THE HILL COINAGE BILL

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE'S REASON FOR OPPOSING IT.

Doubts the Wisdom of the Proposed Exchange and Objects to the Coinage Feature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Tongue has submitted to Speaker Henderson the following statement of his views and position in regard to the Hill coinage bill:

"This bill undertakes to accomplish three things.

"First—The coinage of a larger amount of subsidiary silver, sufficient to meet the needs of business.

"Second—Making it incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars in sums of $5, or any multiple thereof, whenever demanded by the holder.

"Third—To stop the further coinage of legal tender dollars, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coinage, and looking, in the end, to the elimination of the silver dollar from our currency system.

"The first of these provisions I cordially indorse, seriously doubt the wisdom of the second, and decidedly oppose the third.

"First—I can conceive of no objection to the first-named provision. The increase of population throughout the United States, the acquisition of new territories, the rapidly extending business and trade of our people, the increased tendency to do business upon a cash basis, render a much larger amount of subsidiary coinage absolutely necessary to the expeditious conduct of the business.

"Second—The provision to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay gold for silver dollars, and necessarily also for silver certificates, whenever demanded by the holder, is of very doubtful wisdom, and it occurs to me is liable to do much harm. The majority of the committee is probably correct in saying that in times of financial prosperity it is well for us to provide against the difficulties that are likely to arise in time of panic. We have had one panic, and have accumulated some experiences. The defects in our financial system, as then existing, seemed to be very largely responsible for the financial misfortunes that came upon the country some years ago. One of these was the working of what is popularly known as the 'endless chain.' This was based entirely upon the right of the holders of about $346,000,000 of United States Treasury notes to present them to the Treasury and demand gold. The exercise of this right produced serious disturbance in the business interests of the country and involved the Treasury of the United States in untold difficulties. The present bill proposes to add practically $340,000,000 of silver and silver certificates to this 'endless chain.' Instead of lessening the difficulties under which the Treasury labored during our former panic, it will increase them by something over 150 per cent. The other defect of our financial system as then existing that aided materially in bringing about the late panic was the fear that the Treasury could not long stand the strain of redemption of notes issued for the purchase of silver. This could not exceed $55,000,000 a year. This apprehension felt by the business interests, perhaps more than the difficulty just named, caused the beginning of the financial panic. Now the framers of this bill propose to compel the United States to redeem, not a maximum of $50,000,000 per annum, but a possible maximum of $640,000,000. After one of the most intense, bitter and exciting political contests in our history, prolonged for a period of over six years, and waged in every state and territory of the Union, during which the business interests of every section were shaken to their foundation, Congress, first, by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and, second, by the enactment of the financial legislation of 1900, removed these dangerous defects in our financial system. It is now proposed by the enactment of this bill into law to re-establish them in an aggravated form. It seems quite singular that the interests and people who denounce most strongly the evils of the endless chain, and the dangers to the Treasury in redeeming certificates issued for the purchase of silver, should now be the ones most eager and earnest to secure re-enactment of the present bill, which will so largely increase both evils.

"Third—The other provision of the bill seems to aim at the total extinction of legal tender silver dollars, and with them, necessarily, silver certificates. No valid reasons are given for such a provision. The existence of legal tender silver dollars, or silver certificates, has not proved injurious to the business interests of the country. They never were a disturbing element in our financial system. There has never been a time in this generation when they have not passed at their full value between debtor and creditor or in the business transactions of the country. In times of panic they were as eagerly sought, and as readily received, as the gold coin of the United States. The talk that silver is locked up in the treasury, and therefore burdensome, is largely a myth. It would be just as reasonable to complain that bullion is locked up in the banks and is not in circulation, and therefore should be sold to foreign nations. It is believed there are more actual silver dollars in circulation among the people today, than of gold of all denominations. In the East, gold is not in circulation. It is in the banks and in the treasury. In the West, the silver dollars are largely in circulation. But where not in circulation, the silver certificates, given as evidence of their deposit in the Treasury of the United States, are in circulation, and are received as freely as gold or United States currency, just as a deposit in the bank makes good the deposit check. It is useless to say they are not legal tender. This is true. But the bank check of J. P. Morgan is not legal tender. The money for which it is given could be drawn and would be legal tender. Silver certificates, like Morgan's check, are not legal tender. But as in the case of the check the money deposited in lieu of silver certificates can be drawn, and is legal tender. And so the silver certificates pass as readily at par with gold as does the bank check of the greatest millionaire in the United States. There is no more reason for destroying silver and silver certificates than in providing a legal enactment against the issuing of bank checks.

"The recommendation therefore of the majority of this committee that prudence dictates the melting down into bullion of much of this excessive volume of legal tender silver, and disposing of it by sale in the world's market' is unwise and ought not to be carried out. The framers of this bill look to eliminating silver dollars, silver certificates, and legal tenders, thus destroying nearly one-half the currency of the United States. The majority of this committee in their report talk glibly of the coming of some future millenium when we shall 'increase the volume of legal tender far in excess of the Nation's actual requirements.' We are not near this period as yet. It is not an event to be dreaded. We need not attempt to stop it by legislation. Better a 'surplus' than a deficit.

"There may be a few people in the United States who have more money than they need. These are few indeed. They are not in great need of legislative aid. The remaining people of the United States are not inclined to believe that we are likely to reach for some years to come a condition in which we have 'a volume of legal tender far in excess of the nation's actual requirements.' They are not urging us to protect them against such a contingency. They would prefer that we should do something to hasten 'the good times coming.' Legislating against too much money, every dollar of which is as good as gold, is new to us. We have had no experience. Better not attempt it. We might not improve our present conditions. We point with some pride to our mining industries, the large amount of coin passing through our mints, our rapidly increasing and enormous balance of trade, resulting in a large increase in the circulating medium throughout the country. We take great pride in the abundance of money, the large reduction in the rate of interest, the facility with which money can be had for the conduct of important industrial enterprises. We must not lightly risk or destroy these industrial conditions. Money may be too abundant for the few. But not to that large class of active, energetic, industrious people who are willing to do business, but are compelled to borrow the capital necessary for that end. These people should not be lightly sacrificed. They are entitled to careful consideration, the protection and encouragement of the laws. The great industrial enterprises of the United States today, as in the past, and as they will be for some time to come, are not conducted by the owners of millions, or by men who own their own sufficient capital for the conduct of their business and handle only their own investments. The men who attain this great wealth usually do so toward the closing years of life, when energy declines. The great burden of the development of American industry, the opening up of new, important and great business enterprises, the conduct and management and responsibility of great industrial undertakings are now, as they will be, largely under the control of men who employ borrowed capital. These men may not always succeed. Their borrowing is not always prudent. They sometimes fail, and are crushed to the wall. But they are the giants that are bearing on their shoulders very largely the great mass of the business enterprises of the United States today. We should not sacrifice their interests. The elimination of nearly one-half of our circulating medium would certainly tend to do that.

"It is probably contended that the substitution of non-legal tender subsidiary coinage might supply the place of the legal tender dollar. It is difficult to comprehend the hostility to the dollar. It is difficulty to see why there should be more desire for two half dollars, non-legal tender, than a silver dollar that is legal tender. Certainly the legal tender quality does not injure the silver dollar. It is not improbable that the facility with which subsidiary coin circulates is aided by the right of the holder to present it to the Treasury of the United States, and receive in exchange silver dollars that are legal tender. When in 1874 this right did not exist on the Pacific Coast, where silver was largely used, and was the only subsidiary coinage, silver half dollars at once went to a 10-per-cent discount. This discount was lost upon the re-enactment of the provision providing the right to exchange them for legal tender silver dollars. But why these last two provisions of this bill? Where is the need? We have quite recently gone through some serious financial controversies. While this struggle was going on, the business interests of the country suffered seriously and deeply. We have settled these questions to the satisfaction of the great majority of the people. The defeated seem ready to acquiesce. Why renew the conflict and the doubt and the uncertainty? Why disturb the conditions that are so satisfactory? It would seem better in the main to give the country financial and industrial peace."

Short Line Trainmen's Demands.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 5.—As a result of a conference between Manager Herbert, General Superintendent Welby and Superintendent of Car Service Welch, of the Rio Grande system, and representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which includes the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen, concessions asked for by the trainmen in the matter of wages have been granted by the railroad. The increase asked was, it is understood, but a fraction of a cent a mile.

It is stated that tomorrow the trainmen will present their demands to the Oregon Short Line officials for a similar increase. No trouble is anticipated by either trainmen or railroad officials.

The Denver Discrimination Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today continued its hearing in the Denver case on questions affecting eastbound traffic from San Francisco. William Sproule, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, and E. C. Chambers, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, testified. Mr. Sproule concluded his remarks in behalf of his contention that higher tariff rates against Denver than against Missouri River points are justified in view of the greater competition on goods shipped to points on the Missouri River than to Denver. Mr. Chambers took a position similar to that of Mr. Sproule.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Today's Treasury statement shows:

Available cash balances	$174,547,631
Gold	88,101,611

Chicago Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—After a fairly strong and higher opening, provisions sold off with the grain slump. May pork closed 5c lower, lard a shade lower, and ribs unchanged.

You have tried and were pleased with them. They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

INDORSE OLEOMARGARINE

WOOLGROWERS' CONVENTION DENOUNCES THE M'CLEARY BILL.

In Return for the Livestock Association's Support of the Grosvenor Anti-Shoddy Measure.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 5.—A crisis was reached in the Woolgrowers' Convention today, when a resolution was adopted indorsing oleomargarine and pledging the support of the association to assist in the defeat of the McCleary bill, now before Congress. This bill provides a tax of 10 cents a pound on all oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter. The National Livestock Association, as the representative of the livestock interests of the country, cattle as well as sheep, is working for the defeat of the measure. Some time ago it was determined that the wool and sheepmen should work together for the defeat of the measure, and for the passage of a bill requiring the marking of goods containing shoddy. Secretary C. F. Martin, of the Livestock Association, is attending the convention, and today he had the committee on resolutions present resolutions, one directing the secretary and president of the association to send a telegram to Congressman Grosvenor, thanking him for his advocacy of the shoddy bill, and also for his speech in Congress against the McCleary bill. When the resolution was presented there was considerable discussion, and it was referred back to the committee with directions to present two resolutions, one referring to the shoddy bill and the other to the oleomargarine measure. This the committee did. The shoddy resolution passed unanimously without debate.

When the oleomargarine resolution came up there was considerable debate. Several leading sheepmen said that at the meeting of the Livestock Association at Chicago the woolmen had pledged themselves to help the cattlemen, and that the convention was morally bound to pass the resolution. Secretary Bailey spoke strongly against the adoption of the resolution, as did R. S. Scott and Scott Bozorth, of Oregon. The resolution passed with but three votes in the negative. Delegate Bozorth asked that the president only be required to sign the resolution, saying that Mr. Bailey was the Dairy Commissioner of Oregon.

Bailey Offered to Resign.

Delegate Flowerree, of Montana, a large sheepgrower, said if the secretary was not in sympathy with the majority of the woolmen on the question, and did not want to sign the resolution, he should not hold the position. Secretary Bailey jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "Mr. President, I resign here and now." Then he left his desk and took a seat in the body of the hall. Later, by a vote of the convention Mr. Bailey was persuaded to continue to act until his successor is elected tomorrow.

This is the resolution on oleomargarine:

"Whereas, There is pending in Congress a bill to compel the manufacturers of oleomargarine butter to refrain from putting coloring matter in the compound so that it looks like butter, under penalty of paying a heavy tax that would practically be prohibitory; and

"Whereas, If the said bill should become a law it would practically abolish the manufacture of this healthful and desirable substitute for butter; and

"Whereas, The use of oleomargarine among stockmen on the plains and in the mountains has been almost universal, and is the only butter that is practicable for such use, because of its keeping qualities; and

"Whereas, We believe that the addition of coloring matter to oleomargarine in its manufacture is harmless and adds greatly to the appearance and consequently makes it more palatable; and

"Whereas, The proposed legislation is vicious, uncalled for and class legislation of the worst kind, as it builds up one industry for another equally as meritorious; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Pacific Northwest Woolgrowers' Association most emphatically protests against the passage of the said bill, and that the members of this association are urged to write their members of Congress and Senators, demanding that they use their efforts to defeat such obnoxious legislation."

Papers Read.

The session was opened this morning by an address by Professor R. S. Shaw, of the Montana experiment station, at Bozeman, on "Native Grasses."

P. B. Moss, president of the First National Bank of Billings, and one of the large flockowners of the state, gave an address on "The Growth and Development of the Sheep Industry in the Yellowstone Valley." Mr. Moss told of the struggle of the early woolgrowers to obtain recognition in the matter of grazing privileges, and how sheep were gradually crowding out cattle in the range country. Mr. Moss said that most of the cattlemen of the Yellowstone country were entering the sheep business, having found it more profitable than cattle-raising.

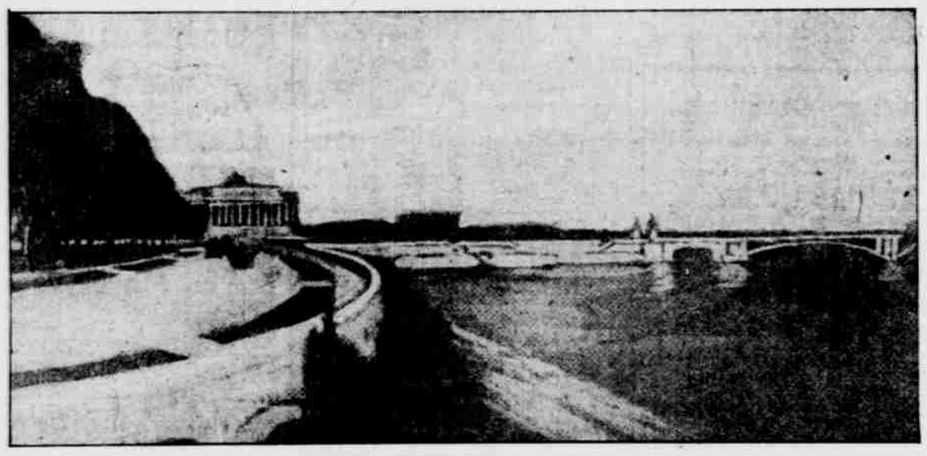
I. D. O'Donnell, of Billings, gave a practical address on sheep feeding, in which he emphasized the importance of alfalfa as a forage crop.

C. J. Millis, livestock agent of the O. R. & N. Co., of Portland, Or., gave an address this afternoon on "Range Sheep."

"Woolen Mills in Montana" was the subject of an address by E. O. Clark, of Big Timber, vice-president of the Sweet Grass Woolen Mills.

At the evening session John W. Fulton, of Helena, read a paper on "Angora Goat Breeding," and Professor Pernot, of the Oregon experiment station, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Effects of Lime and Sulphur Dip on Wool."

THE PROPOSED LINCOLN MEMORIAL AND MEMORIAL BRIDGE.



TO BE ERECTED ON THE BANK OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Park Commission, in providing for a memorial to Lincoln, considered that work in connection with the general scheme of park improvement. The magnificent portico of Doric columns, 250 feet long and 220 feet broad, as it will stand on the bank of the Potomac near the end of the memorial bridge, will be in keeping with the magnificent character to whose memory the classic structure of white marble will be reared. Next to the Washington monument, it will be the most striking object on the mall from all points from which a view of which that entire section can be secured. Standing on the upper balcony of the dome of the Capitol, the observer will be attracted first by the tall white pile built in the memory of Washington, beyond which will be the lower and broad portico in the grand simplicity of the Doric style, in memory of the man who, next to Washington, has been given the place of honor among the men whose heroic and patriotic lives have endeared them to the American people.

In conformity to the serene and grand character of the man who is to be honored by this memorial, it has been designed in architectural simplicity and grandeur. From one side the hills of Virginia, the memorial bridge and the historic grounds of Arlington will be in full view, and from the other the monument, the beautiful grounds of the mall and in the distance the white form of the Capitol will be seen.

Near the foot of the Capitol terrace and facing the west will be equestrian statues of Grant, with Sherman and Sheridan on either side. The beauty of the Lincoln memorial will be enhanced when the improvements contemplated for the river front have been completed. The memorial bridge, as simple in design as the memorial to Lincoln, spanning the river with banks of granite on either side, and other picturesque features of the water front, will make the site one peculiarly charming. Along the river front and where a near-by view of the Lincoln memorial can be had will be the roadway connecting Rock Creek Park and all its beauties with the mall and Potomac Park.

The drive is one that will be greatly used, and cannot fail to prove one of the most popular in the entire park system of the District. At the portion of the road where it comes in view of the Lincoln memorial there will also be a splendid view of such shipping as the port of Georgetown will maintain, as the road there skirts the bank of the river, turning in such a way as to give a clear view up the Potomac. The view of the Lincoln memorial from the heights of Arlington will be particularly fine and imposing, as that artistic structure will be the first object in the various improvements that are to be made on the mall. One of the interesting incidents connected with the tourists' visits to the memorial will be the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, which will be engraven on brass within the edifice as an everlasting preservation of a speech which for literary style, lofty, patriotic sentiment and touching pathos has never been excelled. Senator Cullom, who has determined to bend his best efforts to secure a suitable memorial to Lincoln at an early day, will work earnestly for an appropriation that will allow a performance of that work on a most magnificent scale, his great desire being that the memorial, when built, shall be fitting the greatness of the character it is to commemorate.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL

The Cecils Again Appear at the Head of the Opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The perennial deceased wife's sister bill reappeared in Parliament today in a form identical with that of last year. On 14 occasions the House of Commons has affirmed the principles of the bill, which, however, has always met with insurmountable obstruction, generally from the bishops, in the upper house. The advocates of the measure today brought forward all the old arguments, especially dwelling on colonial legislation, which is considered to be an unanswerable argument in favor of the bill. The Cecils, as usual, appeared in the forefront of the opposition to the bill. Before the vote was reached there was an angry anti-Cecil demonstration. Both Lord Hugh and Evelyn Cecil used every parliamentary trick to delay reaching a vote within the time limits of Wednesday, and when they returned to the house from the lobbies, both of Lord Salisbury's relatives were greeted with angry cries of "shame," "churlish," and similar epithets.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Franz Wagner, 28, Dallas; Christina Martzloff, 19.

Edward R. Keith, 24; Mazie King, 22.

Henry C. Bales, 24; Amy M. Heaton, 22.

Maxmillian Tuerck, 30; Louisa Porchet, 27.

Birth Returns.

January 25, girl to wife of E. D. Gee, 47 North Fifth street.

February 4, boy to wife of A. Leif, 547 Northrup street.

February 2, boy to wife of H. Soule, 231 Park.

Death Returns.

February 3, William Whigham, 44 years, Good Samaritan Hospital; gastritis.

February 4, Mary F. Wait, 78 years, Patton Home, paresis.

February 5, John Schiller, 36 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; pneumonia.

February 5, Mrs. Amanda Lane, 51 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; sarcoma.

February 1, Louise Wallace, 1 month, Baby Home; entero-colitis.

February 1, George Bentley, 72 years, 146 Eleventh street; nephritis.

Contagious Diseases.

L. Christensen, 209 Knott street; diphtheria.

Two children at Children's Home; diphtheria.

Hazel Sheldon, 169 Twenty-second street; measles.

Building Permits.

D. L. Ambler, two-story house, East Madison, between McKercher and East Thirty-fourth streets; $1400.

Real Estate Transfers.

Hawthorne estate to Emma W. Richards, E. ½ lots 1 and 2, block 294, Hawthorne Park	$1000
George W. Bates and wife to Investment Company, lots 3 and 4, block 12, Piedmont	1
Elizabeth Eckerson and husband to Saul Silverfield, W. ½ lots 7 and 8, block 265, city	4500
Emma H. Anderson et al. to Roman Catholic Archbishop, 12 acres, Stephen Coffin, D. L. C.; also 100x141 feet, Eighth and Clifton streets	5
Lou O. Ranles to Eliza S. Frame, lots 1 and 2, block 71, Carter's Addition; lots 12 to 15, block 70, Peninsula, No. 5; also 10 acres, section 29, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.	441
Samuel Anderson and wife to Mrs. Delana Mitchell, lot 3, block 8, Sunnyside	1250
Alfred F. Sears, Jr., and wife to N. D. Simon, parcel land, section 34, T. 3 N., R. 2 W.	1
Edw. Holman and wife to E. V. Sellwood, E. ½, S.E. ¼, lot 6, block 17, Lone Fir Cemetery	50
F. S. Hallock and wife to Della E. Gossage, N. ½ lot 21, Fairlawn Addition	75
Samuel Swanson to Elizabeth McGrath, lot 13, block 23, Woodlawn	1
E. H. Collis to Nell L. Lindsay, lot 8, block 33, Sunnyside	315
C. A. Mann and wife to Henry Schollhorn, lots 1, 3 and 5, block 9, and lots, 4, 6 and 8, block 10, Chelsea Addition	275
G. G. Willis and wife to James B. Olmstead, lots 1 to 4, block 1, North Albina	1
William M. Killingsworth and wife to Carrie E. Hill, 3 lots, 50x129, lying west of Commercial street, if extended northerly	900
James Poole to P. I. Hill, lots 13 and 14, block 4, Portsmouth	300
M. C. George and wife to Gottlieb Webber, E. ½ lots 3 and 4, block 35, Sullivan's Addition	270
Ottilie Jacks and husband to James Poole, lots 13 and 14, block 4, Portsmouth	225
William M. Ladd and wife to T. T. Burkhart, lot 2, block 9, Garrison's Subdiv.	1
Osmon Royal and wife to T. T. Burkhart, lot 2, block 9, Garrison's Subdiv.	50
Fritz Wolff to Metta G. Wolff, lots 7 and 8, and E. ½ lots 1 and 2, block 89, Stephens' Addition	3100

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FOR BOTH BAR AND RIVER

WHERE PORTLAND STANDS ON COLUMBIA IMPROVEMENT.

Action of Pendleton in Exact Accord With Position of This City—Pomeroy Comment.

The action of the Pendleton Commercial Club in refusing to concur with the effort of the Lewiston Commercial Club to block improvement of the Columbia River bar, received general attention in this city yesterday. The comment was that Lewiston citizens do not understand the endeavor of Portland.

This city has been more strenuous for an open river than any other in the Northwest. Its commercial bodies have all resolved in favor of an open river from the bar as far inland as possible. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has declared that the opening of the Columbia and Snake Rivers is the paramount question in the Northwest. The policy of that body is to get an appropriation as large as possible for deepening the channel over the bar. The necessity of this is imperative and immediate. Portland favors just as strongly an appropriation at this session of Congress sufficient to begin the removal of obstructions at Celilo.

It is felt here that citizens of the inland country, who accuse Portland of selfishness in this matter, do not appreciate the serious condition of the Columbia River bar. Without improvement there, money spent elsewhere will be of no avail. The action of the Pendleton Commercial Club shows that the Inland Empire has not overlooked the immediate need of the Columbia River bar. A moderate appropriation for Celilo will promote the project of Captain Harts just as well as will a large one, since more money will be appropriated by the next Congress to carry on the work. Such a small appropriation now will leave more money for the mouth of the river, which demands a remedy right away. Chairman Burton, of the House ways and means committee, shares this opinion. As it comes from an unprejudiced member of the Government, one who has surveyed the Columbia from the mouth to Priest Rapids and Lewiston, citizens of Portland think they should not be accused of selfishness in the matter of river improvement, inasmuch as the bar is an obstacle as much to the inland country as to Portland.

One of the most urgent communities for an open river is that at Pomeroy. The following recently appeared in the Pomeroy Independent:

We do not like to accuse the Chamber of Commerce at Portland of bad faith and deception in the matter of an open river above Portland to Lewiston, but their action forces us almost to such conclusion, since the papers of that city are now howling for an appropriation for the Lower Columbia in their effort to deepen the channel, so that sea-going vessels can reach the city on the Willamette. This kind of duplicity is an insult to every farmer in the Inland Empire, and should be resented by urging the Northern Pacific to extend her W. & C. Railroad to every point the O. R. & N. reaches and ship the grain of our section to Tacoma and Seattle, and let Portland "chaw" the few bushels raised in the mossback communities of the lovely valley of Oregon. This is the best now in sight that we can do to rid ourselves of a gang that has grown fat and sleek on our labors for years past.

"If the above is a reflection of the sentiment at Pomeroy, that community has grievously misjudged Portland," was the common expression yesterday of the leaders of several commercial organizations. Pomeroy has appended 150 signatures to the Portland Chamber of Commerce petition to Congress for open rivers. This is a larger proportion of names to population, than any city has yet given.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Hy Ellers has returned from his trip to San Francisco.

Mrs. George Davis, of San Francisco, is visiting her niece, Mrs. L. Therkelsen.

J. A. Mays and wife, of Juneau, are at the Perkins. Mr. Mays has mining interests in Alaska.

S. M. Mears, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is in California. He will return early next week.

E. D. Stratford, a prominent business man of Roseburg, is at the Perkins on a business trip to the city.

J. N. Brown, who is at the Imperial, is a prominent lawyer of Salem, and has been active in political circles in the Capital City.

C. W. Miller, ex-secretary of the Board of Trade, will leave today for San Francisco, and expects to be absent for several weeks.

L. Mort Slocum, a veteran theatrical man, well known to old-timers here, is in Portland once more, this time as manager of Willson's Juvenile Minstrels.

Dr. Byron E. Miller has returned from an extensive tour of Europe. He was gone six months. With Mrs. Miller he has taken up his residence at the Portland.

Mr. Martin Sickinger, a prominent merchant of Skagway and Dawson, has arrived in Portland, and is visiting his family. Mr. Sickinger will return North about March 1.

Captain James Robertson and H. R. Driscoll, of Anacortes, have been in the city for several days, engaging labor for the Apex Cannery for next season, and will leave today for their homes.

W. T. Stoll, of Spokane, a prominent lawyer of Western Washington, is at the Portland. It was in Mr. Stoll's office that Governor McBride, of Washington, studied before being admitted to the bar.

A. M. Smith, City Attorney of Astoria, and a prominent Democrat, is in the city on legal business. Mr. Smith's brother, John H. Smith, is being talked of as a candidate for the State Senate against Senator Fulton.

Walter S. Fulton and wife, of Seattle, are at the Portland. Mr. Fulton is Prosecuting Attorney of King County, and he and Sheriff Cudihee were the only two Democrats elected on the county ticket at the last election. Mr. Fulton is prominent in Democratic politics in Washington, and is a well-known attorney.

Captain R. S. Greenleaf, the surveyor, says he is not a candidate for Assessor or any other office. He has established himself in business, and has had quite enough of public life. He has consistently told all his friends during the past year to count him out of the general scramble for political honors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Dr. Edna T. Timms, who has been in Europe for eight months, arrived yesterday on the steamer Zeeland, from Vienna, and will leave for Portland about February 20. She has been studying for several months in the hospitals of Vienna.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland.—Dr. E. D. Timms, G. F. Hensneer, at the Astor.

From Seattle.—Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, J. H. Norton, at The Albert; C. H. Hogan, at the Victoria.

Tall Buildings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The action of the City Council in lifting the ban on tall buildings is expected to mark the beginning of the period of the greatest building activity in the history of Chicago. Two structures to cost $2,338,000 have been planned for immediate construction, and $4,200,000 is to be put into other big down-town buildings in the near future.

Nearly 100 and Tired of Life.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Rebecca Evilsizer, who would have been 100 years old March 12, committed suicide at the home of her son near South Whitely. She choked herself to death by stuffing a large handkerchief down her throat. She was thought to be sleeping when found dead.

Tariff on Clearing-House Checks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—New York clearing-house banks have lost many thousands of dollars recently through evasion of the clearing-house rule, adopted three years ago, which puts a tariff of from one-tenth to one-quarter of one per cent, according to distance, on the collection of all checks drawn on out-of-town banks and which pass through New York banks. The practice has grown to such an extent that it has nullified, in many instances, the articles of the constitution of the clearing-house, which imposes a heavy penalty on any bank which pays money on checks without charging the tariff prescribed. To stop the practice a circular has been sent out by the Clearing-House Commission to all banks that are members of the association, calling attention to the penalty.

ARE YOUR LUNGS WEAK

HERE IS HEALTH

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete new treatment for Consumption and nearly all the ills of life.

The Food-Emulsion is needed by some, the Emulsion and Tonic by others, the Expectorant by others, the Ozojell Cure for Catarrh by others still, and all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the needs of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies represented in this illustration. Also 68-page "My Doctor Book."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Slocum System of Treatment for the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lung Troubles and Consumption is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of this generous offer. Address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York.

These four remedies represent a **New system** of treatment for the **Weak** and those suffering from **Consumption, wasting diseases,** or inflammatory condition of **Nose, Throat** and **Lungs.**

The treatment is **Free.**

By the new system devised by DR. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body are supplied by the **FOUR** remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as **The Slocum System.**

Whatever your disease, **one** or **more** of these four preparations will be of wonderful benefit to you.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free remedies, you may take **one,** or any **two,** or **three,** or **all four,** in combination.

A cure is **certain.**

The remedies are especially adapted for those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, **Catarrh, Consumption** and other pulmonary troubles.

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Every invalid and sick person needs **strength.** This food gives it.

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The second article is a **Tonic.** It is good for weak, thin, dyspeptic, nervous people. For those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

The third preparation is a medicinal healing **Ozojell** Cure for Catarrh, in a patent Ozojell nasal tube. It cures catarrh. It heals all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membranes. It gives immediate relief. It is also a dainty application for sore lips and rough skin.

The fourth article is **Coltsfoot Expectorant** and Cough and Cold cure. The only expectorant that can positively be relied upon. Is absolutely safe for children. Goes to the very root of the trouble, and not merely alleviates, but **cures.**

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