HEATH IS BOOMING HANNA

National Republican Secretary Goes to New York in Ohio Senator's Interests-Ten Railroad Presidents, He Says, Want Hanna for President.

ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General, declared at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that Senator Marcus A. Hanna could

to speak for Mr. Hanna. He also declared to speak for all, that he had no intention of retiring as Secretary of the National Committee. All day long he kept from the sight of newspaper men, and every cierk in the ho-tel appeared ready to assert that Mr. Heath has left the city hours before in-quiry began to be made for him.

quiry began to be made for mm.

It was stated upon good authority that
Senator Thomas Kearns, of Utah, and
he were in the city to see the 15 railroad
presidents who are residing temporarily
or permanently at the Waldorf-Astoria
with reference to the candidacy of Sen-

It was late last night that Mr. Heath was encountered in a secluded part of the hotel. He at once backed up against wall, frowned, and spoke slowly and therately.

No, I do not consent to be interviewed. I am 6 feet in height, 43 years of age, and weigh 163 pounds. I am in good health and don't propose to be interviewed on any subject whatever, not even the In answer to further questions he said:

"Oh, I've been interviewed and inter-viewed and interviewed until everybody's sick and tired of hearing about me and what I may or may not have to say, and you certainly don't want to have me say "On the contrary, Mr. Heath, there is a

great desire that you should say some thing. Anything you will say would be of great interest."

Says Hanna Needs No Booming. To a question possessed of several ramifications Mr. Heath responded:

"I have nothing to say. I don't pretend speak for Mr. Hanna. I don't know hat his sentiments are.

booming You don't have to create senti-ment for him; it's there. He is in robust by. He continued: "One convention can-not pledge the delegates of another. Each health, & years old, and able to speak acts on his own responsibility."

Rallroad Presidents for Hanna.

friends who were urging him for the Presidency and "beat out their brains with a ball club," but rather must treat them with the coursesy and consideration that became the relation they now hold and have held to the Ohlo Senator.

In whatever he might say, Secretary Heath declared that he would not pretend to speak for Mr. Hanna. He also declared

tainly Senator Hanna cannot turn and grab the nearest baseball bat and brein them, nor can be treat them abruptly. He must treat them with courtesy and con-

Secretary Heath was asked: "Suppose Mr. Cleveland should find conditions changing and should reconsider his de-termination not to run and accept a nomitermination not to run and accept a nomi-nation at the hands of the Democrats, would Senator Hanna consent to be the Republican candidate if that party convinced him that he was the strongest man within it and the only man who would have at least an equal chance to defeat the ex-President?"

Secretary Heath was on the point of giving a direct answer to this when he caught himself and made this statement: "Oh, as to that, you'd better ask Senator Hanna himself."

Pressed for a more direct answer, he "Ex-President Cleveland has taken himself out of the race even more effectively

than Senator Hanna, hasn't he?'
A long pause ensued. Secretary Heath
broke the silence by saying: "I would call your attention to the situation by ing Secretary James G. Blaine, as I think his summing up best fits this or any other similar situation: No one can make him-self the Presidential candidate, nor can

he refuse to be a candidate."

"Some of the Administration newspapers of the country are deriving infinite comfort from the fact that many of the state conventions of 1902 and 1903 indorsed the President's Administration, and declared in favor of his renomination. Now, a position to answer that question."

New York Times, January 15.

"I am not engaged in booming Senator Mr. Heath, does that pledge the delegates ERRY S. HEATH, Secretary of the Hanna or any other candidate. Senator of those states to be elected soon?"

Republican National Committee, and Hanna is a man who does not need any "It does not," Mr. Heath replied, quick-

in 1896 and 1900, and who had campaigns of his own for United States Senator, and has had various other campaigns in between. The friends who came to his assistance then did not do so because his candidates were good candidates, but because of his own individuality. "Now these same friends are coming to him and demanding that he be a candidate for the Presidency—take the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Certainly Senator Hanna cannot turn and

As to the postoffice investigations, Sec-retary Heath remarked: "I have no intention of discussing that subject. I am on the stand and giving my evidence. I went into the Postoffice Department to carry out the obligations of President McKinley's Administration. "It seems that I am to be crucified for

it. The cross is all ready, and I am all ready for the crucifixion, as I have been before. I did my duty honestly and faithfully, and others who did the same thing before me have also been crucified." "But some strenuous persons seem to have escaped it," was interposed. "Only for the time being." said Mr. Heath with a half-suppressed grin.

As to the situation in the Democratic party he said:

"I have traveled across the continent if times in the past 15 months, and let me tell you, you would be surprised to view the sentiment for Hearst."

"What is it going to lead to?" was asked.

IS IT A QUESTION FOR THE HAGUE Possibility That Colombia's Damages Are Not for Us to Assess.

tition in relation to Panama which, unlike the vaporings of sundry loud politicians,

After declaring that there is a recognized body of law which ought to govern the conduct of nations irrespective of their strength, the petition says that a belief has arisen in the minds of many in this country and abroad "that in our dealings with the State of Colombia we have violated the rules of international law, and that we are adopting a line of conduct to have taken against a stronger power."

The petition further says that the fact is demonstrated that she world not have taken against a stronger power."

use of our greater power; that the mere to our honor and self-respect and con-

We therefore respectfully ask that before final ratification of the Hay-BunanVarilia treaty our action in Panama be
carefully and deliberately investigated to
the end, not only that the Republic may do
no wrong, but that its good reputation in
the world, which is dearer than any gain
of lands or trade, should suffer no loss.

In what way we have "violated the rules of international law" is not pointed out, but it may be fairly presumed that the action of the President in recognizing the State of Panama as an existing in dependent state is the "dealings with the State of Colombia" to which they refer. It is not to be supposed that these honorable geniemen intend to give any coun- lathr tenance to the charge that this Government connived with the men who brought about the Panama revolution.

International law is, for the most part, a very vague thing. Law, in the legal sense, is of two kinds, written and un-written, or acts of a legislative body and decisions of courts. In either case it roceeds from a definite source and is The law says you shall do this and so, and compels you to com-ply. In its common legal sense it is something more than a rule of conducts a resistless force. It manifests it-through the Sheriff, the police, the tary. When we speak of the law, we mean this force. You must obey the law 'the strong arm of the law" will be

Force of International Law.

Now international law is a very differ fent thing. It has no force except upon the mind and conscience, and while this force should be effective, it may not be. Not only does international law lack the element of power which is a part of common law, but it is of one kind only, namely, precedent. Where there is no precedent there is no international law. Aside from precedent there is only opin-ion and conjecture as to what is right

or wrong.

What then do these gentlemen mean when they say, "We have violated the rules of international law"? Do they an we have violated a precedent, or acted without a precedent; or do they simply mean we have violated some principle of abstract justice? If they on exactly what they say they mean a law by having been acted upon or plesced in heretofore, so as to become codent. Let us then consider this

law at all? Principally because when a ourt has once laid down a rule, people and to change it or lay down a new rule ald be to unsettle business and destroy bis already acquired under the first e. There are other considerations, but

this is the principal one. Now this consideration applies in a very degree with reference to interna-law, where it is the individual who secides whether or not a precedent shall be followed. There is no law, in any real sense, and apart from a strictly moral sense, which requires a nation to follow a precedent. The law in common parce means what is, not what ought to be. We ought to deal fairly with all nations, but there is no law to compel-us to do so. Of course if a nation were big enough she might compel us to her will, right or wrong, but that is another

dent in international law is of no h binding force as in comm d whether a precedent ought to be fol-ved or disregarded is very much a estion of expediency, controlled by the ad principles of right and wrong. Indeed, a very eminent writer has said that international law is nothing more than the principles of the golden rule

applied to nations. Precedents Not Infallible.

if this be so, then the only force in a precedent in such matters is the con-sideration due to the opinion of those who were the authors thereof. That

Several eminent gentlemen from Con- | Lord Coleridge or J. Q. Adams thought a world's highway. The United State a certain thing ought to be done under certain circumstances must command ing of such a canal. Colombia, in tempo-our serious consideration because of the rary possession of the soil, had spurned the vaporings of sundry loud politicians, character, ability and experience of these great men. The press report of said petition is as follows:

After declaring that there is a recog-

The petition further says that the fact of Colombia's comparative weakness should make us more careful to avoid the suspicion that we are making an unjust law? Is it not entirely and emphatically a question of expediency? We simply stand back and watch the fight until we are sure which one has won, then we extend the hand of fellowship to him.

We are ready to do business with the fellow who can whip the other fellow so that he will stay whipped. This is the precedent that is so much invoked. Whence does it get the force of law? There is not much to be said for it from a moral standpoint. As a precedent it has been followed, to be sure, but as it is founded entirely on expediency, it is only a question of expediency at last; whether we shall follow it or not.

No Precedent, Anyhow. Another thing: Precedent is not a pre-cedent unless the conditions are the same. There never was a case like the Panama

se. The commerce of the world has sen blocked, diverted or retarded by the of Panama for conturios Exert year the situation has grown more intol-erable. The best interests of the world demand that that barrier should be re-moved. The doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number" demands it even if the whole property in the Isthmus of Panama should have to be appropriated It is familiar even to those most un learned in the law that the rights of private ownership must give away be the needs of the public. When the po-needs a common wagon road across farm of a private citizen, it does not wall to negotiate with him for 50 years. proceeds to condemn the right of way and build the road, regardless of his protests. The wishes of one man are not allowed to prevail against the needs of the money. A railroad can go where it will, and it is not necessary to have the consent of the owners of the land across which it runs. This rule, universally recognized the world over, is called "The right of eminent doman." We will touch upon this question hereafter. Enough is here said to illustrate the proposition that here is an unusual case, to which no precedent will apply. Some of the strictures upon the action of the President are based upon the complaint that his action was without precedent. Perhaps that is what these gentlemen mean. Well, what then? Is it true that "there is nothing new under the sun'? Can we never act without a precedent? Are we so barren of ideas and resources that we can never move until someone else has set the pace? Must we be forever copying? How came this Na-tion to be at all, if the only warrant for doing a thing is that the same thing was

done resterday. New conditions product new results. Why cry precedent, precedent, where there is no precedent? It is only the weakling who can never leave the beaten path, and when the path runs out is hopelessly lest. The man of energy and carnest purpose will fix his eye upon the goal and binze out a new trail. The latter will have his name "writ large" in history, while the former will slide into a nameless grave. It is quite probable, however, that these gentlemen, by the term international law, mean those prin-ciples of right and wrong which sometimes do, and always should, govern the actions of nations toward each other Here, indeed, is a broad field, which we should enter with caution and explore with the utmost candor and fairness. Let is not try to dodge the issues or cover up facts. About all things, let us, as a Nation, despise subterfuge. To see, gen-tiemen expending their conseques in at-tempting to show that it is customary for the Executive of a nation to recognize a new state a few days after it is born is not edifying. No one believes that the State of Panama could have maintained its independence without outside support. No one believes that it is customary for a nation to recognize a new govern until it is able to sustain itself by its own efforts. No amount of talk will change plain facts. Here is the case in

For 50 years Colombia has been in the midst of almost constant revolution. The people of Colombia are incapable of any stable self-government. Parama has suf-fered constant oppression and misrule from Colombia. Aside from the canal from Colombia. Aside from the canal question. Panama was amply justified in revolt. Panama, being without material for an army or navy, could not hope to maintain independence. The United States had been negotiations with New Grennda and Colombia for 50 years with a view to building the Panama Canal.

An Isthmial canal is a world-wide commercial necessity. When brift is will be

lombia from the control of Panama for

the time being.

The State of Panama was promptly recognized by this government before Colombia had an opportunity to chastize her erstwhile subject. No infant state ever before received such instant recognition by a neutral power. These are the pluin facts. Let us meet them squarely, lead where they will.

Panama Grievances.

First, let it be premised that Colombia had not kept faith with us, in fact, had violated every right to consideration. It is well known that no effort was made by the Bogota government to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty, although bound by every principle of lew and decease to do so principle of law and decency to do so.
Without going into the matter in detail
it is enough to say that the conduct of
Colombia has been dishonest and contemptuous in the extreme.

As to the Panama revolution, it is a

mistake to suppose that it was hatched in an hour. The Isthmans had long suf-fered from outrageous treatment at the hands of the Bogota government. To ob-tain their independence had been their cherished ambition for years. It is past dispute that Panama had just cause for severing her relations with Colombia, and as Colombia could undoubtedly beat her into submission again, we could find great humanitarian reasons for protecting her; but, as we acted from another motive we will not selve the search of the colombia.

motive, we will not rely upon this.

Upon what principle then, can our course be justified in recognizing the State of Panama at a time and under conditions which plainly prevented Colombia from regaining control of that territory? answer, upon the principle of the do

A doctrine recognized and sustained by the combined wisdom and experience of all civilized nations for ages. A doctrine upon which has been built up the commerce of the world. A doctrine withcommerce of the world. A doctrine with-out which private greed or caprice would be omnipotent. It is the doctrine of nealpotent. It is the social, read, railroad. Without it no traff, road, railroad or canal could be built. It is the doctrine upon which this Nation is builded: The doctrine that the whole people are greater than any individual. The doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number. Does this doctrine apply?

Condemn a Right of Way.

Here is a case where the needs of the ublic, in the largest sense, have for these many years, demanded a right of way across the lands of a state. Although there is, strictly speaking, no precedent for exercising the right of eminent domaiby a Nation outside its own political boundaries, yet the reason of this doc-trine is applicable. The proposed canal is not to be for private travel, nor for the use of this country alone, but is opened to the commerce of the The vehicles of all nations may travel this highway upon the same terms. Not only they may, but they desire to do so. It is in every sense a public highway of

To a certain extent we have a preceden in international law for this view. The Suez canal was built by a private company and was entirely private property yet the nations of Europe met in conven-tion and agreed upon a form of treaty regulating and controlling the neutrality of the canal. Thus it was agreed that a canal connecting great arms of the sea is an international highway. Why, then, should not the right of way

for this canal be condemned, if neces sary? It is not sought to take private property without due compensation. We are paying the amount agreed upon between this Government and Colombia. No one will say that it is inadequate. We had exhausted every resource, made every this Government and Colombia effort and waited an unreasonable time to come to an agreement with Colombia, Did not the circumstances warrant us in commencing condemnation proceedings

long ago? Perhaps there was no ready-made in-ternational law to exactly fit the case but are we not equal to dealing with the situation on broad lines and under general work. No other nation would undertake the responsibility, but no one can say that we have not been more than just to the obstreperous occupant.

Question of Compensation.

doctrine of eminent domain vides that private property may be seized

The American Position.

But there was no recognized method of But there was no recognized method of procedure in this case. The time having arrived when it was necessary to do something, by fortuitous circumstances a way was opened for this Government to avoid more vigorous measures by recognising and dealing with the State of Panama. While it is true that a few men planned and practically accomplished men planned and practically accomplished the Panama revolution, yet it is equally true that it was halled with joy by the whole people. Whatever their motive, they were unanimous enough. While we had nothing to do with the maneuver that launched the revolution, we did furnish much "aid and comfort" to the new state, thereby making it possible for it to continue to exist. to continue to exist.

Our attitude might be stated something

Whereas, the best interests of the whole world demand that a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans be built across the Isthmus of Panama's and

Whereas, the task of building said canal has been delegated to the United States;

secure the right of way for said canal across said isthmus, but it is equally necessary that a sufficient scope on each side of said right of way be secured immunity from internal as well as external insurrections, wars and revolutions, to the end that life and property may be safe while passing through said canal;

Whereas, such scope of country com-prises, by reason of location and natural barriers, the whole of the Isthmus of

Panama;
Therefore, be it known and understood
of all men that the United States of
America will build a ship canal across
the Isthmus of Panama from the City of
Colon to the City of Panama and forever maintain the same as a public highway for all nations; and that the United States will forever guarantee safe transit through said canal, and, to that end, will secure and maintain peace and good order throughout the present State of Panama. That more vigorous means have been avoided by opportune events need not worry any one, unless he is looking for worry. These events were the natural results of the actions of Colombia.

Justice the Main Question.

In this strenuous age, a nation, like an individual, must improve the opportunities offered. President Roosevelt would not have been equal to the occasion if he had not welcomed the birth of the infant state of Panama and accepted the place of guardian. Call it recognition or inter-vention or what you will. The time was ripe; the opportunity offered; a man, with ability to see and the courage to act, was at the heim. New conditions make now precedent. If it was not, it now is, in-ternational law, that an infant state may be recognized by any nation whenever the good of the world demands it. The world is getting to be a small place and we are getting to be a big Nation. While we will not use our strength to oppress a weaker people, we also will not let a small matter hinder a large work. While we will not run over any one, it may as well be understood that whoever relies upon this assurance to the extent of sitting in front of the car of progress will be picked up and deposited where he can-not be hurt. The car will move on. And this brings us to the consideration

of another matter, which is thus stated in "We are adopting a line of towards that country (Colombia) which we would not have taken against a stronger power." Quite likely this is true; and while these gentlemen are correct in saving that "the fact of Colombia's comparative weakness should make us the more careful to avoid the suspicion that we are making an unjust use of our great power," yet the justice of our course is the only question after all, and that must be judged by the motive that prompts it and by its probable results.

It is admittedly right to take private property for public are under some circumstances. It is confessedly wrong to take private property for private use un-der any circumstances. It is prudent and wise to incur slight risks to accomplish great ends it is imprudent to invite probable disaster in pursuit of small ends. Between these extremes lie many problems

of expediency, which should not, however be confused with questions of morals.

We cannot afford to do wrong because we are strong, but we are big enough to brush aside small impediments to progress. Uncle Sam must not run over any small boys, but if a small boy persists in playing marbles in the road it may be necessary for Uncle Sam to treat him as a boy and compel him to play on the other side of the fence. If it were a big man in the road it might be advisable to pursue a dif-

ferent policy. Demanded by Self-Preservation. As to this question of expediency: I think it is admitted on all sides that the canal ought to be built for business reasons, which affect the whole world. On the part of this country the highest law of all demands it-the law of self-defense

Common prudence for the national safety demands it. It takes no stretch of the imagination to see great national disaster resulting from the failure to construct it. The battle-ship Oregon might easily have been lost for the want of it. We must be able to move our navy from one ocean to the other as speedily as possible. "In times of peace prepare for war," does not mean prepare to make war, but prevent war by being prepared. This Government would be guilty of criminal negligence if it does not avail itself of every legitimate opporit, and we have been slow in accepting | tunity to advance this great enterprise. The law of eminent domain provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without "due compensa-tion," and that the amount of such com-pensation shall be ascertained by an im-partial arbitrator. Due compensation has

complish the end intended. How much is necessary in this case? In order to fairly judge of this matter several things must be kept in view. The new State of Panama is cut off from Colombia by mountains ranges which render it practically impossible for one country to communicate with the other, except by water. Pahama is not naturally allied with Columbia.

It seems that for the last 50 years Panama is not pair the direct injury. The salve ought to be applied where the hirries. It is the suif of the isthmus that is to be cut away. That is the direct injury. The salve ought to be applied where the hirries. The money paid as compensation for damages ought to be used to repair the damages; and Colombia will not be called upon to bridge the canal. But Colombia is deprived of sovereignty over the isth-

Mr. Heath, does that pledge the delegates of those stakes to be slected soon?"

"It does not," Mr. Heath replied, quicking. He continued: "One convention cannot pledge the delegates of another. Each acts on his own responsibility."

Railroad Presidents for Hanna.

"Why?" be suddents for Hanna.

"Why?" be suddently burst cut, "there are it railroad presidents in this house here tonight, and ten of them have told Senator Hanna they would support him for the Republican nomination this year.

"This practice of indorsing National Administrations by state conventions of the same political faith as the Administrations has been in vogue for years. It's the usual thing. But it is in no way binding upon the delegates of the next convention or che convention or conventions which olect district delegates or delegats-act-large to the National Convention."

Asked whether he had any intention of retiring from the secretary shep who talk to that effect are my enemies, who want me to get out."

"Are they Mr. Roosevelt's friends?" can the question.

"Are they Mr. Roosevelt's friends?" can the question of this great world enter the prosecution and preaction of this great world enter the susplicion of danger. It is, therefore, necessary to the prosecution and preaction of this great world enter the susplicion of the stand and giving.

"Are they Mr. Roosevelt's friends?" can the question.

"Are they Mr. Roosevelt's friends?" can the postoffice investigations, Secretary Heath answered:

"They then the many intention of this great world enter the prosecution and processory of the whole track in the prosecution of this great world enter the susplicion of danger. It is, therefore, necessary to the prosecution and processory to the prosecution and processory to the prosecution and processory to the prosecution of the stand in the state of Panama are near enough—about 180 miles. Not only the processory to the whole trac

HIS HEIR MAY BE LAUNDRYMAN An Indiana Millionaire's Son Made His Own Way Through Life.

Indianapolis News. William R. Cheney, of Jeffersonville, is a son of Judge James Cheney, who died recently at his home in Fort Wayne, and who was said to have been the wealthiest man in Indiana. By his death his son will probably inherit a rich estate. He is the proprietor of a steam laundry in Jeffersonville. William Cheney is known to everybody

in this city. His hair is beginning to turn gray, but his form is erect and soldierly and his eye is bright and plercing. When a boy of 14 years old an estrange-ment sprang up between him and his father. He had a love for adventure, and ran away to sea. He went to New Bed ford and shipped upon a whaling vessel bound for the Northern seas. Merchant vessels in those days were not as carefully inspected by Government officials as they are now, and the most flagrant abuses were practiced on the seamen by the officers. When the ship was on a re-turn voyage, after a successful cruise, the treatment of the men was made almost unbearable in order to force them to de-sert the ship, thus forfeiting their wages

and percentage of the proceeds of the

voyage.

The life that was too rough for men that had done hard labor all their lives was not too severe for the rich man's son, who kept at the work for several years, steadfast in his determination not to seek a reconciliation with his father. When the war broke out Mr. Chency enlisted in an Indiana regiment and took part in some of the hardest battles. After the war Mr. Chency drifted into the laundry business. He began work in the washroom and learned the trade from the bottom. While working as a laundry-man Cheney traveled through nearly all the Western states, but his mind constantly returned to his native state. Dur-ing the years of his absence from home no communication had passed between him and his family. He returned to In-

diana and a reconcilation between him and his father was effected. Though he cherished a warm regard for his son, who frequently visited him in Fort Wayne, Judge Cheney had his own ideas about the management of his property, and allowed his son to make his own living from the laundry business. Of late years Mr. Chency has attended his father's birthday celebrations at Fort

A Charming American Woman.

New York Press. Although little is heard on this side of the Atlantic about Mrs. John Ridgeley Carter, the wife of the second secretary of the American embassy in London, she is a most popular woman and her charms are appreciated by a select little crowd. Her husband is a man of promis The Carters have more than held up their end of the entertaining. Mrs. Carter was a Miss Morgan and was a Washington girl. Her mother comes of the Fellows family. Mr. Carter is a wonde bandsome man and is known as the looking American in London." He is sensitive about his good looks, and to coment upon his pulchritude is regarded as an offense by its possessor. He is fond of shooting and whenever he has a chance he hunts on the Yorkshire moors.

"Here, Bobby, you have forgotten to pack up your toothbrush." Bobby-But I thought was going on a vacation.—Life.

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been agreed upon between this country invigorates every organ in the body to do by the public for public use, but the question of 'just compensation' shall be left to arbitration. We will, therefore, refer to the question of compensation under a different head.

Conceding that the principle of eminent domain is applicable to the case in hand, how far are we authorized to go? The principle itself authorizes the taking of so much property as is necessary to ac-

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