Southern Pacific.

#### FORAKER SAYS THEY SHOULD

Close of Argument is Great Legal Battle for Control of Southern Pacific-Decision Will Be Rendered on Monday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.-United States Senator Foraker, representing the companinants in the injunction case of Talbot J. Taylor against the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railway Com-Pacific and Union Pacific Railway Companies, which has been before the United States Circuit Court here for the past three days, concluded his argument at 11:20 o'clock this morning. Judge Lurton announced that he would take the bill and answer under advisement, and would file his decision with the Cierk of the United States Circuit Court at Louisville. My, on Monday next, the case falling within the Western Kentucky District. The court then adjourned, and the distinguished counsel who have been in attendance left for their various homes to-day.

competition between the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific be clearly established. Senator Foraker today, in reply to a guestion by counsel for the defendants as to way the suit was not brought in New York, said it would have been quite as convenient for the complainants, but that the suit could not be instituted against a corporation in a district where it had no residence. He said the complainants, in

aker to state what other relief was de-sired, if an injunction was not granted as prayed. Senator Foraker replied that the injunction was asked to prevent the woting of the stock held up the Union Pa-cific at the coming meeting on April s. and to prohibit the leasing or severing of the Central Pacific. The speaker said that both roads had a common terminus at Portians, and that they are competitors in trans-continental traffic. The affidayl, of Traffic Mannger Stubbs was read that, if the Union Pacific wished to divert business from the Southern Pacific, it could be done by changing the tariffs. Senator Foraker said no better proof of Indir being competitive lines could be giv-en, and that by a change of rates hust-ness could be diverted to the Union Pa-

"If they are competing lines, said Sonator Foraker, "what are the rights of bonafide majority stockholders? This suit was brought to ascertain the rights of stockholders, and complainants argue and

Southern Pacific Company."

While this injunction was seeking to prevent the execution of a contract, said Senator Foraker, the complainants contend that this contract is illegal. There was no redress of the wrong done by one corporation to another unless the act complained of was illegal, and there would have been no illegality in the contract, had it been entered into between the ract, had it been entered into between the directors of both companies acting solely for the public interests they represented. Senator Fornker insisted that the con-tract was illegal. The benefit of stock-holders was no answer, and that the de-fendants were doing wrong honestly was

no defense.

The defendants had said they had no intention of severing the Central from the Southern Pacific, yet they had spent \$20, 000,000 in improving it. They wanted a through trans-continental line from Chi-cage to San Francisco. Certain improve-ments had been made, but not one word

One could not help thinking that, if the Union Pacific had no idea now of acquir- Ing the Central Pacific, the time would think of it, and this same patients to the Asylum, can not this would be when it had made the road more walumble, and should the Union Pacific decide to sever it from the Southern Pacific, it could be done in five minutes by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the directors. The cut-off in Salt Lake, said heart of every true clubwoman, and clam-Senator Foraker, would cost \$13,090,000, and yet the defendants came into court without saying a word about it or the great tunnel through the Sierras. He spoke of the recent fall of a section of the cut-off into the lake to show the important of the section of the cut-off into the lake to show the im-

practicability of the scheme.

Senator Foraker, in closing, said the important question was restraining the Union Pacific from voting the Southern Pacific stock at the annual meeting. He ontended that the two roads were com-etitors, and that the tendency was to-eard centralization and monopoly.

#### RALLIES ON FALSE RUMOR. Report That Morgan Bought Out

Keene Revives Southern Pacific. NEW YORK, April 3.-The only local resture of interest today in the Southern Pacific controversy was a sharp recovery in the shares in the last hour. The raily seemed based on reports that J. P. Morcan had consented to settle matters by taking over the Keene holdings. These reports were promptly denied in every

authoritative quarier, a member of the Morgan firm making this statement:

"There is no truth whatever in the report that Mr. Morgan, or the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has taken over from James R. Keene or T. J. Taylor any Southern Pacific stock. We have no interest in the matter directly or indirectly in any shape, manner or form." This statement, it was added, holds good in-

definitely.

changed hands during the day, the bulk closed at 68, a net loss of %.

#### AGAINST HUNTINGTON ESTATE. Central Pacific Stockholder Alleges

Road Was Robbed by Builders. NEW YORK, April 2.-Action was begun before Surrogate Pitagerald today by G. Wiley Reynolds, of Washington, who holds ten shares of Central Pacific stock, to compel the executors of the late Collis P. Huntington to file an inventory of his

action grows out of a sult for an iting of \$120,000,000, said to have been realized from the contracts for the building of the Central Pacific Railroad and to have been diverted from the stockholders by Huntington, Leiand Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins.

In opposing the motion, John E. Par-

for the executors, said: se entire amount of the cisims of the ed creditors is only \$125,000. Of this \$11,800 would be the share of the plain-tiff. In an estate worth millions, these creditors are afraid they will not receive their claim unless they are able to see the inventory."

Irish Bioters Indicted.

DO LINES COMPETE? Jury today returned 25 true bills of in-dictment against the 17 men arrested at the People's Theater Monday night for disturbing the performance of "McPad-den's Row of Flats." The defendants are Issue Between Union and charged with conspiracy, assault and battery, riot, malicious mischief, inciting to riot and conspiracy to commit all the offenses charged.

# UNIONS AND WAGES.

Waiting Game of Capitalists and De-

PORTLAND, April 1.—(To the Editor.)—May I, as one of the many who must suffer if building is suspended, protest against a reckless suspension of business at the present time? One year ago the strike prevented the building of scores of buildings in Portland, and the time lost to labor cost the laborer more dollars than all the additional wages received since that time.

that time.

If I understand the present situation, the strike that is threatened does not directly affect the skilled mechanic, but applies to the rougher class of workmen, many of whom cannot smoothly join a frame or neatly nall their work together. In other words, the men who are mere helpers and are incapable of doing the work of the skilled mechanic, together with some who may lay claim to skill but who by their slowness cannot accom-plish more than six hours' work in eight hours' time sak the union to force emhours' time, ask the union to force em-

pilsh more than six hours' work in eight hours' time, ask the union to force employers to pay them \$2.50 per day.

My information is to the effect that many of the more expert workmen can earn \$5 with comparative case, while these men of small capacity for work are earning \$2. So that, if men' were to be paid for what they really accomplish for their employer, there would be more justice in demanding \$6 per day for the rapid and skilled workmen than in this demand of \$5.50 as the minimum wage scale. Any ottiers who has been listening knows that the building of scores of homes has been abandoned because of the increased cost of building, and if there is to be no limit to the increased cost, the time will soon come when a poor man cannot afford to build a home or attempt to buy one. Labor unions can prosper so long as they are reasonable in their demands, and no longer.

Shall the wages demanded be of such a character that the workmen can continue to have employment from month to month.

residence. He said the complainants, in applying for an injunction, wished the court to compel the defendants to do what it is their duty to perform.

Judge Lurton then asked Senator Pornaker to state what other relief was described by the court of the

ence, it not always to be relied on, is de-serving of notice.

Exorbitant prices in the past, whether of homes, of merchandise, or of labor, have been followed by panic, and the more extravagant the daily earnings and

the more lavish the daily expenditures the more terrific has been the reaction. If unions propose to live, let them hold down their members to a conservative wage, that the employer can continue to pay, and that extravagant living be dis-couraged. What could unions do from 1861 to 1896, and in Portland what could they have done up to 1901? Much as unions may do in times of plenty, let employ-ment shut down for a single year and where will we land? Portland, already two years behind other cities of the Coast in growth, cannot afford to be held back

was brought to ascertain the rights of stockholders, and complainants argue and insist that the corporation should have a board of directors free from the touch or influence of any other line, and which would be devoted to the interests of the Southern Pacific Company."

Common sense says that wages are how light enough, and the higher they are forced the sooner will reaction come. As a poor man I am not in love with the capitalist, but I do love his capital, and when pay day comes we all want to be working for the fellow that can pay. How can we

for the fellow that can pay. How can we hope to have employment, unless we allow our employers to make money?

When the employer finds he is losing money, is he not a fool to continue on that line? The unions have the men but not the capital. On what principle is it policy to kill the goose that lays the golden egg? When half of the mechanics must seek other fields of employment, it is a hard day for unions. Conservatism will have much to do with the life of the union, as well as being its sole protector. union, as well as being its sole protector in the sympathies of the people. F. T.

#### STATE WOMEN'S CLUBS. Attendants Might Escort Insane Pa tients to Asylum.

PORTLAND, April 1 .- (To the Editor.)cago to San Francisco. Certain improvements had been made, but not one word that been made, but not one word the bill providing for the transportation of the hard in court concerning them. the insane was a great disappointment to over and above operating the court of the providing for the transportation of the insane was a great disappointment to club women throughout the state. The earnings of the Southern Pacific, over and above operating expenses and fixed charges, were being spent on improvements, and these sums amounted to many millions.

would be when it had made the road more | much-needed assistant be provided for fe.

heart of every true clubwoman, and clam-ora for expression. What more worthy object can be found on which to bestow this overflow of human tenderness than these, our stricken sisters? Where can money and effort be more humanely ex-pended than to provide a trained attend-ant to accompany them to the Asylum? Cannot the clubs combined create a gen-eral band for this nurrows to be used in eral fund for this purpose to be used in the hire of such attendants when needed? The clubs could place themselves in touch with the county officials, so as to be informed whenever there is a female pa. tient to be transported to the Asylum, and by telegraph could communicate with the Asylum authorities in time to have an attendant sent to the nearest railroad

stiendant sent to the Asylum. Surely no station, if not to the Asylum. Surely no officers and members of the Legislature officers and members of the Legislature with free transportation was submitted by this Assembly to the people to be voted on at the next general election.

The capital of Missouri is an unpretentions of the Legislature with free transportation was submitted by this Assembly to the people to be voted on at the next general election.

The capital of Missouri is an unpretentions from the capital of the Legislature with free transportation was submitted by this Assembly to the people to be voted on at the next general election. petent assistance.

We might not wish to blacklist every.

Sheriff who worked to defeat that most humane bill, as old customs are deep rooted sometimes, but should any object

NEW YORK, April 3.—(Special.)—The following Northwestern people registered at New York hotele today:

Park Avenue. From Grant's Pass, Or.-W. G. Wright, at the Astor. From Spokane-J. W. Douglas, at the

## German Baptist Conference.

TACOMA, April 2.—At today's session of the German Baptist Conference of the Pacific Coast, the Mission Board made racing Coast, the Mission Board made recommendations for an appropriation of funds for the support of missions in the different fields. The following conference officers were elected: Rev. J. Kratt, of Portland, corresponding secretary; Rev. J. A. H. Wutthe, of Bethany, Or., assistant secretary; Rev. F. Maulbetch, of Portland, treasurer.

## Rich Cotton Land Flooded.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The most serious development of the flood situation today was the break in the levee at Holy Brook plantation, in East Carroll Parish. Much valuable cotton land will be over-PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-The grand flowed.

# MISSOURI FULL OF JOY

CELEBRATES EXTINCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

Governor Geer Describes Democratic Jub-cation Amid Republican Charges of Boodling. .

JACKSON. Miss., March 25—(Special correspondence.)—As I indicated in a former letter, political partisanship permeated nearly every measure passed upon by the Missouri Legislature which has just adjourned. For something like 29 years this state has been afflicted with a state debt amounting to something like 33,000,000, represented by interest-begring bonds, the last of which were paid on February 25, and the afternoon of March 12 was given over to a public celebration of the event. The Legislature adjourned for the purpose of engaging in the jubilee, and event. The Legislature adjourned for the purpose of engaging in the jubiles, and Governor Dockery presided and made the opening address, followed by a dozen other prominent Missourians. It was the most thoroughly and caustically and red-hot Democratic affair one could possibly imagine. By the very courteous invitation of the Governor, I occupied the seat to his left, surrounded by Democratic speakers, and facing us was the immense Representative hall packed to suffocation by a "seething mass" of—Democracy, for if there was another Republican in the building, he was not in evidence, so far as I could hear.

The famous Jefferson Club from St. Louis was present, with a orass band

The famous Jefferson Club from St. Louis was present, with a crass band from the same city, which opened the ceremonies by the request of the Governor. Instanty, and like's clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, the band jumped into the middle of "Dixle" with such a vigorous vitality that the enthusiastic shouting and yelling and hat-throwing exceeded anything an unsuspecting Oregonian has ever heard or seen. After the first ten notes had indicated that the tune was going to be the "National" air of the was going to be the "National" air of the late Confederacy, the band lisen was lost in the shuffle, and it got through before the crowd did.

The speeches were partisan in the ex-treme. The Republicans claim that the state is still in debt over \$4,000.000, which would seem to be really true. Briefly stated, instead of having a tangible school fund on hand of \$4,090,000, the state has used it and issued perpetual certificates of indebtedness to the school fund, in which it pays the sum of \$250,000 interest annu-

Republicans, who took no part whatever in the bond-burning celebration, but made

all sorts of sport at what they called a partisan farce.

In his opening address, Governor Dockery referred to "Missouri, imperial Missouri, for whom God has done so much." As soon as the House had adjourned to take part in the exercises, the Republicans gathered on their side of the House and, with one member mounted on his deak and waving a flag, joined in singing to the tune of "John Brown," a dozen verses which had been composed and printed in St. Louis as a travesty on the occasion, during which the Democrats occasion, during which the Democrats from their side of the hall engaged in

from their side of the hall engaged in cat caus and jeering shouts.

The next day the Republican member with the flag had it leaning against his desk what a placard attached, bearing the inscription in large letters, "Missouri, imperial Missouri, for whom and has done so much—and Democracy so little."

During his speech on that occasion Speaker Whitecotton declared that the House was so corrupt that "nothing but the use of hemp will right the wrongs done," and that "the people should come in from the rural districts and mete out justice," etc.

Several \$1000 bills had been changed at

those of many of her elder sisters.

A strict state law here prohibits state officers and members of the Legislature from accepting railroad passes, yet it was said, and in many cases admitted, that scores of members had been using passes during the entire session. The grand jury for Cole County met on the 23d inst., and it was said by many of the newspapers that the haste of the Legislature in adjourning on that day was due to that fact, an all-day Sunday session having been held the day before.

But there is always a great deal of reck.

But there is always a great deal of reck-less talk indulged by critics of Legisla-tures whose avoidance would contribute largely to the public morals generally.

The Missouri Assembly just adjourned contained many able and conscientious men, and their universal friendship for Oregon and her interests deserves a word of commendation, which I cheerfully give. A constitutional amendment requiring railroad companies to furnish all state officers and members of the Legislature

Sheriff who worked to defeat that most humane bill, as old customs are deep rooted sometimes, but should any object to the plan herein proposed, then we would, say, blacklist him forever and ever in the minds of all good people, and let every clubwoman declare against him. Clubwomen do not have votes, but they have votes, and the Sheriff who objects to this measure may start their tongues, and the whole state would be filled with their protest, as well as any other state capital protest, as well as any other state capital protest, as well as any other state capital

in the many first making this statement:
There is no truth whatever in the retained for the firm of that Mr. Morgan, or the firm of the wholes and the Sheriff who objects to this measure may start their tongues, and the whole state would be filled with their acciamations against him.

Clubwomen, do not have votes, but they be as ready to "throw a fit" in vigorous ple as ready to "throw a fit in vigorous at New York hotels today:

From Portland—T. Thronson, at the Herald Square.

From Scattle—J. K. Robinson, at the
Vendome: M. D. Ballard and wife, at the
Dark Avenue. be advanced to 60 cents per day—a sug-gestion that our own state could study with profit.

The Missouri State Prison is absolutely self-sustaining, the report of the Warden showing a net income during the last two years of \$500,000 and an expense account of a trifle over \$405,000. Of course, the cost of improvements is met by a direct ap-propriation from the State Treasury. There have been several sensational en-capes from this prison, going to show that the best managed prisons have troubles

the best managed prisons have troubles of their own.

Everybody is in favor of Missouri having a state exhibit at Portland in 196. I became personally acquainted with perhaps half the members of both houses and found no one not in favor of such move, though there was some disposition to make no appropriation until the sension of January, 196, and probably there would have been none at this time but for the special effort made. Senator rieather, of the Senate committee on appropriations, assured me that every member of his committee, if in the Senate next sension to perform work that it had neglected doing during the regular sension.

sion, and many of them will be, would favor an additional appropriation of \$4,000.

Any money appropriated at this session for any purpose will, if not used before the next session, revert to the treasury. It was for this reason that a larger ap-propriation could not be obtained at this time. The session two years ago appro-

propriation could not be obtained at this time. The session two years ago appropriated \$1,000,000 for the St Louis Exposition, but only \$19,000 of it had been used, and this Legislature had to appropriate \$200,000 of it, the doing of which made one of the bitterest and prolonged fights of the session.

The man of all others more nearly promounced against any appropriation at all at this session whom I met was Governor Dockers himself. He is laying the foundation for his election to the United States Senate two years hence, which, by the way, is a very proper thing for a Governor to do, although not always successful, the more the pity, and is very fearful the more the pity, and is very fearful or to do, although not niways successful, the more the pity, and is very fearful that the appropriations will in the aggregate exceed the state's revenues. It reminded him of the magnificent jubilee just over, celebrating the excellent financial condition of the state, but he is just now taking accordance and the state of the st

condition of the state, but he is just now taking a good Governor.

I met President Francis at the reception given to him by the citizens of St. Louis on his return from Europe, and he assured me of his assistance in securing an additional appropriation two years hence for the Lewis and Clark Pair.

I begin this letter in St. Louis and have

I began this letter in St. Louis, and have finished it in Jackson, Miss., at which quaint old historic town I have stopped off for a day and night, and from which I may resume these notes. T. T. G.

#### AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

THE PERKINS.

THE PERKINS

Frank Heats, city 28 Herahaw, Falls C
G W Tope, Hot Like A J Parrish Or
R J Ginn, Moro
1 Ziroff, Pendleton
Mrs A M Church, Ida H Zinck, Dallas
Mrs W M Glesson,
The Dalics
C L Goodwin, Denver
C Hopper, Goldendal
W A Cox. Seartle
E J Hodgdon, do
Mrs H Ekstrom, Asto
O H H Greer, Aberdsen
A K P Harmon, do
Mrs H Ekstrom, Asto
O Georgis Eassrom, do
A M Richards, Tacom Drightine Carpenter, do
A M Richards, Tacom Drightine Carpenter, do
J A Chase, Losa Andre Drightine Carpenter, do
J A Chase, Losa Andre Drightine Carpenter, do
J A Chase, Losa Andre Drightine Carpenter, do
Mrs L B Nimes, Coemopolis
R L I. Nevy, Pt Flaghr J S Anderson, Seattle
O C Glison & fy, Call
Mrs Otta Williama,
Dallas, Or
A B Binnett, Dalles
Mrs H Gilbert, do
Mrs H Frasier, Condon Mrs Glass, do
Mrs H Frasier, Condon Mrs Glass, do
Mrs H Frasier, Condon Mrs Brown, do
The Frince, Dandses
C E Brawson, do
THE IMPERIAL.

C W Hutchiesip and J

in from the rural districts and mete out justice, "etc.

Several Hoso bijls had been changed at the local banks by men who were not in the habit of dealing in legal tenders of that size, and since a new text-book bill, which was known as a special administration measure, had been defeated by a combination of about 20 "Filipino" Democrats (as they were called by their brethren) with the Republicans, it was at once surmised and charged that "boodle" had been used.

After Speaker Whitecotton's sensational speech was made, an investigating committee was appointed, but found no tangible proof upon which to convict anybody.

A newspaper correspondent and a committee clerk were sent to the County Juil by vote of the House for refusing to tell what they know, but were the same day discharged in habeas corpus proceedings before the Supreme Court Judges.

All of which is interesting as showing that Oregon's troubles are of the most trivial character when compared with those of many of her elder sisters.

A strict state law here prohibits state officers and members of the Legislature from accepting railroad passes, yet it was said, and in many cases admitted.

Mrs Hrauson, Co

THE IMPERIAL.

The Molfride, Or City-Henry Hassbeider, La A of Wallace, do

W Mrs Hrauson, co

THE IMPERIAL.

The Molfride, Or City-Haenry Hassbeider, La A of Washibs, citys-Je Myers, Winlock by Mrs Pradicton of W Shebah, and I W Walsher, Candoth I W Shebah, and I W Walsher, S F Mrs For Weodhurn

Mrs Brauson, Co

W Mrs Hrauson, Co

W Mrs Hrauson, Co

W Mrs Pradicton Mrs I Woodler, I A Molfride, Or City-Haenry Hassbeider, La A Wollace, Co

W Mrs Fract, On Carle Mrs I Woodler, I Woodle Mrs Langene

After Speaker Whitecotton's sensation
G A Liebe, The Dalles

W A Wallace, S F Mrs F Weatlemier, W W K W Hard Hall Langene

G A Liebe, The Dalles

W A Walsher, S F Mrs F Weatlemier, W W G Cokes, do

The Mrs Hrauson, Co

W Mrs Hrauson, Co

W W Shebaha, All Mrs Crealett, Mrs A Wallace, S F Mrs J Carles, A Wallace, S F Mrs J Carles, Mrs Mrs Creales, S I A Hac

THE ST. CHARLES.

I A Baber, Canton O W B Keed, Kalam
H Helma, Jacksonvi E F Stevenson, Capelli
E W Liverthore, Whart H P Chase, Euckley
W Dettering, Los Ang Geo Evens, Brownsville
A C Gets, Valley C D Drew, Minn
Mrs Gets, Go Mrs C C Drew, do
C C Gets, Go Mrs C C Drew, do
W A Standford, Bellevi Mrs S H Draver, do
Mrs Brantford, Go H F Fant, Toledo, Or
F A Adams, Scholle IF A Kinney, city
John Adams, Scholle IF A Kinney, city
John Adams, Camss
D F Shepard, Cleone
E L Hirous, city
Mrs G Geddard
D Mrs Wm Howard, do
T D Logass, Camss
D F Shepard, Cleone
E L Hirous, city
Mrs G Geddard
Louisa God lard
C J Moore, Mt Pleasant Joe Hough, do
W A Ross, city
Mrs G Geddard
Louisa God lard
C J Moore, Mt Pleasant Joe Hough, do
Mr M Chandler, Mr D Louranneeo, Raimler
C J Moore, Mt Pleasant Joe Hough, do
Mr M Chault, Hillaboro
D Louranneeo, Raimler
C J Moore, Mt Pleasant Joe Hough, do
N AcKay, Scapp 3-Henry Trump, do
O F Prettyman, Bockwid John Dyke, do
J R Boyd & dtr.
Bufaia
M Dovell, Eufala
I Lan Smith, Wiscon
G B Prettyman, do
Mrs A E Weisner,
O J Herney, do
L R Freeman, W W L Reed, do
E A Puterbaugh, Minn Mrs L Reed, do
THE EEMOND. THE ST. CHARLES.

THE ESMOND.

THE EMOND.

M Lusman, Astoria | P French, Cettio | O E Weymouth, S PF Shejard, city Actoria | T Felamo, do J Christianson, Clast o Heckard, Astoria | T Felamo, do J T Andrews, Castl h J Bruuser, do J T Handwey, Castl h J Bruuser, do J T Handwey, Castl h J Bruuser, do J T Handwey, do J T Handwey, do J T Handwey, do J C Handwey, do J C Livunker, do J Livunker, do J C Livunker, do J Livunker, do J C Livunker, do J

# GOOD WORK WAS DONE

this law, and it will be enforced, will, it is hoped, afford a substantial remedy for certain trust evils which have attracted public attention and have created public unrest.

This law represents a noteworthy and important advance toward just and effective regulation of transportation. Moreover, its passage has been supplemented by the ensetment of a law to expedite the hearing of actions of public moment under the anti-trust act, known as the Sherman law, and under the act to regulate commerce, at the request of the Attorney-General; and furthermora, additional funds have been appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the enforcement of these laws.

Good Work Done by Knox. Good Work Done by Knox.

Attorney-General in the enforcement of these laws.

Good Work Done by Knox.

All of this represents a great and substantial advance in legislation. But more important even than legislation is the administration of the law, and I ask your attention for a moment to the way in which the law has been administrated by the profound jurist and fearless public servant who now occupies the position of Attorney-General, Mr. Knox. The Constitution enjoins upon the President that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and under this provision the Attorney-General formulated a policy which was in effect nothing but the rigid enforcement, by suits managed with consummate skill and ability, both of the anti-trust law and of the imperfect provisions of the act to regulate commerce. The first step taken was the prosecution of 14 suits against the principal railroads of the Middle West, restraining them by injunction from further violations of either of the laws in question.

About the same time the case against the Northern Securities Company was initiated. This was a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital of \$40,000,000, the alleged purpose being to control the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies, two parallel and competing lines extending across the morthern ther of states from the Mississippl River to the Pacific Ocean. Whatever the purpose, its consummation would have resulted in the control of the two great railway systems upon which the people of the Northwestern States were so infectly dependent for their supplies and to get their products to market being practically merged into the New Jersey corporation. The proposition that these merged under a single control alarmed the people of the states more deeply affected beid a meeting to consideration and advice, he reported that in his opinion the Northern Securities Company and its control of the railroads mentioned was a combination in restraint of trade and was attempting a monopoly in violat

man law.

Beef Trust, Cotton Pool.

At nearly the same time the disclosures respecting the secret rebates enjoyed by the great packing-house companies, coupled with the very high price of meats, led the Attorney-General to direct an investigation into the methods of the so-called beef trust. The result was that he filed bills for injunction against air of the principal packing-house companies, and restrained them from combining and agreeing upon prices at which they would sell their products in states other than those in which their meats were prepared for market. Writs of injunction were issued accordingly, and since them after full argument, the United States Circuit Court has made the injunction perpetual. The cotton interests of the South, including growers, buyers and shippers, made complaint that they were suffering great injury in their business from the methods of the Southern railroads in the handling and transportation of cotton. They alleged that these railroads, by combined action under a pooling arrangement to support their rate schedules, had denied to the shippers the right to elect over what roads their commodities should be shipped, and that by dividing upon a fixed basis the cotton crop of the South all inducement to compete in rates for the transportation thereof was eliminated. Proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General under the anti-trust law, which resulted in the destruction of the pool and in restoring to the growers and shippers of the South the right to ship their products over any road they elected, thus removing the restraint upon the freedom of commerce.

A Salt Trust is Killed.

In November, 1805, the Attorney-General

A Salt Trust Is Killed. In November, 1902, the Attorney-General directed that a bill for an injunction be filed in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt Company—a corporation which had been directed that a bill for an injunction be filed in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt Company—a corporation which had been organized under the laws of an Eastern state, but had its main office and principal place of business in California—and against a number of other companies and persons constituting what was known as the salt trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain contracts between the Federal Salt Company and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither te import, buy nor sell salt, except from and to the Federal Salt Company, and not to engage or assist in the production of salt west of the Mississippi River during the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about 400 per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained, which the defendants asked the court to modify on the ground that the anti-trust law had no application to contracts for punchases and sales within a state. The Circuit Court oversuled this contention and sustained the Government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is understood that in consequence the Federal Salt Company is about to be dissolved and that no further contest will be made. The above is a brief outline of the most important steps, legislative and administrative, taken during the past is months as an another of the most into the direction of solving so far as at present it seems practicable by National legislation or administration to solve, what we call the trust problem. They represent a successful effort to devise and apply real remedies; an effort which has so far successful effort to devise and apply real remedies; an effort which has so far successful effort to devise and apply real remedies, an effort which has so far successful effort to devise and apply real remedies, and it was impracticable to attempt more. Nothing of value is to be expected from the impartial enforcement of the laws which have recently been

Some Remedies Too Drastic.

Many of the alleged remedies advocated are of the unpleasantly drastic type which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullis that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the time are of the unpleasantly drastic type which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously fullish that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seeks to destroy the destroy the destroy the destroy the destroy the destroy the treat them seed to the prosperity of the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, that it is an end to the prosperity of the trusts put an end to the prosperity of the trusts question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, that it is an end to the prosperity of the trusts question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, that it is an end to the prosper Some Remedies Too Drastic. President Rooseveit was frequently terrupted with applause throughout

desirery of his speech. He took occasion to depart from his manuscript in one instance, stating that Attorney-General Knox did not institute suit against any alleged combination unless he thought he would win it.

It was nearly midnight when the President concluded his address, and as his train was due to leave over the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul road at midnight, he left the hanquet hall before the programme had been completed. When the President arose it seemed to be the signal for a general departure of the guests end the banquet programme proceeded no further. The Presidential party left for Minneapolis shortly after midnight.

"OLD ABE" DONE IN METAL New and Attractive Weather Vane Tons Navy Department Annex.

Washington Star.

Persons in the vicinity of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue have for the past few days been attracted by an unique weather vane that has been erected on top of the new Mills building, otherwise known as the Navy Department Annex, for the reason that it is to be occupied by bureaus of that department as soon as completed.

It is in the form of a large spread eagle of the baldheaded species, and is called

It is in the form of a large spread eagle of the baidheaded species, and is called "Old Abe," after the ceiebrated eagle that followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War.

The bird is made of copper and aluminium and measures inches from tip to tip of its outstretched wings. It is a perfect facsimile of the "Ling of the ain," both in form and coloring. Its head and tall feathers are white and shine in the sunlight like burmished silver. It is placed on the top of a tall flagstaff, 142 feet 6 inches above the street, and is plainly visible from a considerable distance.

owing to its pivotal arrangement, it dom is made more conspicuous on its ele-vated perch from the fact that it stands guard over a large American flag. On a near view it is seen that the bird holds in one talon the ensign halliard that supports the flag.

#### Honor for a Noble Cook.

Chicago Record-Herald. When Chariotte Booker, a colored cook, died in Nashville a few days ago her em-ployer's place of business was closed in ployer's place of business was closed in her honor, and later the funeral was held from the white man's munsion. These facts are cited by some of the Southern papers to show that the white people of that section are not hostile to negroes, simply because of the color of the latter, but hate and punish them only when they exhibit lawlessness and depravity. This explanation may serve in part, but it does not take into consideration the fact that the cook referred to had remained for it

the cook referred to had remained for il years with the family which did her such honor when she died.

It is difficult for people who live in a Northern city to imagine such a thing as a cook ataying for il years, and we are sure it will be generally agreed that the Nashville man did not a whit too much in closing his place of business and giving the good old soul a fine funeral. We would half-mast the flags here for a cook like that and erect aches for the purpose of perpetuating her memory.

The case would indeed be hopeless if the South could not overlook the color line in such a case as the one we have cited. in such a case as the one we have cited.

Edyth-Yes, Jack is inclined to filrt a little

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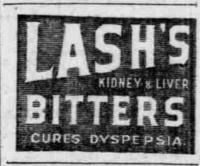
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