LAND SALES VOID

Says Penrose in Regard to Northern Pacific.

MAKES A MOTION IN SENATE

He Seeks Investigation of Alleged Violation of Charter and Illegal Use of Old Company's Privileges.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 16.—Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, today introduced the following bills:

To inquire into the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the disposal of the lands belonging to the said company by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

"Whereas, July 1, 1864, there was enacted a bill granting a charter to Richard D. Dice, John A. Poore, Samuel P. Strickland and others for building a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with branches thereto, under the name and title of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; and,

"Whereas, to aid in the construction of said railroad, public land to the extent of 43,000,000 acres was given to said corporation to aid in building the road; and,

"Whereas, under the said charter, Congress expressly stipulated in section 10 that no bonded debt should ever be created by the corporation, or mortgage or lien made in any way, except by and with the consent of Congress; and,

"Whereas, Congress authorized an issue of bonds known as the first mortgage bonds, and by the issue of the said bonds the corporation exhausted its power to issue bonds; and,

"Whereas, The corporation, in violation of law and its charter, has issued so-called second mortgage bonds, $19,216,000; third mortgage bonds, $11,461,000; consolidated mortgage bonds, $160,000,000, and caused an illegal sale of the property under a foreclosure of the second and third mortgage bonds, which were illegally issued, in violation of the charter, to the injury of the stockholders of said corporation, the preferred stock of the company representing the surrendered original first mortgage bonds; and

"Whereas, The reorganized North Pacific Railway Company is illegally using the charter and franchises of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to enable it to dispose of the lands, etc., belonging to it for the benefit of the said Northern Pacific Railway Company, and to the injury of the real offering of the said charter and land grant, towit, the unassenting directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; therefore

"Be it enacted, etc., that all transfers of land to or by the said Northern Pacific Railway Company be declared illegal and void, and that the committee on Pacific railroads be hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, and are requested to examine into these charges and report thereon at an early date."

BE ON THE WATCH.

(Continued from First Page.)

gave the department complete information from the German standpoint of the position of his government. He said that for seven years Venezuela had failed to pay interest on a debt to German citizens of about $5,000,000 contracted in the construction of a railroad and, in addition, there were other debts amounting to about $1,700,000 due to German citizens from Venezuela, which it had proved impossible to collect. He added that every known peaceable means had been tried to secure the money and that his government, feeling that patience had ceased to be a virtue, had decided to use coercive means.

It was desired, however, he said, that it should be explicitly understood that, whatever steps might be taken by his country, there was no desire to encroach on or interfere with the Monroe doctrine. This explanation, he thought, was due to the United States, as the only purpose of his government was to assist its people in collecting debts due them.

Secretary Hay replied, December 16, 1901, saying in effect that the Monroe doctrine was not intended to shield any American nation from the payment of its honest debts, and that its purpose was to prevent the acquisition of territory by Old World nations. To further elucidate the position of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, he quoted from the first annual message of President Roosevelt, which had been in the hands of Congress for only a few days.

When Senator Cullom had concluded, Senator Lodge called attention to the declaration attributed to Lord Lansdowne by today's dispatches, that there is no disposition or desire on the part of Great Britain to acquire any Venezuelan territory.

No Party Division.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, a leading minority member of the committee on foreign affairs, said that on a question of this kind there was no party division; that everybody would stand with the Administration in doing what was best for the general good. There was no desire on the part of anyone to embarrass those who were in control of affairs and upon whom devolved the duty of protecting American interests. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, he added, devolved on the whole people.

Senator Hoar said that, so far, nothing had been done to cause apprehension, and he expressed the opinion that for the present the Government of the United States could do nothing more than keep a watchful eye on the situation.

Senator Stewart dwelt somewhat on the bombardment of the Venezuelan fort, and said that that incident should be accepted by our Government as a warning of what this country might expect whenever excuse might offer. He gave as his reason for his admonition the fact that our recent acquisition of territory had aroused the jealousy of all the European powers, and that they might attack us at any time.

"Not in two generations," he said, "could we build up a navy equal to that of Great Britain, but we can strengthen our coast fortifications, and in view of Venezuela's experience it behooves us to do so."

As there was no formal question before the Senate, the matter was dropped.

NO MORE BOMBARDMENT.

Truce Arranged at Puerto Cabello Through Mediation of Consuls.

PUERTO CABELLO, Dec. 16.—The American Vice-Consul here, Mr. Volkman; the German Consul, P. Redes; the British Consul, R. Kolsar, and a number of the leading citizens of Puerto Cabello, have had an interview with the British and German Commodores. This step was taken by the Consuls and the citizens of their own volition.

As a result of the conference the foreign naval officers have desisted from their plan to disembark marines and seize the cannon in Fort Solano and ask for the capitulation of Puerto Cabello. Fort Solano is situated on the hills back of Puerto Cabello in a position dominating the town. The British and German Commodores have released General Bello, who was made a prisoner in Castle Libertador after the bombardment, and they have promised to release the other prisoners in a few hours. A number of criminals who were confined in Castle Libertador have been turned over to the Venezuelan civil authorities.

It has been arranged that Fort Solano and Castle Libertador, on the water front, are not to be garrisoned by Venezuela as long as the present difficulties continue. This is done in order to avoid another bombardment. The lives and property of the British subjects here are to be guaranteed. There is no blockade at Puerto Cabello.

CABINET CONSIDERS CRISIS.

Government Will Stand by Principles of President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. — President Roosevelt and his Cabinet had one of the most extended and important meetings today that has been held this Fall. Foreign affairs consumed the entire time of the session. The Venezuelan situation was discussed, but no conclusion was reached different from that which has actuated the President and his advisers throughout the consideration of the trouble between Venezuela and Great Britain.

From an authoritative source the information is obtained that there will be no recession on the part of this Government with respect to questions involving Venezuela or any other of the governments of South or Central America, as laid down by the President in his message to Congress. Every detail of the developments in Venezuela is being carefully scrutinized. It can be said authoritatively that no apprehension exists in the minds of any of the Administration officials that serious troubles growing out of it will accrue to this country. It is believed that both Great Britain and Germany will act within the arrangement which originally was presented to this Government, and to which the United States passively assented.

The treaty with Cuba, which was negotiated in Havana by General Bliss, and which arrived in Washington today, was presented to the Cabinet and considered in detail. It is ready for presentation to Congress, and probably will be transmitted to the Senate within 24 hours. It is regarded as highly important that it should be ratified promptly, as the present Venezuelan situation emphasizes the necessity for coaling stations in Cuba.

While definite action upon the treaty by the Senate or Congress, if the necessity arises to present it also to the House, is scarcely to be expected before the holiday recess, the Administration is hopeful of prompt consideration of it when Congress convenes.

CALLS FOR INFORMATION.

Resolution in House Asking for Correspondence on Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative McCall (Mass.) today introduced in the House a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House concerning any working agreement between Great Britain and Germany and the diplomatic officers of the United States or any assurances by these Governments to the diplomatic officers of the United States as to the nature, extent or purpose of the joint demonstration of these Governments against Venezuela and with particular reference to the occupation of the territory of Venezuela. The resolution asks that correspondence regarding this subject be transmitted to the House.

VENEZUELAN SHIPS ARE SMALL.

Two Were Unseaworthy and Worthless, Therefore Were Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Advices received at the German Embassy tonight relative to the sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats by the allied fleet bring important details about this incident. It seems that, of the three Venezuelan men-of-war captured by the German squadron, the Restaurador is of 600 tons displacement and the two others, the Totumo and General Crespo, were of 137 tons. Manned with German sailors, the Restaurador now flies the German flag.

The other two vessels, it is said, were not seaworthy enough to make the voyage to Trinidad, nor was it possible to tow them to port, as the squadron was in search of Venezuelan men-of-war. The German commander, it is added, realizing that the ships were of no value, decided to sink them.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

Great Demonstration of Patriotism at Caracas Monday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan Consul in New York, received the following cablegram today from Dr. Ferres Cardenas, President Castro's secretary, dated Caracas, December 16:

"A solemn meeting, organized by the Honorable Patriotic Board of Citizens, presided over by Don Juan Esteven Linares, a prominent merchant, was held here yesterday. Over 10,000 people marched from Washington Square to Bolivar Square, where President Castro and Cabinet acknowledged the manifestation. President Castro received a unanimous ovation. The purpose of the meeting was to approve of the patriotic stand taken by the government. A battalion of students, voluntarily organized, acted as a bodyguard to the president. The enthusiasm throughout the republic to stand by the president baffles description."

LANDSOWNE IN HOT WATER.

Condemned for Promising Not to Land Troops in Venezuela.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Lansdowne's repudiation of any intention on the part of Great Britain to land forces in Venezuela, a statement, it is thought, for the purpose of reassuring the United States, is commented upon by the papers this morning as likely to embolden President Castro in his resolution to defy the powers. It is now said that Emperor William's recent visit to King Edward at Sandringham was coincident with and undoubtedly concerned the final arrangements of the Anglo-German agreement.

Premier Balfour is seriously reproached with having misled the country when at the Guildhall banquet on November 10 he protested that the assertions of the newspapers that some negotiations were going on in connection with Emperor William's visit were fantastic inventions.

Rumors are current in Brussels and Copenhagen that Holland and Denmark are about to present their claims to Venezuela for a settlement.

Germany Can Afford to Wait.

COLOGNE, Dec. 16.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says it is doubtful if at the present stage of the Venezuelan difficulty arbitration can be considered by Germany. Germany can afford to await, the dispatch says, the outcome of the situation that is very uncomfortable to President Castro.

Railroad Employes Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—News has been received in London that all the employes of the La Guayra-Caracas and the Puerto Cabello-Valencia Railroads are safe. Telegrams from Berlin say that the German Government will ask consent of the Bundesrath to a proposal to make the Venezuelan blockade more stringent.

NO PANAMA INIQUITIES

MORGAN WARNS SENATE AGAINST ALLOWING WASTE.

Isthmian Canal Commissioners Still Draw Fat Salaries—Amending the Militia Bill.

In the Senate yesterday Dillingham concluded his remarks in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill, and by unanimous consent it was agreed that there should be no further discussion of the measure until the Senate reconvened on January 5. Nelson wanted to submit some remarks in reply, he said, to the slanders on the committee on territories and of Dillingham, but other Senators insisted that the agreement not to further discuss the bill should be adhered to. Morgan of Alabama criticized the salaries paid the Isthmian Canal Commission. For half an hour the militia bill was taken up, Bacon of Georgia, on constitutional grounds, opposing the section which provides for a reserve force of trained men. Several bills and resolutions were passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the Senate today, Morgan (Ala.) asked that his bill fixing the salaries of the Isthmian Canal Commission at $5000 a year be referred to the committee on inter-oceanic canals. He said he had been informed that the present Commissioners were paid $1000 a month each, and that their service had extended over 29¼ months. In response to an inquiry from Hale, Morgan said that out of the 29¼ months, the Commission had spent six months in Nicaragua and two weeks in Panama.

"That is a very remarkable statement," said Hale.

"It is a very true one," replied Morgan, "and shows the necessity of our doing something to regulate these expenses."

Continuing, Morgan said it was necessary, "in advance of striking one lick on that canal, to make such provision as will prevent the United States from running into the horrible iniquities of the old Panama Canal Company as well as the new one." He said there had been spent on that canal $260,000,000, and there was nothing to show for it, except two-fifths of a ditch dug there which was filled up to a large extent.

The bill was referred as requested and consideration resumed of the military bill.

An amendment offered by Foraker was agreed to, striking out as much of section 34 of the bill as related to drills, inspections and instructions of men enrolled in the reserve force. At 2 o'clock the military bill was displaced by the omnibus statehood bill, but before the discussion was resumed the Senate passed a bill relating to ceded lands on the Fort Hall Indian reservation, Idaho, and a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Jackson upon the introduction of domestic reindeer in Alaska.

When consideration of the statehood bill was resumed, Beveridge suggested the advisability of discontinuing the debate upon the bill on the conclusion of Dillingham's remarks until the Senate meets on January 5. The arrangement was agreed to, but Quay required it to be understood that Dillingham should complete his remarks and print them in the Record this week, and that on January 5 some other Senator will be ready to address the Senate on the bill.

Dillingham then resumed his speech in opposition to the omnibus bill. After Mr. Dillingham had concluded Mr. Teller, of Colorado, desired to dissent from some of the statements which had been made, and said that the people of New Mexico had been slandered by the committee and by Mr. Dillingham, but objections were made by Messrs. Beveridge, Wellington and Foraker on the ground of the agreement reached, and the Senate at 4:10 P. M. went into executive session.

A joint resolution offered by Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, was adopted, appropriating $3000 for the purchase of a bronze bust of the late President McKinley.

Senators Allison, Hale and Cockrell were named as conferees on the bill appropriating $50,000 to pay the salaries of the Anthracite Coal Commission.

POWER IS TRANSFERRED.

Agricultural Department May Now Deal With Cattle Disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The House today passed the bill transferring from the Treasury Department to the Department of Agriculture the power to establish regulations for the suppression of contagious diseases among livestock, and devoted the remainder of the day to the legislative appropriation bill, on which rapid progress is being made.

Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent at the opening of the House. Bills were passed to authorize the resurvey of certain townships in Wyoming and to authorize the construction of a lighthouse at Mukilteo Point, Wash.

Upon the demand for the regular order, Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.) called up the bill to transfer from the Treasury Department to the Secretary of Agriculture power to make regulations to suppress and extirpate dangerous contagious diseases among livestock. He explained that the change of the law was made necessary by the discovery that when the Department of Agriculture was created this power, supposed to have been transferred to and since exercised by the Secretary of Agriculture, was left with the Treasury Department. The additional power conferred by the bill to prevent the introduction from an infected foreign country or from one state to another of hay, straw, forage, etc., was made necessary, he said, by the suspicion that the foot and mouth disease was communicated to livestock in New England through infected hay from Canada, and might be transmitted thence to other portions of the United States by the same means. The bill was passed without division.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. After completing 122 pages of the bill the committee rose.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Attorney-General for information as to whether, in the case of the Eastern Cherokees vs. the United States, the award of December 19, 1901, is readjudicated, and to advise the House whether the reasons set forth in the opinion of the Department of Justice December 2, 1896, now constitute a valid defense to the payment of the claim.

WILL APPOINT CRUM.

No Truth in "Lily-White" Charges Against Negro.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the President has decided to appoint Dr. D. W. Crum, the colored applicant, as Collector at Charleston, S. C. Investigation of the charges involving the integrity of Dr. Crum has been made by the President, and it is stated that they have been found unwarranted.

TREATY IS COMPLETED.

Reciprocity With Cuba Only Awaits Action of Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—General Bliss, who was sent to Havana to aid Minister Squires in drafting a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, reached Washington this morning and delivered to Secretary Hay the treaty signed in Havana last week. It provides for a 20 per cent reduction in the tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States, and heavy reductions on American exports to Cuba.

The document that was signed in Havana is a treaty pure and simple, and as such will be forwarded to the Senate by Secretary Hay. Minister Quesada, who initiated the proceedings here for his government, but was unable to bring them to a successful conclusion, expected that it would be necessary for him to sign a definite treaty here, but owing to the thoroughness with which General Bliss prosecuted his work, nothing further remains to be done by the executive branch.

READY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Price Alone Remains to Be Fixed in Panama Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Dr. Herran, the Columbian Charge d'Affaires, who has been clothed with full powers to sign a canal treaty, was an early caller at the State Department today, and spent half an hour with Secretary Hay in a further effort to reach an agreement as to the price this country shall pay for the concession. Dr. Herran predicts that the treaty will be ready for submission to Congress before Christmas. It is understood both at the State Department and at the Colombian Legation that the question of price is the only barrier now to the conclusion of a satisfactory convention.

Dr. Herran informed the Secretary that Minister Concha sailed from New York for South America Saturday last. It is understood he will not return to America. His successor will present his letter of recall.

SYMPATHY STRO[illegible]

Is General Throu[illegible] Latin-American States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—In reply to dispatches addressed to its correspondents in the most prominent South American and Central American Republics asking for the position of each government in the Venezuelan situation, the Associated Press has received the following replies:

Peru.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 16.—The newspapers of Peru are in favor of collective action in support of Venezuela by all the South American Republics. The Peruvian government, however, is not disposed to take any action in the matter. The students of the university here at a meeting last night, resolved to address expressions of sympathy to the students of the University of Caracas.

Bolivia.

La Paz, Bolivia, Dec. 16.—While the Bolivian government is not prepared to take any steps to assist Venezuela in the present crisis, the newspapers of Bolivia express themselves in favor of joint action on the part of all the republics of South America in support of Venezuela against the allied powers.

Salvador.

San Salvador, Salvador, Dec. 16.—The newspapers here are urging the South American republics to support Venezuela, but the government of Salvador is not likely to take any action.

Ecuador.

Guayquil, Ecuador, Dec. 16.—The news of the bombardment of the forts at Puerto Cabello has further excited the Ecuadorians, who were already greatly incensed at the sinking of the Venezuelan warships. More than 3000 Venezuelans paraded the streets last night carrying the Ecuadorian, Mexican and various South American flags. Many patriotic speeches were delivered in favor of a Latin-American alliance. Perfect order prevailed. The government is not likely to take any action, however. The newspapers here continue to protest at the action taken by Germany and Great Britain. They further assert that the Monroe Doctrine is only used when it suits the United States to appeal to it.

Argentina.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Dec. 16.—The government of Argentina officially denies the reports that it contempates intervention in the dispute between Venezuela and the allied powers. The newspapers are protesting against the action of the fleets of the allies.

Chile.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 16.—Owing to the great distance separating the two countries, little is known here regarding the origin of the differences between Venezuela and the allied powers. But the government and people of Chile deplore the events which have led the sister republic into a serious situation. The Chilean government, however, has decided on complete abstention from any action. Chile's principle has always been to pay her debts and it is held here that Venezuela ought to do the same. At the same time, general opinion is frankly against the action of the great powers in treating a weak country in such a manner.

It is claimed that the questions in dispute should be submitted to arbitration and it is held the United States should intervene in an amicable manner.

Colombia.

Panama, Colombia, Dec. 16.—On account of his having helped the Colombian Republic revolutionists, President Castro, of Venezuela, has no friends in the Colombia government. Influential members of the government in Panama side with Venezuela in the present difficulty and hope that the United States will not allow Europe to trample on that country's rights. Were this done, it is believed that the future of Latin-America would be endangered. Government officials here believe that the time for the application of the Monroe Doctrine has arrived.

Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 16.—The Brazilian government is absolutely indifferent in regard to the Venezuela troubles. High officials and prominent men here do not sympathize with President Castro.

Up to the time of sending out these dispatches the reply of Nicaragua has not been received.

HIS FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Terrible Result of Explosion in John Pugiughli's House.

FORT LEE, N. J., Dec. 16.—By the explosion of a small gas tank today, the residence of John Pugiughli was demolished, his five children instantly killed and his wife so seriously injured that she died later. The dead:

Mrs. Pugiughli.
Ida Pugiughli, aged 14 years.
Tilly, 12 years.
Ira, 10 years.
Adelaide, 3 years.
George, 5 years.

The tank that exploded was in the cellar, and supplied the illuminating gas for the building.

The body of the oldest daughter, Clorinda, aged 22 years, who was supposed to have gone to New York, was found tonight in the ruins of the house.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Students of St. Helen's Hall Will Produce "The Love-Chase."

The students of St. Helen's Hall will stage Sheridan Knowles' play, "The Love Chase," this evening. The cast is as follows:

Sir William Fondlove.....Myrtle Wilson
Constance (his daughter).....Sarah Winans
Phoebe (servant to Constance).....Harriet Ankeny
True Worth (friend of Sir William).....Ethel Burkholder
Dillrake (a sportsman).....Mora Poulsen
Lash (his servant).....Rena Kuhn
Widow Green.....Elizabeth Reese
Amelia and Lydia (her servants).....Helen Chandler, Gussie Humphrey
Waller.....Ina Ray
Bridesmaids.....Rena Kuhn, Willeta Leezer

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEAST.

A New Tourist Service Inaugurated by the O. R. & N.

If you are going to St. Louis, Memphis and other Southeastern points, better call up O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington, and ask about the new tourist service inaugurated by the O. R. & N. via Denver and Kansas City.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

HAVE YOU URIC ACID, RHEUMATISM OR BLADDER TROUBLE?

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the 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 anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Backache, Uric Acid and Urinary Trouble.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp Root investigated by The Oregonian, the one we publish today for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—When I wrote you last March for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root my wife was a great sufferer from backache, rheumatism and urinary trouble, also excess of uric acid. After trying the sample bottle she bought a large bottle here at the drug store. That did her so much good she bought more. The effect of Swamp-Root was wonderful and almost immediate. She has felt no return of the old trouble since.
Oct. 1901. F. THOMAS,
427 Best street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful 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.

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 free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. 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 fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at 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.

TO EXPAND JAPAN'S NAVY

ECONOMY IN RAILROADS AND TELEPHONES IS REPORTED.

Chinese Rebels Murder a Governor and Defeat Army Sent Against Them—Oil Ship Blown Up.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—According to advices received by the steamer Riojun Maru, which arrived tonight, the naval expansion programme of Japan, which, report says, is forced upon Japan as a result of secret clauses in the Anglo-Japanese treaty, has caused a political crisis. Many believe the Katsura government will fall as a result of its determination to raise the revenue for the additions to the navy from the land tax.

A dispatch from Tokio published by Yokohama papers on December 2, the date of the steamer's sailing, says that Marquis Ito, whose attitude in the naval extension project had been much discussed, has at last announced his views. He has exhorted his followers to indorse the government's naval expansion scheme, if it can be carried out by retrenching the railway and telephonic expansion.

The Katsura government proposes to spend $50,000,000 in 10 years for railway and telegraphic and telephonic works, which are expected to be productive, and the Marquis proposes to secure the funds for naval extension thus, instead of from the land tax. Marquis Ito says he recognizes the necessity of strengthening the navy, but as Japan's finances would be more stable after five years' readjustment, the naval programme could be better carried out then.

The steamer Geneffe, of the Shell Line, Captain Walker, which was loading petroleum at Palembang for Singapore, was blown up. Captain Walker and several others were killed.

From Pekin news was received that the Governor of Kwangsi has advised the Chinese government that the rebellion is increasing alarmingly in that province. He reports that a Taotai, who was captured by the rebels and held for ransom, was murdered, after being tortured, when the government refused to pay the ransom demanded. Marshal Su led a large force against the rebels, but was defeated, losing several hundred men and a quantity of arms and ammunition, including two Maxim guns.

According to advices from Pekin, the Governor of Hunan has been dismissed. As the edict puts it, he has injured the integrity of the empire in connection with the settlement of the Chichow affair, which arose out of the murder of Missionaries Bruce and Lewis.

Advices have been received in Japan from Siam to the effect that the Shan rebels have been dispersed by the Siamese troops, and the rebellion is now at an end.

The Koshoji Temple, one of the most noted in Japan, which is situated at Kyoto, was destroyed by fire, as well as five other buildings and two go-downs, which held the temple's treasures, all of which were lost.

The steamer Nagata Maru, of Yokohama, was wrecked during a storm 40 miles from Taku, in Shan Tung Province, on November 29. The 700 Chinese passengers and crew were landed in safety.

Going to Memphis?

Before starting call up O. R. & N. ticket office and ask about the new tourist car service via Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis. City ticket office, Third and Washington.

Dyspepsia? Don't lay it to your wife's cooking. It's your liver. Take a good liver pill, a vegetable pill, just one little pill at bedtime—

Ayer's

If it's gone so far that you are pale, weak, nervous, then talk with your doctor about taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla also. He knows. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

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

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.

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