FURNISH CONGRATULATED

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS POURING IN ON THE NOMINEE.

Governor Geer Wishes Him Success—Messages From Senator Mitchell and Others.

PENDLETON, April 6.—Telegrams and letters of congratulation are pouring in upon W. J. Furnish, particularly from Eastern Oregon, almost every town and hamlet giving evidence that his nomination has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in that part of the state, with which he has been more particularly identified and where he is personally well known.

From Governor Geer he received the following:

"Salem, April 4.—My Dear Sir: You will please accept my congratulations upon your nomination for the office of Governor of Oregon. I trust you may be triumphantly elected and that your administration may contribute to the welfare of all the good people of Oregon and, therefore, to your own personal credit. Very respectfully your, T. T. GEER."

Mr. Furnish's answer was:

"Pendleton, April 6.—Hon T. T. Geer, Salem, Or.: My Dear Governor—I thank you for your congratulations of April 4 and I trust that my election, to which I confidently look forward, and the administration incident thereto, may be fruitful of good to all the people of our great state, of which we are alike proud. With the highest personal regards, I am sincerely yours, W. J. FURNISH."

Senator John H. Mitchell telegraphed from Washington:

"Hon. W. J. Furnish: Accept my sincere congratulations. I am delighted beyond expression. It goes without saying you will be the next Governor of Oregon."

H. W. Corbett, after warm congratulations, said:

"I am satisfied that you will give us an excellent business administration. You have always given to whatever you have undertaken your undivided and best efforts, and my anticipations of what we may expect of you are based upon my knowledge of your ability. Our business relations, covering a long period, warrant me in giving you my hearty congratulations."

Malcolm A. Moody sent congratulations and warm wishes for success. Thomas H. Tongue, Binger Herman, Judge R. S. Bean, Judge Frank A. Moore, Judge C. E. Wolverton, C. S. Moore and scores of others, representative not only of the political element but of every business interest in Oregon, sent congratulations. It appears to be the expectation everywhere that Mr. Furnish will give to the business affairs of Oregon that kind of attention which the expanding interests of the state require at this time.

The local enthusiasm surpasses anything that Umatilla County has ever before witnessed. Pendleton is still in gala attire and if the number of Furnish buttons worn by men of all parties and factions on the streets of Pendleton indicate anything it may be taken for granted that in his home county Mr. Furnish will even surpass, in the coming election, the record of his former success.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

No Dissatisfaction Over Election of Chairman Percival, Polk County.

DALLAS, Or., April 6.—The statement of the Dallas correspondent in The Sunday Oregonian that there is considerable dissatisfaction over the election of W. W. Percival to the chairmanship of the Polk County Republican Central Committee has created much indignation among Republicans in this part of the county. Even Democrats express surprise at the uncalled-for assertion. The item is absolutely unwarranted by the facts. Mr. Percival was chosen state committeeman without opposition at the recent convention in Portland and was the unanimous choice for chairman of the County Central Committee at the meeting held here yesterday. He is an active and capable Republican and the action of the committee in selecting him as county chairman is heartily indorsed. The only complaint heard so far is in the Dalles item in today's Oregonian.

The list of delegates from Polk County to the Democratic State Convention, as printed in today's Oregonian, is incorrect. The delegates are: N. L. Butler, of Monmouth; Oscar Hayter, of Dallas; D. W. Sears, of Independence; Frank Fawk, of Rickreall; I. M. Simpson, of Luckiamute; Noah Gregg, of Jackson; Charles F. Belt, of Dallas, and J. D. Kelty, of McCoy.

J. C. HAYTER.

CANDIDATES WERE FEW.

Tillamook Democrats Had Difficulty in Filling Their Ticket.

TILLAMOOK, Or., April 5.—The Democratic county convention was well attended, and was a representative gathering, although aspirants for office were few. Ex-County Judge W. W. Conder was the unanimous choice of the convention for County Judge, and he received quite an ovation when he was declared the nominee, as did also J. D. Edwards for Sheriff, while the convention had some trouble in getting men to stand for the other offices. The convention finally decided upon E. Jenkins for County Clerk, Richard Allen for Commissioner, P. W. Todd for Treasurer, John Sheets for Assessor and L. L. Smith for Surveyor. The convention favored the abolishment of the law creating the office of Road Master, and favored the improvement of the public roads and bridges of the county in proportion to the amount of tax received under the law from the property in the district. It also favored the election of United States Senator by the people, the initiative and referendum, the improvement of our harbors and rivers by Congress, and the platform to be adopted by the state convention. For joint Representative for Tillamook and Yamhill Counties, the convention indorsed Charles V. Galloway, of McMinnville.

Two Tickets at Woodburn.

WOODBURN, Or., April 6.—Considerable interest is manifested in the annual election to be held here tomorrow. A committee of three citizens was appointed by the temperance people to select a slate for city officers. The following Good Citizens' ticket was the result:

Mayor, S. Tomlinson (renominated); Councilmen, A. S. Auterson and J. J. Hall; Recorder, H. Overton; Treasurer, James A. Austin; Marshal, Eugene Moehberger.

The Independents, who objected to the manner of the selection of the nominees of the temperance people, placed a city ticket in the field as follows:

Mayor, Lieutenant O. D. Henderson, of the Second Oregon; Councilmen, William Loveridge and Frank W. Settlemier; Recorder, C. F. Whitman; Treasurer, Oscar A. Nendel; Marshal, Amos Beach.

Very little effort has been made by the advocates of license to carry the election and defeat is probable.

EQUIPPING THE BUCKEYE.

Plant to Be Erected on the Property for Treating the Ores.

BAKER CITY, April 6.—M. C. Kestor, manager of the Buckeye mine, states that the recent experiments made with the ores from this property has proved that they can be treated successfully. A roasting and leeching plant, capable of treating 100 tons of ore per day, will be erected this season. A representative of the company is now at Great Falls, Mont., looking up some of the minor details of the process to be employed.

The Buckeye is one of the rich mines in this part of the state, but the ore is refractory and hard to treat, so that all the values which it contains can be saved.

The company is at present expending a large sum of money in the way of new machinery and improvements that will, when finished, place the Buckeye in the front ranks of well-equipped mines of Eastern Oregon.

Woman Seriously Burned.

BAKER CITY, April 6.—Mrs. A. Moore, a resident of the tenderloin district of this city, was almost burned to death by the explosion of a lamp last night about 9:30. She was curling her hair, using a lamp to heat the irons. The lamp exploded, throwing burning oil all over her. Before the flames could be extinguished by the people who came to her rescue her hair was burned off and her breast and abdomen burned to a crisp. Dr. Hayes, the City Physician, who was called to attend her, says that her injuries are very serious, but that there is a chance for her to recover.

Will Represent Pullman College.

PULLMAN, Wash., April 6.—Miss Bessie MacKay, of Pullman, won the $25 gold medal and the honor of representing Washington Agricultural College in the intercollegiate oratorical contest, to be participated in by Whitman College, of Walla Walla, and the University of Idaho, in May. The contest was held in the college auditorium last night, and was well attended. There were seven contestants, of whom but two were young ladies. Miss MacKay is a member of the class of '02, and will graduate this year. Her subject was "An Appeal for Esthetic Culture." The judges were: Rev. C. E. Gibson, of Moscow, and J. N. Pickrell and William Goodyear, both of Colfax.

Virtue Mine Will Start Up.

BAKER CITY, Or., April 6.—The Flagstaff mine, in the Virtue district, will resume operations with a full force of men Monday. This mine was opened up last Fall, a new mill was built and repairs were made costing a great deal of money, but for some reason it was not a success, or, rather, the means originally provided by the new corporation were not sufficient to carry on the work of development to the point where success would be assured.

Operations did not cease entirely, but the mill and leeching plant were never given a fair test, owing to the lack of funds. The secret of the partial suspension of operations was that the cost of the improvements and the development work necessary was considerably more than had been anticipated, the result being that the funds provided were exhausted before the preparatory work was completed. Money has been provided for paying all back accounts for wages and supplies, and to carry on the work according to the original plans.

Looks Like Incendiarism.

SALEM, Or., April 6.—The circumstances surrounding the burning of the residence of Irvine Bunce, at an early hour this morning, point strongly toward an incendiary origin. The house had not been occupied for three days, during which time there had been no fire in the stoves. The fire was discovered about 12:30 A. M. by persons residing near. As the Bunce house was one of several built close together in a row, it was only by the heroic efforts of the neighbors and the prompt response of the fire department that the destruction of other houses was prevented. Those interested are investigating the matter and will endeavor to discover who is responsible for the fire.

Heavy Damages Awarded.

COLFAX, Wash., April 6.—A jury in the Superior Court has awarded Mrs. Rosa Schumaker judgment for $5268.50 against John Driessel, for damages alleged to have been inflicted upon her by a horse owned by the defendant in October, 1897. The case has been on trial five days; The plaintiff sued for $10,000. She claimed that while in the employ of defendant a horse owned by him knocked her down and trampled upon her and pawed her on the face and body, inflicting permanent injuries. John Driessel is a wealthy German farmer living near Uniontown, in this county.

Henry Amerman.

ASHLAND, Or., April 6.—Henry Amerman, a well-known citizen and resident of Southern Oregon for the past 40 years, died this morning at the home of J. Patterson, four miles north of Ashland, aged 81 years. The deceased, who was never married, was, at the time of his death, one of the wealthiest men in Jackson County, having made his fortune in farming, stockraising and speculation. He was a native of Ohio, and is the last of a family of 12 brothers and sisters. The only heirs to his estate are nephews and nieces living in Ohio.

Early Spring in Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—The steamer Princess May arrived this evening from Skagway with a few passengers and news that the northern trails are commencing to break up and an early Spring is in prospect. Miners coming from Mush Creek, a new section of the Western Porcupine district, say that important finds of gold have recently been made there, and a large number of prospectors are now going into the district.

Thunder Mountain Stampede.

BOISE, Idaho, April 6.—Indian Creek, to which Thunder Mountain prospectors are stampeding, is about 25 miles south over the divide at the head of Monumental Creek, in what is designated the Bear Valley slope. Some locations were made there last Fall, and some good ore found. The discovery that has caused the stampede was made by Al Turner and William Hays, from Elk City.

Deputy Grain Inspector.

COLFAX, Wash., April 6.—S. S. King has accepted the position of Deputy State Grain Inspector, tendered him two months ago by J. W. Arrasmith, recently appointed Grain Inspector for Washington by Governor McBride. Mr. King has gone to Tacoma to familiarize himself with the office prior to taking charge May 1.

Parkplace Brevities.

PARKPLACE, Or., April 6.—Mumps and measles have been making life a burden to the children of Oregon City and its suburbs.

George Hamilton, of Parkplace, has gone to the Klondike, where he has an interest in a gold mine. His family will remain in their home during his absence.

A RAILROAD TO COPPER

NEW PROJECT LAUNCHED IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

May Go Through From Grant's Pass Or., to Crescent City, on North California Coast.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., April 6.—A new railroad is to be built in Southern Oregon between Grant's Pass and Crescent City, and is to be known as the Oregon & Pacific Railway. It is to be of standard gauge. The Oregon & Pacific Railway Company is composed practically of the same people as the Waldo Smelting & Mining Company, though an entirely different corporation. Colonel B. Wain Morgan Draper, manager of the Waldo Smelting & Mining Company, and chief engineer of the new project, arrived yesterday from San Francisco, and said to an Oregonian correspondent that a crew of surveyors would be put to work surveying a route for the new road next week.

The prime object is to provide an outlet for the product of the Waldo copper mines, though it only remains with the people of Grant's Pass to say whether the road will run to Crescent City or not. It goes without saying that the people of this section will heartily indorse such an enterprise and lend their utmost support toward the completion of the railway.

"We must have an outlet for the product of our mines," Colonel Draper said. "We have concluded that there is plenty of copper in our properties, and all that is necessary is to build a railroad connecting them with main lines of transportation. I would much prefer building the road through from Grant's Pass to Crescent City, connecting this section of the state with the Pacific, and if the people of Josephine County show the right disposition towards it the road will be so built."

Colonel Draper also stated that he firmly believed that such a railroad would fix the status of Grant's Pass for all time, as this road would eventually connect with some road from Idaho, thus making Grant's Pass the center of a large part of three states. The road will at least make an outlet and a direct market for the products of the mines, farms and forests of the Illinois Valley and surrounding mountains.

Colonel Draper is consulting engineer for the California & Northern Railway, which is building northward from Eureka to Crescent City; so the new Oregon & Pacific will practically be an extension of that road. With the building of the new railroad, the great copper mines of Waldo, which are the richest and most extensive known, will be opened to the world. Their only drawback in the past has been their remoteness from a railroad.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Coast Lumber Placed at a Disadvantage in the East.

TACOMA, April 6.—Lumber organizations of this state have received information from Minneapolis and Chicago that April 15 scales on lumber from the Minnesota Transfer to Chicago and intermediate points will be 5 cents lower for the output of Minnesota and Wisconsin mills than for the Coast product. They declare that such discrimination will shut Pacific Coast lumber and shingles out of a great number of towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and other Eastern states. They have accordingly protested to the railroads, and an appeal on the subject was mailed three days ago to Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. The appeal for interference by the Interstate Commerce Commission is made officially by the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association and Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association. If necessary, the lumber interests will try a test case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

OUT FROM NOME.

First Arrivals Since the Close of Behring Sea Navigation.

SEATTLE, April 6.—The first Nome arrivals since the close of Behring Sea navigation reached Seattle today. They were Captain F. N. Lieberg, H. Anderson, A. Allen and Charles B. Anderson, all passengers of the Pacific Clipper Line steamer Nome City, from Illiamna. The quartet came overland to Illiamna Bay. Captain Sieberg and the two Andersons, father and son, left Nome January 16 and terminated their overland journey March 23 at Illiamna, consuming 80 days in the long trip by land and sea. As Nome mail advices via the all-Yukon route have been received to date of January 17, the travelers bring no news of special interest. Allen set out January 8, eight days in advance of the others, but he was overtaken at the Russian Mission, on the Kuskokwim, and all four traveled together to the sea, boarding the Nome City for Seattle four days after their arrival at Illiamna.

Fire in Newspaper Office.

BAKER CITY, April 7.—Fire broke out in the Democrat office at 10:30 tonight, causing damage to the extent of from $1000 to $1500 on the building and paper stock. It is supposed to have started from a cigar or cigarette thrown among some papers on the mailing table. Fortunately, the presses and other machinery were not damaged. The damage to the paper stock was caused by water. The proprietors say the damage is not sufficient to interfere with the regular publication of the paper. The building and plant are fully covered by insurance.

Fell From a Cutter.

SEATTLE, April 6.—While attempting to go aboard the revenue cutter Manning, at the Puget Sound navy-yard Saturday night, Fred Norman, a marine, missed his footing and fell into the water. He sank immediately and did not come to the surface until his body was recovered today by the use of grappling hooks.

Fruit Trees Condemned.

NORTH YAKIMA, April 5.—Fruit Inspector Beck yesterday condemned a shipment of 1000 fruit trees sent out to a Moxee farmer by the Perry Nursery Company. He also condemned about 60 trees shipped in by the Stark Bros. Nursery. He states that the trees were badly infected with vermin.

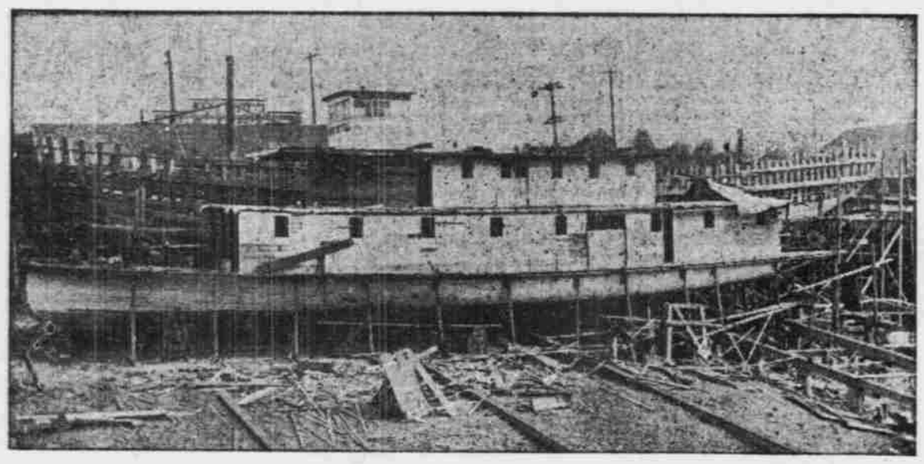
BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

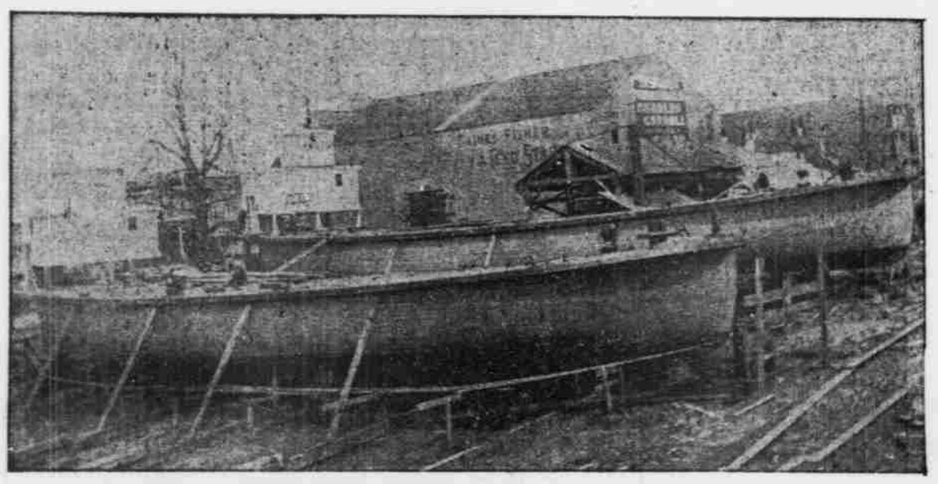
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

The flesh fly produces about 20,000 young in a season. The larvae are hatched almost instantly from the egg, and at once begin their work of destruction.

ACTIVITY IN EAST SIDE SHIPYARDS



Scene Showing Lumber Schooner Building at Johnston's Yard, Governor Newell in Foreground.



Government Barges Under Construction at Supple's.

The month of April opens with both the East Side shipyards full of crafts of various descriptions under construction and nearing completion. The outlook for a busy year in boat-building is said to be encouraging. In the Johnston yard, East Water street, the big lumber-carrier for the Wheeler Lumber Company, of Tillamook, is being built. It is the largest and most substantial ship of the character that has been built in Portland since the stone-carrier barges of Hale & Kern were launched. It is a lumber schooner, and built for heavy service and for carrying big loads. It will carry 500,000 feet and upwards of lumber. The dimensions are as follows: Length, 150 feet; width, 34 feet, and depth of hold, 12 feet. It will be of extraordinary strength, the walls alone being over three feet thick. Through the center lengthways a solid timber wall has been built to give rigidity. Good progress has been made on this schooner the past few weeks. It is considered probable that other schooners of the same kind may be built for the coast lumber trade this year.

In this yard the old steamer, Governor Newell, well known on the Willamette River, Captain Hill, owner, is being repaired in the form practically of a new boat. That is what will be the result when the craft under construction in the Johnston yard is finished. A complete new hull was first built. Most of the exposed timbers were treated with wood preservative. The cabin and machinery of the Governor Newell were lifted off the old hull and placed on the new, and the craft is now being completed. It will soon be ready for launching, when the craft will be rechristened Governor Newell.

F. M. Warren is having a new little propeller tender, 50 feet long, built in the Johnston yard. It has natural oak bents. It is for Mr. Warren's cannery down the river. A shed over the craft enables work to go forward without interruption from bad weather.

In the Supple boatyard, East Water and East Morrison streets, the two Government barges are practically completed and ready for launching. They will finish a $10,000 contract for the building of four barges.

In this yard 20 pontoons for the Port of Portland are rapidly being turned out. These pontoons are 20x10, painted red. As fast as completed they are launched, and in the water fronting the yard there is quite a cluster of the pontoons gathered.

The Elkader, the torpedo-shaped craft for R. D. Inman, is being finished. The machinery and screw have been placed, the painters have given her an eggshell polish, and the natural wood inside the cabins is receiving a hard-oil finish of great beauty. As soon as the cabins have been upholstered the craft will be finished. She has been provided with compound engines, which will drive the screw at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute, which is fast enough to send the sharp-pointed hull spinning through the water. Across the East Water street elevated roadway, between Belmont and East Yamhill streets, the frame of the Alaska shallow water craft is rapidly growing. Mr. Supple has undertaken to duplicate the City of Chester, only on a large scale. The Chester is noted as being the lightest craft in this country. The Alaska boat is 120 feet long. It will have a flat bottom. Hundreds of natural light crooks are being put into the frame of the hull to give it as much stiffness as possible. The craft will be completed and the parts knocked down for shipment to the Yukon River. The boat is designed to run up and explore the shallow tributaries of that river.

Great quantities of ship timbers are gotten and shipped from these yards to California. On East Water street are some of the finest natural oak crooks that can be found in any state in the Union. At Supple's yard there were just received two oak timbers about 20x20, perfect in every respect. They came from Washington County. Natural ship crooks, of which carloads are constantly being sent to California, come mainly from the vicinity of Mount Scott, where a man has made a business of sawing them out for a great many years.

THE IRRIGATION OUTLOOK

JUST WHAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS TRYING TO SECURE.

He Wants the Rights of Settlers Protected and the Control of Water Vested at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Roosevelt has at last reached the question of legislation for National irrigation, and, with his customary vigor and frankness, he has spoken without reserve to many memers of Congress as to the character of the law he would like to see enacted at this session of Congress. It will surprise few people who have kept in close touch with the situation to learn that the measure which would be approved by President Roosevelt is not satisfactorily expressed in the bill which passed the Senate March 1. The changes which are necessary to make this bill conform to the ideas of President Roosevelt and others of single purpose in their advocacy of National irrigation are not cumbersome, but they are momentous in their effect upon the real meaning of the measure.

The entire and only meaning of the changes proposed is to make this measure, which inaugurates a continuing appropriation of $3,000,000 a year, a home-making law, and not a law for the benefit of land or water speculators. This will be seen by a brief reference to their character. In sections 3 and 4 of the Senate bill it is provided that the Secretary of the Interior upon determining that any irrigation project is practicable shall give public notice of the land irrigable under such project, and thereafter the lands proposed to be irrigated shall be subject to entry only under the homestead act. Until that time it is all open to speculative entry with scrip or under the desert land act.

To Protect the Settlers.

The looseness of this section would allow all of the land to be irrigated from a Government storage reservoir or canal to be absorbed by speculators long before the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to reserve the same for homestead settlement only. Those who favor the reservation of these lands for homebuilders in the strictest sense of the word ask that section 3 shall be changed so as to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall withdraw from public entry any lands which, in his judgment, are likely to be required for any irrigation works under the provisions of the act and shall restore to public entry any of the lands so withdrawn, when, in his judgment, such lands are not required for the purposes of irrigation; and also to provide that the Secretary be directed and authorized at or immediately prior to the time of beginning the surveys for any contemplated irrigation works to withdraw from entry except under the homestead laws any public lands believed to be susceptible of irrigation from the proposed works, provided, also, that all the land entered under the homestead law within the area so withdrawn during such withdrawal shall be subject to all the provisions, limitations, charges, terms and conditions of the irrigation law.

It is also proposed to change section 5 of the Senate bill, which treats of the sale of water supply created by the Government to private landowners. The Senate bill says: "No right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner." Those who wish to prevent the evasion of this provision and the absorption of all the water rights by one owner want this clause amended so as to read: "No right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold to any one but an actual bona fide permanent resident on such land or for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any such landowner."

The Management, Also.

Section 6 of the Senate bill, as it now stands, provides that the title to the reservoirs and the works necessary for their protection shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress. It is proposed to amend this section so as to provide "that the title to and the management and operation of the reservoirs and the works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress."

Having provided that the land shall be reserved for actual homebuilders, that the water once conserved by the Government cannot be absorbed by speculators, it is also proposed to change section 8 of the bill, under which, as it now stands, the United States Government could do nothing but spend the money and have no authority to see that the beneficent purpose of the expenditure was carried into effect. Section 8 of the Senate bill, as it now stands, reads as follows:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting, or intended to affect, or to in any way interfere with the laws of any state or territory relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of water used in irrigation, but state and territorial laws shall govern and control in the appropriation, use and distribution of the waters rendered available by the works constructed under the provisions of this act; provided that the right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure and the limit of the right."

Under section 8, as the Senate has passed the bill, the National Government could not undertake any interstate enterprises because the upper state could at any time take all the water away from the lower state. Under the Senate bill, the upper state would have supreme control of the water and be under no obligation to recognize any right of the lower state.

An illustration of this difficulty is the proposed canal to take the water from the Grand River for use in both Colorado and Utah. Under this bill, with the amendment proposed, this canal could be built by the National Government, and lands in both states furnished with water. But under the Senate bill, without amendment, the project would be impracticable because Colorado could at any time in the future deprive the lands in Utah of water and take it to irrigate lands in Colorado. And yet both Colorado and Utah want this interstate canal built, and it can be built under this bill if it is amended.

What Wyoming Could Do.

Another illustration is the North Platte River, rising in Wyoming and flowing through Nebraska. About 4,000,000 acre feet of water runs to waste every year in this river. If the United States decided to build works for the conservation of this water, the reservoirs to be located in Wyoming and the water to be equitably apportioned between Nebraska and Wyoming, under the bill as it passed the Senate, the State of Wyoming could absolutely prevent the people of Nebraska, a much more populous state, from deriving any benefit whatever from the waste waters of the Platte.

This is one of the reasons why not only President Roosevelt, but hundreds of others who have taken a broad National point of view in considering this irrigation question are opposed absolutely to any provision in the bill which would give what might be called the "head-water states" the absolute and exclusive control of the water supply, so as to prevent the carrying out of these great interstate projects.

The fundamental principles governing these proposed amendments to the Senate irrigation bill are so unquestionably correct in both their legal and moral bearings upon the development of the West that the sincerity of those who propose to defeat any bill containing them may be openly questioned. Conflict with state law is absolutely prohibited in the proposed amended bill, and, on the other hand, abuse of state authority is guarded against.

No safeguard which can be thrown about the acquisition of the land or the water by settlers can be seriously objected to. Those who honestly favor the bona fide settlement of the Western States by homeseekers will draw the line at nothing which increases the permanence and density of such settlement or places additional restrictions upon land or water monopoly.

Washington Notes.

Odessa is to have a telephone system in the near future.

Hamblin Bros., of Garfield, are going to lay out a townsite on their property in Adams County. The new town will be known as Hamblin.

The farmers of the Sunnyside district have organized a Farmers' Mutual Protective Society. The purpose of the association is to protect the farmers from "land sharks."

Greek and Roman wines were perfumed, generally by steeping the leaves of roses or violets in the liquor until it had acquired the odor of the flowers.

CHILD WEAKNESS.

You can worry for months about your weak child and not succeed in doing it even a small fraction of the good that comes from little daily doses of Scott's Emulsion.

This unfortunate weakness in some children invites all manner of disease. The cure is not a matter of a day, but the cure is almost vital to the child's success in life.

The full benefit of all the power in pure cod liver oil is given to weak children by Scott's Emulsion. Children like it and thrive on it. Perfectly harmless yet powerful for good.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body

Stomach and brain affect each other. A sick stomach sours the disposition and prevents sleep and brain rest, and a sick brain sours the stomach and clogs the bowels. Men of sedentary habits, brain workers who don't get much exercise, have sick stomachs and bowels, and wear out their brains and nerves.

"I work in the office and don't get as much exercise as I should, and when I feel bad I just take a Cascaret which always makes me feel alright."—J. E. Rohan, Q. & C. Route, Crescent, Ky.

"I had a torpid liver for months. I bought a box of Cascarets in Washington and have not only been put in perfect health, but have gained considerable in weight."—Harry Hodgson, Rockville, Md.

"Cascarets were the only medicine I had with me when I beat the world's record as "Champion Corn Husker of America," husking 270 bushels in 10 hours."—E. E. Kimberlin, Le Harpe, Ill.

"Cascarets cured me radically of dyspepsia and headache and my weight which before was 120 is now 159 lbs."—S. Navarro, Biloxi, Miss.

"Some time ago, while I was in Millersburg, Pa., Mr. Freck, the landlord, was afflicted with severe pains in the stomach. I insisted upon his taking a Cascaret before going to bed and next morning he passed 6 in. of a tape-worm. He bought a box of Cascarets and a tape-worm 45 feet long came from him head and all."—Chas. E. Condon, Mifflinburg, Pa.

"I find Cascarets beneficial after a spell of hard work, clearing the brain as well as the bowels, and also working off colds in good shape."—E. C. Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion. One day I bought a 25c box of cascarets, and thank the Lord that I did. I felt better the second day. Any stomach trouble will be cured by Cascarets."—D. H. Haughawout, Brakeman, Frisco Line, 1137 Washington Ave., St. Louis.

"Cascarets relieved me of itching piles and lumbago which have been afflicting me annually at this time of the year. Three cheers for Cascarets!"—G. W. Hilliard, 1217 Alord St., Indianapolis.

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