ALL WANT TO HEAR

Crowds Keep Up Interest in Coal Inquiry.

MITCHELL STILL ON THE STAND

MacVeagh Done With Him, and Other Attorneys Take Up the Examination—Nonunion Men File Application for Hearing.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—While a considerable amount of information for the enlightenment of the commissioners was brought out, the day was a rather quiet one, compared with those which have preceded it. The arbitrators are growing restless in consequence of the long cross-examination, which apparently does not bring out the facts as quickly as the commission would like to have them presented. Several times during the course of today's session Chairman Gray reminded the attorneys of the value of time, and suggested that cross-examination be limited to new features of those questions that have already been gone over. The lawyers assured the commission that they, too, were anxious to expedite matters, and would do everything possible to hurry along without injuring their own case. Mr. Mitchell has been on the stand since last Friday morning, and is showing signs of weariness from the strain of four days' cross-examination. Thus far his attorney, C. S. Darrow, and David Wilcox, for the Delaware & Hudson, Wayne MacVeagh, for the Erie, Francis I. Gowen, for the Lehigh Valley, and W. W. Ross, for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, have examined the miners' president. The commissioners today for the first time entered into the discussion with the lawyers and the witness over disputes which arose from time to time.

Mr. MacVeagh, who began his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell on Saturday, concluded at 11 o'clock today. The distinguished attorney centered most of his energies in trying to break down the miners' reasons for asking for a yearly agreement with the companies on hours of labor, wages and other conditions, which, if made, would be recognition of the union. Mr. MacVeagh's principal aim throughout his questioning of Mr. Mitchell was to show that the Mineworkers' Union, because of alleged acts of intimidation, violence and the use of the boycott by its members, proved itself unfit to be a party to a contract. Mr. Mitchell would not admit, nor even assume for the sake of illustrating points, that a reign of terror existed in the anthracite fields during the last six months. The recognition of the union is looked upon as the most important question before the commission, and it is quite evident from the trend of proceedings thus far that the companies will oppose it to their utmost ability.

Mr. Gowen and Mr. Ross questioned Mr. Mitchell principally regarding conditions existing at the collieries of the companies they represent. These questions were more or less technical. Mr. Mitchell's answers as a rule differed very little from the reasons given in his preliminary statement to the commission for improved conditions for the mineworkers.

Interest in the proceedings is not waning. The large crowd which was wedged in the courtroom on the preceding days of the hearing was in evidence. Neither is there a falling off in the attendance of attorneys, of whom there are almost two score present at each session.

Nonunion Men Appear.

Before proceeding to the examination this morning John T. Lenahan, of Wilkesbarre, one of the attorneys for the nonunion men, who want the commission to take up their case, handed to the commission a list of 2000 names of nonunion men as his authority for appearing before the arbitrators. He did not wish the commission to make the names public at this time, but as Chairman Gray said everything filed with the commission is public matter, the names were unofficially handed in, and were not given out for publication.

Mr. McVeagh, in resuming his cross-examination of President Mitchell, said he would be glad to get an expression as to the influence of acts of violence on the temper and disposition of the union men said to have committed them. The witness said that he would not assume that the acts of violence are true.

"If," said he, "Forest City, which has been referred to, would be an example of all towns and cities in the anthracite field, it would indicate that we were a very law-abiding, religious people."

"The question," Mr. MacVeagh said, "is whether or not you have taken the proper methods to prevent a repetition of violent acts when they have occurred." He did not care, he said, by whom these were committed.

"What I am trying to show," he continued, "is that there is a growing spirit of violence and disregard of law in their organization, and that your influence over them is insufficient to keep them law-abiding and peaceable as you desire them to be."

Under this arraignment of the union Mr. Mitchell retained his complete composure. The question met with a ready response.

"The fear that my influence," said he, "is not sufficient to deter men from the commission of crime is a contradiction of the claims often made about me." He was free to say that some men may have been deterred from going to work because of violence, but the strike itself lost more in public opinion by reason of that than it could possibly gain.

The cross-examiner and the witness then plunged into a spirited colloquy over the question of whether one man has a right to prevent another man from selling his labor. The best answer Mr. MacVeagh could draw from the miners' chief was that he did not approve of any one committing an unlawful act.

Mr. MacVeagh read a statement regarding the right to strike as belonging to the personal freedom of workingmen. He also took the view that in the exercising of that freedom those who cease to work must not interfere with the liberty of others who wish to work.

Do Not Want Anarchy.

"We do not want anarchy," said Mr. Mitchell, "and that is anarchy, pure and simple—the right of every man to do absolutely as he pleases, regardless of its effects on society."

"This is the language of very carefully disguised anarchy," Mr. MacVeagh remarked, "because it is the language of Archbishop Ireland."

"Archbishop Ireland expected it to be used in that sense. I might say Archbishop Ireland is a member of a committee of which I am a member, which has declared for a trade union idea."

Answering a further question, Mr. Mitchell declared that if Archbishop Ireland's statement meant that men have no right to picket, he disagreed with it. Mr. Mitchell added that he did not know that the Archbishop was regarded as a supreme court on trade union matters.

The attorney and the witness wandered from the rules of cross-examination and indulged in an argument over the propriety of any one criticising acts and decisions of courts. Mr. MacVeagh thought it was wrong to follow such a course, and that it tends to breed anarchy. Mr. Mitchell said he was pleased to say the courts as a rule are fair, but he regretted that in the course of his experience he had found some Judges against labor. He referred to Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, who, he said, had made a great many serious reflections on men who gave up their lives in the cause of labor. He added that there were no anarchists in the trade unions.

Mr. Mitchell said no local in his union had ever expelled a man from the union for belonging to the National Guard, and that no National labor union of any kind had ever done such a thing. A little union in New York State, he said, had taken such action, and it had been heralded over the country. He was not responsible for what some other organizations did. Mr. MacVeagh concluded his cross-examination at this point.

As soon as Mr. MacVeagh had finished, Judge Gray announced that the commission did not wish to limit the liberty of any one appearing in this case as representing others, but they believed they had obtained as much information as they are likely to get on the subjects touched upon. Judge Gray announced, however, that if there was any new line of examination the commission would not object to hearing the testimony.

Examinations to Be Brief.

Ex-Congressman Wolverton, representing the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, informed the commission that future examinations would be very brief. Francis R. Gowen, representing the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, followed Mr. MacVeagh and questioned Mr. Mitchell regarding his comparison of wages paid in the bituminous fields as against those paid in the anthracite fields. The question of weighing coal was also taken up.

For the first time during the session the members of the commission then entered into a general cross-examination of the witness on points which the previous testimony had not brought out.

Replying to Bishop Spalding, Mr. Mitchell said that operators could form a coalition and stop the mining of coal throughout the United States.

"They could do the same as we could," said he, "and especially now, when the coal fields of the country are passing into the hands of a few men."

Commissioner Watkins thought the law would prevent the operators doing that by reason of their incorporation, but Mr. Mitchell said they had the right to shut down their mines.

Judge Gray asked the witness if his society did not depend, after all, on the old economic truth that all great forces which tend to uplift and carry on social advancement and civilization depend upon the average desire of the individual to better his own condition and to work for wages and upon the desire of a man who has property to utilize it and get an income from it.

"I think that probably is true," was Mr. Mitchell's response.

Judge Gray—If you can imagine all men ceasing to work at once, the whole social machine would stop.

Mr. Mitchell—Yes.

Commissioner Wright asked:

"Do you consider it justifiable for the employers in a certain district in order to resist the demands of the labor union, to paralyze that industry or any group of industries?"

"No, I do not think it is proper," Mr. Mitchell replied.

"Would the same answer be made if I should substitute 'unions' instead of 'employers?'"

"I think in either case," answered Mr. Mitchell, "some other avenue of adjustment than the paralysis of the industry should be sought."

Mr. Mitchell, answering the commissioners, said the United Mineworkers did not incorporate because the step was not necessary. An organization to become financially responsible, he said, must have a large fund and this the working people did not have. He said that employers who object to treating or contracting with the union because it is not incorporated would oppose treating with it anyhow.

Recognition of the Union.

Commissioner Wright asked Mr. Mitchell what he meant by recognition of the union and the witness replied:

"It means that the employers shall make agreements regulating hours of labor, wages, etc., with the union and that the union as such would be held responsible for a rigid compliance with those agreements."

The cross-examination was next taken up by W. W. Ross, of New York, counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, who had just begun to question the witness when the noon recess hour arrived.

In the afternoon Mr. Ross' line of examination was for some time directed toward testing Mr. Mitchell's knowledge of bituminous mineworking, the number of men employed, the wages paid and a comparison of these with the wages paid in the anthracite fields. Regarding the number of hours the men work in the hard coal regions, Mr. Mitchell said that when the breaker runs 10 hours the men usually work seven, eight or nine hours. When the breaker runs less the men work in proportion. On the average, however, the men worked more hours than the breakers.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Ross, "has not your organization stopped the miners from working on the days when the breakers were idle?"

Mr. Mitchell admitted that in this district the rule is that the men shall not prepare coal on idle days. This, he said, was for the purpose of preventing favoritism.

"You have spoken of the existence of favoritism," Mr. Ross said, "and you referred to the excessive system of docking. Do they exist in other mines?"

"That is my information," was the reply.

In reply to another question by Mr. Ross, Mr. Mitchell declared that the rule of the local unions not to prepare coal when the breakers were idle did not have for its object the restriction of the output.

"If these miners should be permitted to work," asked Mr. Ross, "on these idle days, the output would have been greater, would it not?"

"I don't know whether your company wanted more coal than the miners produced or not."

"We have wanted for several years all the coal we could get. We have never been able really to supply our orders."

Not the Usual Information.

"That information," Mr. Mitchell answered, "is much different from what I usually got from the men you represent, because they said their sales were limited entirely by the competition of bituminous coal."

"We are not discussing competition at present," Mr. Ross remarked. "During this era of prosperity we worked all the miners we could to advantage."

"I say," said Mr. Mitchell, further answering, "that information is contrary to statements made by the president of your company."

At the request of counsel Mr. Mitchell here gave a history of his connection with organized labor. He said that he secured a recognition of the union and a change of some 10 hours to eight in the State of Illinois in the Spring of 1898. There was no strike.

"We did what we are trying to do here—we asked the operators to meet us, and we agreed on an advance of 18 per cent and a 10-hour day."

After some important testimony as to the comparison of wages, the social features of the coal regions was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell said he could not see other reasons in child labor than that the families required the money to live on, the exception being where the people may be inhumane. He then reiterated his former statement that the minimum wage should be $600 a year.

"We might want to go to the seashore," said he, speaking with a little sarcasm. Mr. Mitchell said that the company had some employed who had visited Philadelphia once in 24 years, and that they thereby had an important event in their lives to relate to their grandchildren.

At this point Mr. Ross took occasion to call attention to the fact that his company owned 24 houses, which were rented to the miners on an average of $5 a month. "So you see," remarked Mr. Ross, "we have not very many houses for the number of employes, upward of 12,000."

"You charge enough for the ones you do have," was Mr. Mitchell's dry response, which caused merriment among the miners in the courtroom.

After securing an expression from the miners that the company paid to stockholders 26 per cent on their capital stock, Mr. Ross inquired if he was not incorrect.

"I think the figures were that," said Mr. Mitchell. "There are a good many methods for putting profits away in a railroad," he added.

Replying to further inquiries, Mr. Mitchell said there had been very few failures of coal companies, either in the anthracite or bituminous fields, although Mr. Ross contended that from an investment standpoint it is regarded as a hazardous business.

In the course of much questioning on the subject of the demand for an eight-hour day, Mr. Mitchell said that at the present time he and his clerks were working more than eight hours, but that was an incident to preparing data for the commission, but usually the clerks in his office worked eight hours.

Giving as a reason for the miners preferring to be paid by weight rather than by measure, Mr. Mitchell said that persons buying coal wanted it weighed, as do sellers of coal.

"What benefit is there," asked Mr. Ross, "to the miner by being paid by the ton instead of by the car?"

Mr. Mitchell said that there had been general discontent among the miners because of disagreements arising in the docking, not only for impurities, but on account of the "topping."

"You do not know," said Mr. Ross, "that it is necessary to discipline a man?"

"Is that the reason," Mr. Mitchell asked, "for impurities, or because the cars did not have enough in them?"

He insisted that he knew of instances where docking amounted to 3 or 4 cents, although Mr. Ross stated that it was .8 of a cent. Mr. Mitchell then referred to the increase in the size of cars without increase of wages, and said this was another ground for complaint, because it represents a decrease in a miner's earnings.

Answering Judge Gray, Mr. Mitchell admitted that about 10 per cent of the total production of anthracite coal was put out on the weight basis.

At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow, Mr. Mitchell still being on the stand.

Wants Miners to Share Profits.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Deputy Ernest Roche, who calls himself a Nationalist Socialist, introduced in the Chamber today a bill to compel those companies holding mining concessions from the government to admit their employes to a share of the profits within six months of the passage of this bill. The House voted urgent consideration of the bill, which was referred to the committee on mines.

ENTER MRS. MOLINEUX.

Succeeds Her Husband on Public Stage—After a Divorce.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 18.—Mrs. R. B. Molineux today gave out, in her own handwriting, the following statement: "It is true, I am in Sioux Falls for the purpose of instituting divorce proceedings. I have no plans except that I shall be a resident here for the next six months."

Senator Kittredge, her attorney, has enjoined her not to talk further to newspaper reporters.

Regard It a Private Matter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Roland B. Molineux and his father were in conference with their counsel, George Gordon Battie, today. At the close of the talk Mr. Battle made the following statement:

"Neither General Molineux nor his son, nor any other member of the family, will make any statement in regard to the report in the press that Mrs. Roland B. Molineux has gone to South Dakota with the purpose of instituting an action for divorce against her husband. They regard it as a private matter, concerning which no public utterance should be made. General Molineux desires to say further that all members of his family have at all times treated Mrs. Roland B. Molineux with the utmost kindness and consideration. This is his last word on the subject."

Mr. Battle said he had not been retained to defend the divorce suit.

SENATORS IN ARIZONA.

Will Now Go to Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 18.—The subcommittee of the United States Senate committee on territories left here at midnight for Tucson, Ariz. Tomorrow afternoon it will go on to Bisbee, thence to Deming, N. M., from which place it will go to El Paso, stopping for a few hours in Las Cruces. While the committee has not been able at any part of its trip to announce its itinerary many days in advance, it is the understanding that from El Paso it will go into Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

Citizens of Phoenix gave the committee an informal reception before it left tonight. It was occupied today with its investigating. The committee spent Sunday in making a journey of several hundred miles from Albuquerque, N. M., to Prescott, Ariz. The only stop between Albuquerque and Prescott was at the Congress gold mine, which the committee visited, going down 2000 feet below the surface of the earth. This is the mine President McKinley visited on his Western tour.

The Senators who compose the subcommittee will go to Washington as soon as the trip be finished. A report on the statehood question will be made to the Senate December 3.

MIDWAY TO BE DECOROUS

No Asiatic Dances to Be Exploited—Art Emblem.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—That no dances labeled Asiatic are to be exploited in the Midway at the St. Louis Exposition has greatly pleased the Orient, according to a dispatch received by Miss Helen Gould from John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, who is representing the exposition in the far East. The dispatch was read at a meeting of the board of lady managers of the exposition, held at Miss Gould's home in this city.

No decision has been reached by a committee of artists appointed to select a design for the official emblem of the St. Louis Exposition. The jury found 250 designs, most of which were framed oil paintings, and word was received that there were more which had not yet passed through the Custom-House. Artists from all over the world have competed for the $2000 prize.

THE BOND-HAY TREATY.

American Fishermen Get Rights in Newfoundland Waters.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 18.—It is said here that the Bond-Hay treaty includes green or partly cured codfish as well as dry or fully cured codfish. It also gives a free entry in American markets of Newfoundland's crude minerals. American fishermen are granted equal privileges in the Colonial waters with the resident fishermen. American imports are also guaranteed equality of treatment with those of Canada, no preferential tariff being allowed. Canadian fish does not share in the benefits of reciprocity.

NARY A BEAR DID HE GET

BRUIN KEPT OUT OF PRESIDENT'S WAY FOUR DAYS.

Camp Broken and Roosevelt on Way to Memphis to Greet Vice-Governor Wright.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 18. — President Roosevelt's bear hunt in Mississippi is ended, and he has not had even a shot at a bear. The last day of the chase was simply a repetition of the three preceding days, so far as his luck was concerned. Try as the hunters would, they could not get a bear within range of the President's rifle. The dogs caught a fresh trail this morning, and the President and Hoke Collier followed it half a dozen miles to the Big Sunflower River. The bear crossed a mile below the ford they went to, and, believing it was making for the canebrake on the other side, they endeavored to head it off. When they got into the brake, however, they were disguested to find that the bear had doubled on his track and crossed the river still farther down. It was then 1 o'clock, and, as arrangements had been made to break camp at 2:30, the President was reluctantly compelled to abandon further pursuit of the elusive quarry.

While the President was out after bear Major Helm, Dr. Lung and Secretary Cortelyou had a more successful deer drive on this side of the Great Sunflower River. They jumped up a buck and a doe. Major Helm killed the latter from his horse at about 40 yards.

Although the President has failed to kill a bear on the expedition, he has enjoyed his outing and speaks in high praise of the hospitality that has been accorded him. He philosophically attributes his ill fortune to the traditional hunter's luck and says the next time he goes after bear he will arrange to stay long enough for the luck to change.

The breaking of camp today was an interesting proceeding. The camp outfit was loaded into six milk wagons, the beds and sides of which were formed of the boards used for the table and tent floors.

The deer killed today and the bear killed yesterday were loaded and will be taken to Washington on the special train. Old Remus, the greatest dog in the pack, whose last hunt was ahead of the President of the United States, was badly used up, and with several of the wounded dogs was put in one of the wagons.

When all was in readiness the President and the members of the party mounted their horses and rode into Smedes, leaving the wagons to follow. The President is a hard rider, and the pace was rapid, in spite of the bad trails. The distance, which is fully 12 miles, was covered in less than an hour. Upon the President's arrival here he found fully 500 people, practically all the negroes from the surrounding plantations, assembled to greet him. He thanked them for their demonstration, but made no speech. They waited around his car on the siding until dark, hoping he would make a speech.

Mr. Fish tonight gave a dinner in his private car to the President and members of his party. At 9:30 the special train started for Memphis.

GENERAL WRIGHT REACHES HOME.

His Memphis Neighbors Give Him Enthusiastic Greeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The homecoming of General Luke E. Wright, after a three years' absence in the Philippines, was made memorable tonight by the citizens of Memphis. Cannon boomed a salute of 17 guns, bonfires were lighted on the principal thoroughfares, and the streets were lined with people, who shouted an enthusiastic welcome to the Vice-Governor. The train bearing General Wright and party arrived a few minutes after 9 o'clock. A committee of representative citizens met the General and his party, which was composed of himself, his wife and Frederick Hickxell, private secretary to the Vice-Governor.

After a few minutes spent in handshaking, the committee escorted the party to carriages, and the start was made to the Gayoso Hotel. The line swung into Main street, where four companies of state militia were in waiting as an escort of honor. When the parade down Main street began a cannon's boom announced to the people that General Wright had arrived. Immediately bonfires were kindled on street corners and red fire was ignited. Main street had been gayly decorated for the occasion, and amid the glare of fire and myriads of electric lights and the popping of torpedoes and firecrackers the parade passed in review. Thousands of people lined the streets. Everywhere General Wright was received with enthusiastic acclaim. At the hotel an informal reception of an hour was held. Hundreds of friends grasped the hands of General and Mrs. Wright and welcomed them on their return to Memphis. General Wright was visibly affected, and said he was glad to be at home again. His remarks were very brief, and after the reception he was escorted to his residence on Jessamine street.

Tomorrow will be a busy day for the Vice-Governor. President Roosevelt and party will arrive from Mississippi at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The President will head the parade up Main street to Exchange, thence down to Second, to Court and down Main to the Gayoso Hotel, where General Wright will be in waiting to receive the Chief Executive.

At noon a breakfast will be given to the President, General and Mrs. Wright by the ladies of Memphis. At 2 o'clock the party will be conducted to the Auditorium on Main street, where a public reception will be held, lasting until 4 o'clock. The party will next go to a pavilion on Beal street, where an interesting programme of an hour's duration has been prepared by the negroes of the city. After the Beal-street meeting, the party will return to the Gayoso Hotel, where it will remain until 8 o'clock, when a banquet will be given in honor of General Wright at the Peabody Hotel.

The President expects to leave for Washington at midnight on Wednesday.

FOR NEW POSTAGE RATES

Recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Edward C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in his annual report just made public, recommends the establishment of the following new postage rates:

A new rate of 4 cents a pound on all publications not admitted to the second-class mail except daily, triweekly, semiweekly and weekly newspapers in the generally understood sense of the word "newspaper." This rate is to be paid on the bulk weight without regard to the number of pieces, the same as is now the case under the pound rate.

The consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter, and that the postage thereon be at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Congress also is asked to authorize the Postmaster-General to accept, under suitable regulations, mailing of large quantities of identical pieces of printed matter and small articles of merchandise without the necessity of affixing stamps to the individual pieces.

The recommendation for the 4-cents-a-pound rate is an outgrowth of the investigation into the abuses of the second-class mail privileges. Mr. Madden says that many of the cheaper class of periodicals would be given away if the law would permit. The practice, it is said, is to maintain the fiction of a subscription price, and to give back its equivalent in premiums. The solution of the whole problem, he says, is that a new postage rate be created and applied to all publications now admitted to the second class except daily, triweekly, semiweekly and weekly newspapers, from the sense the word "newspaper" is generally understood.

Mr. Madden says:

"No one will question the public benefit of genuine newspapers, and for these an absolutely free rate might be granted if the privilege could be properly confined. But I am constrained to say that it is unjustifiable longer to tax the people for any part of the cost of distribution in the mails of any other class of periodical publications."

Too Early for Penny Postage.

Concerning the public impression that 1-cent postage is probable in the near future, Mr. Madden says it is altogether too soon to consider a reduction of the letter rate of postage on the mere basis that the reforms in second-class mail matter will save enough to the Government to compensate it for the loss of revenue through the reduction of the letter rate.

"Had the proposed 4-cents-per-pound rate and this anticipated rate of 1 cent per one-half ounce for letters existed during the last fiscal year," Mr. Madden says, "the result, based upon an estimate, would have been an aggregate estimated deficiency of $19,000,000. Thus even under an increase in the rate of postage on periodicals as recommended, it will not be practicable to establish a 1-cent letter rate before the postal service is thoroughly adjusted not only to the reforms in second-class mail matter, but also to the enormous expenditures necessary completely and satisfactorily to establish the rural free delivery system. The postal system is largely monopolized by publishers, with more than two-thirds of the total weight of all matter from which revenue is derived, for which they paid about one-twenty-fourth of the total postage revenue."

Mr. Madden recommends that Congress be requested to pass a law allowing a reply envelope and reply postal card service, under a plan for the collection of postage at the place or delivery rather than at the place of mailing.

Mr. Madden says that nearly $4,000,000 was expended during the year on account of experimental rural free delivery, and that had it not been for this large expenditure the postal service for the fiscal year 1902 would have been self-sustaining, and would have had more than $1,000,000 to its credit.

The report points a number of still existing abuses, among the most flagrant of which is stated to be the sample-copy privileges and the offerings of premiums to subscribers.

YOUNG MEN TURNED OUT

Celebrated the Republican Victory in Colorado With Wolcott.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 18.—Despite the fact that State Chairman Tate Fairley refused to recognize it, and that nearly all the announced speakers, including most of the candidates on the State and Congressional tickets, declined to appear, the meeting to celebrate the Republican victory in Colorado packed Coliseum Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, and thousands were turned away. The principal speakers were ex-United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott and John W. Springer, president of the National Livestock Association. Preceding the meeting there was a monster street parade. The affair was under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Denver. State Chairman Fairley had denounced it as a demonstration to aid Mr. Wolcott's Senatorial candidacy.

Sbaretti's Brief Signed.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The pope today signed the brief appointing Monsignore Sbaretti apostolic delegate in Canada.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

Vinton, Iowa, July 15, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed 90 pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott.) Gertrude Warner Scott

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT FREE BY MAIL.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification. Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life" Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

To know all there is to know about a Sarsaparilla, take Ayer's. Your doctor will say so, too. He orders it for pale, thin people. Tested for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE PALATIAL

OREGONIAN BUILDING

Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

Rooms.
AINSLEE, DR. GEORGE, Physician....413-414
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law..612
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr..600
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Ia.....502-503
BAKER, G. EVERT, Attorney-at-Law....607
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Mgr....502-503
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist.....314
BERNARD, G., Cashier Pacific Mercantile Co.....211
BINSWANGER, OTTO S., Physician and Surgeon.....407-408
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist.....314
BOHN, W. G., Timber Lands.....515
BROCK, WILBUR F., Circulator Oregonian.....501
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.....313-314
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician...412-413-414
CAMPBELL, WM. M., Medical Referee Equitable Life.....709
CANNING, M. J.....602-603
CARDWELL, DR. J. R., Dentist.....506
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers Insurance Company.....718
CHICAGO ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.; W. T. Dickson, Manager.....601
CHURCHILL, MRS. E. J.....716-717
COFFEY, DR. R. C., Surgeon.....405-406
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.....601-605-606-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon...206
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager.....415
COX, RALSTON, Manager American Guaranty Co., of Chicago.....502
CROW, C. P., Timber and Mines.....515
DAY, J. G. & I. N.....318
DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician.....713-714
EDITORIAL ROOMS.....Eighth Floor
EVENING TELEGRAM.....325 Alder Street
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel, Manager; G. S. Smith, Cashier.....306
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon.509-10
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear....511
FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist.....509
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman.....600
GEARY, DR. E. P., Phys. and Surgeon...406
GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon..709-710
GILBERT, DR. J. ALLEN, Physician..401-402
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Ins. Co., of New York.....209-210
GRANT, FRANK S., Attorney-at-Law.....617
GRISWOLD & PHEGLEY, Tailors.....431 Sixth Street
HAMMAM BATHS, Turkish and Russian.....300-301-302
HAMMOND, A. B.....510
HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Physician and Surgeon.....504-505
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law..416-17-18
JEFFREYS, DR. ANNICE F., Phys. & Surg. Women and Children only.....409
JOHNSON, W. C.....315-316-317
KADY, MARK T., Supervisor of Agents, Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co.....603
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surg....206
MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surg.711-712
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK; W. Goldman, Mgr.....209-210
MARSH, DR. R. J., Phys. and Surg....404-406
McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Law.....715
McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur.701-702-703
McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer...201
McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.511-12
McGUIRE, S. P., Manager P. F. Collier, Publisher.....415
McKENZIE, DR. P. L., Phys. and Surg..512-13
METT, HENRY.....218
MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and Oral Surgeon.....608-609
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P., Dentist.....513-514
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INS. CO.; Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents..604-605
NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law.716
NILES, M. L., Cashier Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York.....209
NOTTAGE, DR. G. H., Dentist.....609
OLSEN, J. F., General Manager Pacific Mercantile Co.....211-212-213
OREGON CAMERA CLUB.....214-215-216-217
OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY.....409-410
OREGONIAN BARBER SHOP; Marsch & George, Proprietors.....129 Sixth
OREGONIAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU; J. F. Strauhal, Manager.....200
PACIFIC MERCANTILE CO.; J. F. Olsen, General Manager.....211-212
PORTLAND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.....Ground Floor, 133 Sixth Street
QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forestry Warden.....718
REED, C. J., Executive Special Agent Manhattan Life Ins. Co. of New York.....209
REED, WALTER, Optician...133 Sixth Street
RICKENBACH, DR. J. F., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....701-702
ROSENDALE, O. M., Metallurgist and Mining Engineer.....510
RYAN, J. B., Attorney-at-Law.....515
SAMUEL, L., Manager Equitable Life....306
SHERWOOD, J. W., State Commander K. O. T. M.....517
SMITH, DR. L. B., Osteopath.....409-410
SMITH, GEORGE S., Cashier Equitable Life.....203
STOLTE, DR. CHAS. E., Dentist.....704-705
STOW, F. H., General Manager Columbia Telephone Co.....606
SURGEON OF THE S. P. RY. AND N. P. TERMINAL CO.....706
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.....201
THRALL, S. A., President Oregon Camera Club.....214
TUCKER, DR. GEO. F., Dentist.....610-611
U. S. LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEERS, 13TH DIST.; Capt. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.....808
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS; Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A..810
VESTER, A., Special Agent Manhattan Life.....209
WILEY, DR. JAMES O. C., Phys. & Sur.708-9
WILSON, DR. EDWARD N., Physician and Surgeon.....304-305
WILSON, DR. GEO. F., Phys. & Surg.706-707
WILSON, DR. HOLT C., Phys. & Surg.507-508
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELE. CO.....613
WOOD, DR. W. L., Physician.....412-413-414

Offices may be had by applying to the superintendent of the building, room 201, second floor.

MEN NO CURE NO PAY

THE MODERN APPLIANCE.—A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TREATMENT cures you without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drains, varicocele, impotency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Write for circular. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., room 47-48 Safe Deposit building, Seattle, Wash.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., Pa.