DID NOT WANT INVESTIGATION

Naval Committee Finishes Taking Testimony on Bribery Charges-Roberts Says Lessler Refused to Sign Retraction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The House amittee on naval affairs today conduded the taking of testimony in the inon of the charges made by Representative Lessler that an attempt had men made to influence his vote in that mmittee on the proposition to purchase submarine torpedo boats.

An executive ression was held by the committee at the conclusion of the afteroon session. A subcommittee, consist ing of Representatives Foss of Illinois Dayton of West Virginia, Tayler of Ohio, Myer of Louisiana and Kitchen of North Carolina, was appointed to draw up a set of findings to be submitted to the full ommittee for its final action

"I desire to deny," said Mt. Lessier at the outset of his detailed statement, "absolutely and unequivocally as false the statement made by the witness Doblin here yesterday as to any collusive scheme or any of the substantial details sworn him here, and desire to reiterate that the facts as originally told by me

ing facts: As to the telegram, 'take midof the sub-committee will remember that the statement I made to them was on a mee Tuesday afternoon; that at that time I Hall). said I would produce the witness, Doblin,

hotel a few minutes after 8 o'clock. I had left the door unlocked and he knocked, waking me up. I asked: 'Who's there?' He said, 'Phil' or 'Doblin,' I have forgotten which I said Come in. He came into the room and I said: 'Phil, I have got you into trouble.' He said: 'How's that?' I said: 'I have rold in. that? I said: 'I have told in committee the whole story of the submarine proposition.' He said: 'Oh, that's terrible! said: 'Keep up your nerve. All you have to do is to tell the truth here and noth-

ing but the truth."

Then, telling of taking his bath and dressing, Lessier continued:

"He (Doblin) was walking up and down.

I said to him: 'I said to the committee
yesterday that when you came over to say nothing to you as to the testimony or the story.' I did not want it discussed the story. between us. I was then fully dressed. We walked out to the elevator and went down to breakfast. I did as I do every morning-took up the paper, the Washing-I got my mail at the office first and then we went in together.

"When we sat down I read the story, and I desire to have in full in the evidence the article of the Washington Post

be mentioned in the public prints. I then telephoned my secretary to bring Mr. Doblin here to the committee. I was not present. I did not know what happened from personal knowledge before that com-

mittee. Mr. Doblin left the committee room and I never saw him again until his reappearance in Washington in answer to other telegram, after the committee had decided to ask the House for a resolu-tion of investigation. Then my testimony was heard on the 23d. After the testimony a question was asked as to Doblin's ap-pearance, and I said to the committee that he would come without a subpens. then telegraphed him to come, and he "I dictated some of those telegrams to

secretary to send to Doblin's wife, he told me she was very much upset about it. His testimony was heard here. He went with me to the train. A few minutes before train time he had arranged to stay here. The last minute he said he would be better off if he went to New York. I said, 'Very well,' telephoned some members of the committee, and asked if there were any objections to his going

"He went home on the midnight train, was very little spoken. He re-the circumstances regarding my saving I would examine the law as to his immunity from punishment or not The way that arose, he asked me the sub stance of what Mr. Taylor said. I said I would look it up. He left, promising to join me, to come back, as I had promised the committee he would come back on Company Sunday night, and I never saw him from Mr. Wi that time until he appeared in the committee-room, and I had no idea as to what

Denies McCallagh's Story.

"I would like, in addition, to deny what the witness McCullagh said as to my saying there was but one member of the com-mittee who was absolutely honest. I want to point out the fact that, while testifying, the question was asked me if any one was present in my office at the time McCullagh called, and I answered, Tes.

voted for the Holland boats were knaves, and that the others who did not were honest men. I do not think of anything

Mr. Rixey-Had you any intimation of the character of the man, as shown by his testimony before the committee? "Absolutely none."

"As far as you know, up to the beginning of this investigation, Doblin was a man who had enjoyed a good reputation in New York?"

"I never knew of wrongdoing by Dobin. I never knew of his word being doubted at all, as I know that he has been in political relation with various presidents of the county committee and employed by them at a place where a great many things confidential are given members. I am totally at a loss to understand the proposition as it now ap-

Asked on cross-examination as to how he came to make his statement to the committee as to the alleged \$5000 proposi-examination. This report is not regarded

Mr. Van Divver-Did you think a charge the examining board for a more specific of that nature could be made in the prese of 17 members of this committee and officer.

three clerks and others standing arous and no investigation follow?

"I did not think of the subject of in "Did you not express a willingness to practically abandon the charge?"
"I certainly expressed a feeling and a
desire that I would like to have the mat-

er dropped."

On cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Lessler said:
"I met Mr. Roberts, a member of the House naval affairs committee, and said to him, as he was the one most interested in the proposition, that I would sign a statement, and Mr. Roberts brought a letter to me addressed to the Holland Com-

Mr. Wheeler-Have you it? "No, sir. I said I would not sign it when I saw it was addressed to the Holand Torpedo-Boat Company."
"Did you read ft?"

Mr. Nicoli-Was that statement to Mr Roberts voluntary on your part?

"Entirely." Mr. Roberts, referring to the letter spo ken of by Mr. Lessler, said:
"I think certain members of the committee drew the wrong inference from the actual condition of affairs that existed. to make any statement voluntarily that will reflect on any member of the committee, but if any member thinks there was anything improper on my part during

that interview I am perfectly willing to answer all questions." Harry Schreler, an uncle of Lessler, was then called. The witness told of a conversation he said he had with Doblin and during the holidays, when he, Doblin and Lessier were together, wherein he testified Doblin related to him a conversation which Doblin alleged he had with Quigg relative to submarine-boats, in which he attributed statements to Doblin which the latter had since made.

On the reassembling at 2:30 P. M. Attorney Nicoli, on behalf of ex-Representative Quigg, submitted to the committee that in view of the testimony Mr. Quigg was entitled to a complete vindication at the hands of the committee. Mr. Roberts

"Mr. Chairman, I have learned during the recess that a wrong impression has gone out, arising from the incident alluded to by Mr. Lessier in his examination, of her by the modus. It is a fact that both a meeting he had with me (in Statuary at the State Department and the British Hall). I desire now to state fully my recollection of the entire transaction, not in the morning, but I did not desire his name to appear in any way. The result was that the telegram was sent by me from this committee room.

"Mr. Poblic came to my room at the committee room." of January 21, while I was going through the Statuary Hall, on the way to my committee-room, I met Mr. Lessler going in the opposite direction. He spoke to me and said:
"'Can't we stop this thing? My God, I

cannot stand it! It is killing me.' The vestigation which we had authorized to be made by the subcommittee. I said to him that the investigation was not of my seeking, and I had no benefit to gain by pressing it. So far as I personally was concerned, I did not care whether it went on or stopped; that there were other parties besides myself in this matter. The statement had gone out to the country that the Holland Submarine Company had attempted to influence his action by the offer of money, and I did not know whether the Holland people would be willing to have the thing smothered—that that phase of the question would have to be consid-

"Mr. Lessier thereupon volunteered, without any suggestion from me-it came from him-that he would make any state-ment regarding the matter that was thought to be fair and reasonable. He said that when he made his first state-ment in the committee he did not intend the talk there contained nothing as to his testimony here. The whole talk was as to his position in New York and as to what might occur to him, how he was politically ruined in New York. I was termined the second of the the speaker that the proposition was undergoing examination here, and asked if it were possible to stop a public investigation of course no man liked the no-

said to him:

"'When your statement was made in the full committee, certain members of the committee, who had been opposed to submarine legislation had selzed upon the statement and insisted upon an investigation.' I said: 'I don't believe those gentlemen will stir.' Mr. Lessler said: 'I believe I can fix them, I believe I can arrange it all right.'

Lessier Refuses to Sign.

"He then went on to make still another statement to me, as to what he would do personally when the Holland submarine proposition came to a vote in the committee. I then left him. I had prepared a statement for him to sign. I did not see Mr. Lessler again that day until the House adjourned. Mr. Lessler came he Mr. Lessler came by with his overcoat and hat in his hand and with his overcoat and hat in his hand and said to me: 'That thing I told you could be arranged, has been fixed.' This was on Wednesday, when the subcommittee, I suppose, was investigating the matter with an idea on the following day of pre-

senting some report to the full commit-tee. The statement I had prepared I submitted to Mr. Lessier in this room the next Monday—It was the morning when the subcommittee was to report to the full committee—and handed Mr. Lessier the paper."

the paper."

At this point Mr. Roberts produced the letter which was to the effect that it was not Mr. Lessler's intention to connect the Holland Company directly or indirectly with an offer of a bribe.
"Mr. Lessler," he said, "declined to sign it because it was addressed to the Holland

Mr. Wheeler interrogated Mr. Roberts as to his connection with the Holland Company, finally asking: "Have you not been a very ardent, avowed and aggressive adherent of the Holland submarine rpedo-boat proposition?"
"Yes, I have been and so I have

Mr. Lessler was recalled and corrob-orated what Mr. Roberts had stated. "It is substantially true," he said. "I do not remember all the details. I did not read the letter as I stated. I did not refer to the question of Mr. Nicoll, who my secretary."

"The first intimation the young man had that he was to testify here was while sitting in this very chair. The door was open, and he was sitting in the window, and I beckened him to come in, and he sat down in the chair without any previous word as to his coming as a witness before this committee.

"I should like very much to deny the statement of the witness Quigg that I said that the members of the committee who voted for the Holland boats were knaves,

Solution of Fair Jewel Mystery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- The Francais. according to the Herald's Paris corresays the explanation of the Fair jewel mystery is that Mrs. Fair had caused facsimiles of her most valuable jewelr to be made, and left the real ones in America. She carried the false jewels with her in order to avoid robbery and difficulty in the American customs. her own mald did not know that they were false This was found out by a Paris furrier at the valuation of the Fair

Paymaster Sullivan's Mind Unsound. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The case of Paymaster J. C. Sullivan has taken another turn through the report of the exas conclusive by the department, and Acting Secretary Darling has called upon

TREATY WILL BE PASSED

JONES MAKES HOPELESS FIGHT ON ALASKA BOUNDARY.

As Commission Will Surely Disagree Present Modus Vivendi Will Continue in Force Indefinitely.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Jan. 27.-Representative Jones, in taking a whirl at the Alaskan boundary question, is not likely to accomplish anything at this session, because, notwithstanding several Eastern papers complain that Great Britain has got the best of the United States in the Alaska boundary dispute, there is no disposition in either House or Senate to take any action which would be a criticism of the State Department. The treaty which has been negotiated may accomplish something, although it is not likely to do so. The three Canadians would not dare give up any territory claimed by Canada any more than the three Americans would give up the territory claimed by the United States,

The fact is that it will result in a prolongation of the affair, and probably prevent the introduction of any resolution looking to the canceling of the modus vivendi negotiated by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote, which gave Canada quite a strip of land that had hergtofore been claimed by the United States. This modus contains a clause stating that it shall remain in effect until a treaty settling the boundary can be concluded. Unless it is annulled by some action of the State Department or Congress, it will probably be the only boundary agreement that will ever be reached, as Great Britain has everything she claims, and will not be anxious to negotiate a treaty that would give up anything that is granted to Embassay at the time the modus was concluded it was thought to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute permanently.

An old speech delivered by President Roosevelt back in 1897, when he was president of the Police Board in New York, has been recalled, in which he favored the arbitration treaty that was talked of so much at that time. He was advocating a larger Nevy at that time, as the best way of perpetuating the arbitration treaty. Among oher things he said:

"In other words, gentlemen, arbitration treaty we adopt, and I hope we will adopt one, must be, after all, practically a simple statement that we intend to settle our differences amicably, that anything that does not involve the honor of the Nation shall be arbitrated, and that there are certain things that neither this Nation nor any other nation ought to arbitrate. In other words, we must ultimately come to the decision. To trust in the Lord and keep our powder dry." At that time he also commended Presi-

dent Cleveland for his message on the Venezuelan situation.

TRYING TO HURRY DREDGE.

Chief of Engineers Strikes Delay in Equipment of the Grant. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Jan. 27 .- The Chief of Engineers has been in telegraphic communication

with the Risdon Iron Works and the Commandant of the Mare Island navyyard for the past few days, endeavoring to secure terms from one or the other for converting the transport Grant into the committee, and during that talk it was ing he had me make the statement. I prompt work. As soon as satisfactory understood that Doblin's name should not said to him: other, the Grant will be placed in charge of workmen, as plans for her overhauling are completed and the pumps are being built by a Baltimore firm and will be ready for shipment before the vessel has been overhauled.

The Board of Engineer Officers that made an investigation of the mouth of the Columbia River last Summer has held its final meeting and adjourned, leaving the report in the hands of one member for delivery. The Chief of Engineers has not yet received the report, but looks for it every day, and will give it prompt action when it reaches his

AGAINST COLVILLE BILL. Committee Opposes Opening South

Half, but Jones Will Fight It. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 37 .- The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today adversely reported on the bill introduced by Representative Jones providing for opening to settlement the south half of the Colville Indian reservation.

Commissioner Jones says the Indians of as no provision is made for paying the Indians for the lands relinquished.

The Indian Office believes this reservation should not be thrown open until each Indian justly entitled to an allotment se. cures title to his land, and some provi-

the surplus. Representative Jones, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, holding that Congress has full right to legislate and make such disposition as it pleases of Indian lands, believes his bill should pass, and will urge its favorable consideration, as well as that clause of Press, spoke to the toast, "Our Country," his bill to refund to settlers on the north in part as follows: half of the Colville reservation \$1 25 an acre paid by them for their lands.

PERKINS GIVES UP FIGHT.

Meets Too Much Opposition to His Army Transport Scheme.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 27.-Senator Perkins, of Callfornia, has abandoned his proposed amendment to the Army appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War to charter the Government transports for terms of five years, with the condition attached that the party chartering shall contract for carrying troops and supplies to and from the Philippines for a period equal to the term of the charter. He says he has encountered the strong opposition of the rellroads and others, and finds it useless to attempt to secure the adoption of the amendment, even if it should be pressed. As the amendment was drawn distinctly in the interest of San Francisco, there is some wonderment at the Senator's action.

GREENE MEETS HITCHCOCK.

Special Agent Giving Pointers on Meldrum and Waggoner.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington. Jan. Z.—Special Agent A. R. Greene, who has for several months been the broad affairs of mankind. And the in Oregon investigating the alleged land significant, surpassing fact in this shift-

frauds, and the office of the Surveyor-General at Portland, is in Washington, and will hold a long consultation with Secretary Hitchcock with regard to his discovery. The Secretary has delayed action on the case of Surveyor-General Meldrum, as he desired to confer personally with Greene as to several points involved, before giving his order for suspension. The same is true in the case of Chief Clerk Waggoner, as it was upon Greene's written report that the Secretary deter-

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE. Jones Says There Is No Question

About Menning of Treaty.

mined that both officials should go.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative Jones, of Washington, today introduced the following resolution: "Whereas, it is reported that a treaty has been signed by the United States and Great Britain providing for a commission to interpret the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain fixing the Alaskan boundary line, and,

"Whereas, there was no uncertainty as to the meaning of the said treaty when it was executed, and, "Whereas, the interpretation given to it at the time of its execution was accepted and acknowledged by Great Britain for more than 50 years and no question was made concerning it until after the dis-covery of gold in the Klondike;

"Resolved, That it to the sense of the House that there is no occasion for a further interpretation of said treaty; that its terms and provisions are clear and plain; that the United States should entertain no proposition looking for a new in-terpretation, and that the officials of this Government should notify Great Britain that it will absolutely refuse to entertain consider any other interpretation of said treaty than that accepted by all parties for more than 50 years, and that the United States proposes and is prepared to maintain its rights under th terpretation until after the discovery of gold in the Klondike." The resolution was referred to the com

mittee on foreign affairs.

HONOR THE GREAT.

(Continued from First Page.)

speciousness which deceived no small number of excellent men here at home, and which afforded yet to others a chance and which afforded yet to others a chance to arouse a factious party spirit against the President. Of course, looking back, it is now easy to see that it would have been both absurd and wicked to abandon the Philippine archipelago and let the scores of different tribes turn the islands into a welter of bloody savagery, with the absolute certainty that some strong power would have to step in and take posses-sion. But though now it is easy to see that our duty was to stay in the islands, to put down the insurrection by force of arms, and then to establish freedom-giying civil government, it needed a genuine statesmanship to see this and to act ac-cordingly at the time of the first revolt. Again his policy was amply vindicated. Peace has come to the islands, together with a greater measure of individual liberty and self-government than they have ever before known.

Lessons of His Life.

"President McKinley's second campaign was fought mainly on the issue of approving what he had done in his first Admin-istration and specifically what he had done as regards these problems springing out of the war with Spain. The result was that the popular verdict in his favor was more overwhelming than it had been before. No other President in our history has seen high and honorable effort crowned with more conspicuous personal success. No other President entered upon his second term feeling such right to a

profound and peaceful satisfaction.

"Then by a stroke of horror, so strange in its fantastic iniquity as to stand unique in the black annals of crime, he was struck down. The brave, strong, gentle heart was stilled forever. The hideous infamy of the deed shocked the Nation to its depths, for the man thus struck at was, in a peculiar sense, the champion of the plain people.

"He said to me. It is to go on and we will see later on."

Would Suppress Boblin's Name. Continuing, Mr. Lessler said:

"I came up and saw the gentlemen of the committee, and during that talk it was understood that Doblin's name should not said to him."

"It is to go on and we whatever, unless their interests were to be foopardized by the use of his original statement, and then in self-defense they would be enabled to use any statement of that he might make. On that understanding the committee, and during that talk it was understood that Doblin's name should not said to him."

"He said to me. It is to go on and we whatever, unless their interests were to be foopardized by the use of his original statement, and then in self-defense they would be enabled to use any statement other matters that it cannot assure prompt work. As soon as satisfactory generous National life. For him the nurel; but woe for those whom he left behind; woe to the Nation that lost him, and woe to mankind that there should exist creatures so foul that one amon them should strike at so noble a life.

"We are gathered together tonight to recall his memory, to pay our tribute of respect to the great chief and leader who fell in the harness, who was stricken down while his eyes were bright with 'the light that tells of triumph tasted." can honor him best by the way we show in actual deed that we have taken to heart the lessons of his life. We must strive to achieve, each in the measure that he can, something of the qualities which made President McKinley a leader of men, a mighty power for his good-his strength, his courage, his courtesy and dignity, his sense of justice, his everpresent kindliness and regard for the rights of others."

In thanking President Roosevelt for his speech, Judge Day said that by it "a classic had been added to the literature

Secretary of War Root responded to the toast, "The Army." At the conclusion of Secretary Root's speech, Judge Day read a letter of regret from ex-Secretary of the Navy Long.

The Vice-Governor of the Philippines. Luke E. Wright, in responding to the toast, "The Future of the Philippines," paid a this reservation have vested rights which are not respected under the pending bill, of President McKinley. General Wright reviewed the manner in which President McKinley dealt with the problems arising out of the acquisition of the islands and of putting down armed opposition to American authority. He read the instructions sent to the Philippine Commis-sion by the President, showing that from sion is made for payment in severalty for the beginning it was the President's first thought to restore order with as little bloodshed as possible, and then to give the Filipinos civil government on American lines, in which they should have, as far as possible, full participation.

After James J. Grant, of Canton, had

responded to the toast, "Ohio," Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia

Maker of an Epoch.

"When we think of the great patriot whom we commemorate today, we instinc-tively think of our country. The two are inceparably associated. There have been Presidents and excellent Presidents, whose coming and going wrought no material and lasting change and left no enduring impress. And there have been a few Presidents who were the recognized makers or chiefs of distinctive and

creative epochs. He contrasted McKinley with Polk, Monroe and Jackson, who were the su-preme molding influence of the country and continued:

"Just as we think of Washington and Lincoln as the pre-eminent types of American character and aspiration in their time, as the God-given leaders of the two great struggles of National development, so we think of McKinley as the highest symbol of American purpose in the third era of our National progress. McKinley— he was the true product of our country, Our country—its best tribute is that it preserves and reflects the spirit of Mc-Kinley.

"It was said of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. It will be said of McKinley that he found the United States within the continental lines and left its domain and its power extended beyond the seas. But mere territorial en-largement was the least of his achieve ment. The moral effects were controlling



Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, lowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkhan's Vegetable Compound. A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure: --"My trouble was with the ovaries;

I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of
my mothers I began to take Lydia

E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I con-tinued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did. ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them. - Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City." — \$5000 forfelt if original of above letter procing genuineness cannot be produced.

ng the scenes is that into the group powers which hold the general interest of the world in their keeping, it for the first ime brought a nation whose inspiration is the moral law and whose guiding chart is the principle of right and justice. "We need not affect too much. Every

nation rightfully studies its own interests. We have reaped vast commercial advan-tages; they were the growing necessity of our industrial supremacy and the legiti-mate fruit of our providential opportunity we must maintain and defend them. But without wishing to induige in any cant, is still true that the conduct and policy of the United States in these recent year have shown a moral elevation beyond those of any other nation at any period of history. Look to China and see how o country stood for magnanimity, for mod-eration, for reduced indemnity and for territorial integrity. Look to Cuba and note how we scrupulously fulfilled every pledge and unselfishly erected a free and independent republic. Look to Roumania and consider how, within the rightful domain of our own diplomatic concern, we protested against proscription and oppression.

Look to the Philippines, and when has any
nation ever before advanced so rapidly and generously in giving freedom and civil government and home rule to a colonial

"These events illustrate the National spirit. President McKinley impressed his own moral nature upon the public conduct. It is doubtful if the moral quality of public action ever before stood out so conspicuously and dominantly. Those about him who knew his controlling conventions well unfarationd that in every extractions and unfarationd that in every extractions are supported to the controlling to the controlli victions well understood that in every exiis first and decisive question would be, 'What is right?' and the people came to know that with him the moral obliga-tion would be the ruling test and to feel that they could repose with impMcit serene faith on his sure head, his true

heart and his strong arm. "His example and his encouragement re main. In the old Scottish legend, when Robert Bruce, the great chieftain, was about to pass away, he called the devoted Douglas to his side and bade him place his heart in a golden casket and wear it faithfully on his breast. Douglas obeyed the command, and, when leading his hosts against the foe, he threw himself with his precious charge into the thickest of the fight and made it his sure talisman of vic-So let us enshrine the great heart of William McKinley in the golden casket of our undying love and let us constantly wear it on our breast as our high and un failing inspiration."

At the conclusion of the banquet the Pre lent and party were driven to the 'station, and shortly after 1 o'clock the special train started for Washington.

Visit to Mrs. McKinley. CANTON. O., Jan. 27.-The special train bearing President Roosevelt and party arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Shortly after the arrival of the Presi-dential train the distinguished visitors entered carriages and were driven to the McKinley home, where they were received by Mrs. McKinley. After a brief visit the party was driven to Westiawn cemetery, where the tomb of the late President is located.

Herran Files Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Mr. Herran, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires, called at the State Department today and filed his credentials empowering him to take up the business of the Colombian Legation here as the successor of Senor

Who Rules Isle of Pines! WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Senator Carmack today introduced a resolution call-ing upon the President for information as

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