QUAY YIELDS POINT

Will Not Obstruct Action on Canal Treaty.

BUT MORGAN IS STILL HOSTILE

Senators Lose Their Temper in Statehood Fight—Quay Is Playing Possum to Spring a Surprise, but Opponents Are Wary.

Senator Quay has agreed not to obstruct action on the Panama Canal treaty, but Morgan is likely to continue his fight for the Nicarsgua route.

Quay is said to have a scheme to catch the Senate leaders napping and snatch a vote in favor of statehood.

The Lessler investigation has revealed the methods of lobbyists, to whom the Holland Boat Company had resort in consequence of the opposition of the Navy Department to its vessels.

Representative Burton has succeeded in having several Indian appropriations cut down, including some for Oregon and Washington.

A representative of the supervising architect is coming to Portland to obtain data for plans for the addition to the Postoffice and to find temporary quarters.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Quay, who is obstructing all business in the Senate in the interest of the statehood bill, this morning advised members of the foreign relations committee that, because of the paramount importance of the isthmian canal and the necessity for the United States to begin work speedily, he would not oppose executive sessions for the consideration and ratification of the treaty with Colombia. This leaves the cost clear, save for the obstruction of Senator Morgan alone, who still believes no canal is better than one over the Panama route. The Alabama Senator is preparing to speak at length against the ratification of the pending treaty, and if the treaty fails of ratification, the whole responsibility will fall upon his shoulders, as Senators who last session stood with Morgan for Nicaragua are now willing to see the Colombian treaty ratified, believing it will mean the completion of the canal.

Considerable ill-feeling has crept into the debate over the omnibus statehood bill during the past few days, and charges are frequently made back and forth that one side or the other is obstructing the business of the Senate. These comments are growing more and more personal, and considerable spirit has been injected into the conflict. On the one side Beveridge and Hale have indulged in sharp criticism of the advocates of the statehood bill, and have severely denounced Quay and his methods. Quay, with the support of Gallinger and others, has flung the charge back on the majority of the territories committee and the Senate leaders. Up to the beginning of the present week the controversy between the two factions had been of a tempered variety and good feeling prevailed, but it is very apparent that a crisis is near at hand.

Finding that two demonstrations of strength have availed nothing, Quay is now inducing several of his Democratic backers to apparently lose interest in the statehood bill in the hope of fooling the Republican leaders into believing his side has lost strength. When this is done he hopes to get a vote and surprise the opponents of statehood by rallying his original support. It is not to be supposed, however, that men like Aldrich, Hale and others will be caught in any such trap.

STIRRED UP NASTY MUSS.

Lessler Inquiry Gives Insight Into Methods of Lobbyists.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—The general impression is that the Lessler charges involve rather a nasty muss, and the names of the men brought into the investigation are those of persons who have been about Congress a great deal promoting various schemes, and generally of a kind that is questionable, and to which there is a great deal of opposition. Of course, Doblin's testimony was considered perjury in one case or the other and the impression seems to be that he was induced to make a new story by being "seen" while he was in New York. The retraction by Doblin prevented probing the case any further, and none of the men who were on the stand were directly connected with the submarine boat. There is still a "Friend of my friend" to be accounted for, and the man Kerr, whom Quigg was obliging, was not called at all.

There is also an impression that Representative Roberts of Massachusetts was more active than was necessary in behalf of the boat company, but his friends explain that it is simply a case of the earnestness which he always gives to any question upon which he embarks.

The Holland people have had a very hard time to get recognition. All but a few naval officers have been against them in the Navy Department. They have overturned the Navy Department on two or three occasions, and accomplished this by bringing the submarine boat to Washington, having it tested on the Potomac several times and inviting members of Congress to witness the experiments.

The naval officers who have been in the boats and some constructors have recommended them, but generally the department and most of the officers have been bitterly opposed to any more, for the reason that they generally want battleships instead of smaller craft.

The probabilities are that Doblin and those he represented did what is frequently done, attempted to get votes on disputed questions with the expectation of making the concerns pay them afterwards, should they be successful. This is a system in vogue among the smaller class of lobbyists who hang about Washington during a large portion of the session of each Congress.

BURTON AS A WATCHDOG.

Forces Reduction of Many Appropriations for Indians.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative Burton, by his eternal vigilance and pertinent inquiries, succeeded today in scaling down the appropriations for the maintenance of Indian schools and agencies to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000. Whenever an item was reached making what appeared to be an unjustifiable appropriation for a specific school or agency, he demanded a showing as to the necessity for the amount, and in many cases where a just showing could not be made, the House followed his lead and reduced the appropriation.

Mr. Burton contended that in late years the Indian bill has carried large amounts which have not all been for the benefit of the Indians, and he proposes that such surpluses shall be done away with. Among other cuts, he forced a reduction from $5000 to $3000 for the Umatilla school and agency, and from $8000 to $5000 for Yakima, at each of which places the establishment has been placed under a bonded superintendent.

TO ENLARGE POSTOFFICE.

Supervising Architect Sends Man to Gather Data for Plans.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—R. Bernard Talcott, of the Supervising Architect's office, has been ordered to Portland to gather additional data for use in perfecting the plans for the postoffice extension and to endeavor to locate temporary quarters for the postoffice, to be occupied during reconstruction. On his return he will inspect the Salem building and report as to the propriety of its acceptance by the Government.

TO COMMAND AT BREMERTON.

Admiral Wildes Assigned There to Succeed Admiral Sterling.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—Rear-Admiral Frank Wildes, now at San Francisco, having been ordered home from the Philippines on account of poor health, will be assigned to command the Puget Sound navy-yard when Admiral Sterling is relieved to take another station. Neither Admiral Casey nor Admiral Kempff is now available for the command at this time.

Bill Regarding Alaska Coal.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—The House public lands committee today briefly considered the Lacey bill permitting the entry of unsurveyed coal lands in Alaska, and decided to refer the measure to a subcommittee for redrafting and perfecting, with a view to making a report at the next meeting. The commitee favors allowing the entry of coal lands in Alaska under practically the same terms as lands containing gold deposits are now entered.

SAYS CANADA WILL LOSE.

Tupper Thinks Alaska Boundary Treaty One-Sided Affair.

SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says: Sir Charles Tupper, who won his title for his able work as a jurist in the interests of Canada at the sessions of the Bering Sea Commission in Paris, on that occasion handling the case for Canada, said to the Times correspondent, in speaking of the proposed commission to settle the boundary question, that it simply means that the United States is going to euchre Canada out of her rights. He said further that England would never fight the United States for one inch of Canadian territory. The United States knows this, he said, and is sure of her ground when she arbitrates with Great Britain over Canadian rights. The three similar arbitrations known to the world prove it.

"The United States knows what she is doing," he said, "when she agrees to a commission of three on each side, for on the side of Great Britain there will be one and perhaps two Englishmen, and where Canada is concerned in an arbitration Englishmen are disposed to lean toward the United States on the ground of justice, the merits of the case and strict impartiality. They are very careful as to the legal phase of the question.

"On the other hand, American jurists on an arbitration never swerve a hair's breadth on any grounds. If the English jurists favor the Americans, Canada loses. If each side holds its own, Canada loses, for according to legal procedure the case falls to the ground, which leaves the Americans in possession of the disputed territory.

"The United States will say: 'Canada could not prove its case, and we have the territory.' So the United States will doubtless win in any event."

TAKE UP NO MINOR MATTERS.

Hay Says Other Questions With Canada Must Await Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Foster (Wash.) recently presented to Secretary Hay the request of some of his constituents for the establishing of a fish hatchery on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, which has called forth a general statement from the Secretary showing it to be the policy of the State Department to take no action upon any minor question affecting the relations between the United States and Canada so long as the dispute between British America and Alaska remains undetermined. In a letter to Senator Foster the Secretary says:

"The recommendations of the joint high commission, so far as they touched the subjects upon which concurrent opinions were reached, are still in abeyance, the drift of sentiment on both sides being that while an agreement upon the subjects brought before the commission appeared to be desirable and for the most part obtainable it seemed appropriate to dispose of them as a whole subject to the adjustment of the main question of the Alaskan boundary. The indisposition of the Canadian Government to assent to the settlement of the subordinate questions pending the disposal of the boundary question makes it unlikely that a particular detail of the general plan would be favorably considered by the British Government at this time. Moreover, the legal question as to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to deal with the matter is still unsettled, the preponderance of opinion, however, being that it should be properly settled by treaty rather than by concurrent legislation or local understanding, a circumstance which would probably have weight with the British Government, which apparently shares the Canadian view that the boundary issues should be adjusted in the first place."

Does Not Champion Hunter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The State Department has received a cablegram from ex-Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, asking if the United States waives the right of immunity in case of his son, who is under trial there for killing Fitzgerald. It is assumed that the Guatemalan court is holding up its verdict in the case of Hunter until assured from Washington of its jurisdiction in the case. The State Department has again informed Mr. Hunter that this Government waived all rights in the case of his son, who was in no way attached to the American Legation at the time the killing occurred.

MANGLED BY LIONS.

Boy Who Entered Cage of Lions Dying at Hospital.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—Raymond Bowman, aged 12 years, is dying at a hospital here from wounds received in a lions' cage. He was admitted by Mize Hall, the trainer, against the protests of the attendants. The largest of the four beasts jumped over the woman and seized Bowman in the left thigh. The smell of blood excited the lion's mates, and they all joined in the attack. Several men armed with pitchforks went to the boy's rescue, and he was dragged out after a desperate struggle.

WOMEN SUFFER NEEDLESS MISERY

Female Weakness Is Pelvic Catarrh.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs is the Bane of the Female Sex.

Very Few Women Are Entirely Free From It.

Pe-ru-na Is a Specific for Pelvic Catarrh.

Thousands of Women Cured Every Year.

Pelvic catarrh is almost a new term in medical literature. Dr. Hartman was the first physician in this country who used the term, but through his writings he has made it a familiar phrase to nearly the whole of the civilized world.

Before it was discovered that the ailments of women depended chiefly on catarrh of the pelvic organs, these cases were regarded as incurable. Now, thousands are cured every year. The same diseases that once seemed beyond the reach of man are promptly and permanently cured by Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh, whether of the pelvic organs or any other organ of the human body.

Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments, simply because these ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

Peruna is not simply a palliative, to relieve some of the most distressing symptoms. It is a permanent and radical cure. A multitude of women are praising it every day.

Miss Ella M. Moreland, 502 D street, S. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am anxious to show my gratitude for what Peruna has done for me, and hope this will reach the eyes of some woman who has suffered as I did. For three years I had intense pain regularly every month with cramps and headache. At such times I was hardly able to be about and felt very weak and worn out. I tried a much advertised remedy but found it gave me no relief, when a visitor advised me to try Peruna, telling me how it had cured her of a similar trouble. I have so often since thanked her for calling my attention to it for it is certainly a blessed medicine for sick women. Almost from the first day I felt better and within five weeks I had added nine pounds to my weight and it seems I never felt better in my life. I have enjoyed the best of health since and gladly indorse Peruna, for I can thank it for my good physical condition."—Ella M. Moreland.

A Physician's Indorsement.

Dr. M. C. Gee is one of the physicians who indorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practicing physician to advocate patent medicines. But when any one medicine cures hundreds of people, it demonstrates its own value and does not need the indorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily indorse your medicine."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask your druggist for a free Peruna Almanac.

THE TREATMENT THAT CURES

Dr. Copeland's Wonderful Medication Does Its Beneficent Work for Suffering Humanity

It Reaches, Soothes and Heals Every Part of the Mucous Membrane, Curing Invariably All Forms of Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs and Deafness—Treatment and Medicine Until Cured, $5 Per Month.

Doctor Copeland's new treatment, that has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of these cases of catarrh in the ears, bronchial tubes and lungs, works its curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every sore spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs, to the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

What is this treatment that cures these conditions, once regarded incurable? By what process does it restore

Mr. T. F. Goodrich, Wheatland, Or.: Health Restored by Drs. Copeland and Montgomery.

the diseased membrane, remove the poison and relieve the soreness of the disease? Let the experience of patients cured and being cured tell.

How It Cures Diseases of the Throat

Here is another patient who had Catarrh in the Head. He caught cold after cold, and the disease spread down into his throat. He breathes and drinks in the disease-banishing medication. It bathes the membranes of the head and throat. The soreness of the head and throat become less, and the desire to hawk and spit is disappearing; the sense of taste is returning, and the voice again becomes soft and melodious. There is no more gagging and vomiting in the morning. No longer does every exposure to the weather result in a stuffed-up throat that becomes sore and inflamed, and no longer does he find his throat and tongue dry as chips when he wakes up from an unrefreshing sleep.

How It Cures Catarrh

Here is a patient taking treatment for Catarrh of the Head. He breathes the soothing medication through his nostrils and the nasal channels open up, the stuffed-up feeling in the head leaves and he can breathe naturally through the nose again. The dull pains across the front of the head fade away and the nasal membrane is soothed until the inflammation and soreness are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away and the lost sense of smell returns. The dropping in the throat is checked; the nose does not stop up towards night any more, the sneezing and snuffing have ceased and the discharge from the nose grows less and less, and finally stops altogether. The disease has been checked and eradicated from the system before it ever reached the throat. It has not been driven down into his throat or into his lungs or into his ears, as is so often done by other treatments.

How It Cures Deafness

Here is another patient, who, for years, has been a sufferer. Every fresh cold seemed to stay longer than former colds, and he noticed that his ears got stopped up and his hearing became duller and duller, and there were ringing and buzzing noises in his ears. The catarrh had passed upward and backward from the throat along the eustachian tube leading from the throat into the ear. He had visited throat doctors and catarrh doctors without relief. In this condition we find him inhaling the never-failing medication, and soon he noticed a change. The noises in the ears stop, there is no more discharge, the hearing gets better, and finally the tubes of the ears open up and something seems to give way in his head. His hearing has completely returned. No wonder he considers the result a marvel.

How It Cures Bronchial Diseases

Here is another patient who was always sensitive to the weather. He contracted catarrh of the head, and it passed to his throat, then down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes. He coughed at night so that he could not sleep; there was pain behind the breastbone and under the shoulder-blades. When he coughed he brought up a frothy, grayish material streaked with blood. He lost appetite and strength. He tried cough syrups and different medicines to no avail. He now breathes in with full inspirations the restoring and soothing medicine. The sore spots along the bronchial tubes heal, the cough ceases, the pain leaves. He is again a well and happy man.

How It Cures Diseases of the Lungs

Here is another pitiful case. He had all the history of colds and catarrh, extending downward from the nose to the throat, the glottis, to windpipe, to the bronchial tubes, and then into the small tubes of the lungs. His cough always troubled him. He raised large quantities of vile-looking material, he had fever every afternoon, and could not sleep at night. He had no appetite, and his strength and ambition failed.

Mr. H. D. Rohde, Missoula, Mont.: Catarrh of Head and Throat Cured. Hearing Restored.

He had night sweats every once in a while, and feared that his end was near.

See him after a course of treatment. A new man. The healing and soothing medication has time after time sought out every nook of the disease, even to the extreme depth of the lung cells, and bathed and cooled and healed the membranes. There are no more of the nasty discharges, no more cough, no more fever, no more pain, no more night sweats. The appetite returns, and with it comes back strength and ambition. The cheeks fill out and regain their color. The step becomes buoyant. He has been saved from a lingering and absolutely sure death.

HOME TREATMENT

No one deprived of the benefits of the Copeland treatment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and Book, and be cured at home.

CONSULTATION FREE **DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL**

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evenings, Tuesdays and Fridays. **Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.**

WHO RESTRICTS OUTPUT?

COAL PRESIDENTS MAY BE ASKED TO ANSWER.

Darrow Insists That They Are Responsible for Coal Famine—New Point for Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The mooted question of responsibility for the limited hard coal production was again an issue before the anthracite coal strike commission today. The matter was brought up by C. S. Darrow, counsel for the miners, who requested the commission to summon the presidents of the coal-carrying roads as witnesses. The demand resulted in a lengthy discussion between Chairman Gray, Lawyer Dickson, counsel for the independent operators, and Mr. Darrow. Chairman Gray said the commission would consider the matter of calling the presidents for the stated purpose, and if the issue is regarded as being before the body, they will be called, otherwise the presidents will not be asked to testify.

Counsel for the miners also announced that he had received numerous letters from large operators and Governors of states in the bituminous coal region, and desired to have some representatives of that industry appear before the commission to give evidence regarding trade agreements. If this could not be done, the miners' union would like to have the letters read before the commission. The chairman said this question is presented under advisement by the commission.

In asking the commission to request the attendance of the coal road presidents Mr. Darrow said:

"There has been evidence offered here on the part of the operators for the purpose of showing that the miners have limited the production in the past year. We believe the fact to be that the coal roads have placed a limit on production for years. So long as they make the charge to this commission for the purpose of influencing its decision, I want them to bring into court for our examination the presidents of the roads, so that we may find out the situation."

"Do you mean to charge or express the belief," said Chairman Gray, "that there has been a limitation by the presidents of the coal roads other than the limitation that the market and the demand of the market create? Of course there is a natural limitation. Apart from the interest of the operators and miners, it would be a most lamentable waste to the country to keep on mining coal for which there was no demand."

Continuing, the chairman said the deposit of hard coal should be conserved for the benefit of those who should come after this generation, and a wasteful output is a serious thing. He said he did not know but in some crude way, the consolidation of these interests has tended to a more economic management of "this storehouse that Providence has given us in this region."

Mr. Darrow said in reply: "I do not see that anybody could intelligently consider this case without considering that question. But this is the aspect. I say it is unfair to charge up to the miners that they have been restricting the output when it has been done by somebody else. If the operator has the right to conserve the coal fields, so has the mineworker, and he has the same right to conserve himself and his family and those who are to come after him as has the mine operator. For my part, I have never believed that a reasonable limitation of work or production was a bad thing. All I do claim is that it is unfair to charge us with a limitation of production over a series of years and say the miners do not earn more money because they are lazy and have been limiting the supply, when in fact the operators have done it."

"The only question I have in adverse criticism," said Chairman Gray, "is this: take a contract miner. He can limit his own hours of labor. The question is whether the man who wants to work for four or five hours should put an inhibition upon the man who wants to work eight or nine hours."

"Under out present theory regarding the rights of property," responded Mr. Darrow, "where a man has a right to own a coal mine he has a perfect right to work 24 hours a day with all the men he sees fit. Now, the other operators come in and because they own railroads, or because they are stronger, they say, 'No, you can only mine coal three days a week,' or eight hours a day, or whatever it is. It is exactly parallel, whether it is done by the miners or by the operators."

Here Mr. Dickson arose and said that, as he understood it, the position of the operators is that during the year 1901 and down to the time of the strike, either through some concerted action or as a fact, the output of coal was restricted and limited, so that in reality it was impossible to fill the storage places. All of the companies, he said, of late years have been going to large expense to store coal at their terminal points. The coming of the strike was foreseen, and it was the effort on the part of the companies to get the coal in advance, but they did not succeed in doing so.

"The great difficulty in the control of the anthracite trade," continued Mr. Dickson, "is that the market will not take it regularly and equally throughout the year. The whole question is, therefore, that the companies feel that during 1901 the men have not been willing to take advantage of all the facilities that were offered to them."

Chairman Gray expressed the opinion that, if the operators attempted a charge at restriction to the disadvantage of the public upon the miners, the latter should be allowed to show that it was not themselves so much as the operators.

"Assuming that the question is strictly between the operators and the miners," said Mr. Darrow, "have the operators any more right to say to the miners, 'You shall not restrict the number of cars you load,' than the miners have to say to the operators, 'We will only load six cars?'"

Chairman Gray said the proposition was the same.

"Then," said Mr. Darrow, "has the operator the right to say it to another?"

"No, sir; I don't think he has," replied the chairman. He said also that he did not believe the commission had given the question of restriction any serious thought, as there had not been any conclusive evidence that concerted or systematic restriction had existed.

Mr. Darrow then asked that the commission request Messrs. Baer, Harris, Thomas and Truesdale to testify concerning the questions under discussion.

All the witnesses called today were examined by counsel for the miners, with a view of eliciting information concerning the alleged restriction of coal production.

PRINTING TRADES COMBINE.

All Branches Agree to Unite in a Federation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—At the closing session today of the National conference of the representatives of the printing trades of the United States, the final detail of the new compact which has been entered into was arranged. A joint board of appeals will be organized, which will probably consist of the presidents of the International Typographical Union, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and of the International Stereotypers & Electrotypers' Union.

Under the agreement the organizations will retain individual existence, but all the rules which may arise concerning the use of the union label or sympathetic strikes will be referred to the board of appeals. No organization is bound to enter upon a sympathetic strike until called upon to do so by the executive board of its organization. The board of appeals has no power to call a strike. In all matters of dispute submitted to the board of appeals the International Typographical Union will have three votes, the Stereotypers' & Electrotypers' Union one vote, and the Pressmen and Assistants' Union one vote.

The International Photo-Engravers' Union, which seceded from the International Typographical Union some years ago, and organized a union of its own, will be given control of the other branches of the photo-engravers.

Car Strike at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 28.—There is no change in the trolley strike situation in this city. Both sides remain in the same position and all lines are operated, though not to their terminal, by nonunion conductors and motormen.

On the Oakville line, about two miles from the center of the city, stones were thrown at two cars which ran in that section after dark last night, and the windows were smashed. No arrests were made.

It is the intention of the company to put into operation their regular schedule tonight. If this is done trouble is feared by the police and extra precautions will be taken.

Advance to Erie Engineers.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—An agreement has been reached with the officials of the Erie railroad by which all switchmen receive a substantial increase in wages. The amount varies along the line. At Port Jervis day men are advanced from $2 10 to $2 30, and night men from $2 20 to $2 40. Foremen are increased $3 75 per day and $2 85 nights.

Cracker Girls Win Their Point.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—An adjustment of the grievances of the 500 cracker-packers at the Kennedy bakery of the National Biscuit Company was reached last night and all of the 1200 employes of the plant returned to work today. The girls practically won their point, as the manager, Charles W. Sample, agreed to recognize organized labor.

John Mitchell Declines Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—John Mitchell declined the invitation of Governor Yates, of Illinois, asking him to accept the place alloted to a representative of labor on the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. Mr. Mitchell declined on the ground that the United Mineworkers demanded all of his time.

Higher Prices for Hardwood.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The National Hardwood Manufacturers' Association in session today decided to advance prices from 10 to 15 per cent on the various grades of lumber produced by the members.

Honors to Wood and Funston.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—A reception has been arranged for Generals Wood and Frederick Funston, who will arrive here tomorrow morning, in which Senator-elect Long and all the state officers will participate. General Wood will speak at the Kansas day banquet tomorrow night, on "Reciprocity." General Funston will not make a speech, but will be present.

CLANCY TO EXPOSE NAMES

Will Tell What He Knows About Gambling Rakeoff in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—Yesterday it was openly stated that the grand jury was about to begin a systematic investigation of the City Council. Today the assertion is strengthened by the fact that John Clancy, chief of his clan, to whom all gambers were made to pay tribute for police protection, is home from California and promises to go before the grand jury tomorrow and tell every circumstance relating to his demand for a 20 per cent rake-off from all gambling games and his final compromise, when the gamblers agreed to make a monthly contribution of $3000. Clancy says that he will tell the names of the persons who contributed to the monthly fund and intimates that he will give the names of those into whose hands a great part of the money fell. When the latter persons are named it is said that certain City Councilmen will be involved. Clancy returned from San Francisco last night and appeared at the grand jury rooms this afternoon, but was excused until tomorrow morning.

Lot Q. Swetland in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Lot Q. Swetland, ex-Clerk of Multnomah County, called at the Eastern office of The Oregonian today. Mr. Swetland is making an extended tour of the Eastern States. He has secured a number of valuable agencies here for business he will represent when he returns to Portland. Mr. Swetland expects to reach home before February 10.

Powell Demands Payment.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 28.—United States Minister Powell today demanded of the Dominican government a reply to his demand for the immediate payment of $350,000 alleged to be due to the Clyde line of steamers.

University of California Professor.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 28.—James Maxwell Wilson, assistant professor of irrigation in the University of California, died at his home here, after a prolonged illness, the immediate cause being cerebral apoplexy. He was 57 years old. He was formerly State Engineer of Nebraska, in which post he made a National reputation as an expert on irrigation problems.

NEW SCHEME IN UTAH.

Public Holiday to Be Devoted to Disinfecting Buildings.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 28.—A new public holiday, to be known as "Health day," is contemplated by a bill introduced in the House today by Representative White, of Piute County. The bill provides that the first Monday in October shall be set apart by the Governor as a day upon which the owner or lessee of every occupied dwelling-house, hotel, restaurant, church, schoolhouse, etc., shall thoroughly disinfect same under the direction of the State Board of Health, or be fined not less than $50. The Board of Health shall determine the disinfectants to be used, and the town or city government is to furnish them to all persons financially unable to pay for them.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they *want to*, but simply because they *must*.

They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

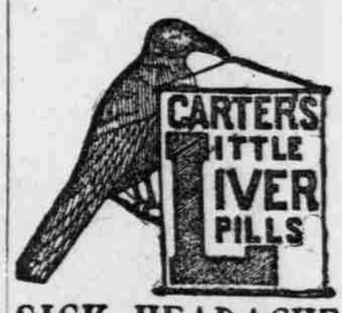
Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor

Turning gray? Why not have the early, dark, rich color restored? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. A splendid dressing, too. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.