

SEATTLE GAMBLED CLOSED But Municipal Boil Is Open.

SEATTLE SPORTS FALL OUT

Chief of Police Does Legal Duty to Save Himself.

LARGE AND SMALL POLITICS

Mayor Much Disconcerted by Action Which Fails to Recognize His Ante-Election Arrangements—Railroad Finger Is Visible.

SEATTLE, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—At last the municipal boiler, which has been blooming and blistering for months past on the body politic, has burst and a veritable flood of scandal is expected to flow over the city in the ensuing six months. Last night at 9 o'clock, Chief of Police Sullivan, who has labored under tremendous odds to hold the criminal element and the politicians in check, took the bit in his teeth, closed every gambling game in the city, barred the doors to the dance and concert halls and through his police officers and detectives arrested something over 50 disorderly and suspicious characters. Two things impelled the Chief to this step. One was the fact that Mayor Humes has practically deserted him at a time when certain influences coming together in strange alliance are outbidding his scalp. The other was the determination to rid the city of a large number of well-known crooks who, congregating here during the winter, have inaugurated a carnival of crime.

Last night the story was abroad, and apparently well authenticated, that a demand had been made on Chief Sullivan for his resignation. There is no doubt that had he not taken the step he did last night the pressure would have been so strong on him that he would have been forced to resign or else face a grand jury. The Chief's main offense is that he has permitted a group of vicious dance halls and dives of the lowest character to be established in the "New Tenderloin," as that part of the city on the tide flats south of Jackson street, set aside for red light purposes, is called. Another charge against the Chief is the tolerance of wide-open gambling all over the city, the number of games having tripled in the past six months. In addition to the four large establishments heretofore existing in the old Tenderloin district, now largely given up to legitimate business, several new ones have been established since the close of the big gambling season. But in addition to these, there are three or four big establishments equipped with what are called "legitimate" games and varieties of "skin" or high percentage devices where the players are practically robbed without a show.

The accumulation of these establishments, with their attendant evils, has aroused public indignation that the Chief was forced to act in self-defense when he made Seattle a "closed town" with a vengeance last night.

Gamblers Fell Out. But this does not begin to tell the story. While public sentiment, always more or less commiserate in Seattle on questions concerning the toleration of vice, has been roused somewhat by the Chief's action, the fact is that a war between the gamblers started the proceedings. The Oregonian has already told of the interference by Superior Judge Bell with the investigation into municipal affairs. While no one questioned Judge Bell's motives, it is known that the boss gamblers, who saw the New Tenderloin houses making heavy inroads into their profits, desired that unless the Chief put their competitors out of business, thus it was a fight between the gamblers' trust, which has always played a big part in the municipal politics, and the independent operators. The latter, headed by Scott Ferguson, demanded the same noninterference as the boss gamblers have enjoyed for so long. The boss gamblers, having the administration in the hip, by reason of campaign contributions given and received by Humes' managers, proceeded to put the screws to the Chief. The latter weakened under the pressure and closed the down-town games. The independent gamblers retaliated by going to the Mayor and threatening all kinds of reprisals if the prohibitive order was not rescinded.

Then, during Chief Sullivan's absence from the city, the Mayor and Acting Chief Williams restored the sealed paraphernalia to the New Tenderloin gamblers and allowed them, to resume. This, it is understood, was brought about by a trace which the two factions arranged to continue through the Chief, who, in return, offers are filled to overflowing in Seattle with the money of the wage-workers and out-of-town people.

When Chief Sullivan returned to the city he found a pretty state of affairs. The two factions of gamblers, who had kept him and the police in constant turmoil for months past, were, from the Chief's point of view, making a clean sweep of him. He saw the situation slipping entirely away from him. He realized that the boss gamblers, with nerve unsurpassed even in Seattle, were framing municipal policies to suit themselves; that they were saying, according to the Chief himself, when and where gambling should be allowed to run and who should be allowed to control it.

Self-Preservation Demanded Action. "I felt that it was time to do something to save myself," said the Chief, late last night, when he had returned to his office from a personal visit to the Tenderloin to see how things were getting on. "I did not consult Mayor Humes or any one when I issued the order closing all games, including the dance halls. My duties are plain under the law, and I am not interested with I shall uphold the law."

"Now, if the people of this town want a quiet town, they'll certainly have it. If I am not disturbed I'll make this the quietest and most orderly town on the Coast." Mayor Humes, while nonplussed when he heard last night of the Chief's order, did not give any evidence of the chagrin he must have felt, considering that he has always in times gone by personally directed the Chief in framing up a policy governing gambling. The Mayor has been obliged to do this, for, as is well known, the gamblers' ring contributed 20,000 to the nomination and election only last Spring, under certain promises which were made to them, presumably with the Mayor's knowledge and consent, by his political friends and managers. The Mayor

has certainly endeavored to pay his political obligations to the gamblers and their friends, including the Clancy brothers, an independent group of gamblers, who gave the First Ward vote solid for Humes last Spring, thereby saving him from defeat. The Mayor's policy has bred constant scandal and turmoil, and this state of affairs has resulted: The people have protested to the Mayor against the growth of gambling and the increase of the vicious classes; the Mayor has said he did not control the gamblers, but that that duty was vested in Chief Sullivan, his own appointee. The gamblers have tried to force the Mayor to close out the independent establishments and allow the gamblers' trust to thrive and grow rich; the small-fry gamblers have fought back, threatening grand juries, closed towns and the like. To the impotency of both factions, the Mayor has turned a good ear, but has given no counsel. He has dumped the whole load on the Chief, who, finding himself desperately cornered, between several fires, and in danger of having his office and the whole police force investigated by a grand jury, determined on heroic measures, and last night's order followed.

Gamblers Have Been Grafted. Now as to the Chief and his job. The Times this morning, in a sensational article, charges, in effect, that there has been a grafting of the Mayor's policy on the Chief. The Mayor has spent an enormous corruption fund every month, the money going to officials or politicians. The gamblers have tried to effect the fall of the Mayor to seize hold of the situation himself and bring order out of chaos, say that they have been "grafted" by every petty politician and hoodlum grand jury, and that their profits have disappeared like a snowbank under a Chinook wind.

Another element in this greatest of all political scandals is the fact that certain large corporate interests here, including the Pacific Coast Company, of which J. D. Farrell, J. J. Hill's personal representative here, is president, has a front enterprise in the city, the city administration. The company desires certain street vacated and other concessions, in order to help promote the much-talked-of terminal scheme, a serious clash between the city and the interested representatives, on one hand, and the administration, on the other, resulted. The Council refused the privileges, which are very valuable. There is a "throw-down" somewhere, and it is said that Mr. Farrell is going after the administration. Mr. Farrell avows ignorance of municipal politics and a disinclination to meddle in them. It is said, however, that the organization with headquarters in the Tenderloin, which has made Mayor Humes great, and which has largely been responsible for his administration, is to be destroyed. The opposition to Mayor Humes growing out of the disputes over the terminal privileges is determined to take the Mayor's following and influence away from him. Then, after said, they will petition the Council, cutting off perquisites which certain officeholders are said to enjoy from the Tenderloin games. This is said to be the program of the organization, and one of the elements in the case. The closing of the game and the raiding of the dance halls is said to be the first step in the campaign.

What will Mayor Humes do? What will Chief Sullivan do? If he is forced out, who will be the new Chief? These are the questions that are being asked everywhere. The Chief is to be long and bitter, and sensational developments will be of almost daily occurrence.

FIGHTING OVER REMAINS

Two Sets of Receivers for National Salt Company. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—An action to set aside the recent appointment by Judge Kirkpatrick of receivers for the National Salt Company, which has been pending in the United States Circuit Court at Newark, N. J., since the 15th inst., will be made by the attorneys representing the salt company that jurisdiction was not vested in Judge Kirkpatrick when he appointed the receivers. The contention will be made by the attorneys representing the salt company, who represent the directors of the company, who represented the company, was insolvent. The Chancery Court receiver is now in charge of the company's affairs.

NO TARIFF BILL.

(Continued from First Page.) be administered to General Alger. Senator McMillan's successor, but even this ceremony may be postponed for a day. Tuesday the President's message will be read, and the bill will be taken up and attempted that day. The sessions of Wednesday and Thursday also will be barren, with an adjournment on Thursday until the following Monday. On Wednesday, in accordance with the agreement of last session, Senator Beveridge doubtless will present a report from the committee on territories on the statehood bill and it will then go over until December 1st.

There will be an effort to confirm some of the numerous nominations expected to be sent in at the first opportunity. The list of those in whose interest the Senator has made nominations, including Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose nomination as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court will be one of the first to be sent to the Senate. There are a number of nominations involving constitutional questions before the court, whose hearing has been postponed until a full bench can be secured, and the desire on the part of the court for prompt action has been a factor in the delay. A large number of bills will be introduced on Wednesday and Thursday, and the remainder of the week will be a busy one. It is predicted will be a very crowded session.

MITCHELL WANTS COAST DEFENSE.

Getting Official Indorsement for New Legislation. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 30.—Senator Mitchell has been busy throughout the past week collecting recommendations for the Senate on War and other officials, touching upon needed legislation for the coast defense of the country. As chairman of the committee on coast defense, the Senator proposes to advocate the passage in the short session of such legislation as is urgently demanded. In years past, the duties of the committee on coast defense have been cared for by the committee on military affairs. The growing importance of the coast defenses and their present inefficient equipment has appealed to the Senator, who is particularly anxious that some legislation be enacted which will permit the complete fortification of the mouth of the Columbia River, but says most of the harbors are yet inadequately protected.

Forteen Men Killed by Hunters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—The season for hunting in the Northern woods closed today. Fatalities have been unusually frequent in the woods in this season, 14 men having been killed while hunting deer in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. At least 11 others have been shot and seriously wounded. A Druggist's Advice. Dr. C. L. Thompson, a druggist of Danville, Ind., gives the following wholesome advice to his customers: "If you should ever need a remedy for cough or cold, get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is absolutely safe for the prevention and cure of colds, and it is a most excellent remedy for whooping cough and all throat and lung troubles. It should be kept in the home at all times, especially when there are children in the family, as it is so safe and so effective."

NATIONAL BANKS Controller Ridgeley's Report Shows Material Increase.

470 NEW ONES, 14 LIQUIDATED

Power to Issue Additional Notes Would Give Greater Elasticity to the National Currency and Ward Off Panics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The annual report of William B. Ridgeley, Controller of the Currency, starts with a table giving a detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of all the National banks of the United States, as shown by the five reports of condition made in response to the call of the Controller. This table shows that on September 15, 1902, the date of the last call, 4601 associations reported, with aggregate resources of \$6,113,525,912. The loans and discounts amounted to \$3,208,127,400, or more than 50 per cent of the total resources of the banks. The items of surplus and undivided profits amounted, respectively, to \$339,399,953 and \$19,210,413. The total assets reached the highest point in the existence of the National banking system, \$3,209,373,892. There was due to approved reserve agents, other than National banks, state banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks, the sum of \$1,209,341,233. From September 30, 1901, to September 15, 1902, there was an increase of \$415,851,617 in the aggregate resources of the reporting banks, the principal items of interest being Loans and discounts, \$381,511,562; United States bonds, \$12,570,620; due from National and other banks, \$35,217,372. There was a decrease in individual deposits, \$10,015,105; loans and discounts, \$1,305,682,289; bonds, \$1,017,073,405, and \$4,078,110,216, respectively. In July, 1902, there were in active operation in the country 14,126 banks and bankers, with a capital and deposits aggregating \$1,071,073,405 and \$4,078,110,216, respectively. In 1902 the capital stock of the National banks represented 32.4 per cent of the total for all banks. The deposits of National banks in 1902 amounted to 57.3 per cent of the total for all banks, and in 1901 amounted to 52.5 per cent.

Growth of Ten Years. The report states that in 1892 returns were received from 538 National and state banks and private banks and bankers, with a capital and deposits aggregating \$1,071,073,405 and \$4,078,110,216, respectively. In July, 1902, there were in active operation in the country 14,126 banks and bankers, with a capital and deposits aggregating \$1,071,073,405 and \$4,078,110,216, respectively. In 1902 the capital stock of the National banks represented 32.4 per cent of the total for all banks. The deposits of National banks in 1902 amounted to 57.3 per cent of the total for all banks, and in 1901 amounted to 52.5 per cent.

At the close of March 13, 1900, the act authorizing the issue of National bank circulating notes to the par value of bonds on deposit with the Treasury, and securing for that purpose to the amount of \$243,651,420; on October 31, 1902, \$328,525,670, of which approximately 45 per cent were in 2 per cent consols of 1910. Since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, empowering the Controller of the Currency to authorize the issue of National bank circulating notes to the par value of bonds on deposit with the Treasury, and securing for that purpose to the amount of \$243,651,420; on October 31, 1902, \$328,525,670, of which approximately 45 per cent were in 2 per cent consols of 1910.

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FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Engineer Killed, Three Other Men Injured. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 30.—The Chicago and Baltimore express train No. 10, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, east-bound, ran into an open switch at Carbon, Pa., seven miles east of here early this morning and collided head-on with a freight train. One man was killed and three others injured, one seriously. The dead: Howard Bradley, engineer passenger train. The injured: Walter Miller, express messenger; H. E. Townsend, brakeman passenger train; Frank Miller, fireman freight train.

TO PLAY TRUMP.

(Continued from First Page.) From the data gathered it was shown that the cost of operation, based on the average volume of loans and discounts, ranged from a minimum of 1.33 per cent for the largest class of banks to a maximum of 4.25 per cent for banks with the minimum amount of capital stock. The bill reported at the last session of Congress by the House committee on banking and currency, relating to the banks and asset currency, has had very careful consideration by various bankers' associations. The most serious objection which has been urged against the National bank currency is its lack of elasticity; that it does not automatically respond to the demands of business, but is dependent upon the price of bonds and other considerations. The first requirement of any currency is safety and uniformity in value. Our bank notes have been from the first issue practically perfect in this respect.

There can be no denial of the fact, and there is really no one made, that the lack of elasticity is the serious defect in our bank notes, which greatly reduce their usefulness, not only under normal business conditions, but when there is danger of financial difficulty. If this defect can be remedied or lessened without impairing the safety of the notes it should be done as soon as possible. The greatest demand for increased currency comes, of course, when it is required for moving crops in the farming states. If this can be supplied quickly and automatically as required by the banks in those states, and if, after performing its duty, it is returned to the banks and retired, it will mark a great advance in the improvement of our facilities for handling the vast and rapidly growing business of this country. In the latter half of each year the problem presented to the banks to furnish currency needed to handle from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of grain, 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales of cotton and a corresponding quantity of other farm products. The people in the country who do the most of the work in our financial affairs are entitled to better service than they get—no, in fact, entitled to the very best facilities which can be devised and supplied to them. In times of panic the power to issue additional notes would be an element of great strength to the banks, and not of great weakness. It would enable them to protect themselves and their customers when protection is most needed. If our bank circulation can be made more automatically elastic, so that the banks can supply more or less of currency as needed, which is so safe and reliable that it is readily accepted and used for all business transactions, we will be able to handle the vast amount of affairs which will diminish the liability of a money panic, and will be an efficient aid when we shall have an actual condition of panic.

FREE! To every lady patron or friend visiting our establishment... Hoodard, Clarke & Co. Druggists

Announcement Extraordinary! Commencing TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2d, AT 9 A. M., we will show the workings and extent of our Drug Emporium to the public. 39 years of experience and untiring efforts to properly serve our customers has enabled us to make our store The Largest and Best Equipped Drug Store in America.

LEATHER GOODS For years we have been the leaders in Leather Ware, and this season is no exception. Our holiday line is perfect, complete and unique.

STERLING SILVER This being a new line with us, every article is new and up-to-date. No old goods. Prices to Fit the Purse

RICH CUT GLASS Beautiful designs, deep cuts. Prices cut deep also. An elaborate display of dishes, all standard in design and magnificent in appearance.

TRIPPLICATE MIRRORS An endless variety in styles, sizes, woods, metals and finishes. Prices \$1.98 to \$25.00

JAPANESE WARES Cloisonne, Satsuma, Brasses, Brasses, Ivory, Porcelain, etc. These are personally selected by our Japanese buyers.

UTOPIAN & HENRY II VASES Newest and most artistic productions in modern art pottery. Fifty-three pieces of the designs of this ware are valued at \$140.00.

BURNT WOOD AND LEATHER Our already large line has today been greatly increased by the arrival of the newest things from the East.

CELLULOID SETS You will notice in this new assortment the latest modern celluloid sets. Sets Ranging from \$1 to \$29

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES Complete assortment in ebony, fox, silver and tortoise.

PERFUMES The only perfume house on the Coast that imports direct and always has the very latest odors in stock.

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WILL PROMOTE HEALTH

GENERAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Permanent Bureau to Be Established for International Work in Preventing Spread of Disease. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The General Sanitary Convention of American Republics will be held in this city during the present week, beginning Tuesday. This convention is called in accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting of the Second International American Conference, held in the City of Mexico last January. Its object is to encourage friendly co-operation between health organizations of the several republics in the matter of quarantine and sanitation.

With regard to quarantine, the deliberations of the convention will have in view adequate protection against the introduction of disease from one country to another, while making quarantine of such a nature that it may be maintained with as little annoyance to persons and hindrance to commerce as possible. The deliberations of the convention will have in view such sanitation of seaports as will cause epidemic diseases to disappear and to make such diseases more manageable and capable of suppression in the event that they should be introduced.

There will be reports from the delegates of each republic, which reports will contain a summary of the sanitary and quarantine organizations of the republics; a descriptive account of the quarantine stations and their management; a review of the prevailing diseases, with special reference to yellow fever, malarial fever, typhoid, cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, typhus fever and tuberculosis; a consideration of the special danger to which each republic is subjected with reference to its proximity to neighboring republics, and finally, such special sanitary work as is now in progress or may be proposed.

The discussion on quarantine will embrace such topics as international notification of the presence of contagious diseases; quarantine with reference to special diseases; principles and methods of inspection; quarantine stations and appliances; and methods and appliances for disinfection. Under the head of sanitation of the seaports there will be considered the sanitary departments of harbors, sewerage, soil, drainage, paving, the elimination of infection from buildings and the sanitation of the dwellings, light, air, water, and prevention of overcrowding, and special reports on the scientific investigation of communicable diseases.

The following republics have already signified their intentions to be represented at the conference: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Chile, Salvador, Honduras, Ecuador and the United States of America. It is announced that the Argentine Republic will not participate. Authority will be conferred on the delegates by the governments they represent to conclude such sanitary agreements and relations as, in the judgment of the convention, may be to the best interests of all the republics represented. Each republic will have one vote in the convention. The convention is empowered to provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conferences at such places and at such times as may be deemed wise. A permanent executive board of not less than five members will be created. It is to be known as the "International Sanitary Bureau," and its headquarters will be in this city. The personnel of the board may be changed from time to time by subsequent conventions. In order that the work of the bureau

may be effective, the participating republics are required to transmit to it all data relative to the sanitary condition of their ports and territories, and furnish it every facility for investigation of any pestilential disease which may occur in any of the republics. By these means the bureau will be able to afford protection to the public health of each of the republics and facilitate commerce among them. The expense of the delegates to the convention are to be borne by the several governments sending them, but the expenses of the International Sanitary Bureau are to be paid out of a special fund created by annual appropriation by the republics represented in the convention, on the same basis as that now in force for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics.

CATHOLICS AND SCHOOLS

Priest Makes Plea for National Aid to Parochials.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—"The Roman Catholics in the United States are annually paying into the National Treasury \$5,000,000 beyond their rightful taxes, and are contributing to the support of the government of the country one cent for it. Yet we have never been given one word of praise for this tremendous work. The country is not to blame for this; we ourselves are at fault because we have never told the United States what we have been doing."

These words formed part of a earnest plea for National aid to the Catholic schools that the Very Rev. William O'Brien Parlow, S. J., of New York City, made to an audience of Catholics that filled the Auditorium tonight. The subject of the lecture was "Saint De La Salle and Modern Education," and its object the raising of funds for the use of the teaching orders of the Catholic Church. The management of the affair reported, after the meeting, that \$25,000 had been the net amount realized. This sum included the \$10,000 offered by W. Bourke Cochran, of New York, and other party out of a like amount being raised by the sale of seats.

Captain Parker Dropped Dead.

SEATTLE, Dec. 1.—Captain Frank O. Parker, of the ship Orient, who died in San Francisco, dropped dead of heart disease in his daughter's home here yesterday. He was well-known in all Coast ports.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills. Tried Friends Best. For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache; dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

WINE of CARBOL FOR WOMEN. THE MODERN APPLIANCE.—A positive way to perfect manhood. THE VACUUM TREATMENT cures you without the use of any surgical or medicinal instruments, such as hot manhood, exhaustive drainage, etc., etc. It is a positive cure for all ailments, such as perfect health and strength. Write for circular. Correspondence conducted by THE VACUUM TREATMENT CO., room 47-48, safe deposit building, Seattle, Wash.

Pears' Soap. Is there any soap but Pears' which has been sold in two centuries and is selling in the third? Sold all over the world.

Mountain Will Go to Klamet. TACOMA, Nov. 30.—Only two Klamath County Senators put in an appearance today at the invitation of Governor McBride's friends and nothing was accomplished as a result of the gathering. McBride's friends will go to Seattle Monday to meet the Klamath County Senators.