WHITES WIN CAME

Sumner's Squadron Captures Port of Mayaguez.

BLUES WERE CAUGHT NAPPING

By Careful Maneuvers White Squad. ron Evades Pursuit, Then Dashes Across From San Domingo to Porto Rican Coast.

MAYAGUEZ, Dec. 9.—A hotable victory was achieved this morning by Admiral Sumner, in command of the White squadron. With the Iowa, Illinois, Albany and Chicago, he captured Mayaguez without resistance at 6:24 this morning and immined the harbor. The Nash ville and Eagle subsequently entered the and San Francisco had been seen nce, and that perhaps they had been

Admiral Sumner's victory was due to the careful execution of his plans. At Trini-dad he directed the White squadron to proceed to a point within a circle with a radius of 720 miles, the center of which was latitude 15, and longitude 45. The was latitude 15, and longitude 45. The White squadron was reported to Admiral Higginson, commanding the Blue, or op-posing squadron, at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of December 5. Admiral Sumner's objective was Mayaguez, Guayanilla, Ponce, Enseneda or Culebra.

Under the rules the White squadron would win if it entered the port selected and worked for one hour laying mines before the arrival of a Blue squadron double its etrength. The White squadron would meet the requirements. Secretary Wilson lose if it were intercepted by a superior says: orce at sea or within one hour after having anchored in the port selected.

Maneuvers of the Whites.

The White squadron sailed from Trini ad the morning of December 4. The lowa, Albany, Illinois and Chicago, forming an indented column, left the remainder of the squadron and steamed at the rate of 12 knots an hour to latitude 14:4, longl-57:24, which point they reached at 6 ock on the afternoon of December 5. The four vessels then steamed north, in ine with the islande. The greatest care was exercised to prevent discovery. No line with the islande. ights were shown and only small red and blue flags were used. The flag officers did their night signalling

by whistles and shielded lights. There was clear weather throughout the run. An especially careful watch was kept Decemher 7, when the four vessels were due north of Culebra Island, which Admiral Summer supposed to be the center of the north and south line of the Blue scouts. In order to avoid these scouts, Admiral Summer kept over 200 miles away from the land. On December 8, the Iowa, Albany. Illinois and Chicago ran parallel with the north shore of Porto Rico until directly north of Mona Passage, when they turned to the south with the intention of making Santo Domingo, sneaking along the shore of that island and making a dash across e Mona Passage under forced draught to Mayaguez.

When entering the Mona Passage at 2 of scientific methods eventually will clear o'clock this morning, the squadron stopped for a short time. No Blue scouts were saighted until dawn. Then the Olympia, Cincinnati, Detreit and Montgomery were like the disease in the infected states, there These vessels had been scouting on the north shore of Porto Rico. narkable that they failed to sight the White equatron, especially as the night was clear and there was half a moon until

Capture of Mayagues.

All preparations for mining the harbor had been made when the four vessels of the White squadron dropped their anchors in Mayaguez harbor at 6:24 o'clock this merning. The last vessel, to anchor was the Chicago. Boats were lowered at once and the mining of the channel was finished in 34 minutes. Upon the appearance of the White equadron the Hist discharged green and red eignals and attempted to second New York and attempted to escape. No effort was made to prevent her. The other scouts of the Blue squadron, fearing capture, hastened away to search for Admiral Higginson. The commander of the Blue squadron was last reported at Viquez belond where he will be added to the second of the blue squadron was last reported at Viquez belond where he will be added to the second of and, where he will be advised of Admiral Sumner's victory.

It is expected that Admiral Sumner will

all tonight for Culebra Island, where he will transfer his flag. Admiral Dewey will then organize the fleet. Admiral Hig-ginson will have command of the first sopnaron; all the britie-ships will be in the second division, which will be under command of Admiral Crowninshield. The second squadron, to include all the ers, will be under the command of Ad-

The San Francisco and Atlanta arrived here this afternoon, thus completing Admiral Sumner's squadron and making his victory greater even than it was this morning. Touight Admiral Sumner offi-cially notified the squadron that the probem had come to an end. During the evening 11 vessels of the Sine squadron were sighted, but they did not approach the port.

Dewey Arrives on the Scene. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Navy Department was informed today of the arrival Sunday of the Mayflower and Dol-

phin at Culebra, the former with Admiral Dewey and his staff aboard.

AS TO THE CHINESE.

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

chopped its head off by striking out the tment clause. This killed the bill. debate was spirited on both sides, and day the members were flooded with telegrams respecting the bill. The drawal of the support of the lumber and meat-packing interests, which originally and joined with the flour milling interests in pressing the measure, brought about its defeat. The final vote was 138 to 129, favor of the motion to strike out the enacting clause. Speeches were made in favor of the bill by Tawney (Minn.) and Richardson (Ala.), and against it by Ad-amson (Ga.), Wanger, Adams and Dal-zell (Pa.) Ruriesson and Dalzell (Pa.), Burleson and Burgess (Tex.) and Mann (III.).

Mr. Tawney (Minn.) then demanded the regular order, the London landing charge bill, of which he has charge. He gave notice that he would move to substitute the Senate bill for the pending House bill, the two being practically identical. Mr. Tawney then be an his argument in sup-

port of the bill.

When Mr. Tawney had concluded the reading of a petition from the big packing firms favoring the legislation, Mann arose and, flourishing a bundle of telegrams,

"I have here telegrams from all those firms withdrawing their support of the bill, and saying that, after full investigation, they are convinced that it would

"The gentleman may have such tele-grams," replied Mr. Tawney, "just as he may hold telegrams from the Export Lumber Association, which last week withdrew its support. I have in my pos-session telegrams from the officers of that operate injuriously." association first withdrawing, then deny-ing their withdrawal, and later again withdrawing, and later still a confidential

letter explaining their motives for their action. I propose to disclose those mo-Mr. Tawney explained the purpose of the bill, which, he said, ap-plied to the port of London, and was simply designed to relieve the American shipper of the charge made by the transcompanies for delivering goods

over the side of the vessel. This charge, he said, was included in the contract of shipment. The bill would prevent such a

contract.

Davidson (Ga.) and Wanger (Pa.) opposed the bill. Richardson (Ala.) supported the bill. Adams (Pa.), Burleson (Tex.), Burgess (Tex.), Mann (Ill.) and Dalzell (Pa.) opposed it, the last named leaving the chair to deliver his argument.

Mann read many telegrams from firms which had formerly supported the bill, stating that after investigation they desired to change their position.

Tawney finally moved to substitute the

Tawney finally moved to substitute the Senate bill for the House measure. There-upon Sherman, who was in charge of the resolution, moved to strike out the enacting clause, and the issue was precipitat-

Tawney demanded the ayes and noes. vote resulted to 138 ayes to 129 noes.

The Senate bill to regulate the duties The Senate bill to regulate the duties and fix the compensation of customs inspectors at the port of New York was passed; also a bill to provide additional districts in the Indian Territory, where legal instruments can be filed.

The resolution which provides for a holiday adjournment from December 20 to January 5 was called up and adopted without districts.

Sherman (N. Y.) reported the Indian appropriation bill.

TO FIGHT CATTLE DISEASE.

Emergency Appropriation Is Asked for Slaughter of Herds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Department of Agriculture has appealed to the House committee on agriculture to aid the department in stamping out the foot and mouth disease, which has appeared among cattle in New England, asking that an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 be made. The committee is advised that there are about 100 herds which. in the opinion of the department, must be slaughtered.

Secretary Wilson made the appeal in a Secretary Wilson made the appeal in a letter sent to Congress today through the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for an emergency appropriation of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to

says: "About two weeks ago information came to the department that the disease existed in Massachusetta, Rhode Island, Ver-mont and Connecticut. Co-operation of the Governors of the states and the State Boards having control of contagious diseases of animals has been secured. effective method of eradicating the dis-ease is to arrange with the local authorities for the destruction of the affected and exposed animals, which, together with the disinfection of stables and yards, and their guarantine to prevent further spread, is now being done. The disinfection of cars used in transportation of such animais is also necessary. Arrangements also have been made and will continue to be made with the transportation companies to have all the cars which have been used for carrying animals from infected states thoroughly disinfected. courge has not visited this country be-ore for nearly 20 years.

"Quick work is necessary, owing to the rapidity with which the disease travels. The product of our domestic animals is over \$300,000,000 annually, and our exports of animals and animal products amount to \$250,000,000 each year. This scourge costs Continental Europe and Asiatic countries enormous sums of money annually. They do not seem to be able to eradicate it. The British people have visitations of it occasionally, but promptly stampt it out. We live in the hope that the application of scientific methods eventually will clear

s danger that the cars used in carrying the animals to market may introduce into other parts of the country. W ready to send an efficient corps of experts at once to any locality to deal with any

QUESTIONS BEFORE CABINET. Venezuelan Crisis, Cattle Disease and

Color Line in South. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- At today's the Cabinet the latest phases of the Ven-battle.

"And having said that, I am sure that well-informed officials here, is likely to become even more acute than it is at

Secretary Wilson explained what his deeartment was doing to stamp out the foot and mouth disease.

The question of the reappointment of Samuel H. Vick, colored, as postmaster at Wilson, N. C., which has developed nto an issue in North Carolina which equally involves people of all shades of olitical opinion, was discussed, particu-arly by President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Payne. No decision was

FOUR NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Two Receivers of Public Money Named for Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President oday sent the following nominations to Receivers of Public Moneys-Edward E.

Garrett at Boise, Idaho; William A. Hodgeman, at Halley, Idaho.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—Nicholas W. Campagnoll, of New Mexico, and John Gordon Macomb.

Bill to Relieve Ten Importers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- A bill was introduced in the House today by Repre-sentative Payne, chairman of the com-mittee of ways and means, which tends to relieve the situation with reference to ten It provides that any merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the date of the origina importation on payment of the duties and charges to which it may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal. There are some further provisions which safeguard the proposed legislation.

Indian Appropriation Smaller. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Indian appropriation bill reported to the House today carries \$7,715,900, about \$30,000 more than the estimates. The amount appro-priated by this bill is more than \$1,000,000 ess than the appropriation for the current

Irishmen Taken With President. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-Michael Davitt ind Edward Blake, member of the Brit ish Parliament, paid their respects to the President today. On leaving the White

lighted with their call. Would Limit Compensation. WASHINGTON, Dec. s .- Senator Berry

House they expressed themselves as de-

oday introduced an amendment to the anthracite coal strike commission bil limiting the compensation of members of the commission to \$1000 per year, and their expenses to \$10 a day. To Pay Cost of Bubonic Plague.

House today to pay the judgments ren-dered by the Hawalian Legislature for property destroyed in suppressing the bu-Punish Crimes Against Indians. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Clark, of Wyoming, today introduced a bill pro-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Delegate Wil-

ox, of Hawaii, introduced a bill in

viding for the punishment of crimes of mitted against Indians. Portland-St. Louis-Memphis. If you are thinking of going to St.
Louis, Memphis and other Southeastern
points, call up O. R. & N., Third and
Washington, and learn about the new
tourist car service. Route takes you via
Denver and Kansas City.

HONOR TO JUDGE HARLAN

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ON FEDERAL SUPREME BENCH.

Event Is Celebrated by Banquet at Which the President Pays Him a Glowing Tribute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The dinner given by the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at the New Willard Hotel tonight to Justice John Marshall Harlan, in recognition of the completion of 25 years of service on the bench of the Supreme Court was a belillest function. Supreme Court, was a brilliant function. The banquet hall was handsomely illu-minated and the tables elaborately decminated and the tables elaborately decorated. In the absence of Attorney-General Knox, Wayne MacVeagh presided. When the guests had been seated, grace was said by Rev. Richard D. Harlan, of Lake Forest, Ill., eldest son of the Justice, who had come to Washington especially for the occasion. Justice Harlan was in his happiest mood, and gave every evidence of his appreciation of the honor bestowed on him. His two other sons, James S. Harlan, Chief Justice of Porto Rico, and John Maynard Harlan. Porto Rico, and John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, also were present, while Mrs. and Miss Harian and a host of friends were interested spectators in the gallery. Interest in the barquet, outside of Jus-tice Harian, centered in President Roose-His arrival shortly after 5:30 o'clock was the signal of a great outburst of ap-plause. The President warmly congratulated Justice Harlan, grasping him by both hands before taking his seat. Those at the banquet included members of the Cabinet, several Senators and Represent-atives, members of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Court of Claims and of the local courts, and a number of eminent lawyers from outside the city. When the time for speechmaking arrived, Wayne MacVeagh, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

Chairman and Gentlemen-It is a peculiar privilage to be here tonight as one of those gathered to do homage to a career which has honored America. It is a difficulty to say certain of the truths which must need be said without being guilty of truism in saying it. It is not an idle boast of this country when we speak of the court upon which Mr. Justice Har-lah sits, as the most illustrious and important in all the civilized world. It is not merely our own people who sey that it is the verdict of other nations as well.

"Mr. Justice Harlan has served for quarter of a century on that bench. Du ing that time he has exercised an influence over the judicial statesmanship of the court of a kind such as is possible only under our own form of government. For the Judges of the Supreme Court of the land must be not only great jurists but they must be great constructive statesmen, and the truth of what I say is illustrated by every American's study of American statesmanship, for in not one serious study of American political

life will it be possible to admit the im-mense part played by the Supreme Court in the creation, not merely the modifica tion of the great policies through and by means of which the country has moved on her present position.
"Thrice fortunates is the court when it has as one of its members a man who

has always a great part in other spheres of our complete life. Mr. Justice Harlan came from Kentucky, a state in which the patriotism of the people was put to so severe a test in the Civil War. In the states of the farther North it was easy for the man to make up his mind on which side he should unsheath his sword. In the states of the farther South it was equally easy. In Kentucky the task was difficult one.

"In any audience, in any state of the Union, take it as far North as you wish, I can appeal with confidence to the people address when I say that, next to the homage we pay to the men who proved the truth of their endeavor as they battled in the Union uniform, is the homage we pay to the man who, with equal sincerity, with equal devotion to the right as it was given him to see the right, were the gray. And Cabinet meeting Secretary Hay brought to the President and other members of as those who themselves were the blue in

> one of my friends who fought in the Con federate service will misunderstand me or will grudge what I am about to say, when I say the greatest debt owed by this country to any set of men is owed to those men of the so-called border states, the men who in statesmanship followed Clay and the Crittendens and the Blairs, the men who as soldiers fought on the same side with Thomas and with Farragut, the men who were for the Union without regard to whether their immediate associates were for it or not. In New York, in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in lows, the men who stood for the Union went with the atream. In parts of Kentucky, of Virginia, in Missourl, they stemmed the torrent. And, gentleemen, I am half a Southerner myelf. Two of my uncles fought in the Con federate Navy. One of them served under the father-in-law of Vice-Governor Wright, of the Philippine Islands. And so I think of the Phinppine Islands. And so I think I have the right to say that, knowing the Southern people as I do, I would heartly advocate fighting twice as hard as you fought from '61 to '65 for the privilege of staying in the same Union with them.

> (Laughter and applause.) "The man to be a great statesman on the bench of the Supreme Court must have many qualities, and fortunate are we that this evening we can point to Justice Har-lan as embodying them. A good citizen must be a good citizen in peace and in war. He must have the decent and orderly vir-tues, and he must have the essential maniness, for the lack of which no good intention can atone. It will be a bad thing for the Nation if ever we grow as a Nation to submit to the suppression of efficiency in one of which will be grouped the men who mean well, but who do not do things, and in the other the men who do things, but who do not mean well.

"The art of successful self-government not an easy art for people or for individuals. It comes to our people here as the inheritance of ages of effort. It can be thrown away. It can be unlearned very easily, and it will surely be unlearned if we forget the vital need, not merely of preaching, but of practicing both sets of drtues-if we forget the vital need of hav ing the average citizen not only a good man, but a man deeply sensible of the responsibility resting on every man of the Supreme Court, whose power for good or evil scarcely could be exaggerated."

Senator Hoar, who was the next speaker, expressed his delight at having an opportunity to honor Justice Harlan in the latter's lifetime. The Senator spoke of the stubborn strength of the American Constitution at which public men of the world ever marveled, and continuing, said:

"The two elements to which the Constitution at two clements to which the Constitution at two clements." "The two elements to which the Constitution of our country owes this dis-Court. This great tribunal which keeps the forces of state and Nation alike within their appointed bounds must depend for its authority upon the respect and con fidence of the people. That respect and confidence of the people must, in my judg-ment, depend upon the influence of the legal profession A court which has their support must endure. A court without their support will perich. An indepen-dent judiciary and an upright and fearless bar are equally essential for the adminis-tration of justice, and whatever an ignor-

ant criticism may say, constitute the most perfect mechanism for the administration of justice under heaven among men."

Other speakers of the evening were Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Edward Blake, of Canada; Judge Alex P. Humphrey, of Kentucky; Assistant Attorney-General Peck and R. Rose Perry, A. the District of Columbia. of the District of Columbia

ant criticism may say, constitute the most

Revision Sense. Sloux City Journal. The Dingley law was not a perfect law

when it was passed. No claim of that kind was made for it at the time. The act was framed and became law at a time of industrial depression, and is essentially different in some of its schedules than the same Congress would accept under present conditions. Sections 3 and 4 of that act contemplate experiment with the policy of reciprocity and provide for 20 per cent reductions in exchange for advantages in foreign markets. In some of the schedules much larger reductions might now be afforded without injury to our domestic industries.

FRESH BLOW IS STRUCK

(Continued from First Page.)

ports that President Castro, of that country, is defiant and indifferent to the threatened blockade. It is asserted that President Castro is prepared even to expel the German and British residents of La Guayra and to close that port.

The Indefatigable left the British cruiser Retribution and the German cruisers Vineta and Gazelle at La Guayra. There are at present five British' men-of-war at Port of Spain, Trinidad, ready to leave there on short notice.

NATURE OF THE CLAIMS.

Strong American Fleet on Hund to Guard Against Aggression. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-The principal creditors whose claims are to be en-

forced by the ultimatum against Venezuela, are, according to the Tribune's correspondent in London, rallway and harbor improvement companies. Some of these companies complain of defaults of interest guaranteed by the Venezuelar government, and another corporation, which took up an issue of bonds, claims that a considerable amount of unpaid interest is due it. There are also claims for damages to

railways and other property from war osees, and also for unpaid charges for freight on the government's account. The British claims in the main are based on government defaults or negligence, and are not uncollected private or business

The German claims are larger in amoun and more varied in their nature, and the responsibility of the Venezuelan government for the redemption of the obliga tions is less obvious in certain sections of

the account. There are no intimations here of the mounts either of the French or American claims, which must be considerable. The precautions taken by the United

States in ordering a strong fleet to the Venezuelan coast do not escape attention. It is considered a sign that the Washing ton authorities are on their guard against the taking of too drastic measures on the part of either Germany or England for the collection of a debt from a weak power distracted with revolution.

European nations have been financing rallways and harbor improvement schemes in South American for a half century but they have not been accustomed to naval demonstrations for the collection of defaulted interests.

CASE FOR PROPER POLICING.

London Times Quotes Roosevelt Agninst Castro's Action.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-The New York Times prints an editorial article from the London Times, in which the latter paper says that in President Roosevelt's recent nessage to Congress there is a sentence which can scarcely fail to recur to any one thinking of the position of Venezuela and the threatened action of Great Britain and Germany. It would be difficult to conceive a better illustration of the Prestdent's remarks about the "proper policing of the world" than that afforded by the

Caracas authorities. The Times further says no one suppose that Great Britain has any other object in regard to Venezuela than to put an end a state of things which has become olerable. It is to be hoped that President Castro will be brought to his sense: without the use of extreme measure by the British and German warehip President Roosevelt's plain words may be

s effective na the threat of a joint naval demonstration. Whatever the result of the present controversy, adds the Times, the situation, not merely in Venezuela, but, with large differences and reservations, in one or two aging and the outlook would be a disillusion to those who hoped much of self-governed communities in South America

BOWEN MAY MEDIATE.

Meantime He Watches Over British and German Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Minister Bower at Caracas has cabled confirming the report that the British and German, Minlaters have left their posts there. They requested Minister Bowen to take charge of the interests of their countries in Vene-

zuela, which he will do.

This is not likely to be the end of Min-ister Bowen's activities, for from the tenor of some of the communications he has made to the department, it is use his good offices as a mediator between President Castro and the British and Ger. nan representatives, he will proved himself of that opportunity. State Department is not encouraging him in this attitude, preferring to avoid all entanglements, but being on the spot and willing to do what he can to prevent a crie's, Mr. Bowen may be allowed som-measure of discretionary power.

The State Department is perfectly aware of the intentions of the British and Gern governments, having been sounded in advance, and it has seen no reason to interfere at this stage, if at all.

REVOLUTION IS REVIVED.

Matos' Lieutenants Brenk Out With Large Forces. WILLEMSTAD, Monday, Dec. 8 .- A new

revolution in Venezuela ecems probable as General Nicolas Rondo, the First Lieutenant of General Matoe, has proclaimed himself chief of a new venture and has railled 2000 men. He is now at Lesama. General Riera, another of Matos' lieutenants, is now near Coro, having reap peared in that vicinity with 1200 men, who on Friday last attacked the railroad Revolutionists have also reappeared in the district of Barquisimeto in large numbers. President Castro was obliged to send 4100 mon against them.

SIGN OF SETTLEMENT. Venezuela Has Until Today, but May

Get Extension.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—One of the larges creditors of Venezuela informed a representative of the Associated Prese today that the ultimatume of Great Britain and Germany had a 72 hours' limit, and there-fore will expire on Wednesday. The Foreign Office, while not denying the correct-ness of this statement, intimated tonight that the period is liable of extension. There are some indications of a possible settlement, though nothing definite has

Italy Sends a Warship. CARACAS. Dec. 9.—The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan has arrived at La Gunyra.

Trained cats are the latest fad of French so-ciety women. Fashion decrees that the animal must be educated entirely by its owner, and several of the best-known women in Parisian society are giving an hour a day to training



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are, sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. (water frequently night and day, smarting Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th St., New York City.
Dear Sir:
Oct. 15th, 1901.

'I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand, my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am 70 years and a months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kilney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

with many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER. You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mall, postpaid, by which you cents and \$1. Remember the name, may test its virtues for such disorders as Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on poor digestion, when obliged to pass your every bottle.

der 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 containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from m In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the women cured. In writing, Portland Daily Oregonian.

or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleepleseness, nerv oumess, heart disturbance due to had kidskin cruptions from blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sollow complexion, or Bright's disease. If your water, when allowed to remain

undisturbed in a glass or bottle for 24 hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate Swamp-Root is the great discovery Dr. Klimer, the eminent kidney and blad-der specialist. Hospitals use it with won-derful success in both slight and severe

cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families. because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists' in bottles of two sizes and two prices-5

EDITORIAL NOTICE.-If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or blad-

EASTERN STATES COVERED WITH SNOW AND ICE.

Temperature Goes Far Relow Zero-Luck of Fuel Aggravates Suffering and Forces Schools to Close.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-New York and New England have experienced during the past 24 hours the coldest weather for many years. In this city it was the coldest Decomber 9 in 26 years, the thermometer registering, as it did in that year, 8 above zero. The severity of the cold was intensified by the fact that the people were not prepared for it, the cold wave having de-scended upon the country suddenly and without warning. Then, too, the scarcity of coal caused much suffering among the poorer classes. Every effort is being put forth to alleviate the suffering, charitable organizations having taken steps to sup-ply the poor, and the Board of Aldermen having devoted \$100,000 to help along the good cause. During the day the rivers were covered with a heavy mist, showing the great difference between the tempera-ture of the air and the water.

The cold in the city was mild compared with that prevailing in the northern sec-At Albany the mercury fell to 10 below zero, and in some near-by districts it went down to 20. The river is frozen over at Albany, putling an end to navigation. Ballston reported 22 below, the lowest reg-istration since 1861, and Saratoga feit the grasp of weather 30 below. In the Adiron ack region and along the Champlein Valley the thermometer registered between

17 and 26 below. 17 and 28 below.

Throughout Maine and Connecticut the thermometer registered from 8 to 29 below, a fall in some places of 40 degrees in 12 hours. Norfolk, Conn., reported a tem-perature of 23 degrees below zero, the coldest in years.

COAL SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK. Poor Are Shivering and City May

Have to Help. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-With the ther mometer marking 8 above zero, the cold est weather of the Winter thus far pre-valled today. On Staten Island the body of John Stallenwerf, a blacksmith, was found in the roadway. He had apparent-ly been frozen to death. There was much suffering, especially among the poor, be-cause of the scarcity and high prices of

Perhaps never in the history of the re tail coal trade in this city have dealers had to face such a situation as confronted them today. In every office there were numbers of anxious buyers, and at the numbers of anxious buyers, and at the same time eager inquiries for coal were constantly coming in on the teleph To all but a few, dealers were forced turn a deaf ear.
"We can't promise you more than one

ton, and we may not be able to deliver that for a day or two," was the stereo-typed reply to all demands for fuel. The situation was admitted to be ex-tremely bad, and according to one dealer there appears to be no way of relieving it. A tour of the East Side today revealed A tour of the East Side fondy revealed the fact that there is much suffering among the poor. The operators have ceased to send coal to be sold by the pall, and the tenement dwellers find it difficult to get fuel. The Salvation Army also reports widespread distress At the meeting of the Board of Alder-

COLDEST IN MANY YEARS men today a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize an issue of reserve bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing anthracite coal to be distributed free to the poor during the Winter.

> Schools Close for Lack of Fuel. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.-The Board of Education of this city today ordered the temporary closing of four schoolhouses on account of the coal supply becoming exhausted. During the day the institutions were supplied with fuel by the Reading Com-pany and they will reopen tomorrow.

> Schools Close in Maine PCRTLAND, Me., Dec. 9.—The thermom-ter today ranged from 10 to 15 below zero. In 12 hours the temperature fell about 49 degree. At Lewiston and Auburn the weather record was 20below zero. Most of the schools in those places were closed for lack of fuel.

A citizen of Farmoutiers, France, has left a legacy to provide prizes of 25 francs each yearly to the two most polite scholars—a boy and a girl—in the schools of the town. The winners are to be elected by a ballot of their school-fellows.

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