FORESTRY AN ISSUE

Governor Richards Opens Fight on Roosevelt.

SAYS HE HINDERS SETTLEMENT

Accuses President of Favoring Eastern Sportsmen at Expense of West—Richards Making Capital in Fight for Senatorship.

Governor Richards, of Wyoming, has begun a campaign against President Roosevelt's renomination on the issue of his forestry policy.

It is almost impossible for the Democrats to defeat the Cuban treaty, as the Senate is almost two-thirds Republican.

There is a scramble among the "lame-duck Senators for a place on the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The President yesterday appointed five Oregon postmasters.

The Washington Senators will have to decide whether to fight Irby's confirmation as postmaster of Ritzville, Wash. He is a bitter enemy of Ankeny.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9. —A dispatch published in the East today from Cheyenne, Wyo., quotes Governor Richards, of that state, as saying that Wyoming and several surrounding states will send delegations to the next National convention antagonistic to President Roosevelt, as a protest against the President's forestry policy. He claims that the withdrawal of lands from entry for the purpose of creating forest reserves has been carried on in such a manner as to retard immigration and prevent the settlement of the West. He says much more to the same effect, adding that the object of the President seems to be to creat great game reserves where Eastern sportsmen may camp and hunt.

Of course, every withdrawal for a forest reserve no doubt takes a great deal of land that might be used for settlement, but for the most part the withdrawals have been according to the desires of men representing the states, excepting a few instances where protests have been made. More than that, it is intended at some future time to segregate the agricultural and tillable lands from the reserves when they can be utilized to good advantage.

Governor Richards is not in harmony with Senators Warren and Clark and Representative Mondell, from Wyoming, in his attack upon the President, and it is evident that he has put forth his interview now for the purpose of making capital in the campaign that he is inaugurating for the seat now occupied by Senator Clark. So far from injuring, he will probably help the President, especially in the Eastern States, as his attack will draw attention to the President's Western policy, and especially his policy of forest preservation, which is very popular in the East. It is believed that this pronunciamento of Richards will bring out expressions from other Western States which will no doubt be antagonistic to the Wyoming view.

POLICY ON FOREST RESERVES.

Land Commissioner Richards States Views of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, who is the special representative of the President in all matters pertaining to lands, irrigation and forestry and who was for four years Governor of Wyoming, today made the following statement respecting the present and future policy of this Administration relating to the establishment and control of forest reserves:

The President's purpose and desire is to protect and preserve the remaining forests upon public lands from the devastation and destruction which has been the fate of those in large portions of the Appalachian Mountains and other forest sections of the country. In doing this, a supply of timber will be preserved for future needs and natural sources of water supply will be so protected as to prevent flooding of the streams during the Spring time and the melting of the snows, and to insure water for irrigation and other purposes during the dry season. The establishment and proper maintenance of forest reserves is indispensable to any extensive reclamation or cultivation of lands in the arid region under the recent act of Congress, which appropriates for that purpose the proceeds of sales of public lands. It is and has been the President's policy to encourage the settlement of home-builders in every way; to see that actual settlers within the forest reserves are accorded every reasonable protection and those living within the immediate vicinity of those reserves, who are dependent upon them for grazing cattle and horses and for necessary timber for building and fuel, are given access to the reserves for these purposes under such reasonable restrictions as will prevent waste and destruction.

It has been so conclusively demonstrated that uncontrolled sheep grazing in forest reserves is injurious to the forest growth and to the natural water cover, that the great migratory flocks of sheep are necessarily kept out of the reserves, but even this policy is pursued with cautious attention to the prevention of injury to those engaged in sheep-raising.

The preservation of wild game, such as moose, elk and deer, which is only a minor feature of the control of the forest reserve, is authorized by an act of Congress, which directs that those employed in the forestry service shall in all practicable ways aid in the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the state or territory in which the forest reserve is located. The law of the state or territory upon this subject is to be the sole guide of these officers. The United States has interposed no law of its own and the Administration has given no directions to its forestry officers other than that the local laws shall be enforced. In some of the Western states and territories, notably Wyoming, the forest rangers are by the law of the state made assistant game wardens of the state.

The work of establishing and maintaining forest reserves will have such vast and beneficial influence in the settlement and development of the Western States and Territories that it must be controlled by a fixed policy on which matters of minor consideration must give way to final and general permanent good. The one guiding purpose of the Administration in dealing with forestry, pasturage, irrigation and with the land generally, is to help and make easy the path of the homebuilder, the small ranchman and not to let the land be exploited and skinned by those who have no permanent interest therein and who do not build homes or remain actual residents.

NORTHWEST AT THE CAPITAL.

Fulton Meets Roosevelt—Senators May Fight Irby's Confirmation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—The Oregon delegation called in a body on President Roosevelt this morning, Senator Mitchell presenting his colleague, Senator Fulton, who had not heretofore met the President. There was an all-round exchange of pleasantries, the delegation merely calling in order that the two men now members might pay their respects. With them were George Stout, of Portland, who is here with a case before the Supreme Court, and Williamson's Democratic antagonist, Butcher. Patronage was not discussed.

President Roosevelt has "put it up to" the two Washington Senators today by renominating John F. Irby as postmaster at Ritzville. Irby failed of confirmation in the last session because Ankeny stated that the man was personally objectionable to him, on account of the fight he made against Ankeny at Olympia. He has not since changed his view and in his contest has the sympathy, if not the co-operation, of Senator Foster.

Irby was recommended solely by Representative Jones, and the President has sufficient confidence in Jones to send in the name a second time. It remains to be seen whether the two Senators will insist upon Irby's rejection.

Representative Cushman, with his wife and mother, left for Florida this morning for a short tour of the prominent Winter resorts on the Southern Coast. He will return next Monday.

Senator Ankeny, on account of bad weather, was unable to attend the Senate session today. He is the only new Senator who has not yet been sworn in.

LAME DUCKS ARE MANY.

Fight for Place on Canal Commission—Mercer Has Strong Claim.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—If the Texas delegation should succeed in landing ex-Governor Joseph D. Sayers upon the Isthmian Canal Commission, it would mean a backset for Jones of Arkansas and Harris of Kansas, ex-Senators who hope to be taken care of. In fact, it seems now that both of these ex-Senators cannot win, and it is doubtful if either of them can, in case Sayers is selected.

President Roosevelt has given some of the politicians to understand that he does not intend to appoint former Senators and Representatives, simply because they are "lame ducks" in want of a fertile job. Of course, he cannot carry this out in every instance, because the recommendations of some men are so very flattering. This is especially the case with David H. Mercer, of Nebraska, who is being strongly urged for Director of the Census, to succeed Merriam. Many Republicans in Congress thought Mercer was unfairly treated, and that he was defeated by a faction in his own party in Omaha simply because leaders of that faction were personally opposed to him.

CAN'T BEAT CUBAN TREATY.

Not Enough Democratic Votes Can Be Mustered Against It.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—If the Cuban treaty is defeated it will be by Democratic votes, and it will take nearly the entire Democratic membership to accomplish this result. As the Senate stands, there are 57 Republicans and 33 Democrats. So far as known, with one exception, (Bard of California), all the Republicans are in favor of the treaty. This markes 56 votes; four more would be sufficient to ratify. The opposition must secure 21 votes in order to defeat it and this is not believed to be possible.

The men who were so antagonistic to the reciprocity bill that came over from the House during the first session of the last Congress are not making any opposition, so far as can be learned. The Democratic opposition is the combination of sugar and tobacco interests, who fear that a 20 per cent reduction will seriously injure the home production of these commodities. At the same time it is not believed that their opposition is sufficient to control 21 votes.

FIVE OREGON POSTMASTERS.

Nominations for Marshfield, Union, Heppner, Oregon City and Ontario.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—President Roosevelt today nominated five Oregon Postmasters: William B. Curtis, Marshfield; Marion F. Davis, Union; Benjamin F. Vaughn, Heppner; Thomas P. Randall, Oregon City, and Andrew L. Sproul, Ontario.

Randall was the choice of Senator Fulton, Senator Mitchell selecting Curtis and Vaughn, the latter having stood by him staunchly at his last election. Davis is now Postmaster at Union, and was first nominated a few days before adjournment on recommendation of Representative Moody, on whose recommendation Chester A. Martin was at the same time nominated for the Ontario office. The original nominations were not confirmed, as Senator Mitchell was unable to attend the final executive session.

Since the expiration of Moody's term the appointment of Martin has been withdrawn and Sproul reappointed, Representative Williamson preferring him to a new man.

URGES CURRENCY REFORM.

Hill Asks President to Press It Upon New Congress.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—Representative Hill, of Connecticut, author of the Hill currency bill, who has been very active in favor of stable currency legislation and retirement of greenbacks, called on the President today to urge that everything possible be done to bring about financial legislation, preferably the Fowler and Aldrich bills, early in the next session of Congress. He told the President such legislation is imperative if financial stringency in the future is to be prevented. He fears the lack of elasticity in the currency will cause serious times in the financial world in the next 10 or 12 months.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATE

Nearly $180,000,000 Provided and Many New Ships Building.

LONDON, March 9.—The British navy estimates for 1903-04, issued tonight, provide for an expenditure of $179,184,305, an increase of $16,000,000, of which amount about $11,180,000 will be devoted to shipbuilding and repairing. The maintenance provides for 117,100 officers and men, an increase of 4600 officers and men. The total expenditures for shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance is $88,105,000. The new construction includes 30 battleships, four armored cruisers, three protected cruisers to be used as scouts, 15 torpedo-boat destroyers, 10 torpedo-boats, two coast guard cruisers, a river gunboat and an Admiralty yacht.

In an explanatory statement which accompanied the estimates, Lord Selbourne, First Lord of the Admiralty, says the work in all departments is making satisfactory progress and gives details of a number of changes tending toward the decentralization and improvement of naval work. He announces the formation of a new squadron, to be known as the South Atlantic squadron. It will serve on the west coast of Africa and along the southeast coast of America with bases at Gibraltar and Sierra Leone.

Particulars are given in the statement of a plan by which medals and bonuses will be given to enlisted men as a reward for proficiency, and it is stated that the trial of oil fuel on British warships has been increasingly satisfactory.

LABOR ANSWERS RAMSEY

CHARGES OF WABASH PRESIDENT ARE DENIED.

Railroad Brotherhood Officers Ask to Have Injunction Raised and Give Many Reasons.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A sweeping denial of all the charges made by the Wabash Railroad Company in its bill of complaint, upon which was issued the injunction to prevent a strike among its employes, was contained in the answer to the injunction suit filed today in the United States District Court by the counsel for the Wabash firemen and trainmen. In support of the answer were filed the affidavit of all those named in the injunction. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning Federal Judge Adams will set a date for the arguments for and against the answer. The motion to dissolve the injunction, briefly stated, is based on the ground that the writ of injunction was improvidently granted; that charges of illegal conspiracy contained in the bill of complaint were unfounded and disproved; that there is no equity in the bill of complaint; that the injunction was issued without notice, and that all the material charges in the bill are fully denied.

The answer as filed is a joint and several answer of all the defendants named in the bill of complaint and against whom the injunction issued. It is a specific denial that the Wabash Railway was ever an employer of exclusive union or brotherhood members in its service and also denies that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the organizations involved in this proceeding, ever made any demand or attempt to compel the Wabash Railway to place any restrictions upon its employes as to their connection with any brotherhood or union. It specifically denies that such organizations ever participated in any way in the Pullman Palace Car employes' strike of 1894, as charged in the bill of complaint, and admits that the Wabash Railway Company never made any distinction in the selection of its employes as to whether they were members of any brotherhood or union, since or prior to the Pullman Palace Car Company employes' strike of 1894.

It specifically denies all allegations in the bill of complaint that the Wabash Railway Company ever had any complaint from their employes respecting wages and rules regulating their employment in their respective service since 1894, but states the fact to be that the employes in the several lines of service of the Wabash Company have for years had grievances and differences with respect to the amount of wages paid and the rules and regulations governing the service of their employes in their respective lines of employment, and that this controversy arises not only from complaints of members of the respective brotherhoods, but from the ranks of the employes not members of the respective brotherhoods involved in the injunction proceedings, and that the effort to adjust grievances was made on the part of the grievance committee and the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, as representatives of over 1200 employes of the Wabash Railway Company, engaged as switchmen, brakemen and firemen, upon its several lines of railway in the United States.

Officials Refuse Redress.

The answer states that several employes engaged in the train service of the Wabash Railway Company have frequently presented their grievances to the Wabash officials for adjustment and settlement, and that the officers of said company have persistently refused to take up and consider or discuss such grievances with its several employes from time to time during the past few years, or make any reasonable permanent rules or regulations governing the service of their respective employes, and that this continued, vacillating policy on the part of this company finally culminated in presenting the grievances and complaint to the several boards of adjustment and grievance committees of the two labor organizations known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The answer takes up one by one the other allegations contained in the bill of complaint and denies them.

The defendants deny that they ever maliciously threatened to order a strike, but state that they did represent to the Wabash that many of its employes had determined to withdraw from its employment unless it acceded to the reasonable demands and requests made by the defendants in their behalf in the payment of wages and changes in rules, but that if a strike should occur it would be a voluntary act on the part of the employes.

It is further denied that any attempt was made to induce a strike by letters or circulars, but if any inflammatory letters or circulars were sent out, it was not done by any committee or officer of said labor organization or by their approval or consent.

The defendants further deny that the Wabash is entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof and, having fully answered all the allegations and charges in the bill of complaint, they deny the same and pray the same advantage of their answer as though they had specifically and separately pledged or demurred to each and every allegation or charge contained therein.

In their answer the defendants state that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are volunteer beneficial associations; that they were organized for the purpose of uniting their members and elevating their social, moral and intellectual standard and for the protection of their interests and promotion of their general welfare. It is the aim of the brotherhoods to cultivate a spirit of harmony among the members upon the basis of equity and justice and that the cardinal principles are protection, charity, sobriety and industry.

With the answer were filed copies of the constitutions, by-laws, rules and regulations of the brotherhood. Then follows a lengthy description of the manner, under the by-laws and constitutions, in which complaint shall be received and investigated and the proceedings that shall be followed in endeavors to effect the settlement. The defendants state that all differences and grievances now in controversy between the employes and the Wabash were initiated from the ranks of the employes and presented to the respective grievance committees from time to time and were by the grievance committees presented to the officers of the Wabash Railway Company, and that they were unable to settle the same and were referred to the joint protective board, which presented them to the president of the Wabash road, and that he refused to take up or give the grievances reasonable consideration or adjust the same with the said protective board.

Then follows a transcript of the records of the proceedings of the protective board at the meeting in St. Louis in November, 1902, and January, 1903, in their efforts to effect a settlement of grievances with the Wabash. The defendants further answer that after each of the boards and committees of the respective organizations had attempted to adjust their several differences and grievances with the Wabash and had failed to accomplish their intentions, it was resolved and agreed between them that they should work together jointly for the good of all parties whom they represented. Record was kept of all proceedings of the joint committees and boards and the transcript of the record is also filed as a part of the answer.

Ramsey Ignored Unions.

Many letters passed between President Ramsey and the committee having the adjustment of grievances in charge. Copies of these letters were filed as an exhibit. The defendants state that during their attempts to adjust differences with President Ramsey it was stated by him that he received them only as individuals and refused to consider the grievances as being presented by representatives of said respective organizations and that thereupon about 1200 of the employes executed a written authority to the defendants to represent them in damage and securing an adjustment of grievances. When this authority was presented to President Ramsey he refused to consider it.

The defendants declared that they had made every reasonable effort with the Wabash to adjust their differences. The defendants jointly and severally further answering the said bill of complaint of the Wabash deny that said complainant is entitled to the relief or any part thereof as prayed for in the said bill of complaint, and hence pray to be dismissed with reasonable costs in this behalf, most wrongfully sustained.

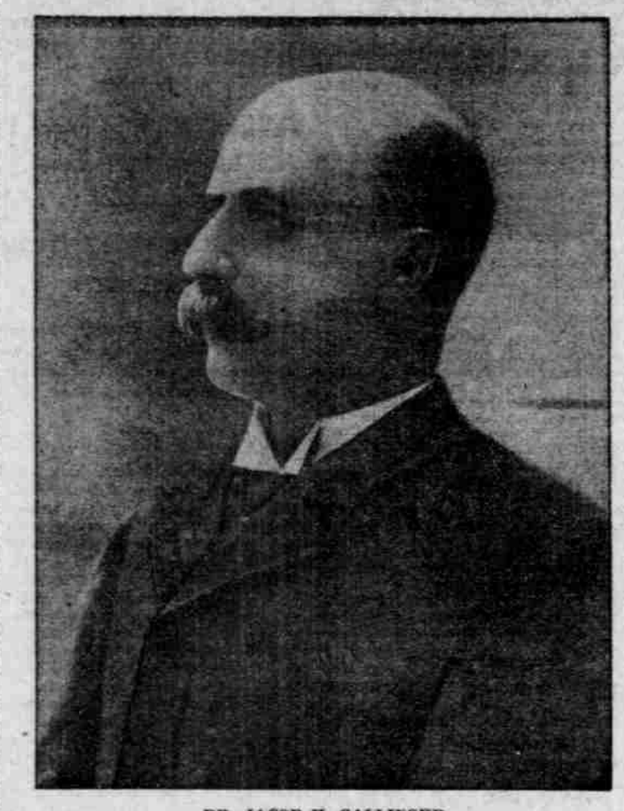
Court was in session but three minutes, during which time the answer was filed, and then an indefinite recess was taken. It was later agreed between the attorneys for both sides that they will appear before Judge Adams at 2 o'clock this afternoon for a hearing.

Accompanying the answer affidavits from the following brotherhood officials were filed in its support:

W. G. Lee, H. G. McManus, F. G. Shepard, George Bradley, William Mackay, W. E. Roe, F. E. Hecox, Joseph Sell, J. R. Courtney, E. W. White, P. H. Morrissey, Fred Englehardt, B. W. Schaefer, C. J. Augur, A. H. Martin, H. C. Niemeyer, Charles A. Newton and John J. Hannahan. There was also filed, as an exhibit in the answer a copy of a circular which on February 20 last was submitted by the joint general grievance committees of two brotherhoods to each of their organizations and employes not members who had petitioned their committees to represent them in securing different rates of wages and modification of rules and regulations governing their employment.

At 2 o'clock Judge Adams convened court just long enough to state that he will fix a date for hearing arguments.

RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.



DR. JACOB H. GALLINGER.

GENERAL STRIKE NOT LIKELY.

Conservative Leaders Trying to Restrain Spokane Labor Unions.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 9.—The strike situation is becoming less critical every day, and it is now asserted by some of the influential labor leaders that the measure will not carry at the meeting of the Trades Council, which will be held March 17. The council had threatened to aid the striking gas company employes by ordering a sympathetic walk-out.

Eight unions that have met since last Tuesday evening have indorsed the strike. These are the Cooks and Kitchen Helpers, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, the Shingle Workers, the Barbers and Federal Union, the Building Laborers, the Broom-Makers, and the Teamsters' Unions.

Five have voted directly against the measure. These are the Laundry Workers, the Plumbers, the Sign-Painters, the Waiters and the Brewery Workers.

Six unions have deferred action until their next meeting. These are the Carpenters, Bartenders, Retail Clerks, Cigarmakers, Milliworkers and Bakers' and Confectioners' Unions.

The Painters and Tinners have held their meeting, but so far it is absolutely impossible to ascertain what their action was.

It is believed that those unions which have not already voted upon the measure will be less liable to indorse it, because the more conservative members of organized labor are going before the separate bodies and endeavoring to influence them against taking this radical measure. This work is believed to be having considerable effect upon the vote of several unions.

Among many of the unions there is a contract with their employers which would preclude their taking an active part in a strike. Some of the unions which have made contracts are the Typographical Union, the Bakers, the Brewery Workers, the Brewery Drivers, the Brewery Engineers and the Butchers' Unions. It is believed that almost to a union these bodies will oppose a strike.

WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Canadian Pacific Strike Spreads From Vancouver Eastward.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 8.—Although it seemed probable on Sunday that a settlement was about to be effected between the striking employes and the Canadian Pacific Railway, all negotiations were broken off today. The strikers say that it will be a battle to the finish. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employes says that the apparent willingness of the company to arbitrate for a settlement was merely a ruse to gain sufficient time in which to recruit substitutes for the striking men. There is no question of wages or working hours in the matter.

Supporting the cause of the strikers, all members of their organization along the line have been today called out, Calgary, Winnipeg and Fort William being particularly interested.

The company, on the other hand, has received another carload of Eastern men, and now has 135 substitutes, with whose assistance it will endeavor to carry on general business. These men are quartered in box cars on the wharves, entrance to the wharves being guarded day and night by Canadian Pacific special policemen. The following notice addressed to shippers and all others concerned is published:

"This company is now prepared to accept all goods offered for shipment. The same can be delivered either at our local sheds or our wharf warehouses."

The strikers are receiving funds from unions throughout British Columbia and from Portland, Seattle and other places.

From the head office of the company at Montreal is coming William Whyte, assistant to the president, who will try to settle the strike.

FREIGHT UNIONS FEDERATED.

Great Combination of All Who Handle Traffic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Fourteen unions whose members are engaged in the handling and transportation of freight have formed a central body to be called the Shipping Trades Federation. The new organization is for mutual aid and protection, and will control over 20,000 men, most of whom are preparing to demand shorter hours and increased wages.

The federation includes every union man who handles freight from the time it leaves the factories or wholesale houses until it goes out of the switchyards or is loaded on the lake steamers. Its members are employed by the wholesale houses, railroads or boat lines. The primary object of the federation is to have a central body that can take up all matters of dispute between unions and the companies and adjust them more satisfactorily than if it were done by outside persons.

The federation will have the following unions enrolled as members:

Teamsters' National, Longshoremen, Seamen, Railway Express Drivers, Merchandise Packers, Wholesalers' Drug Employes, Commissioner Merchants, Helpers, Freight Handlers, Railway Clerks, Wholesale Grocery Employes, Boxmakers and Sawyers. William W. Murray, of the railway expressmen, has been elected president of the federation, which has received the indorsement of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

MOVING FOR PEACE.

Mediation May Prevent Strike Spreading to Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 9.—President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, said today that as a result of the mass meeting held here last night, influences were at work which he believed would bring about a peaceable and honorable adjustment of the differences between the striking mill men of Colorado City and the mill owners, and would obviate the necessity of extending the strike to the mines which are shipping ore to those mills. Governor Peabody today recalled a portion of the troops from Colorado City, but military guards will be maintained at the Standard, Portland and Telluride mills until the strike ends.

SENTRIES ARE FIRED ON.

Attemps to Break Through Lines of Colorado City Mills.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 9.—Sentries at three points were fired on this evening by unknown parties. At one point an attempt was made to enter the sentry lines and the sentry on guard came near being hit. Other sentries stationed around the three mills were fired upon at midnight.

From reports made by the sentries and the flashes from the guns, the men doing the shooting were located on the hills surrounding the reduction plants. No one was injured.

New Haven Men Vote on Strike.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The National officials of the trainmen and conductors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system today sent a letter to President Hall, saying they regarded the last communication they had received from him as an entire refusal to meet a joint committee of the trainmen and conductors concerning the men's demands. The system will now be polled to determine whether or not there shall be a strike.

President J. M. Hall, of the railroad company, when asked for a statement tonight, said that he had maintained the position which the railroad had always insisted upon in treatment of empoyes. He would be glad to meet any committee from the conductors and from the trainmen, but not any joint committee.

Shipbuilders Demand Increase.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Demands were made today on all the shipyards in the vicinity of New York by the boilermakers' union for a general increase in wages and shorter hours. The men say that if the demands are not granted there will be a strike of all the trades connected with shipbuilding.

A general tie-up of all the trades at the Townsend Downey Shipyards on Shooter Island was ordered tonight by the Marine Trades Council, in sympathy with the boilermakers on strike at the yards. About 2000 men will be affected by the strike.

Brickmakers on Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Between 3000 and 4000 men of the Allied Brickmaking Trades struck today to enforce demands for a recognition of the union, for an eight-hour day and a 5 per cent increase in wages.

Absurdity of Secret Sessions.

New York Evening Post.

There is a point in Senator Burton's sarcasm about the need of having a "committee on publication" in connection with the secret sessions of the Senate. The profound secrets of the Senate's executive sessions leak out as promptly and regularly as those of a gossiping village tea table. Senators are, of course, on their honor not to "divulge," but they really blab everything like so many school girls. Moreover, there is a continual controversy over what is executive business of the Senate and what is not. When they themselves thus treat the secrecy of the Senate as an absurd survival, why should the public reserve any respect for it? The truth is that it is necessarily outgrown with the growth of the Senate. The form may be maintained, but the substance is gone. You might as well expect a town meeting to be really as secret as the Senate.

FLOODS IN MANY STATES

Booming Rivers Swamp Factories and Drive Thousands to Hills.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 9.—Grand River continued to rise this afternoon and tonight. A number of factories along the banks have been compelled to shut down, as the water has invaded their boiler-rooms and put out the fires. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Grand Trunk bridge and a large force of men was set at work today throwing steel rails and other material into the river on the upper side of the abutments for the purpose of strengthening them.

The ice gorge at Iona still holds and is backing up the water, the dynamite operations failing to break it up. Much apprehension is felt here of the result of the breaking away of the ice gorges above.

DANGER OF FLOOD CONTINUES.

Ohio Is Falling, but Is Expected to Rise Again.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Although the Ohio River is falling here tonight, the danger of a flood of considerable proportions is not averted, and it is probable that a stage of 20 feet, or two feet above the danger line, will be reached before the rise has run its course. The fall began shortly after noon today, but the rate of recession was only one-tenth of an inch an hour. At 7 o'clock tonight the gauge was 23.2 feet in the canal.

MISSISSIPPI STILL RISING.

Flood at Memphis Will Grow, Says Weather Bureau.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—The river at this point tonight marks 34.6 feet and rising. The Weather Bureau bulletin issued tonight states that the river at Cairo and Helena will continue to rise at an increased rate and that a stage of 35 feet may be expected within 24 hours and 37 feet by March 14. It further states that the present rise will continue until a stage of 38 feet or more is reached at Memphis.

Legislature Orders Inquiry.

DENVER, March 9.—The General Assembly today adopted resolutions providing for an investigation of the millmen's strike at Colorado City, with a view to bringing about a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

Turkish Troops for Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPE, March 9.—Two thousand Turkish reserves from Asia Minor and large supplies of ammunition were dispatched from here to Monastir, Macedonia, last Saturday.

King Edward Gives Reception.

LONDON, March 9.—King Edward held a levee in the throneroom of Buckingham Palace today. Among those present was United States Consul-General Evans.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, March 9.—Vesuvius has again become active. The volcano is throwing up ashes and explosive incandescent globes.

American Squadron at Naples.

NAPLES, March 9.—The United States warships Machias, Cincinnati and Chicago have arrived here.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is confined to his bed in Washington by an attack of la grippe.

No more bodies of those drowned in Saturday's ferryboat accident at Spier Falls, N. Y., have been recovered.

The Department of Agriculture has issued an order quarantining the State of New Hampshire because of the presence of the foot and mouth disease.

An auction sale of the collection of pictures, sculptures, miscellaneous art objects, books and manuscripts which belonged to the late Emile Zola began yesterday.

Henry Thomas, a negro who attempted to assault the 10-year-old daughter of Porter Keen, was lynched near Parish, Fla., Sunday night after having admitted his guilt.

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers to children under 18 years of age. The same bill has passed the House.

William Rudolph, otherwise known as the "Missouri Kid," and George Collins, the alleged outlaws arrested at Hartford, Conn., a week ago, started yesterday for St. Louis in custody.

The North Machinery Company, incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, with a capital stock of $15,000,000, is to manufacture seed and agricultural machinery of all kinds.

Because of the unprecedented prevalence of glanders among horses in New York City, quarantine rules may be so rigidly enforced as to work great inconvenience to owners, particularly to those doing heavy trucking business.

A plan for the reorganization of the American Malting Company, announced yesterday in New York, provides for the reduction of the preferred stock from $14,400,000 to $10,000,000 and of the common stock from $14,000,000 to $10,000,000.

One hundred relatives and friends of Miss Margaret Commerford, of Newark, N. J., intend to give up a portion of their cuticle to supply 300 square inches of skin for the girl who was seriously injured in the collision at the Clifton-avenue crossing on February 19.

Norman Argo, said to have been the original Uncle Tom, is dead at Paint Lick, Ky., at the reputed age of 111 years. Argo was born a slave, and belonged to General Samuel Kenney, a wealthy planter of Garrard County and a former member of the Kentucky Legislature.

A snow plow on the Old Colony Street Railway, at Fall River, Mass., became unmanageable at the top of a steep hill yesterday, and, dashing down the incline, crashed into two cars loaded with passengers. Five persons sustained bruises and flesh wounds enough to necessitate their being carried to a hospital. A dozen others were bruised and cut.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of

Cuticura Soap and Dressings of Cuticura,

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective and Economical Remedies

For Making the Hair Grow when All Else Fails.

Prevent baldness and cleanse the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff with shampoos of Cuticura Soap, and light dressings with Cuticura, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes, which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Sale greater than the world's product of other skin cures. Sold throughout the civilized world.

A green Oregon Christmas tree, shipped to Liverpool, England, by Portland dealers, has been sold there for $1 apiece. The tree was a Douglas fir, 30 feet high, and was cut near Scappoose, Or. It was shipped to Liverpool in a refrigerator car, and was sold there to a dealer who had ordered it by cable. The tree was shipped by Lewis & Clark Exposition officials, who wished to show the people of Liverpool what kind of a Christmas tree they could get for a dollar.

Skin Diseases

Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ringworm, Itch, Ivy Poison, Acne or other skin troubles, can be promptly cured by

Hydrozone

Hydrozone is endorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent. Hydrozone destroys parasites which cause these diseases. Take no substitute and see that every bottle bears my signature.

Trial Size, 25 Cents.

At Druggists or by mail, from 62b Prince Street, New York.

Prof. Charles Marchand

FREE {Booklet on the rational treatment of diseases sent free.

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Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable *Merit*.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable,

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Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strengthrestorer the world has ever known.

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"FORGE" For Appetites Weak or Strong

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SOFTNESS OF SEALSKIN.

Is Rivaled by Human Hair Where Dandruff Is Eradicated.

Sealskin is admired the world over for its softness and glossiness; and yet the human hair is equally as soft and glossy when healthy; and the radical cause of all hair trouble is dandruff, which is caused by a pestiferous parasite that saps the vitality of the hair at its root. Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that is fatal to the dandruff germ. Without dandruff no falling hair, but a luxuriant growth of glossy, soft hair is certain. Scouring the scalp won't cure dandruff. Kill the dandruff germ. Thousands of women owe their beautiful suits of hair to Newbro's Herpicide. For sale by all druggists. Send 10 cents in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Blood Poison

is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh, don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Send to DR. BROWN, 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., for BROWN'S BLOOD CURE, $2.00 per bottle, lasts one month. For sale only by Frank Nau, Portland Hotel Pharmacy.