heatwole	Rucker
Benton	Henry, Miss.	Ruppert
Berry	Henry, Tex.	Ryan, N. Y.
Bradley	Howard	Ryan, Pa.
Brantley	Jett	Scudder
Breazeale	Johnston	Shackleford
Brewer	Jones, Va.	Shafroth
Brundige	Kitchen	Sheppard
Burleson	Kleberg	Sims
Burnett	Kluttz	Slayden
Caldwell	Lamb	Smith, Ky.
Campbell	Lane	Smith, H. C.
Catchings	Lanham	Snodgrass
Chanler	Latimer	Sparkman
Clayton, Ala.	Lentz	Spight
Clayton, N. Y.	Lester	Stark
Cooney	Levy	Stephens
Cowherd	Lewis	Stokes
Cox	Little	Sulzer
Crawford	Littlefield	Sutherland
Crumpacker	Livingston	Swanson
Cummings	Lloyd	Talbert
Cusack	Lorimer	Tate
Daly	McAleer	Taylor
Davenport, S.	McCall	Terry
Davis	McClellan	Thomas, N. C.
De Armond	McCulloch	Turner
DeGraffenreid	McDowell	Underhill
DeVries	McLain	Underwood
Denny	McRae	Vandiver
Dinsmore	Maddox	Warner
Dougherty	May	Wheeler
Driggs	Meekison	Williams, J. R.
Elliott	Miers	
Finley	Moon	Williams, W. E.
Fitzgerald, Mass.	Muller	
	Naphen	Williams, Miss.
Fitzgerald, N. Y.	Neville	
	Newlands	Wilson, Ida.
Fitzpatrick	Noonan	Wilson, N. Y.
Fleming	Norton, O.	Wilson, S. C.
Fletcher	Norton, S. C.	Zenor, Ind.
Foster	Pierce	Zeigler, Pa.
Fox	Quarles	Clark, Mo.
Gaines	Ransdell	

The pairs were as follows, the first-named being in favor of the bill:

Hull with Hay; Packer with Polk; Barney with Allen (Miss.); Weymouth with Broussard; Gillett (Mass.) with Thayer; Hawley with Cooper (Tex.); Burkett with Burke (Tex.); Mahon with Otey; Miner (Wis.) with Rixey; Lybrand with Gaston; Kerr with Carmack; Davey (Dem.) with Crowley; Meyer (Dem.) with Robinson (La.); Otjen with Brenner; Wachter with Small; Stewart (N. J.) with Salmon; Esch with Bailey (Tex.); Boutelle (Me.) with Cochran (Mo.).

Unpaired—Stalling.

The Hawaiian bill was sent to conference, and at 5:35 P. M., the House adjourned.

INTEREST IN NATIONAL GUARD

Willamette Valley Towns Are Far Ahead of Portland.

Another National Guard company is to be organized up the Valley. At the meeting of the Military Board Monday, in Salem, the privilege was granted Albany on the application of C. A. Sears and 64 other citizens of that city. The company will be mustered in Saturday, April 14. Mr. Sears, who heads the list of applicants, was formerly a Lieutenant in the old Albany Guard Company, and will likely be elected Captain. A considerable portion of the men are volunteers from the Second Oregon, most of them having been members of Company I. Albany has always maintained a splendid company of the Guard, and the new organization will doubtless be one of the best in the state. The citizens of that city are greatly interested in the work, and support the efforts of the soldiers in every manner possible.

There were two other applications before the board for formation of companies, action on both of which was deferred. One of these was from Thurston and the other from Creswell, near Eugene, in Lane County. From every part of the Valley and Southern Oregon comes evidence of the enthusiasm felt by the people of that part of the state in the military organization. The Valley is now far ahead of Portland in the strength of its share of the Guard, and would doubtless be further ahead if given full rein to organize wherever sufficient men could be secured.

At the meeting Monday evening the board recommended to the Governor that an annual encampment lasting 10 days be held in the middle of July. The place where the encampment is to be held has not yet been determined upon. There is a sufficient fund on hand to make an encampment successful this year, and it is the hope of military officers that one will be held.

As the Valley and Southern Oregon companies have reached the desired number, regimental formation is likely to be taken up soon. While Portland has not yet companies for two full battalions, it may be that regimental organization will be effected here also, leaving one space blank and incorporating the Oregon City company in the Second Battalion. It had been hoped there would be more companies organized in Portland, especially from among the Volunteers. There are several movements afoot that may result in two or three more companies in the near future, in which case they could be added to the new regiment, should one be formed before.

Word has been received at the Adjutant-General's office that the two three-inch rapid fire guns for the use of the Naval Battalion have been shipped from the Mare Island navy-yard. They are due within a day or so, also the first ship's cutter to be assigned to the two Portland divisions.

Gilbert Auxiliary Camp.

At the last meeting of Gilbert Auxiliary Camp, which meets in the hall in the building on the corner of East Morrison street and Union avenue, it was decided to give an entertainment for the benefit of the camp in two weeks. There was much discussion concerning the design for a badge to be worn by the members. The design was submitted for the inspection of the members. Committees were appointed on badges, on entertainment and relief. The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was displayed. The young women members at first were shy about expressing themselves, but on this occasion there were lively discussions. At the close of the business session the remainder of the evening was taken up with recitations and music. The camp is in flourishing condition.

Suggestion for a Pro-Boer Rally.

BEAVERTON, Or., April 10.—(To the Editor.)—We are boys today; tomorrow we will be men. Let us come out firmly and express our sympathy with the boys in the Boer army, who are now fighting and dying with their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, for life, liberty and their homes, by having a "grand pro-Boer rally" at Portland on the 1st day of May, 1900.

Already 22,000 schoolboys of Philadelphia have set an example that represents the true sentiment of every American boy.

If the school boys of Portland will take the lead, I am sure all the boys of Oregon would gladly fall in line with one accord and express our approval of the course taken by our friends in the Eastern states in "grand Oregon style."

EARL E. FISHER.

THEY MASTER ALL DISEASES

Chronic Diseases of All Kinds Yield to the Skill of the Copeland Specialists.

Thousands of Persons Who Believed Themselves Doomed to Remain Lifelong Victims of Incurable Chronic Diseases Have Been Restored to Health and Happiness by the Matchless Skill of the Copeland Physicians.

THE GATE TO HEALTH WIDE OPEN.

So extended and firmly established has become the reputation of the Copeland specialists in the cure of chronic catarrh of all forms that many suppose the special skill of these physicians to be confined to the treatment of that all-prevailing, insidious and dangerous disease, but such is far from being the case. The same superb mastery they have over that great enemy of the human race they also possess over chronic diseases of all kinds. No sufferer from a chronic and wasting malady, no person whose nerves throb with the tortures of rheumatism, no pale, restless, nervous, emaciated invalid, whose stomach has ceased to perform its duty of assimilating the food taken into it for the sustenance of the body; no victim of nerve-racking neuralgia; no one suffering and slowly dying from chronic affections of the liver, kidney, bladder, bowels and other organs of the body; no unfortunate whose bronchial tubes have been invaded by catarrh until his lungs have become affected and he is threatened with consumption, or whose entire system has been undermined by the absorption of catarrhal poisons; in fact, no person afflicted with any chronic disease which baffles the skill of the ordinary family physician and is by him pronounced incurable, ever applies to the Copeland specialists for relief in vain. More than this, no person is prevented from receiving the benefit of their great skill because of their inability to pay for it, for the Copeland fee is so small that every suffering mortal may go to them for relief. Their wonderful mastery over disease is brought within the reach of the masses by the equally wonderful low fee of $5 a month for treatment, all medicines being supplied by them free. When the highest attainments of medical science, the utmost skill in the treatment of chronic diseases, the greatest experience in curing what most physicians admit themselves to be unable to cure, are thus brought within the easy reach of all who suffer, it is no wonder that thousands avail themselves of the opportunity to be cured, and gladly proclaim their cure and gratitude, so that all others who suffer may know where to go for relief.

THE RADICAL CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE IN MANY FORMS.

Mr. J. H. Otto, 274 Fourth street, Portland: Several years ago I took a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute for a catarrhal trouble affecting my head, stomach and bowels, the result of an attack of Panama fever 20 years before. At that time I was in my 63d year, and thought this would be against a cure, but under the treatment given me, my catarrh got well and my stomach and bowels healed. I am now as well as any man of my age, due to the excellent treatment I received at the Copeland Institute.

Mr. John Redmond, McMinnville, Or.: I had suffered with catarrh and stomach trouble for years. I took a course of treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and they cured me. I have been enjoying good health ever since.

Mrs. L. H. Clarke, well-known in Portland, living at Gresham: The Copeland physicians cured me of rheumatism and deafness from which I had suffered for many years. I am 69 years of age, and consider my cure little short of a miracle, and never fail to give the Copeland physicians the praise they so richly deserve.

Mr. E. A. Ruth, Brewster Hotel, Portland, a well-known steamboat man: I would have long since been in my grave but for the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. They saved my life. I suffered from a bronchial trouble, which was thought to be consumption. My family physician could do nothing for me. I had night sweats and a terrible cough. At times I coughed until I raised bright, red blood. My chest was sore, with sharp, cutting pains through the lungs. I lost flesh until I was nothing but skin and bone.

When I finished my treatment two years ago I was a perfectly well man, and have been so ever since. I shall be ever grateful to the doctors who cured me.

Mr. J. P. West, Scappoose, Or.: When our son Wilfred began treatment at the Copeland Institute his condition was very serious. He had a terrible, racking cough. He had no appetite, and had lost flesh and strength. He took bottle after bottle of medicine, but got no better, and we had grave fears his lungs were affected. Now he is well and strong.

Mr. Ernest Kroner, 197 Monroe street, Portland: Our little boy Leo was a great sufferer from catarrh, complicated with frequent attacks of tonsilitis. His condition caused us grave alarm; for, in spite of all treatment, he grew steadily worse, and his general health became greatly impaired. The Copeland physicians cured him perfectly.

HOME TREATMENT.

Patients who live at a distance can be treated with perfect success by the aid of the Copeland Symptom blank, sent free on application.

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MALARIA, Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. All druggists and grocers. Beware of Imitations.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Mariani Wine—World Famous Tonic

A mild stimulant, the only one that has no unpleasant reaction, and that produces no harmful effects. This is asserted after continued experience during the past thirty-five years.

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