WYNNE ANGERS HIM

Attorney for Machen Asks That He Be Reprimanded.

VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION

Defense in the Postal Fraud Case, However, Scores a Point When Court Rules Documentary Evidence Must Be Produced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the trial today of August Machen, the Groff brothers and Dr. and Mrs. Lorenz, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, the defense scored an important point, with respect to the character of evidence to be introduced at this time by the Government. The defense insisted that the Government had not brought forth any documentary evidence showing the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the Government, and that which was being offered naturally should follow the evidence of conspiracy so as to connect specifically the defendants with the various transactions which has been referred to. The court sustained the point.

At one point in the trial Mr. Douglass, for the defense called on Justice Pritchard to reprimand First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne for volunteering the statement that a former employe of the Postoffice Department recently had been sentenced in Baltimore to a term of two years in the penitentiary. The suggestion was not complied with, but the Justice instructed the jury that their minds must not be prejudiced by the statement of Mr. Wynne.

Perry Heath on the Stand.

Perry S. Heath, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General, who was subpenaed from his home in Salt Lake City, to state what he knew about the administration of his office, was on the stand during the day.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Robert J. Wynne, who was on the stand when court adjourned on Wednesday, was the first witness. On cross-examination by Mr. Kumler, the witness said he did not know whether Groff fasteners were attached to rural free-delivery boxes or not. There were many things connected with the Postoffice Department, he said, that he knew nothing about. "I am trying to learn," Mr. Wynne said, "and am doing the best I can."

Mr. Wynne was plied with questions calculated to test his knowledge of a number of details of the rural free delivery service, but they were met with a frank "I don't know," the witness adding that whenever he wanted certain information he would send to the free delivery division for it and get it. He could not possibly give personal attention to all the details of his office.

Asked to describe what was meant by office routine, as applied to contracts, Mr. Wynne said that certain matters were routine for him, but not for the official who had made the contract.

"If the official were entirely honest," said the witness, "and had no interest in the contract, it would be routine. But if he were dishonest he would follow everything up and see that the contractor got the full benefit of the service."

Concerning the influence of Senators and Representatives in postal affairs, Mr. Wynne said that Congressmen have complained of slowness in establishing free delivery routes, "but," he added, "I have no recollection of any complaint from any Congressman of any failure to furnish supplies."

He declared the reports of Congressmen have been entirely proper.

Mr. Wynne said in 1902 he had a keen suspicion of Machen, and ceased to rely upon him, although he admitted that on January 17 following he had attended the banquet of the Ohio Society in New York as Machen's guest, adding, however, that he went under quite a strain of feeling. The invitation, he thought, had been extended early in December.

The witness was asked by Mr. Maddox for the defense to identify an order of the department dated February 5, 1903, addressed to Groff Bros. Mr. Wynne declared the paper had been signed in his name with a rubber stamp.

Scrutiny Sometimes Short.

"Improperly signed, of course," he remarked, but he said he did not put the signature there himself. Mr. Maddox asked Mr. Wynne if he signed orders for 31 fasteners, involving an expenditure of $30,000 to $40,000 without knowing the difference between them and a locomotive. The witness promptly answered "Yes," saying his scrutiny was sometimes short and rapid and at other times very extended.

On cross-examination, Mr. Wynne said that his chief clerk, Howley, would have the right to use a rubber stamp. He said he had left one of these stamps in Machen's division, but not after December, 1902, with his knowledge or consent.

Perry S. Heath, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General then took the stand. He testified to his service in the department from March, 1897, to July, 1900, and said he knew of the Groff fastener which had been adopted, and was in use when he entered the office. The practice of the office in the matter of the purchase of supplies, he said, was continued after he entered upon his duties. He was shown an order for fasteners with his name attached and promptly said: "That is my name and signature, but I see it is signed with a rubber stamp." The stamp, he said, was used only for formal matters, and it had not been his practice to rubber stamp a document calling for the expenditure of money. He said that without his attention being particularly called to a requisition from Machen's division, he would pass it in a formal manner. He declared he never saw either of the Groffs until he came into court this morning, and he did not remember ever having attached his signature with the rubber stamp to the order for fasteners in question.

On cross-examination, Mr. Heath was led through a long line of questioning, the fact being brought out that in Machen's division subordinates prepared certain papers for Machen's signature.

Matter of Routine.

On cross-examination by Mr. Douglass, Mr. Heath said that after an article had been adopted by the department and its price fixed, and it had become a standard article of supply the signing of requisitions would be a matter of routine. He was unable to say for how long a time before he came into the office the Groff fastener had been registered as standard. He admitted that on the face of some of the documents shown him the reduction in the price of the fasteners from $1.50 to $1.35 each was a voluntary and spontaneous act of Machen.

Mr. Heath then detailed the rapid growth of the rural free-delivery service, and said he regarded Machen as a very competent man.

"He was the very father of the system, was he not?" Mr. Douglass asked.

"At least one of them," the witness replied.

On redirect examination Mr. Heath said that Machen did not have the right to establish the standard of an article or its price without consulting with the First Assistant Postmaster-General, nor would any clerk have that right. He added he did not remember ever having any other device or any other proposition involving fasteners brought to his attention during his term in office.

Being re-cross-examined by Mr. Douglass, the witness said that had a new fastener been adopted after the Groff fastener was made standard, the latter would have been displaced, and at a consequent loss to the Government.

Mr. Heath was then excused and ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Johnston took the stand. He had, he said, no recollection of any conversation with Machen regarding the Groff fastener.

The witness had not concluded his testimony when court adjourned for the day.

SPEAKS FOR LETTER-CARRIERS

Payne Suggests That Congress Hear Their Plea for Higher Wages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Postmaster-General Payne has sent a letter to Chairman Overstreet, of the House committee on postoffices and post roads, advising him that "representatives of the letter-carriers, the rural free delivery letter-carriers and the Postoffice clerks have filed with the department statements giving their reasons, respectively, why an increase in their compensation should be made."

Mr. Payne transmits these statements, and commends them to the consideration of the committee and Congress, and says: "I believe it would be proper for your committee to grant a public hearing to the representatives of the parties referred to, and would request that you designate a time when such a hearing may take place."

CRAMPS WILL BUILD THE IDAHO

Philadelphia Firm Also Makes the Best Bid on the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Bids for the 13,000-ton battleships Idaho and Mississippi were opened at the Navy Department today. The bidders were:

Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, one vessel, to be completed in 39 months, $3,250,000; or two vessels, one within 38 months, and the other 40 months at $3,229,500 each. The Newport Shipbuilding Company, one vessel in 37 months, at $3,167,000; the Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, one vessel, 42 months, $3,472,000; the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass, one vessel, 42 months, $3,468,000; the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., one vessel, 42 months, $3,500,000.

It has been practically decided to award the contracts for both the Mississippi and Idaho to the Cramps.

Arrives to Assume Command.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Jan. 15.—Major General S. S. Sumner arrived here today, accompanied by his staff, to assume command of the newly-made division of the Southwest, the headquarters of which will be situated in this city.

General Bates Now in Command.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Major General John C. Bates today formally assumed command of the Northern division of the United States Army, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Gunboat Quiros Again Afloat.

MANILA, Jan. 15.—News has just been received here that the United States Gunboat Quiros, which recently went ashore on the coast of Borneo, has been floated with little damage to the vessel.

MacArthur Assumes Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Major-General Arthur MacArthur assumed command of the Division of the Pacific today.

TO BE MORE LIBERAL TO PRESS

Germany, However, Will Not Let Editors Off Entirely.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—In the Reichstag today the National Liberals interpellated Count Von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, as to why he had not yet introduced a bill abolishing the system of compulsory testimony of editors and publishers of newspapers for the purpose of ascertaining the authorship of incriminating articles. Herr Jenicke, National Liberal, explained the interpellation. He pointed out that this compulsory process necessarily lowers the moral tone of the newspapers, and gives editors a second-rate standing in the community. The speaker compared the higher tone of the English press with the tone of the press of Germany, and called upon the government to return to the standpoint of Frederick the Great that "the Gazettes must not be disturbed."

Under Secretary of State Nieberding answered the interpellation, the substance of his remarks being that the Chancellor had already taken the initiative in the matter, and had instructed the commission engaged in revising the penal procedure to take the question under consideration. However, the Under Secretary said, the government would not consent to the absolute abolition of the compulsory process.

TO COMBINE THEIR FORCES.

Macedonian Rebel Leader and Garibaldi Meet in Mountains.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian revolutionary leader, in response to an invitation, visited Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian patriot, at Rio Fredde, in the Abruzzi Mountains. The two leaders embraced and kissed each other, and for two hours discussed the Balkan situation. They came to an agreement that all the revolutionary efforts should be directed against Austria and Russia in Macedonia, and that an effort should be made to bring about accord between the Greek and Bulgarian revolutionary parties with the view of obtaining for Macedonia the intervention of all the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, instead that of Austria and Russia alone.

A meeting of the Garibaldian party shortly will be held, at which will be discussed the best action to be taken in the situation.

Kaiser Takes Part in Meeting.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William, the great personages of the Empire and some foreign Princes and Ambassadors, took part today in the meeting of the Chapter of the Black Eagle, at the Castle here, which was preceded by a semi-public procession from one part of the castle to the White Hall. Prince Henry, of The Netherlands, Prince William Von Hohenzollern and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg were invested with the order.

NEW THEATER BURNED.

Blaze Starting From Furnace Causes $280,000 Loss in Calgary.

CALGARY, N. W. T., Jan. 15.—Fire starting from the furnace of the new Normandie Theater gutted the whole block today, causing a loss of $280,000. Six large stores in the building were burned. The theater was to have been used tonight for the first time.

Hibernians Order His Expulsion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special meeting of the Board of Erin, National Order of Hibernians, called in Brooklyn to consider charges preferred against James Doherty, the national delegate of the order, has ordered the expulsion of Doherty. It was alleged that he entered into an agreement with the Ancient Order of Hibernians without the sanction of his order. The Board of Erin and the Ancient Order of Hibernians have waged war against each other for 20 years. The board passed a resolution declaring that the only true Hibernians in America belong to the Board of Erin.

Norway Favors Women Attorneys.

CHRISTIANA, Jan. 15.—The Upper House, by an almost unanimous vote, has adopted a bill authorizing women to act as attorneys and advocates in Norwegian courts.

SHIFTS THE BLAME

Chicago Fire Chief Called in Theater Horror Case.

NO REPORT WAS MADE TO HIM

Building Commissioner Was Supposed to Examine All Public Buildings—Six More Churches and 17 Halls Closed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Coroner's inquest today was given over to witnesses from the Fire Department, Chief Musham and several of his higher ranking assistants testifying.

Chief Musham declared that in his opinion it was the duty of the Building Commissioner to report to him if the fire protection in the theater were inadequate. No report had ever been made to him, and he had taken no action in the matter. It has never been the custom of the Fire Department to inspect theaters or public buildings for protection unless a report had been made from the office of the Building Commissioner. In this connection it may be recalled that Building Commissioner Williams testified it was not the business of his office to report on fire protection, but that it was a matter entirely belonging to the Fire Department.

Chief Musham point blank threw the blame of the disaster on others.

"I would have been encroaching on the duties of the Building Department if I had tried to enforce the ordinance," he said.

"Why didn't you insist on the Iroquois Theater being fitted with sprinklers and fire apparatus?"

"All I had to do was to approve of the apparatus or sprinklers when notified."

"Was it the duty of the Iroquois fireman, Sallers, to report to you?"

"Yes."

"Did he do so?"

"No."

"Why did not you require him to do so?"

The Chief hesitated and then replied:

"I can't answer that; I did not do it."

He Was Very Busy.

A moment later he explained that he had been very busy. There has been 800 fires in November.

Chief Musham testified that he had never received any report as to the condition of the Iroquois Theater previous to the fatal fire.

A former member of the Fire Department was stationed at that place and, according to the city ordinance, it was the fireman's duty to report at least once a week to the Fire Marshal in order to keep the department advised of any neglect on the part of the management of the theater to provide for the safety of the public. Witness was asked why he did not insist upon receiving such reports. Chief Musham replied that the only explanation he could give was that there were so many fires in the city at that time that he was kept busy night and day. Besides he did not consider that he had any control over the actions of the firemen who were employed by managers of the theaters.

"This theater was opened without my knowledge," continued Chief Musham. "If I had been notified, I should have inspected it myself."

"Were you ever notified of any other theater before it was opened?"

"No, sir."

"Why should you expect to be notified of this theater?"

"I did not expect it."

"What do you mean when you say you have to be notified?"

"The law requires my approval."

No Right to Interfere.

"If the Commissioner of Buildings shirks his work, are you supposed to shirk yours?"

"No, sir; but I do not consider that I have any right to interfere with him."

"Don't you think it is your duty to confer with that man, knowing that these buildings are not complying with the law?"

"Well, I don't know but what that is right, but I think he is the one that should do it."

When questioned as to why he had never made any written statement to his superiors to the effect that he could not enforce any of the ordinances in reference to theaters, Chief Musham replied:

"We never had any trouble with theaters previous to this."

"There wouldn't have been any yet if the 500 or 600 lives had not been lost?"

"Well, I don't know; there would not have been trouble if that lamp had not been there, or there had been no careless handling of it."

John Champion, first assistant fire marshal of Chicago, testified that two weeks before the opening of the Iroquois Theater he stepped into the building to examine conditions. He explained to Fireman Sallers, of the Iroquois Theater, that he should have a lot of pumps and hose, especially on the stage, particularly cautioning him that a hose with the city pressure would not answer, and that he should get powerful pumps. He also suggested a sprinkler system, and Sallers replied that the company was going to put in all the appliances necessary.

John Hannan, chief of the first battalion of the Chicago Fire Department, testified that he went on the stage of The theater during a performance a few days previous to the fire. He came away with the idea that the fire protection was inadequate, but made no report on the matter because he had never considered it part of his business to make reports unless they were called for.

Archibald Bernard, the electrician in charge of the switchboard at the theater, reiterated the opinion he had previously given on the stand, that the fire was caused by scenery blowing against unprotected carbons in the spot light.

Orders were issued by Commissioner Williams to close six more churches for failure to comply with the building ordinance. Seventeen halls were also closed. Commissioner Williams said:

"The building ordinance is to be enforced to the last letter. I believe that it will be necessary to close up Chicago to enforce the law, but nevertheless we are going to do it. Factories, schools, churches and business establishments will all come under the ban if the ordinances are insisted upon. Mayor Harrison has known that as well as I, and has told the Council so. But the law is now being enforced as fast as inspectors can discover violations, and such will be the rule from this time on."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Renowned as a Microscopist.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Dr. Henry L. Tolman, who had a National reputation as a microscopist, is dead, aged 55 years. In the capacity of microscopist, Dr. Tolman was a witness in the Davis heirship case in Montana, and the Molineux murder trial in New York.

Body of Bushnell Lies in State.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The body of ex-Governor Bushnell, who died last night, was removed today to Springfield where it will lie in state in the Christ Episcopal Church. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Sister-in-Law of Mark Twain.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Orion Clemens, died at her home here today. Her late husband, who was the brother of Mark Twain, was the acting Governor of Nevada Territory during the Civil War.

EVILS OF COMMUTATION.

Homestead Law Gives Advantage to Unscrupulous Speculators.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—The discussion at this time of the matter of the amendment or repeal of certain of the United States land laws suggests some thoughts that may be Commission and by our citizens generally.

The commutation clause of the homestead act was never intended to provide a way for the quasi re-exercise of the pre-emption right, but only for those persons who having made a homestead entry and by reason of some unlooked for circumstances, could not continue residence and perfect title thereunder, and this provision relieved them by providing, first, that after six, and now after 14 months residence and cultivation, such claimants could pay for the land, or commute the entry, as it is termed.

Speculators, land sharks and fraudulent entrymen soon took advantage of this benign provision to further their fraudulent designs on the public domain, and it is probable that more fraud has prevailed by reason of this law than any other in the statute books. One very bad feature of this provision is that it enables the speculator to acquire title to land by paying $1.25 per acre, rather than $2.50, as required under the timber act, except when land is in the place limits of a railroad grant, when $2.50 per acre is the price under any of the acts. This provision should certainly be repealed.

Secondly—Whatever necessity may have existed at an earlier date for the provisions of the timber and stone act to afford an opportunity for the development of the resources of our Western country, and as an inducement to capital to invest therein to that end, such necessity has long since ceased to exist and the said acts should have been repealed ten or 15 years ago so far as Oregon, Washington and California are concerned, and probably as to all the states where its provisions extend. The most that can be said for either of these provisions for disposing of the public domain is that it supplies the means whereby the poor man may get a small sum of money for the exercise of his "rights" and the speculator acquire a valuable property at the minimum cost, to be utilized at some not very distant day to tyrannize over our people by extorting enormous prices for materials that cost him a bagatelle. Can we afford longer in doing a very diminutive favor to a few to perpetrate an outrageous wrong on the great multitude who are so vitally interested?

The forest reserves, by an almost universal consensus of opinion, have come to stay, timber or no timber, and by an almost equally universal verdict it is deemed advisable and for the greatest good to the greatest number that they should stay, and it is admitted that under a proper administration of the Forestry Department, pursuant to judicious laws, to be enacted therefor, the lumbering interest can be most adequately protected and a supply provided for the nation at rates far more reasonable and equitable than if this entire product could be controlled by a syndicate of land grabbers. Little, if any, real good has been accomplished by the laws subjecting the public domain to such disposition as has enabled speculators to secure vast bodies of these lands, and few manufacturing concerns have been operated in the Western country, till now, when the urgent demand would authorize them under the most stringent rules for the acquisition of the raw material.

In the prospective changes of the law relative to the control of these preserves no doubt the stockraising interest will have their wishes respected, as they should be, and the mineral interest will likewise receive proper and judicious consideration, for these are interests whose present necessities require a most searching inquiry as to what should be done in the immediate future, but the lumbering interest can operate for a long time independent of the reserve, except in a few instances, and greater difficulty will be experienced in adjusting claims under this industry and it is fortunate the department will probably have larger experience before the rush is made for the timber on these reserves.

There are serious objections urged against the reserve policy, and they should be met by the General Government in a just manner and with adequate provisions for the protection of the interests involved.

First, all persons who have acquired titles to lands in these reserves should have ample protection in the use of their property without restraint except that necessary for the protection of the reserve. There need be no anxiety upon the part of the Government that any great rush will hereafter be made to exchange such lands for others, as it is quite desirable to own a section in the middle of a Government reserve and such holdings will be found to be very profitable in the future, whether for grazing or timber. For these reasons it is silly twaddle to agitate the matter of the repeal of the act providing that other Government lands may be taken in lieu of those within the reserves held by others than Uncle Sam. Only corporations having large holdings who desire to consolidate their holdings will be inclined to exchange.

One other strong objection to forest reserves is that it retards the development of the states where the reserve is located, often, as in Oregon, almost or quite bankrupting the counties wherein they are proposed. You cannot upon any theory of reasoning justify the act of thus so retarding the growth of, and at the same time depriving, the states of the revenue thus cut off, for the benefit of the nation and world at large without any accuring benefit to the states affected. A partial remedy for this evil would be to permit all tracts not timbered to be taken up or disposed of to settlers, and especially that all revenues from these reserves shall be turned over to the states wherein they are located, to go to the irreducible school fund. Now is the time to impress upon the General Government that it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant. W. T. BURNEY.

Tax Levy of Josephine County.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The Josephine County Court at its session placed the tax levy for 1903 as follows:

General purposes, 16⅝ mills; state tax, 6½ mills; school tax, 9¾ mills; road purposes, 2 mills; total, 34 mills.

The City Council of Grant's Pass at a special meeting placed the annual tax levy at 5 mills, which is the same as last year.

Found Dead in His Barn.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 15.—S. C. Gallop, an elderly rancher who lived about five miles down the valley, was found dead in his barn today. The body bore no marks of violence and death had evidently occurred a week or ten days ago.

Gallop had lived alone on his ranch for several years and seldom had any callers. He was unmarried.

Output of the Coeur d'Alene.

WALLACE, Idaho, Jan. 15.—The mines of the Coeur d'Alenes produced 206,257,278 pounds of lead and 8,021,145 ounces of silver during 1903. The total value was $10,616,468.82. The value of the product of the properties of the Rockefeller-Gould syndicate was $4,822,773.76. The output for the past year is the largest in the history of the district.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BUTTE JUDGE DISMISSES

DISBARMENT OF ATTORNEYS SHORES AND STIVERS FAILS.

Proceedings Brought by Judge Harney, Who Alleged Attempt at Bribery in the Minnie Healy Case.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 15.—Without hearing argument, Judge McClernan this morning, after all the testimony had been closed, dismissed the disbarment proceedings against Attorneys Arthur J. Shores and D. Gay Stivers.

"I do not see any good reason for consuming time in argument," said the Judge. "I have given this matter very serious consideration during the past year, and a great deal of study, and I am not satisfied from the evidence that the accused is guilty of any offense that is cause for disbarment. The petition is therefore ordered dismissed."

The disbarment proceedings were brought by Judge E. W. Harney, who alleged the attorneys were concerned in an attempt to influence his decision in the matter of a new trial of the Minnie Healy case, by means of an offer of $250,000.

FAIR TO BRING BOOM.

Real Estate Man Decries Idea of Stagnation.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—So much has been said as to whether the coming Lewis and Clark Centennial to be held in this city in 1905 would be a success or otherwise, and also as to the conditions after the close of said Fair, that I consider it behooves the citizens who have given much time, attention and money to the subject, to express their views in the matter, consequently I will ask for a little space to "air my own views," so to speak, from both a real estate and business standpoint.

I have lived in Portland for the past 14 years, most of that time being spent, as now, in the real estate business, where I claim I have a better knowledge of the conditions and outlook than people generally in other lines of business. To begin with, Oregon has more natural resources than, with few exceptions, any other state in the Union, and nearly, if not quite all, of her resources are in, as yet, an undeveloped state. Heretofore the farms have not been as productive as they should be for the main reason that the greater part of the farming country was in the hands of a few, and statistics show that the best results are obtained when the farming community is in the hands of many farmers, as it is gradually beginning to be, rather than in the hands of a few. Then again, the farmers understand their line of business much better than they did, and their skill, together with the use of new and improved machinery, shows for itself when we know that one flouring mill alone in our city is now increasing its plant in order to produce 4800 barrels of flour per day, and 12,000 barrels per day in their combined mills. I refer to the Portland Flouring Mills Company. Our trade in the Orient has also increased to such a figure that within a few weeks the O. R. & N. Co. will dispatch one of its ocean grayhounds oftener than twice a month from this city, in addition to which ships and cars are leaving here daily and weekly loaded down with the products of our state, and bound all over the world. Our mining industry is also still in its infancy, although growing wonderfully, millions of dollars in gold, silver and copper being added yearly to the world's supply.

It has been stated that Portland can never be a large city because of its being situated so far inland. This is a most absurd statement, as "he who runs may read" that a number of the largest and wealthiest cities in the United States are situated just as far and farther inland than Portland, with the exception that Portland has more natural advantages with its river and the best of railroads, and the only reason that it is not as large and larger than the Eastern cities is simply because until within the past year there has never been the proper advertising, nor in fact any at all. It is only now that the East is awakening to the fact that there is such a place as Portland. I claim that with the advertising now being done, that so far as attendance is concerned, the 1905 Exposition will be a success. That thousands of people of wealth will come, not alone to view the Exposition, but to look over the country, and the most of them will go back never to return, others will stay, and those who do return will have such an impression of our wonderful resources that it will be only a matter of a short while before thousands of their friends will be turning this way. Again, there are many who believe the aftermath of the Exposition will be bad; that trade will stagnate, realty values fall, and a general business stagnation result. Again I take issue with these doubters, for the Exposition will give an impetus to trade such as we never dreamed of, and instead of a stagnation, business will go right on and increase by leaps and bounds. The 1905 Exposition will be the greatest boom Oregon will ever have, and by all putting their shoulders to the wheel, we can make our city one of 500,000 souls within the next ten years' time, as I have watched it grow and double in population since my residence here in 14 years, and that without advertising or push.

N. W. ROUNTREE.

DEFENSE OF THE MODERN HEN

President of Poultry Association Says She Is Best Layer.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Your brilliant editorial that appeared recently on the subject of Albany's Poultry Show and accompanying remarks on the lack of laying hens, comparing the old-style hen with the modern, is amusing to some and lamentable to others who appreciate the greatness of The Oregonian. It is amusing to those who know whereof they speak, because there is no comparison between the old-style hen and the new. It is lamentable because showing ignorance profound on the subject treated. From time immemorial hens have persistently refused to lay when eggs are high (that's what makes them high), attributable to natural conditions. Hens lay primarily that they may perpetuate their species. The original hen (wild jungle fowl) laid but 15 to 30 eggs a year. Man has improved the up-to-date hen so that records of 200 and upward a year are nothing wonderful. Nature prompts them to lay in the Spring, conditions then being favorable, and as a consequence eggs are cheap. The hen that lays out of season is an artificial creation, and this problem man is solving.

The old Dominicke spoken of never laid 200 eggs a year, and have given way to America's pride, the Plymouth Rock, with records of 200 eggs a year. Wyandottes have surpassed 200. Langshans lay more eggs in Winter than any other breed. Black Spanish have given way to the modern Black Minorca.

What, then, the inducement to go back to old styles when every year we are progressing? Purebred fowls are not indorsed by breeders because they look nice, but for utility and practical results. In all the animal kingdom man by selection is developing the ideal sought, and in no case has improvement been more marked than in purebred poultry. If anyone doubts, ask those who handle the output. The importation, "ever increasing," is not a fact, for Oregon exports as many or more than she imports. When "fresh ranch" eggs were selling in Portland at 45 cents, New York was paying 60 cents (because of climatic conditions).

Eggs as a food are undoubtedly higher than formerly. So is meat. No other single industry so closely approaches the billion-dollar mark annually as the poultry industry. The output of our state will reach nearly 3,000,000 for 1903. No other country can compete (and win) with America's best. Notably, the eyes of the world are being opened to American supremacy in the great laying contest that has been on, and is not yet completed, in Australia, American fowls proving their superiority in competition with the world's best, and this, too, after being out of condition from traveling thousands of miles to meet competitors. Facts show that the writer of the editorial is not conversant with his subject; that the new hen has surpassed the old; that "the new-laid eggs for breakfast" every day is a tradition; that the poultry fancier (a misnomer) need not come to the rescue of his prize stock; that Albany and other places where interest is taken in prize chickens show annually an increased output of eggs and market poultry; that his "slam" on the new hen is unwarranted by an incontestable array of facts. Yours respectfully, E. J. LADD,
President Oregon State Poultry Association.

Mr. Olney's Hopes.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Olney is a National figure. He is the only Massachusetts Democrat who has a National reputation. He is "prominently mentioned" for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency next year. An experienced politician, he undoubtedly hopes for the success of his party in this state, for its effect on the National interests of that organization. He says in his letter that the Democrats are commendable for making state issues "the leading figure" in their campaign, but no man can know better that the election of Colonel Gaston as Governor will give a tremendous impetus to the progress of the Democratic party throughout the country, and no man would more promptly make the most of the fact.

"Mrs. Humorist says she is not stuck on her husband's jokes." "That's easily accounted for." "How?" "They have no point."—Houston Post.

A New Wrinkle, (No. 8.)
Corn Chowder
One-half teaspoonful Armour's Extract of Beef.
1 can corn — 1 small sliced onion
4 cups potatoes cut in ¼ inch slices — 4 cups scalded milk
1 ½ inch cube fat salt pork — 8 common crackers
8 tablespoonfuls butter
salt and pepper
Cut pork in small pieces and fry out. Add onion and cook five minutes, stirring often to prevent burning. Strain fat into stew pan. Parboil potatoes five minutes in boiling water to cover; drain and add potatoes to fat; then add two cups boiling water. Cook until potatoes are soft, add corn and milk; then heat to boiling point. Season with salt and pepper. Add Extract of Beef, butter and crackers, split and soak in enough milk to moisten. Remove crackers, turn chowder into tureen, and put crackers on top.
Above is taken from edition *de luxe* "Culinary Wrinkles" (just out) which will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of a metal cap from jar of Armour's Extract of Beef.
ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.
Armour's Extract of Beef
The Best Extract of the Best Beef

WELCOME
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HOW IS YOUR HEALTH?
IS IT IN PERFECT CONDITION?
If Not, Why Not?
Call and have a consultation with the great Chinese Doctor, C. Gee Woo, whose powerful and harmless Chinese roots and herbs will cure you of your Catarrh, Asthma, Lung Troubles, Kidney, Rheumatism, Nervousness, and all other private diseases.
Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate.
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GAINS THIRTY POUNDS

Mrs. Weber Tells How She Was Helped When Doctors Failed.

She Let Her Trouble Become Chronic Because She Hesitated to Consult Her Physician—Particulars of a Remarkable Case.

The natural reluctance which every woman feels to consult a physician regarding troubles peculiar to her sex caused Mrs. C. Weber, of No. 765 South Front street, Columbus, O., to let her illness run on until it became chronic, and even the excellent doctor whom she employed could give her no relief that was permanent. She gives the following details of an interesting case:

"I felt the trouble a long time before I went to our doctor, perhaps a year or more. When I did consult him he told me I had female trouble. I felt sharp pains through my stomach and could not walk across the room without suffering agonies which I cannot describe. My head ached so that it fairly thumped, and at times it seemed that I would go crazy. My stomach became so weak that it would retain only the lightest food. Week after week I took the doctor's medicine, but I continued to feel worse and worse. On several occasions I was confined to my bed for a week at a time. My weight decreased to 102 pounds, and I seemed a confirmed invalid.

"One day I read of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and, although I did not have much confidence, I began taking the pills, having already discontinued my doctor's treatment. While I was taking the second box I began to feel a little better, and the improvement continued until I was cured. In a few months I had recovered my health and strength, and weighed 132 pounds. I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had from all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

INDIAN THANKSGIVING

Is Celebrated by a Corn Dance.

The Seneca Indians of New York celebrate Thanksgiving on their reservation by a corn dance, in which old and young participate. This dance is a thanksgiving to the Great Spirit for the return of the crops. In 1902 a great thanksgiving was held in which more than eight million persons from all parts of the civilized world gave thanks to the Great Spirit for the wonderful curative powers which Divine Wisdom had placed in the herbs and plants composing Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound and for their complete restoration to health. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Constipation and all diseases of the blood and stomach yield quickly to this wonderful remedy. 25c buys a 30-days' treatment from any druggist.

TALCOTT TALK

Contracted Disorders
To but partially cure contracted disease is almost as dangerous as to allow it to go untreated. Unless every particle of infection and inflammation is removed, the probability exists that the disease will gradually work its way into the general system. Still greater is the danger of the Prostate Gland becoming chronically inflamed, which always brings partial or complete loss of power. Perhaps 25 per cent of the cases of so-called "weakness" are a direct result of some improperly treated contracted disease. During the past five years we have treated over 6500 cases of contracted disorders, and have effected an absolutely thorough and safe cure in each instance. There have been no relapses or undesirable developments whatever, and our patients have been cured in less time than other and less thorough forms of treatment required in producing even doubtful results.
Special attention given to Varicocele, Contagious Blood Diseases and Acute and Chronic Urethral and Prostatic Inflammation. Consultation free, and no charge whatever for treatment of any case in which a cure is not effected. Colored chart of the organs and diagnosis blank sent free on application.
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250½ Alder St.

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WHITE RIBBON REMEDY
No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee without patient's knowledge.
White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.
Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.
Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."
For sale by druggists or by mail, $1 per box. Trial package free by writing. MRS. T. C. MOORE CO., State Supt. of Press, W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cal.
Sold in Portland, Or., by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Fourth and Washington streets.