LIKE A YOUNG CIANT

Hurried Glance at the Three Idahos.

ELEMENTS OF STATE POWER

Great Recent Growth, but the Country Still New-Transportation the Supreme Immediate Need.

By a Staff Writer. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.—Even as one shes through Idaho, by train it is borne in upon him that this is vital country. Every outward circumstance proves it. In the towns and villages there is everywhere a striking proportion of new houses; in every settlement the public schoolhouse is a prominent landmark; the arrangements for receiving and forwarding freight are strikingly on a large scale and as strikingly busy; the look even of village streets even as one gazes from the car window when the train halts is singularly alive and bustling; and there is just enough of the miner and cowboy element to create the atmosphere of frontier spirit

There are, in truth, three Idahos, as there are three Oregons, and each has its special character. Northern Idaho is that part of the state which lies north of the Clearwater Mountains, and includes the mining region of the Coeur d'Alene, the agricultural country of Latah County and the Valley of the Lapwal. The Latah district is a continuation of the great grain belt of Eastern Washington, and s separated from it only by an arbitrary line. It extends to the foothills of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, which cut it off from the mining country which lies the mining districts of Northern Idaho connecting them; and to go from one to the other calls for a roundabout journey through the adjoining State of Washington. In this part of Idahe there are three considerable centers of population-Mos-cow in Latah County, Wallace in the mining county of Shoshone, and Lewiston in Nez Perces County, on the Snake River. All of these towns are immensely prosperous, and each would have metropolitan ambitions but for the fact that Spokane, just across the line in the State of Northern country and effectually engrosses the conditions which go toward the creation of a large city. In the nature of things the Northern Idaho cities are bound to grow, but they are also bound enterprise and the spirit of progress. to remain in secondary relations even to their own territory, for it is destiny that Spokane is and is to remain the great city of the northeastern corner of the Pacific Northwest.

Northern Idaho contains approximately ne-third of the population, and, reckoning the values of the Coeur d'Alene mines, something more than one-third of the wealth of the state. But with these advantages, which make it in a business sense the most important section, it is still in a measure subordinated politically by the southerly sections which lie geographically in closer relations. The sharp and definite division of its inter- | great herds of cattle roam over the counests, its dependence upon Spokane, and its lack of a common center, with the fact that it is practically remote from the state capital, which is the center of political Interests, renders it in a sense an attachment-and a somewhat alien attachmentto the State of Idaho.

Passing for the present over Central to Southeastern Idaho, we come to a country approximating in all its conditions to Utah, and having its main social and business connections with that state, Like Utah, it is a region of great agricultural resource. It lies south of and below the region of the universal rimrock; its areas suitable for agriculture are wide and vastly rich; its upland pastures are among the best of all the range country in the West, and it has a population which for outside the Mormon community of Utah, whence its people came, and with ed agricultural army moved by a fective energy in the occupation and development of the country. Of the very interesting social character of this southeastern population-almost wholly Mormon excepting in the town of Pocatelloshall speak in another letter to follow in

The southeastern district has its full share of prosperous trading centers, but its chief town is Pocatello, in Bannock County. The importance of Pocatello is facilities it would gain five where it now mainly dependent upon the fact that it is gains one. the headquarters in Idaho of the Oregon Short Line Railroad-that is, it is the point where two very important divisions begin and end, and where the repairing shops are located. It is the home of several hundred railroad employes, the place where they receive and spend their earnings and where their chief depot of upplies for the Idaho lines is maintained. But Pocatello has a very considerable importance outside of its railroad business, for it is the trading center of the whole southeastern country. It is too close to Ogden and Salt Lake reasonably to cher-teh metropolitan aspirations, but it has rates per fish: no rival as a local center in a very rich country, and there is every reason to anticipate for it a large future something like Cheyenne. Pocatello has a very conafferable present importance in connection with Idaho politics, due to its own large vote and to its status as the headquarters of the southeastern district of the state. In the division of powers in political conventions and in State Legislatures the southeastern district holds about one-third of the whole, and is, therefore, a factor of importance. As the center of railroad operations Pocatello contains a large body of mechanical voters, and is, therefore, the stronghold of the labor union system, which is as powerful in Idaho as elsewhere.

I have written thus much of Northern is of Central Idaho-the country of which Central idaho fairly it is important to know something of its relationships to the state, something of the chain of independent communities of which it is middle and most inportant link. Central out even."

Idaho is the Idaho of tradition and history the eastern outpost of what used to be, before the railroads recast our geography, the Pacific Northwest. It now lies practically midway between Portland and Salt Lake and while thus measurably lost to us retains something of its old tributary relation and all of its old friendly feeling. In spite of changes which have turned the face of Central Idaho soward the East an Oregonian still feels at home in Bolse, for on every street corner he meets men in whom the sentiments of lang syne are strong and who do not wish to forget the time when Idaho was part

of Oregon.

Central Idahe lies south of the Clearwater Mountains and extends down to the Nevada line. It partakes somewhat of the general character of Eastern Oregon, somewhat that of Nevada and somewhat that of the better parts of Wyoming and Utah. It is generally elevated, broken by mountain ranges and excepting in its higher mountains and along its streams it is bare of timber. Its climate is that of the intermountain region-dry, bright and cold in Winter, warm in Summer, at all times vital and inspiriting. Its many valleys are sheltered gardens; its hillsides pusture tens of thousands of cattle and sheep; its mountains are seamed with minerals and crowned with noble forests Old as it is in a sense-Boise was founded forty years ago-it is essentially new country. Its industries are of the primary sort-grazing, mining, farming, lumbering in the mountains, the round of activities which make up the life of a country whose potentialities are great and varied, but which has not yet attained the population and the development needful to the putting of its vital forces in motion. Any one of the several great resources of Central Idaho would make the fortunes of a country; together, when time and transportation have done their work, they will make this country as rich as the best parts of Utah or Colorado.

When Idaho was admitted to the Union, a little more than 10 years ago, her population was 84,385. In the years between 1890 and 1900 it grew to 161,772more than double-and today it is something more than 200,000 and growing by leaps and bounds. The official record to the east of this mountain range. So shows that no other state made such proseparated, indeed, are the agricultural and gress in the last census period both by the test of increase of population and by that that there is no direct route of travel of increase of wealth. In this great progress Central Idaho has had her full share. Not her population alone, but every element of her fortunes has doubled in 19 years. Whether the inquiry be in respect of agricultural production, of number and acreage of farms, of flocks and herds, of number and value of dwellings, of irrigation development, of mining-the answer given by the official record is the same. And yet, with all this growth scarcely a mark has been made upon the general resource of the coun-Washington, overshadows the whole try. The things waiting upon enterprise and pressing to be done are as many as before; as development goes on, new vistas of opportunity open up to increase the appeal which Central Idaho makes to

> The most important of the immediate needs of the country is transportation. Today, Central Idaho has practically but one railroad-the Oregon Short Line, which runs from its entrance in the Southeastern corner of the state to the Oregon boundary at Huntington with one stub branch to Halley, in the Wood River Governor. region, and another stub connecting the main line with Boise. Along this main line there has grown up a string of prosperous settlements, but practically the Great flocks of sheep and almost equally try and gain something from it, but it is for the most part unpopulated and must remain so until some means of transportation shall be created for it, There used to be a time when popula-

tion would march into the wilderness far in advance of railroads, content to bury a generation or two before the day of final deliverance; but times have changed and the spirit of the immigrant has changed. Men and women are no longer willing to live and die in the wilderness in the hope of founding bomes for their children; they want something for themselves and if one district will not provide It they move on to another that will. Every day there moves through and past Idaho scores of home-seekers; they fall not to see the invitation of the country, but in spite of it they move on. "Why," industry, system and thrift is hardly I asked the head of a family on the train two days ago, "do you seek further?" "Because," he replied, "I am looking for which they continue to affiliate in all a country where I can get in on the ways. It is in fact an organized and dis- ground floor and at the same time have access to a railroad. This country is all common purpose and working with ef. right, but that part of it near transportation is already occupied and is held for big money and I won't push out into the wilderness where a railroad may not come for 30 years. I can do better elsewhere. This tells the story; immigration is pour-ing into the Western and Pacific States, but it declines to go beyond the range of easy access to transportation. Many homeseckers are coming into Southern and Central Idaho, but if the country were provided adequately with transportation A. H.

PRICE OF SALMON INCREASED.

Year-Wages Increased. ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 16 .- (Special.) -- Private information received here from San Francisco today is to the effect that the Alaska Fishermen's Union, of that place, the membership of which includes all the fishermen employed at the Bristol Bay, Alaska, canneries and who live at San Francisco, had fixed the price of salmon

Advance of One-Third Over Last

rates per fish:

Silversides and Red Alaska, 2 cents;
king salmon, 15 cents; dog fish, 2 cents.

These are an advance of 331-3 per cent
on all grades over last year's prices, and
are what the fishermen struck for during last season. The men also ask that the wages for the trip up and back be advanced from \$50 to \$75. The Alaska Fishermen's Union, having

headquarters in this city, is expected to adopt the same schedule at a meeting to be held tomorrow evening. There is li-able to be some contention between the fishermen and the canners over these new prices, as the independent companies say they will be unable to stand the advance. An official of one of them in speaking of the matter today, said:

"The increase will be a great hardship to the independent canners. Besides the amount paid for the fish, we furnish all the gear and board the men from the time they leave here until they return. This is and Southeastern Idaho merely by way a very heavy expense. Another thing that of introduction to my main theme, for it fish are so small that about 13 of them are is of Central Idaho—the country of which Bolse is the center—that I am more par-ticularly to speak; and to comprehend of fully 14 cents a case in the cost, and

FOR STATEMINING BUREAU upon navigable waters of this state. PEACE IS YET FAR OFF Eikhill Company then presented their side of the controversy. James E. Burr. of

TWO BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE ON THIS SUBJECT.

Commissioner to Be Appointed by a Board or by the Governor-Other Senate Bills.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 16 .- (Staff correspondence.)—Two bills have been introduced in the Senate for the creation of a bureau of mines. One of them, Senate bill No. 28, was introduced by Senator Booth. The other, Senate bill No. 42, is fathered by Myers. The two bills are materially different in many essential particulars, yet having the same general pur-

The Booth bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner of mines by the Governor, for a term of four years, the appointee to be a man of seven years' practical experience in mining, and also to be possessed of practical and scientific knowledge of mining, metallurgy, miner-alogy and geology. The office of the com-missioner shall be in Portland. His compensation shall be \$2000 per year, and he shall have power to appoint a custodian to take care of his library and mineral collection, and assistants, specialists and deputies for the purpose of making ex-

appurtenant to said tide lands the right to construct wharves in front of the same and out to the navigable channel thereof and the right to use the water frontage between low water mark and the channel for the purpose of ingress and egress. "It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with the riparian rights of an-other by placing or maintaining any ob-struction whatever between low water mark and the channel of any bay or river in this state; provided that drifting with gillnets for salmon shall not be deemed gillnets for salmon shall not be an obstruction within the meaning of this act, and provided further that no license from any fish commission or other officer or board appointed or created by the State of Oregon shall be a defense to an action for the violation of any right of a riparian

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, upon conviction there of, shall be deemed guilty of a misde meacor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than 10 days nor more than days. Justice courts shall have jurisdiction of such offenses."

The bill, if passed, will prevent the maintenance of anchored nets, traps or other obstructions between low water mark and the claunel of a stream.



The late A. D. Runnels.

MONMOUTH, Or., Jan. 16 .- (Special.) -A. D. Runnels, who died here Janu-8, 1902, was born in Cambridge Vt., March 6, 1831. With his parents he moved to Iowa in 1853. In 1862 he married Miss Mary A. Glandon, with whom he crossed the plains in 1862, locating at North Yambill. Some years after the death of his wife he married Miss Irene Duncan, of McMinnville, in June, 1874. During his residence at North Yambill he was Justice of the Peace for 30 years, and was a charter member of the oldest L. O. O. F. lodge in Yambill County. For several years he had resided here, where Mrs. Runnels died in May, 1962.

tended geological researches and surveys. | 25 per cent of the price. The land must The bill provides for an appropriation of \$15,000, of which \$6000 is for the salary of ssioner for two years, and \$5000 or other expenses of the bureau.

The commissioner of mines has power o enter mines at any time to inspect hem, the appliances for working, the character of the ore, cost of operation, etc. He must visit each mining district at least once a year, make collections of minerals, ores, coal, cements, clays, rocks, fossils, etc., and gather full and complete nformation regarding the mining resources of the state, and keep the same in his office, open to the inspection of all persons interested. He must make biennial reports to the Governor.

The Myers bill provides for the creation of a bureau of mines, composed of J. F. Watson, C. H. Raffety, F. E. Beach, S. M. Mears and John C. Welsh, all residents and taxpayers of the City of Portland. They shall hold office for four years, and their successors shall be appointed by the Governor. They shall receive no compensation. The bureau has authority to elect a commissioner, who shall receive a salary of \$3000 per year, and a secretary, with a salary of \$500 a year. Two depugreat interior, outside of the mining camps in the mountains, is untenanted.

ties may be appointed, with salaries of \$1800 a year each. An appropriation of \$25,000 is provided for the salaries and expenses authorized by the act.

oner are much the same as those provided in the Booth bill, except that the commissioner may, if he believes any ompany is selling stock so as to defraud purchasers, make an investigation and report the facts to the board. He may also, at the request of any mining company, inspect any mine and make a cer-tificate of its charactersover the seal of his office

This latter provision was opposed by the friends of the Booth bill, on the ground that it is improper for a state mining commission to certify the character of mines. This, they believe, should

be left to private mining engineers.

Both of the bills require the commissioner of mines to take an oath of office which pledges him, among other things. to maintain absolute secrecy regarding any matters or information coming to him concerning the character of particuthe committee on mining in a few days, and then the provisions of each will be modified so as to make one bill, or one of Blandford, of Walla Walla. Most of the

then be advertised for sale, and sealed hids received on a day stated. No bid shall be received at a less price than \$1.25 per acre, nor for less than 49 acres. The first applicant may raise his bid on the day the bids are received.

Senator Rand has introduced a bill by request, providing that the Superintendent of Public Instruction may call an annual convention of county superintendents at such time and place as he may deem proper. All county superintendents are required to attend, and their actual expenses are to be paid by the several coun-ties from the general fund. This is Senate bill No. 45.

Senator Carter is father of a bill, Senate bill No. 48, which makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to foreclose State Land Board mortgages, with the assistance of district attorneys. The purpose of this bill is to save to the school fund the fees paid to attorneys for foreclosing state mortgages.

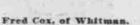
WHITMAN DEBATERS WIN Defeats University of Oregon Labor Arbitration Question.

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, the debating championship of the west. As champion of the Inland Empire tonight, she defeated the University of Oregon, the champion west of the moun-tains. It was a battle royal, although Whitman clearly had the better of it. The decision stood 2 to 1 in favor of the negative. Whitman had the negative of the question, "Resolved, That tribunals should be established with power to settle all conflicts between capital and labor affecting public interests." A large audience greeted the disputants, the Pederated Trades Council attending in a body. The boys from Oregon put up a fine de-bate, and every one expressed admiration for the brainy young trio from the

Rev. Austin Rice, head coach of Whitman's team, a Yale debater in 1896, said: "One of the strongest and closest debates ever heard."

LEADERS IN THE WHITMAN-OREGON DEBATE







speeches delivered had been prepared;

there was very little extemporaneous

work on either side. Tomlinson made a

audience, winning much applause. His

delivery is clear and flerce. Campbell made the great speech for Whitman, put-

the measures will be approved and the Rights of Tide-Land Owners.

Rights of Tide-Land Owners.

Title to fide lands and rights appurtenant thereto is the subject of two bills introduced in the Senate. One of these is by Senator Fulton and the other by Senat by Senator Fulton and the other by Senator Myera. The Fulton measure, Senate

bill No. D, provides:
"That the title to all tide lands on the shores of all bays, tidal rivers and streams within this state not heretofore disposed of is hereby vested in the owner or owners of the bank or upland in front of which the tide lands are situated, each bank owner being vested with the title to the tide land or shore in front of and adjacent to the bank or upland owned by such owner."

The purpose of this bill is to protect a man who owns land which is supposed to extend to the water's edge. There are many lands which are so located that there may be a very narrow strip of land between the shore owner and the water line, but by purchasing this another per-

ting her case on a winning footing, which it never lost. Balley and Ringer closed the argument for their side, scoring some nice points on rebuttal. Campbell summed up the argument for the nega-tive, when Tomlinson sprung the sensation of the evening in his final rebuttal After having the question reread, he said: "Honorable judges, the question does not require compulsory arbitration. We have argued for conciliation from the first, and every gentleman on the negative has argued our case for us." The affirmative was unable to meet the objection of the negative that the court

of arbitration, to be effective, must have son may cut the upland owner off from the bay or river. This bill, if passed, will prevent any such losses by upland owners.

The Myers bill provides:

"That all persons owning tide lands to have to enforce their decisions; that this meant slavery to labor and confiscation to capital. Also the affirmative was unable to prove that compulsory arbitration, to be elected, made the power to enforce their decisions; that the power to enforce their decisions is the power to enforce their decisions; that the power to enforce their decisions; that the power to enforce their decisions; the power to enforce th

INJUNCTION AGAINST RATIFYING BASEBALL AGREEMENT.

New York Club of National League Obtained the Writ-Meeting to Be Held Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.-That peace n baseball is still far off was proved tonight when President Harry Pulliam, of the National League, was served with an njunction restraining him from ratifying at the meeting of the National League to be held in Cincinnati, beginning Monday next, the agreement reached by the joint peace conference of the American and National Leagues last week. The injunction was issued at the instance of the New York Baseball Club of the National League.

BYRON ROSE WON THE RACE. Fast Track and Good Races at Oak-

land-Weather Fine. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16,-In the six furiong bandicap at Oakland today clever sprinters went to the post, with Byron Rose favorite. Money Muss raced out with Sad Sam and killed him off. Mindor avoided the early pace, and, taking the rail, landed Byron Rose a winner.

Two horses fell in the hurdle handleap. Red Steel went down at the first jump, and later leaped the fence. Corrilio also fell early in the race. Both riders escaped injury.

caped injury.

Poorlands won from Mike Rice, while the Duke of York II, the favorite, was third. As Sad Sam ran out today, as he did in the previous race, Jockey F. Kelly was reinstated by the stewards. Fine weather prevailed and the track was fast. Summary: Five and one-half furlongs, selling-J. H.

Bennett won, Instar second, Isabellita third; time, 1:06%.
Futurity course, selling-Golden Cottag

won, Erema second, Mildred Shultz third; time, 1:11. One mile and one-quarter, hurdle han dicar-Poorlands won, Mike Rice second, Duke of York II third; time, 2:20.

Six furiongs, bandicap—Byron Rose won, Money Muss second, Yellow Tail third; time, 1:14.

Five and one-half furiongs, selling—Liz-

zle Rice won, Mi Reina second, Warte-nicht third; time, 1:07%. One mile and 50 yards, selling-Katie Walcott won, Ulloa second, Mission third; time, 1:44.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.-Crescent ity results: Six furlongs, selling-Little Jack Horer won, Lighthouse second, Dr. Scharff

third; time, 1:18 1-5. One mile and one-eighth, selling—Simoon won, Ermack second, Eliza Dillon third; time, 2:00 4-5. Five furlongs-Ahumada won, Uranium cond, Star and Garter third; time, 1:03, Handleap, high weight, six furlongs-

Kaloma won, Mrs. Frank Foster second, Ailyar third; time, 1:18. Seven furiongs—Amigari won, Tioga second, Buccleugh third; time, 1:31 4-5. One mile, selling—Boundless won, Joe Lesser second, Chickadee third; time, 1;47.

Commissions on California Races Accepted, Portland Club Cafe, 130 Fifth Direct from the tracks,

Dallas Wins Basket-Ball Game. DALLAS, Or., Jan. 10 .- In a very exciting and interesting game of basket ball played here this evening, Dallas College defeated the first team of the Chemawa Indian School by a score of 29 to 4.

Levering Will Not Accept. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16 .- Mortimer Levering, who was elected president of the American Horse Show Association at Kansas City last night, said to-day that he would decline to accept.

ERIE CLOSES ITS CASE. No Blacklist of Conl Miners-Good Effects of Checking.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.-More mine officials were called to the witness stand today and informed the coal strike com-missioners that under the influence of the mion, the mineworkers restricted production of anthracite coal and otherwise in-terfered with the discipline of the employes. The Erie Company, which con-trols the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, closed its case early in the day after calling a physician, who testified to the good health of the mineworkers. The Scranton Coal Company, which operates, besides its own, the collieries of the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company, then took up the attack on the demands of the miners. The Scran-ton and the Elk Hill companies turned their coal over to the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, which virtually controls them.

The witnesses called today testified generally that no blacklist exists, that contract miners work on an average of six to seven hours a day, that the local unions compel the men to load an equal number of cars, thus restricting the output; that the men are careless in obey-ing orders and that frequent petty strikes occur because a union man is dismissed for insubordination. One inside foreman in his testimony said the employment of in his testimony and the employment of a check weighman, insisted upon by the union, has proved to be a good thing for the company, because the miners sent to the surface cleaner coal; that is, coal with very little impurities in it. The accountant for the Scranton Coal Company presented figures that showed since a check docking boss was employed by the check docking boss was employed by the company at the request of the miners, the dockage against the men has been reduced about one-haif. The miners pay the wages of the check weighman and the check docking boss. It was also stated that the checkmen have no trouble with the regular weighman and docking bess of the company.

Superintendent May, of the Erie Company, testified a few days ago that the employment of check docking bosses is not practicable, because the two men would not agree regarding the amount of dirt in

When the ression of the coal strike com-When the session of the coal strike com-mission opened today counsel for both the miners and the Erie announced that the difficulties existing between the two par-ties regarding the compilation of certain wage statements to be presented to the design are being amicably adjusted by the experts representing each side.

The Erie then rested its case, with the exception of the calling of one witness, and the Scranton Coal Company and the

White Clothes

I have used Pearline for the last ten years. Always satisfied with it. It never turns the clothes yellow. Mrs. Rev. R. G. J.

One of the Millions.

A NOTED of the controversy. James E. Burr, of Scranton, of counsel for the two companies, made a preliminary statement. William Alien, inside division superin-tendent of the Elkhill Coal & Iron Com-**CHICAGOAN**

pany, said that during his 29 years' ex-

erience in the coal regions he had never

heard of the existence of a blacklist. Witness told of insubordination. The company promised to give breaker boys

sleigh ride. The snow melted and be

cause they did not get the ride all of them struck, tying up the colliery. An-

other colliery shut down because the men

struck upon the refusal of one man to show a union card. Another case, a driver

discharged and all drivers struck, closing

No Cheap Coal on Sale.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Not a pound of

railroad coal could be had in the city

yesterday. Thirty thousand tons arrived but it was all high-priced independent

coal, which sold at \$10 50 f. o. b., which meant 50 cents additional cost for each

ton before it could be brought to this

There was great indignation because

none of the dealers could obtain the \$5

road coal. The sales agents of the rail-

road companies were asked where the \$5

coal was, who got it, or if any of it could be obtained. They gave evasive an-

swers. The dealers were therefore com-pelled to buy the independent coal at \$10.50, or go without it.

Say There Was Little Profit

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-Coal dealers from a

number of suburbs appeared before the special grand jury today. These were

for the most part small retailers, who told of the trouble experienced by those

who have to depend upon the output of

mines not under contract, or upon "free coal." The free coal mined in Illinois be-

ing only 30 to 40 per cent of the entire output, and it being admitted by opera-

ors that contracts were made at such

low prices that little profit was made on them, it was declared that the burden of

profit-making falls heavily on dealers who

Suicide at Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 16.-(Special.)

William Warner committed suicide in

this city this morning by taking an over-dose of morphine. Warner came here

from Portland yesterday, and told a farmer that as he could not secure em-ployment he intended to take poison.

The man was a sailor, and carried a sea-

man'e bag. He took a room in a lodg-ing-house, and was found in the room this

morning deadly sick. Before a physician

was called he died. The name of the cap-tain, J. T. Grey, was found on his person.

Captain Grey, on being notified, came to Oregon City and identified the dead man.

Corvallis Boys Are Arrested.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 16 .- (Special.)

-Chief of Police Burns last night ar-

rested Chester Keady, Thomas Cameron and a boy named Stuart, who are wanted

in Corvallis. Kendy was serving a 40 days sentence in the Corvallis jail for assault, but made his escape. It is thought that

Cameron and Stuart assisted him. Keady

ame straight to this city, and was are ested Wednesday for vagrancy, but

leased. Yesterday the police received word from Corvallis that the boys were

vanted, and he located them at Parkplace

Aberdeen Indignant at Elma.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 16.-(Special.)

Much indignation exists here on account

of the action of the doctors of Elma who sent a man named Smith, suffering with

smallpox, to his home in Little Rock, without an officer. Smith came here in-stead of going to Little Rock, and the

officials here blundered again in sending

Smith alone to the City Hospital. Smith wandered all over the city looking for

the detention place, and was finally-cor-

ralled. The city will compel the author-ities of Elma to indemnify it for the

Small Chance for Omnibus Bill.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 16.-Governor

Otero, who has just returned from Wash-

irgton with his family, is doubtful as to the probability of the omnibus statehood

bill becoming a law. He opposes the trop-

expenses attending Smith's case.

They were sent to Corvallis tonight.

promised to leave town and was

vagrancy, but

with the above statement.

Coroner's verdict was in accordance

are compelled to handle the free coal.

the mine.

side of the river

To Hold Receptions at Ellers Plano House During the Coming Week.

show a union card. Another case, a driver wilfully crippled a mule because he was In a special car which just arrived here over the O. R. & N. a very prominent Unicagoan came to Portland. It is the ne hundred thousandth Kimball piano. Plane manufacturers number their planes consecutively, and since commencing the manufacture of the now world-renowned Kimball planes, the W. W. Kimball Com-pany has now reached their 100,000th plane. This result has been accomplished in less than 15 years. Think of it. If all the Kimball planes that have been made were placed end to end there would be a continuous string of fine planes stretching from Portland to Eugene or from Portland to The Dalles, and some thirty miles be-yond.

Kimball piano No. 83 was sold by the pioneer Washington house of D. S. Johnston Company, and this fine Kimbail is still in daily use in the home of a promillent railroad man in Tacoma. prominent railroad man in Tacoma.

My Hy Eliers, although not by any means an eiderly man, has the record of sening Kimball Piano No. 85, at White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, Minn., where it is in daily use at a prominent physician's home. Kimball piano No. 37 is here in Portland, being used daily in a prominent physician's home.

It is safe to say that every one of the

prominent physician's nome.

It is sare to say that every one of the hundred thousand Kimball planos that have now been made and sold are giving perfect satisfaction everywhere.

There is no better plano made than the kimbail. No plano will outwear it. The kimbail plano today is used and recommended by the world's greatest artists. Nearly all the great musical colleges and schools are today using the Kumbail. The Nearly all the great musical colleges and schools are today using the Kimball. The leading and most responsible piano dealers in the United States are selling the Kim-

ball planes today.

The Kimball plane factories have grown from comparatively modest beginnings to by far the largest and finest plane manufacturing establishment in the whole world.

The Kimball factories produced last year

world.

The Kimball factories produced last year nearly as many fine planoa as were made by all of the planomakers combined in the great city of Boston.

The great Kimball plano factories produced last year more fine planos than were made and sold in the entire United States by every one of the then existing manufacturers combined.

There are now more Kimball planos in daily use in Oregon than any three other high-grade makes combined.

These are statemens that are almost past comprehension, but they are novertheless based on downright fact.

The Kimball plano is one of only three great American planos that is not today being sold in department stores.

In spite of the enormous output of the great Kimball factories, there was not a dehler, large or small, who was able to get half encough Kimball planos last year. Ellers Plano House, who are the general Western wholesale representatives of the Kimball, could have sold three or four times the number of Kimball planos last year and they been obtainable.

Columns of matter could be written about the wonderful progress of the Kimball planos. But it suffices to say that what has taken only two or three of all American manufacturers almost a century to accomplish has been achieved by the Kimball piano is a space of time less than fifteen years. And great as has been the progress of the Kimball during the past, Ellers Plano House feels safe in predicting that the future progress of this truly wonderful plano and its makers will be still more illustrious. Great as has been the record of the Kimball in the past, fix progress in the artistic and commercial field hereafter will be far greater.

osition to unite Arizona and New Mexico into one state, but favors the passage of the omnibus bill, which he says has the majority of votes in the Senate, if it can only be brought to a vote.

MISSOULA, Mont., Jan. 16 .- James Hartford, a '49 argonaut in Yuba County, California, a companion of John W. Mackay in operations there, and since 1864, the best-known placer miner in Mon-tana, is dead of paralysis. He leaves an estate of several hundred thousand

Rev. E. J. Lion. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Rev. E. J. Lion, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and dean of this diocese, died last

night of hemorrhage of the brain.

ALL REMEDIES ARE SUPPLIED

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

TO PARTIES FREE OF COST.

MAN'S HEALTH IS WEAL

Our methods of treating men's diseases cure because they have been de veloped in the light of accurate knowledge and because they do no more than gently assist the natural recuperative forces. Our way of treating is to assist nature in removing disease and establishing health. We have no need for the knife or poisonous dosing, or for harsh or painful treatment of any sort,

Weakness You've probably

been treated for so - called weakness and helped temporarily, or not at all, and the reason is very apparent when cause of loss of power in men is understood. Weakness is mere-

ly a symptom of chronic inflammation of the prostate gland, which our treatment removes, thereby perstrength and vigor.



Stricture

We cure stricture dilating. The treatment we employ is original with us, and has been perfected to a degree that renders a cure an absolute certainty. All obstructing tissues are removed by a process of absorption, and the membranes affected are thoroughly cleansed and restored to a healthy

WHY WE ARE SUCCESSFUL

Our offices are the best equipped for the successful treatment of Men's Allments in the Northwest. All the members of our institute hold diplomas from the best medical colleges and hospitals of the country, and all have had many years of experience in special practice.

We never promise more than we can accomplish - one reason that our practice is larger than any other.

Varicocele

cutting. Every case of varicocele we treat proves the superiority of our mild and harmless method and the folly of resorting to surgery. In most instances it is even unnecessary to detain the patient a single day from his business. The treatment we employ is distinctively our ewn, and can be had at our office only. Do not submit to the knife when a complete and permanent cure can be had with-out the loss of time, and without pain or cutting.

DAYS, 10 TO 12.

Disorders In the treatment of contracted dis-

Contracted

orders we offer a service such as no other physician can render. The remelies we employ have a most thorough and positive action in cleansing the membranes of all infection and subduing all inflammation. Our manner of application insures absolute thoroughness and removes every possibility of relapse or a chronic stage. Our cures are not only thorough, but are accomplished in the briefest time possible.

OFFICE HOURS, 8 TO 5; SUN-

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