## SAN BLAS CANAL ROUTE

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TAKES TESTIMONY.

#### General Serrel and His Associates Set Forth the Alleged Advantages of Their Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canais, made a brief report to that committee joday as the result of his investigation of the status of the Panama sale proposition. He stated that he had called upon the President and Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and had learned that the President had impressed upon the commission the necessity for at early report, fixing the time at the close of the present week, and that the Admira had said that, in accordance with these ructions, the committee probably aid be prepared to report by Saturday

He also stated that he had learned offi-cially that the French Government had made no proposition to the United States in connection with the Panama route, and further that nothing had been heard from the Government of Colombia on that sub-

mittee, consisting of Senators Harris, Kittredge and Foster, was ap-pointed to take testimony concerning the various canal routes suggested. The subcommittee met during the afternoon for urpose of interrogating representa-of the American Isthmian Ship Canal Company. Those who spoke for the company were General W. Serrel, consuit-ing engineer; H. H. Adams, a stockholder, and Theodore Schroeder, counsel. They control the Darien route, also designated as the San Blas route. They claim to be able to secure a canal at sea level which will be only 30 miles in length, from ocean to ocean. Their route extends from Mon dago harbor to Pearl Island, and is based on surveys made first by Professor Hop-kins in 1840 and afterward by Messrs. Mc-Dougal, Sweet, Forman and Rude. Their plan is to run a tunnel for five miles, this tunnel to be 202 feet in the clear, and with water 35 feet deep. The ships would be drawn through the canal by an electric trolley line. It was stated by the wilnosses that they had secured esti-mates which convinced them that the tun-nel work could be done at a cost not exceeding \$\overline{3}\$ cents per cubic yard, and they estimated that the entire canal could be constructed at an aggregate cost of from \$55,000,000 to \$20,000,000. They said that the granite in that section is per-fectly sound, and added that in case there should be places where it should be found not to be so, the wall could be lined. The witness estimated that the tunnel could

completed in three years' time. When asked to make a proposition to the Government, they declined to do so, but state that within three years they would be able to state the terms under which they would allow the canal to be constructed by this route. These terms, they thought, would be that they should retain the ownership of the canal and that the Government of the United States should agree to may 50 per cent of the cost of construction, payments to begin when \$10,090,000 of the work shall have been completed, and other payments to be made each time that \$10,000,000 worth of work is done. They said, in reply to questions, that they had secured neither too dight of way. the right of way nor the Government con-cessions. General Serrel said that, at the instigation of the late President McKin he had approached representatives of Maritime Canal Company, representing the Nicaragua Canal route, and als presentatives of the Panama Company, c-Senator Warner Miller, he said, had expressed his surprise at the advantages presented by this route, and had professed willingness to make arrangements looking to its acceptance. The Panama Compuny had not shown such willingness to

#### PAVORS THE PANAMA ROUTE. Isthmian Commission Will Report to the President Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-When the sthmian Canal Commission, of which tal John G. Walker ts man, met today, it was with the under standing that the session should continue until a majority at least had reported a definite conclusion respecting the nature of the recommendation which will be made to the President. It is learned upon sion is not a unit on any one of the prop ositions which has been submitted, member of the commission said today to representative of the Associated Press:

The fact that there is a discussion shows there is a diversity of opinion among the members of the committee regarding the selection of a canal route.

Although to positive information was given out regarding the feeling among the members of the commission, it is learned that the acceptance of the offer of the Dayman Couragn will be presented. the Panama Company will be urged by a majority of the members. There were no witnesses at today's session, it having been agreed that sufficient data has been presented to enable the commission to

Admiral Walker late this afternoon announced that the commission would not be able to file its report with the President until some time tomorrow. It was stated on excellent authority that Ad-Walker is desirous of presenting, if estble, a unanimous report to the President, and hopes, by carrying the matter tomorrow, to harmonize the known to exist among the members of the commission.

The commission was in session for sev-

eral hours tonight, adjourning at 19:30 o'clock until tomorrow morning. It is understood that a conclusion has been reached off the matters under consideration. Neither the Admiral nor the other members of the commission will say which of the two routes will be recom-mended, nor make any other statement pertinent to the subject. Colonel Ernest, one of the Army engineers, who is member of the commission, did say with-out hesitation that a conclusion had been reached, and that a report would be made to the President tomorrow. Ex-Sepator Pasco, in reply to a question snid that the matter of the Darien route had not received any consideration at the hands of the commission tonight, as this had been disposed of in a previous

New Mexico's Plen for Statehood. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-At a special neeting of the House committee on territories today a hearing was given to a committee of prominent non-partisan citi-zens of Mexico, appointed by the Governor of that territory to appear in behalf of etatehood. B. S. Rodney, Territorial Delegate, made the opening argument. He said that New Mexico hus at present population of 300,000, a registration of 0,000 voters, and has great mineral, agricultural; stockraising and other resource Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, Territorial District Attorney, dealt with the legal side of the question, Colonel A. W. Harris, a large mineowner, spoke of the great difficulty of getting foreign capital o invest in mines in a territory. S. N. Luna, a large stockowner, spoke in behalf of the stock interests and as a representative of the native citizens encestors having located at Los Lunas about 200 years ago, C. H. Gildersleeve rgued that statehood would cause a rapid evelopment of the territory, frrigation, railroad and other enterprises, and thus add to its population and resources. W. S. Pope and I. M. Bond also made ad-

## The Metric System.

House coinage committee, is to send invi-tations to a number of the chief manu-

in mercantile pursuits, to appear before the coinage committee on February 6, con-cerning the bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. Heretofore Congress has secured the views of scientific men on this subject, but Mr. Southard holds that such a change in the entire system of weights and measures is a practical question, on which the large business interests should be heard. Among those to be invited are: Vice-President W. M. McFariand, of the Westinghouse Electric Company; Superintendent Auclain, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; the electrical experts of several large concerns, and the officers of a number of large woolen and textile industries.

#### NEELY SOLD STAMPS.

#### Cuban Postoffice Official's Dealings With Collectors.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.-The cross-examiation of Estes G. Rathbone, ex-Director of Posts of Cuba, at today's session of the court which is trying the charges grow-

ing out of the Cuban postoffice frauds; brought out no new facts.

C. F. W. Neely was called and examined by the fiscal. Neely said he received his appointment from Washington and that Rathbone had made him chief of the Finance Bureau of the Cuban Postoffice Department. He said that when the stamps were burned, a certain amount was reserved for collectors, but that he did not know how many and that after the sales to collectors fell off, he gave the surcharged stamps to Senor Moya, a Cuban stamp clerk in the Ha-vana Postoffice, instructing Moya to sell them. He asserted that he took the them. He asserted that he took the money resulting from these sales and put it in the vault. Neely denied hav-ing any interest in the Cowan Printing Company, of Muncle, Ind., and said that he had not received 13000 as commission from the lock box company that put in the lock boxes in the Havana Postoffice. Neely was confronted with Reeves, who

reiterated his statement that Neely gave him \$4600 before leaving to make the books tally. Neely answered that this was not so and said he was with an em-ploye of the postoffice at the hour named by Reeves in his statement.

Ninth Infantry Will Return. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Orders have washington, Jan. II.—Graces have been prepared at the War Department for the return to the United States of the Ninth Infantry, which played such a gallant part in the siege of Pekin, and which has seen so much fighting in the Philippines. These troops will be brought to San Francisco as seen as the neces-sary arrangements can be effected, but it is hardly likely the movement will begin for several weeks yet.

#### To Prevent Contests. GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 17 .- It was announced today from the Federal Office here that in order to prevent contests, all

homestcaders should be on their claims in the new country by February 6.

decided upon the appointment of L. S. Crum as Marshal of Kansas, and B. B. Heywood as Marshai of Utah. The Illinois at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President and Attorney-General Knox today

battle-ship Illinois arrived here today.

HAVANA, Jan. 17 .- The United States

## NO EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Colombian Rebel Force Said to Have Been Defeated by Regulars,

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 17 .- No exchange of prisoners took place at Tobaga yester-day, in spite of the announcement that an exchange was to be effected then. The Liberals, with government prisoners in Liberals, with government prisoners in charge, failed to put in an appearance. It is reported at Panama that General Castro recently engaged a detachment of revolutionary forces and defeated them, though most of the Liberals escaped to their vessel. Another report says Liberal ships have been chasing the government gunboat Boyaca in the direction of Chiri-

Venezuela has sent the following cable gram to the British Government: "Caracas, Jan. 9.-Minister of State The English steamship Righ, armed for war, is inimical to Vene-

The British Foreign Office has not re plied to this note. Officers of the British warship now at La Guayra, the scaport of Caracas, consider that the Ban Righ, which is now called the Libertador by the Venezuelan insurgents, is a smuggling and revolutionary vessel, and they will not interfere with her movements. cause she has not committed any piratical act up to the present time against foreign interests. The craft, they say, cannot be considered as an enemy to the human

#### Settling a Montana Mining Case. HELENA, Mont. Jan. 17 .- Steps are of

foot to adjust the long-standing trouble involving the properties of the Centrar Mines Company, including the famous Spotted Horse and Whisky Guich mines, in Fergus County. The output of the various proparties is estimated to be from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a month. The company has been in the hands of a receiver for some time. A. C. Bragg, who is largely interested, undertook to leave the state with the books of the company, but was pursued and captured by officers. The incident caused a great sensation at the time. Bragg and A. S. Wright, another heavy stockholder, could not agree as to the management of the company, and this difference lead to tying up of the rich mines, Receiver Wright, A. C. Bragg A. S. Wright, N. Nelson and O. O. Taylor, of St. Paul, arrived here today in the interest of effecting a settlement

## Extra Session in Colorado

DENVER, Jan. 17 .- Governor Orman an nounced today that he would issue a call tomerrow or on Sunday for an extra ses on of the Legislature to consider the following measures: The revenue bill, which must be

passed in a form that will resist the attacks of corporations. The creation of one or more commiscorporations, especially railroads.

The re-enactment of the employers' liait from thieves until it can reach the Governor's office. The financing of the Gunnison tunnel and canal for irrigating purposes,

## Witthans Will Be Paid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A jury in the Su-preme Court has rendered a verdict for 16639 in favor of Professor Rudolph Witthaus, who had sued the city to recover \$5180 for acryices rendered by him in mak ing a chemical analysis on portions of th remains of Henry Barnet, whose death and B. Molineux. The verdict rendered included \$450 65 interest on the amoun

## The Cashier Is Missing.

FULTON, Mo., Jan. 17 -The Commercia Bank of Fulton was closed this morning ip S. Adams, cashler of the bank, Fulton Monday, ostensibly for St. Louis with \$4500 in gold and currency, to be de posited in the Franklin Bank. His where abouts are unknown. The clos a comparatively small concern. The closed bank is

## Lodge Will Speak at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. - Representa. States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will tive Southard, of Ohio, chairman of the deliver the annual address to the graduating class of the Yale Law School, June 22, according to an official statement made facturers, merchants and others engaged | today,

## THE FRYE SUBSIDY BILL

COMMERCE COMMITTED AUTHOR IZES A FAVORABLE REPORT.

It Estimates the Bounty to Be Paid to Vessels on the Pacific Ocean at \$467,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The Senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on Senator Frye's ship subsidy bill. The report will be made by Senator Frye. The Democratic members of the committee voted against reporting

vantages to American vessels in the Pa-

cific trade.

"Based on the actual navigation of American vessels in the foreign trade in 1909, the subsidy proposed would amount to \$1,072,000, divided as follows: Steam (excluding mail vessels), \$259,000; sali, \$518,000, Geographically: Atlantic Ocean, \$445,000; Pacific Ocean, \$467,000; square-rigged ships on hair oceans, \$151,000. both oceans, \$161,000.
"Full compliance with all the require-

"Full compliance with all the requirements of the bill would fix the initial expenditure at between \$90,000 and \$900,000.
"Under the general subsidy, the increase in expenditure depends on the increase in shipbuilding. The completion of 200,000 tons of ocean steamers for foreign trade in one year, involving \$1,800,000 in subsidies, will place the United States in advance of Germany as a shipbuilding nation.

subsidy bill. The report will be made by Senator Frye. The Democratic members of the committee voted against reporting the bill. They also voted solidly for a motion offered by Senator Mallory to strike out the general subsidy provision of the bill. The examittee made several amendments to the bill. The most important were: Allowing mail-carrying vessels under the bill to be either iron or steel, instead of steel only, as originally

#### FAVORS POSTPONING LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.



provided, and reducing to 1000 gross registered tons the vessels receiving a bounty under the bill.

The report prepared by Senator Frys was read to the committee. It says that the purpose of the bill is to establish the the purpose of the bill is to establish the maritime supremacy of the United States in trade with asia and in the Guif of Maxico and the Caribbean Sea; to establish thoroughly trade between the United States and South American republics, and to give the United States a respectable representation on the North Atlantic. The claim is made that all these results will be accomplished within 10 years. The re-Libertador Not a Pirate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

be accomplished within 19 years. The report also asserts that the bill will so extend shipbuilding as to transfer in time from abroad to the United States the center of that industry, as the centers of other industries recently have been transferred, and also that it will give to the United States a measure of maritime independence corresponding to our indus-trial and agricultural independence.

Senator Free furnished to the following immary of the report:
"The establishment of this complete American ocean service, involving much shipbuilding, will require several years. It will render the United States as independent of foreign powers for its ocean mail service as is Great Britain. The cost of the American service by American mail steamers will be \$4,700,000; the cost of British and colonial service by British steamers is \$4.700,000; receipts from ocean postage by the United States are now estimated at \$3,000,000; the annual deficit inder the American system proposed, in luding minor services, will be about

The annual deficit under the British colonial system is \$2,188,900.

'The postal subsidy provisions enable the Postmaster-General to establish an American ocean mail system superior to the systems of Great Britain, France and Germany. The American ocean mail system outlined contemplates on the Pacifi ippine Islands, Japan, China and Hong Kong, and a fortnightly service to Pango Pango, New Zealand and Australia. The maximum cost would be \$2,325,000. On the Atlantic, the bill contemplates semi-weekto Jamaica, Havana rope, weekly to Mexico, once in 10 days

t a maximum cost of \$2,365,000." The report compares in detail the American service proposed with the British service, and asserts that the bill will revclutionize in America's favor, as against the Suez route, the world's ocean mail ctions with China and Japan, and will affect Australian connections. It will give the United States 42 auxiliary merchant cruisers, compared with Great Brit-

Venezuela and fortnightly to Brazil,

The second part of the report deals with the general subsidy to all American ves-sels, steam and sail, except mail steam-ers. It quotes President Roosevelt's mes-sage, showing that the cost of building American ships is greater than the cost of building ships abroad: that American wages on shipboard are higher, and that the House should remedy these inequali-

Discriminating duties, export bountles and subsidies based on export cargoes are in violation of our international obligations, so direct subsidies," it says, "it the only practical method. The subsidi proposed is not a naked bounty, for it is sed on public service to be rendered.
"Americans have absolute free trade in foreign-going ships, so a shipbuilders' trust is not possible under the bill. Ship-builders can import now free of duty maerials for ships for foreign trade, so no American can raise the prices of mate-

his vessel in the United States, employ-ing home labor, employing American offi-cers and crews, performing certain serv-ices for the American Government, and using the vessel to promote American commerce, he will be paid a subsidy suffcient to put him on an equality with th foreign shipowner employing foreign labor and serving a foreign government. "The average cost of building ocean steamers, mainly for cargo, is \$102 per ton in the United States, and \$76 in Great

\$36; British, \$25; Germany and Scandina-vian, \$17. The general subsidies proposed equalize American and foreign costs on "The bill will promote the building of new vessels of large carrying capacity, which will promote export trade at low freight rates. Combined with our geo-graphical position, it gives special ad-

Britain. Average monthly wages on ocean steamers, mainly for cargo are: American

the United States to Canada under the Hallfax award in 1878. For 70 years the United States paid bountles to deep-sea thermen.
"The President of the United States

has general supervision of regulations to enforce the act."

#### PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT. Advantages of Control by the Gov-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The advantages of Government control of the projected Pacific cable were presented today before the commerce committee of the House. Admiral Bradford, who has had has devoted much attention to this sub. ject: Cantain Russell, who has done much of the cable work in the Philippines, and Thomas F. Clark, vice-president of the

Western Union Telegraph Company, were mong those present. Mr. Clark said the plan presented by the Commercial Cable Company contem-piated exclusive arrangements with the lines in the far East, the effect of which would restrict the business to this one line, preventing competition and such advantages to the Government and public Clark emphasized the prospective commercial development of the Orient and phasized the alleged disadvantage that would accrue from any private control which would, he said, tie up the business for an indefinite period and place the far

Eastern links of the cable system en-tirely under foreign control. General Greely stated that about 10,-900 miles of cable and telegraph were now under Government control. He would favor Government control of the Pacifi governments were extending their con trol of cables. One of the recent exten sions was by Germany on the China coast, while France and other countries were making similar cable extensions General Greely said an American cable to the Philippines would do much good in Americanizing the islands. He cited instances of the current news appearing in the Philippines coming by foreign cables, presenting the affairs of Germany and other countries, but not mentioning the important developments in United States. General Greely stated that during the Spanish-American War it became necessary for him to secure control of the Haytien cable for 36 days at \$2000 a day. In time of war, he said, it was impossible to observe due secrecy when cable lines were under foreign control, He had discussed the subject with Prestdent McKinley, who was favorable to an "American cable under American control in peace and war,"

Admiral Bradford was Avorable to having the cable laid, operated and controlled by the Government, not for commercial considerations, but as a naval and mili-tury necessity. He said the British Navy had great advantages over other navies by reason of being linked by cable with all insular possessions. If there were a wa with Great Britain tomorrow, Admiral Bradford said, it would be impossible for us to communicate by cable with the Philippines. Admiral Bradford said the Navy Department had made all soundings, had found a practicable route, which was all ready for the Government to begin operations on it. It started from Monterey, Cal., which he considered a better point than San Francisco. He did not recom. mend a cable of American make, as the ndustry was not developed here, and I was essential to get the best the world

Sued by a French Banker. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17 .- A suit in at tachment was filed today by A. A. Parisian banker, against Evans, of this city, aunt of the Duchess of Manchester, for 860 francs. The suit is a draft drawn on herself, March 8, and not paid. The real estate Miss Evans is attached. It is said the money obtained on the draft was used for expenses connected with the wedding of Miss Zimmerman and the Duke of Manchester; Miss Evans at the time was in Paris with her niece.

Stons the Cough and Works off The Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price,

## TALK OF POSTPONEMENT

ST. LOUIS FAIR MAY NOT BE HELD UNTIL 1904.

Governor Francis Says the Date Will Be Changed Only If Necessary to Secure Foreign Exhibits,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, tonight, in response to a request from the Associated Press, made the following statement:

"I was much surprised to learn that statement had been printed to the effect that I had virtually admitted that the St. Louis Fair would be postponed from 1903 to 1904. I have never advocated nor contemplated such action. On behalf of the local company, I desire to say that it can be ready for the exposition in 1963, can be ready for the exposition in 1903, and will be ready. When some newspaper men asked me today if the fair would be postponed, I made a negative reply. I was asked if we could not prepare a better fair for 1904 than for 1903. I cannot say why this statement should be construed as an admission that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would be postponed from the date fixed by Congress. Some of the European governments gress. Some of the European governments have sent replies declining, and one object of my visit to Washington is to ask the State Department and the Administration to bring additional pressure upon such governments to reconsider their conciu-sions. If, however, the refuse to do so, it would not mean that St. Louis would not have exhibits from those countries, as our commissioners would make appeals to manufacturers and other exhibitors therein. One or more of the foreign countries have given, as reasons for their declination, that they have not time in which to prepare. Whether the governments so declining would participate in the event of a postponement has not been acceptained. ascertained. continued Governor Francis, "the

State Department, or the Administration, or Congress, should desire this fair postponed in order to give foreign govern-ments a longer time in which to prepare, I have no doubt the local corporation would readily accede to such wishes." "Do you expect that such a contingency will arise?" the Governor was asked.

"No. I do not expect it, but firmly believe that everything will be in readiness and the fair will open on time." Governor Francis and Adolphus Busch called at the White House to interest the President in efforts they are making

to urge on foreign governments the destr-

ability of full and complete representation at the St. Louis Exposition. Prior to this call they had seen a num-ber of the Ministers and other representa-tives attached to the foreign Legations and Embassies in Washington and as a result had become convinced that elab-orate foreign exhibits could not be counted on for an exposition in this country during the year 1968. They find, for in-stance, that a great Japanese fair is to given under government auspices 3, and if the exposition is postpon until 1904, everything of interest exhibited there can be brought to St. Louis the fol-lowing year. It is the desire of the exosition management that the foreign

exhibits especially shall be very complete. "In 1963 we can make the exposition as great as any ever given," said Governor Francis, "but if we postpone it a year later it will surpass anything in the exposition line ever attempted. We can be ready in 1903, but it is questionable whether we can secure what we want rom abroad by that time. In order to interest foreign govern-

ments, it is the desire of the exposition management that the foreign agents of the exposition be appointed and accred-ited by the State Department, and steps are being taken to that end now.

Mr. Busch gave out the following state-

"If the foreign powers, in order to par-ticipate here in a figurified manner with their exhibits, desire a postponement until 1804, such a postponement will be taken into favorable consideration. We claimed originally that the St. Louis Exposition shall be one of the grandest ever hald. shall be one of the grandest ever held; that it shal excel all others. In order to do that we must have a world's exposi-House. Admiral Bradford, who has had tion and the world must participate, and charge of the cable soundings; General if it appears that more time is needed by Greely, head of the Signal Service, who to postpone the fair is neces-

## Different Story From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.-The following reso lutions were unanimously adopted at a neeting of the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Com-pany today to set at rest statements coming from Washington to the effect that the World's Fair might have to be postoned from 1903 until 1904: Whereas, The public press has agitated

isiana Purchase Exposition. "Resolved, That, under the act of Congress and under every plan of the board of directors and executive committee the exposition will open and close in the

It is well and generally understood that President Francis, the board of directors and the executive committee are working harmoniously and energetically for the opening of the fair in 1908,

#### WON'T AFFECT LEWIS AND CLARK Celebration in Portland Will Take

Place on Schedule Time. "Let St. Louis postpone her fair a year if she wants to," said Hon. H. W. Corhett, who has taken a leading part for the Lewis and Clark celebration, and is its chief patron. "That need not push our celebration over to another year. If St. Louis concludes to hold its fair in 1904, instead of 1903, it may really operate in our favor. The more important ex-hibits, especially those from foreign lands, may be transferred direct from St. Louis to Portland, and we may get the benefit of the work of assembling all the repre-sentative wares of the nations. "One thing can be announced with con-

fidence: We are not going to bore a hole and then fill it up; not going to organize our forces for the celebration and then drop it and let it cool for a year. We shall go shead with our enterprise. We are not preparing for something that we cannot carry out. The success of the Lewis and Clark enterprise will by no means depend on the success of the St. Louis or any other exposition. This atwill be within our means, and we

shall go right on with it.
"Of course, we do not expect much patronage from the populous East, the territory that will chiefly patronize the St. Louis fair. Our support will come chiefly from the Pacific Slope and the Lewis and Cark states, with the added interest that may come from our Oriental specialties And the historic idea our celebration will stand for will hardly permit any postpone t, even if we should like to defer it affair would lose its chief point if it were to be in any other year than 1905 carrying out our plans regardless of St. Louis, and I am sails-fied that this will be done."

## DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

House Committee Opposed to Making a Declaration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The specia emmittee of Democratic representativ appointed at the last caucus to conside numerous resolutions defining party pol-icy held an extended session today, with a view to framing a report for presenta tion to another caucus. Representative Henry, of Texas, proposed a resolution declaring that it is beyond the province of a Democratic caucus to define policies in contravention of a National platform, and that the policy defined by a National convention is binding until the next con-

vention is held.

The meeting lasted about four hours, and at its close, Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the chairman, stated

ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE OREGONIAN WHO SUF-FERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS "FEMALE WEAKNESS.

## TEST YOUR KIDNEYS

If Any of Your Family in This or Past Generations Have Been Troubled with Kidney Disease, Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself.



Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for 24 hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys for even one day. Bright's disease, gravel, liver complaint, pains in the back, rheumand the complaint of high-

tism, rheumatic gout, inafimmation of blad-der, stone in the blader, uric acid poison, dropsy, eczema, scrofula, blood disease, ensive odor from sweating, so-called "Female Weakness," painful periods, too frequent desire to urinate and painful passing of urine are all caused by diseased kidneys, and can be speedily cured by Warner's Safe Cure, which has been prescribed by leading doc-tors for E years, and used in all prom-

### CURES KIDNEYS.

Mr. J. L. Barker, Assistant Postmaser Stevens Point, Wis., writes: "Warter, Stevens Point, Wis., writes: War-ner's Safe Cure has cured me of kidney trouble and indigestion. It is the best tonic I ever took and it has perma-nently cured me of what my doctor called one of the worst cases of kidney disease he ever came across in his experience. It is the family medicine in this part of the country." Warner's Safe Cure is purely vega-

table and contains no harmful drugs; it does not constipate; it is a most valu-able and effective tonic; it is a stim-ulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into work of the restorer of the kidneys, It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives strength, and restores energy that is or has been wanter make the that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease. WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists, or direct, at

### 50c and \$1.00 a Bottle.

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOSE. Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good as" Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney disease during the last 30 years. It is prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Oregonian. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free, to any one who will write.

nowever, that the sentiment at the meet ing was opposed to a strict declaration of policy in pending questions before such questions actually are presented for con-sideration, in the House. Another meet-ing will be held to continue the discussion of today, and after that a caucus of all the Democratic members will be held.

Warner's Lafe funds

### The New Irrigation Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The commit-

tee of Senators and members of the House appointed to draft a bill providing for National aid to irrigation will report to a full caucus of Congressional Represent-atives of the arid-iand states Monday evening. The bill, as now completed, retains the provisions requiring the pro-ceeds from the sale of public lands to be devoted to irrigation improvements and also the provisions leaving the control of the distribution of water to the different states and territories. A new provis-ion inserted in the bill today is to the effect that the land benefited by any irrigation enterprise shall be assessed ac-cording to benefits. This takes the place of the original provision for an arbitrary assessment of \$5 an acre. Another new provision is that the usual commutation allowed on land entered under the homelaws shall not be permitted in irrigated lands,

Federal Building at Evansion. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17,-The Senate ommittee on public buildings and grounds today authorized a favorable report on the bill for \$100,000 for a Government building at Evanston, Wyo.

## New Hawaiian Island.

HONOLULU, Jan 10, via San Francisco Jan. 17.-Active work has begun on the Kona-Kau Railroad, which is to start from about Kallua, on the Kona coast of Hawaii and run across the western and southern coast of that island.

A formation that is called a new island has been observed of late between Koko Head and Diamond Head, on the southern coast of this island. It is at the hend of Niu Stream, where detritus has washed into the sea until the deposits have piled up to the surface. Tides running tween separate the formation from the land, but palm trees and others washed down by floods are taking root, and a small island is forming. The leak in the ship Benjamin Sewall

has been located by divers. It will not necessitate the discharge of much of the cargo. Her master expects to start again for Freemantle within a few days.

The leak in the bark Hesper has also been located, and can be repaired.

A Railroad for Persia. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17 .- An irade has been promulgated approving of the final convention for the construction of the Bagdad Railroad by the German Anatolia Railroad. A guarantee of 17,000 francs per kilometer is promised. The line will be carried to the Persian Guif. ut the proposal to fix the termin

# Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he

says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough,' then do as he says. If he Small Pill. tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."

Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va. 25c., 50c., \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mas

that no final results had been reached, Koweit is abandoned owing to political onsiderations. The concession for a line of raticoad

onnecting the Bosphorus and Persian connecting the Bosphorus and Persian Gulf is regarded as extremely important, politically and commercially. When completed it will bring India within approximately eight days of London, and it will open a new international gramsry and bring a considerable part of Asia Minorunder German influence. The German concession conflicts seriously with the Russian plans for the extension of the Siberian Railroad toward India.

## Helen Gould at Little Rock,

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17 .- Mies Helen Gould and party arrived here today The new shops of the Iron Mountain road were inspected, and a location for a hand-some Y. M. C. A. building for the employes of the road was chosen. The purpose of Miss Gould's trip South is to examine personally various focalities and learn the needs of the workingmen of the Missouri Pacific system in the hope the Missouri Pacific system in the hope of aiding their condition by the estab-lishment of suitable Y. M. C. A. departments, with appropriate buildings for the use of employes of the system.

Increased Its Capital. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17,-The Amerian Type Founders Company today filed creasing its capital from \$4,600,000

## *Impaired* Digestion

May not be all that is meant by dyspepsia now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable beiching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease

that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely over-come by Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system



# HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Dose. Small Price.



gives it the lustre and stikiness of youth, When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy