LACKS AN ISSUE

Shaw Pictures Plight of Democratic Party.

BID THEM DO AS IN 1832

Each State Could Thus Localize the Campaign.

PANAMA MATTER CONSIDERED

Secretary of the Treasury, in Chicago Address, Shows Roosevelt Did Not Inspire or Encourage Rebellion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed in Chicago tonight by the Marquette Club with a banquet and public meeting at the Auditorium. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the principal speaker. He talked on the "Democratic Quadrennial Search for an Issue," and said in part:

Quadrennially, since I can remember, the Democratic party has searched, not always wisely, but ever diligently, for an issue on which a campaign might be won. While it has been prolific of measures for retarding commerce, and for checking the well-nigh irresistible impulse of the American people for growth and development, and for antagonizing such events as tend to increase our international influence, never, in my recollection, has it sought to formulate a wise, progressive policy.

The campaign of 1904 cannot be fought upon the money question or any issue growing out of our recent war with Spain. Imperialism, which was sounded by the Democratic party as a note of warning and alarm has been as effectively silenced as it was in 1868 and 1872.

Neither can the forthcoming campaign be fought upon any phase of the trust question.

It will be somewhat difficult to get an issue out of the tariff. There is considerable talk about high and low protective tariff schedules. But this does not involve a principle, and cannot be made an issue. The only other possible issue that can be carved from the tariff is the proposition that our present protective policy shelters trusts and monopolies. Our political opponents have rung the changes on this so long, and recommended the removal of duties from trust-made goods until the trusts are destroyed with such continued vehemence that a reaffirmation of their position can scarcely be made the paramount, though it may become a prominent issue in the next campaign. The American people by this time ought to understand that any tariff policy that will destroy a monopoly will forbid the creation of a competitor for the monopoly, and will deprive labor of much profitable employment.

Just now public attention is being centered upon the independence of Panama, and the acquisition of a right of way for an interoceanic canal. The Administration of President Roosevelt has been criticised by some, condemned by others, and exonerated by not a few of the opposition party. Permit, therefore, a brief review of the situation.

No Issue on Panama.

First, this country is on record in support of the proposition that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of inalienable rights, a declaration of independence is justifiable. We date our National existence from such an event. More recently we embarked in a great altruistic war in defense of a people who had rebelled against a mother country, and, at no small expense to ourselves in blood and treasure, we forced Spain to relinquish its sovereignty, and the Republic of Cuba holds its place on the map of the world as evidence that the great Republic still believes in the principles promulgated at its birth. This position is in strictest harmony with its corollary that a government actually of the people, actually for the people, and actually by the people, no cause can arise to justify a separation of states.

The charge is made that this Government encouraged, if it did not inspire, the rebellion. It did neither. The opposition assumes that because the President did foreknow, he also did predestinate. Everybody knew, and being cognizant of current events, the President promptly recognized his obligation to protect American interests and to fulfill the obligations imposed by our treaties. No campaign material can be found in the transaction. All that America requires is that this Government shall be honorable, and it has been more than honorable. It has offered to buy and to pay liberally for what some of the best authorities on international law believes it has long possessed.

If I were to advise the opposition, I should recommend the readoption of the resolution passed in 1832, at the first Democratic National Convention. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several delegations in this convention that, in place of a general address from this body, each delegation make such declaration, by address, report, or otherwise, to their respective constituents, of the objects, proceedings and result of this meeting as it may deem expedient.

Under that resolution the campaign can be localized. The manufacturers of New England can be promised free raw material and the producers of iron in Michigan can be promised a protective tariff on ore, and farmers of the Northwest a tariff on wool and hides. The millers of Minneapolis can be assured cheap wheat from Canada, and the farmers can be consoled with the promise that their market shall not be disturbed. The last Democratic state platform in Massachusetts, declaring in favor of the retention of the 14th and 15th amendments, can be made to do good service in New England; Maryland can be carried on the strength of recent utterances of the Democratic Senator from that state, that the Caucasian race must govern; while Mississippi can be made stronger than ever by reiterating the speeches of their newly inaugurated Governor, that education demoralizes and criminalizes the negro. From this platform the discontented everywhere could be appealed to in terms they will understand. High-priced wheat and high-priced cattle for the farmer, and cheap meat and cheaper bread for the laborer, would no longer possess a seeming inconsistency.

If the issue were to be candidates, there would be no campaign. The administration of the last seven years has been progressive; it has been honorable; it has been wise; it has been consistent, and it has been clean. The present Chief Executive is the embodiment of all that is American, and the people revere him; he has defended their every interest, and the people honor him; he has taken them into his every confidence, and the people love him. Be the issue what it may, the result of the next election is assured. The people will return to the White House that scholar among all scholars, that prince among all Americans, and that statesman among those who have helped to make this country what it is, and to win for it the respect of all nations—Theodore Roosevelt.

CUSHMAN MAKES ADDRESS.

"Lincoln's Example" His Subject at Banquet in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 12.—The annual Lincoln day banquet was held under the auspices of two Republican clubs of this city tonight. A special train from Washington brought as guests Baron von Sternberg, the German Ambassador; Senator Dolliver, of Iowa; Congressman Cushman, of the State of Washington; ex-Congressman Wise, of Virginia, and others.

After the arrival of the Washington party, a reception was held in the Morton House in honor of the Ambassador. This evening 2500 people sat down to a banquet in the Auditorium. Baron von Sternberg responded to the toast, "The German Emperor." Representative Cushman's topic was "Lincoln's Example, a Perpetual Light to His Successors."

MOODY SPEAKS AT NEW YORK

Far Eastern War Used to Illustrate the Need of a Great Navy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Republican Club, of New York, by a banquet at the Waldorf, attended by 500 guests, 100 of them women. Secretary of the Navy Moody, who responded to the toast, "The Navy," in commencing his speech referred to the Japanese-Russian war. He said:

"Unhappily there is war upon the sea. We are upon friendly terms with both the nations who are now at war. We are atttached to each by a bond of peculiar sympathy. The one nation endeared itself to the hearts of the American people by an expression of its good will in the days of our sore trial. Toward the other, we occupy almost the position of foster mother, because it was our Navy that broke through the door of that Eastern exclusiveness, and let in the flood of sunlight of modern civilization.

"There never was a better time to consider the subject given me. There never was a day when it appeared more clearly that a country should have its navy ready instantly for war, and there never was a country which has had more lessons on the importance of power on the sea than our own. We won our independence on the sea."

Legal Holiday for First Time.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—Today, for the first time, Lincoln's birthday was observed as a legal holiday in Colorado. In Denver the banks were closed and schools were dismissed after brief commemorative exercises. Judge C. C. Goodwin, of Salt Lake City, responded to the toast, "The Republican Party," at the Republican banquet held tonight.

State Observance in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—Elaborately planned programmes in the public schools and an official state observance by the General Assembly at the Statehouse marked the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday in Rhode Island today.

Generally Observed at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was generally observed today. The streets were decorated and many houses closed this afternoon.

RUSSIA AND UNITED STATES.

Her Traditional Friendship Rests on a Solid Basis.

Kansas City Star.

The discussion of the attitude of the United States toward the possible belligerents in the Far East leads the Louisville Courier-Journal to attack the theory that Russia has been the traditional friend of America. The Courier-Journal says that Catherine II offered George III an army of Cossacks "to crush the American patriots." In the Civil War it asserts that the Russian squadron visited New York, not to prevent European recognition of the Confederacy, as is generally supposed, but to keep the vessels out of reach of a French fleet.

Nobody questions the fact that Russia was the friend of England in the Revolution. At that time the Muscovite empire was under obligations to Great Britain for support in a war with Turkey. Catherine, therefore, promised her aid to King George. Taking her at her word, the king applied for 20,000 soldiers. The request was long considered, but finally refused, probably on the advice of Frederick the Great. England then fell back upon the Hessians. However, the Russian government continued hostile to the cause of independence, naturally enough, since autocracy is menaced by rebellion. The American envoy was not received at St. Petersburg, and when several minor powers were disposed to join with France in recognizing American independence, Russia refused. The government even went so far as to assure Great Britain that it would not recognize the United States until the new republic had been acknowledged by England. As to this hostility there is no dispute.

But the Courier-Journal's onslaught against the traditional theory of Russia's attitude in the Civil War will occasion surprise. It is so fashionable to bowl over accepted beliefs that a certain sense of humiliation must be felt in holding that the destructive evidence in this case seems hardly conclusive. There can be no doubt that at the time of the visit of the Russian ships to New York in the Autumn of 1863, the country was highly elated. It was generally assumed that the sending of the squadron was an act of friendship and many persons believed, though without warrant, that it was a direct menace to France. There can be no doubt, also, that the French regarded it in this light. Secretary Seward felt impelled to reassure the Paris government. "The report of an alliance by us with Russia for European war," he wrote to Minister Dayton, "is an absurdity." He added significantly: "Everybody knows that the United States are the habitual well-wishers of France, as they are of Russia. Everybody knows that Russia is a well-wisher of the United States, but everybody is not satisfied that France is a well-wisher of the United States."

That the Secretary was not bluffing in what he said as to Russia's friendship is proven by a private letter from his son who was then assistant secretary, to Seward's biographer, Frederic Bancroft. The younger Seward assured Mr. Bancroft that at the outbreak of the war the Russian minister to the United States, Mr. Stoeckl, used his utmost influence with his friends among the Southern leaders to keep the seceding states in the Union It is known, too, that in 1861 the United States Government was informed from St. Petersburg of the hostile agreement of England and France to act in concert, and that 1862 Russia refused Napoleon's suggestion of intervention. The Courier-Journal says that in 1863 the danger of the recognition of the Confederacy was no longer acute. But on October 6 of that year Charles Sumner was writing to John Bright: "At this moment I am more solicitious about France and England than about our military affairs. Foreign intervention would probably provoke a universal war." At that time Sumner believed that the Russian fleet had come to America to avoid the French. But a few years later he was writing to Bright about "the amity of Russia, manifested especially during our recent troubles." It seems fairly plain that unless Seward, Sumner and the North generally were fooled, Russia was a friend to the Union in the Civil War.

Northwestern People in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—E. Cranston, at the Continental; C. J. Mats, at the Wellington; Mrs. A. King, Miss M. Beahm, at the Normandie.

From Baker City, Or.—W. L. Vinson, at the Fifth Avenue.

From Salem, Or.—T. A. Linesly, at the Victoria.

From Seattle—M. B. Dodge, Morton R. Prager, at the Park Avenue.

Result of Election Yet in Doubt.

BOGOTA, Feb. 12.—The Minister of War left here yesterday for the Atlantic Coast. The result of the Presidential election is not yet known. Joaquin Velez has 94 votes over Rafael Reyes, but the returns from five provinces have not yet been received.

Eastern and California Races
By direct wires. We accept commissions by phone from responsible parties at Portland Club, 130 5th street.

BIT IN HIS TEETH

Speaker Cannon Runs Away With Precedent in House.

PENSION BILLS ARE RUSHED

South Carolina Member Interposes an Objection, but Colleagues Soon Persuade Him to Do Pleasure of the Chair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Speaker Cannon today took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with legislative precedent in the House. Incidentally, he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 220 of these measures of relief were passed by the House in 15 minutes. Nearly the whole of this time was consumed in committee of the whole. The House passed the bills "en bloc" under unanimous consent, which the Speaker himself asked for.

A tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was the burden of the invocation of Chaplain Couden on the convening of the House. The House agreed as its first business to adjourn until Monday at the conclusion of the session today. Private pension bills were then taken up.

When the committee of the whole had taken favorable action on 320 private pension bills, Speaker Cannon inaugurated an entirely new procedure to expedite their passage. The usual custom has been for the clerks to report each bill by number and title, the Speaker then putting the question for its engrossment and third reading when the title was again reported by the clerks. The question, on the passage of the bill, was then put by the Speaker, and the result of the vote announced, which invariably was for the passage of the bill. Today, Speaker Cannon followed this procedure with the first bill. He suddenly stopped and addressing the House, made this explanation:

"A large number of bills have been reported from the committee of the whole with the recommendation that they do pass without amendment. Gentlemen, you are aware that the committee of the whole of the House has for some hours had these bills under consideration. Is there a desire on the part of any member that any one of these bills, recommended without amendment, should be considered separately?"

Pausing for a moment, Cannon continued:

"The chair propounds that query with a view to asking the House for unanimous consent that all of these respective bills be considered as read the third time and passed, upon the reading of their number by the clerk."

After another pause, the Speaker repeated with great deliberation and emphasis on each word: "Is there objection?"

Another pause elapsed when the announcement came amid much applause: "The chair hears none."

Over 100 bills were disposed of in about five minutes. The bills with amendments were then reached, when the chair put the same question.

Finley Makes Objection.

Finley (Dem., S. C.) objected, with the statement that he did not consider this a mode of proceedure for a legislative body.

"The objection is perfectly proper," replied Speaker Cannon. "This method of proceedure could only be done by unanimous consent and the chair has been very careful fully to inform the House, and it is quite within the power of any member to object." Then, with a note of disappointment in his voice, he concluded: "Objection is made. The clerk will report the first bill."

The first bill contained an amendment, and when the clerk announced that fact the Speaker inquired facetiously:

"Does the gentleman from South Carolina desire to hear the amendment read?"

"I do," replied Finley.

"Well," continued the Speaker, "the gentleman does not know what the nature of the amendment is, neither does the chair."

He then insisted on the reading of the entire amendment, and when this was done announcement of the third reading and passage of this bill was noticeably slow.

In the meantime, Chairman Loudenslager (N. Y.), of the pension committee, and several of Finley's colleagues went to his seat to remonstrate with him for the objection.

Cannon Finally Has His Way.

After a few minutes Robinson (Ind.), interrupted the proceedings, and said he wished to repeat the previous request for unanimous consent. The Speaker put the request again and no objection was made, whereupon the entire remaining bills were declared passed without even reading their numbers, and all previous records of pension legislation by the House of Representatives were completely eclipsed.

Grosvenor (O.) made, what he declared with some heat, was his last attempt to get a day set for the consideration of the bill creating a joint commission to consider the question of ship subsidy. His request was that this matter be made a special order for February 20. After several objections had been made and withdrawn, Hardwick (Dem., Ga.) objected because Bartlett had objected when the request was made previously, and was not in his seat at this time.

At 3:10 P. M. the House adjourned.

CONSIDERS CLAIM OF EX-QUEEN

Senate Urged by Mitchell to Pay Liliuokalani $200,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate today listened to the reading by Carmack of a speech, prepared by Morgan in opposition to the President's policy with reference to the Isthmian canal and also considered the bill appropriating $200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii. Spooner moved to recommit the measure, but the vote on this motion failed to develop a quorum, so the Senate was forced to adjourn.

When the Senate convened, Martin presented the credentials of his colleague, Daniel, as Senator from Virginia, for the term beginning March 4, 1905. The chair appointed Heyburn to read Washington's farewell address to the Senate on Monday, February 22.

Morgan's resolution asking for information from the Attorney-General as to what steps are being taken to acquire the property of the new Panama Canal Company was then taken up, and Morgan was recognized to speak on it. The speech was read by Carmack as Morgan's throat was in such a condition as to render it impossible for him to deliver it.

The speech was an arraignment of the policy of the President in connection with the Panama canal project. When Carmack concluded, the Senate went into executive session for the consideration of the Panama canal treaty.

The bill providing for the payment of $200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, formerly of Hawaii, in satisfaction of all claims, "legal or equitable," was then taken up, and Blackburn addressed the Senate in support of the measure.

Spooner took the position that the ex-Queen had no interest in the crown lands, as the title to those lands was never vested in her.

The debate was participated in by Mitchell, who advocated the passage of the bill as an act of grace.

Platt (Conn.) proposed an amendment striking out all words in the bill recognizing any claim, and he supported the amendment by saying that if any payment was to be made, it should be put on the ground of a "mere naked gratuity or graft." He said, however, that even if amended as suggested he would not support the bill.

Platt's amendment was agreed to, but the amendment of the committee fixing the appropriation at $200,000 was voted down, the figure being thus left blank.

Spooner then moved to recommit the measure. On this motion, the vote was 16 to 19, 11 less than a quorum.

When the doors were reopened, the bill ratifying the treaty with the Indians of Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, for the cession of 250,000 acres of their land, was laid before the Senate, and, on motion of Nelson, the House amendments were concurred in, which passed the bill.

The Senate then adjourned, at 4 P. M., until Monday.

Confirmed as Washington Postmaster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate today in executive session confirmed the nomination of Postmaster Hugh Eldridge, at Bellingham, Wash.

Trainman Positive Light Was Out.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 12.—Fireman Moon, of the Pere Marquette train, that crashed into a passenger train at East Paris, December 26, when 22 persons were killed, testified at the inquest today with great positiveness that there was a white light displayed at McCord's Station when his train rushed by the night of the wreck. Agent Booth, at McCords, testified Wednesday that he received orders from the dispatcher to stop Moon's train, and give its crew new orders, and that he set the light, and when the train did not stop, found that the light had been extinguished by the wind.

FREED MEN IN JAIL

Philippine Mutineers Also Armed Prisoners.

THEY ARE NOW HARD PRESSED

Governor Wright Reports That He Expects to Capture Them at Once--Revolt of Little Consequence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following cablegram was received this afternoon in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, giving further information relating to the recent desertions from the Philippine Constabulary:

"Referring to cablegram from this office on February 9, re affair Vigan, am now able to give further accurate information from Colonel W. S. Cott, Assistant Chief of the Philippines Constabulary. It is certain that only the detachment which has been stationed some months at Arayat, Pampanga, revolted. The detachment was composed of a Corporal and 16 men. They forced eight other Constabularies to go with them. The latter returned next morning to Vigan with their arms and ammunition. It is certain that none of the other Ilocanos was involved, and the dissatisfaction was confined to the detachment named.

"The mutineers seized the barracks and thus obtained 45 Springfield carbines, six Colt revolvers and 6000 rounds of ammunition. They liberated and armed the prisoners in the jail, 21 in number, but two refused to go with them and five have since returned.

"Have made careful inquiries through both native and official American sources, and find Constabulary in all provinces south of Ilocanos are loyal. Wires south have been operating badly for the three last days and only able to get occasional telegrams, but enough has come through to show that mutineers are being crowded from all quarters. A Constabulary from Abra, Lepanto, Bontere, Union, scout companies from Solomagu on the north, as well as a squadron of cavalry, are in pursuit. Am expecting advices as to results on Saturday.

"Corporal of detachment corrupted by Ricarte. There is considerable activity on the part of bands of Montalon and Feliz-ardo, who are being vigorously pursued.

"Find Ricarte was in Manila for about 10 days, then went to Rizal and then to Neuva Ecija. He had a large number of revolutionary proclamations and blank commissions for the usual number of Generals. He visited Mexico, Neuva Ecija, probably Arayat, where General Alexandrino lives. The Corporal of the Ilocanos' detachment stationed there was constantly with Alexandrino. I am inclined to think he was disaffected through his influence.

"Letter from Ricarte intercepted by Constabulary secret service men written from Mexico last November, shows he had met with little encouragement up to that time, and complained of coldness of former compatriots. He is now reported to be in Ilocos Norte. Am having him followed closely. Am satisfied he can accomplish little. With the exception indicated everything quiet as usual. WRIGHT."

Miner Killed in Snowslide.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 12.—A special to the Statesman from Bellevue, Idaho, says:

George Goble, a miner employed at the Minnie Moore mine, one smile from here, was caught by a snowslide on the trail to the mine today and lost his life. The worst storm for many years has been raging in this section for the past three days, with a fall of three feet of heavy, wet snow.

Daly Estate Wrongfully Taxed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Surrogate Thomas, on the application of counsel for the heirs of the late Marcus Daly, has reversed the decision of the appraiser who assessed the estate of the Montana millionaire for the New York inheritance tax and declared that two sums, $1,300,000 and $250,000, respectively, were not subject to taxation. The larger sum had been lent by Mr. Daly and was repaid when he was on his deathbed. The smaller amount was a balance with a brokerage firm, and the Surrogate ruled that both accounts were only temporarily on deposit in this state.

Speyer & Co. to Take Cuban Loan.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Speyer & Co., of New York, have contracted to take the $35,000,000 Cuban loan. The price to be paid for the bonds is 90½, which is ½ per cent above the minimum rate.

Prominent New York Democrat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Frank Loomis, for many years special counsel for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, is dead at his home here. He was prominent in Democratic circles and a leading member of the New York bar.

Ex-Chicago Alderman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Alderman William Mavor, chairman of the finance committee of the Chicago City Council and Republican leader in that body, died today, the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Ex-Congressman From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Former Congressman Joseph Patterson died here today of a complication of diseases. He was widely known throughout the South as a lawyer and statesman.

An Italian Nation Builder.

New York Press.

Though Zanardelli, the dead Italian Minister, won fame as a soldier in the wars against the Austrians, and though the part he played politically both during the formative period of the Italian kingdom and since that time has not been inconsiderable, he will probably be longest remembered by his countrymen for the commercial and penal codes of which he was the author. Zanerardelli was one of the last survivors of the builders of modern Italy, that remarkable band of men who set themselves the herculean task of erecting a nation out of the disordered fragments of states which for a thousand years had cumbered the peninsula, melancholy ruins of "the splendor that was Rome."

The large majority of Zanardelli's fellow laborers in that great task passed away before him, and though here and there a few still remain who played prominent parts in the stirring years from 1849 to 1861, his death emphasizes the fact that the first chapter in the history of modern Italy is closed. It was a glorious chapter, full of high hopes and aspirations, which have, alas! been scantily realized. Men like Zanardelli must have closed their eyes in sorrow thinking of the Italy they dreamed of and of the Italy they left. But though ideals were not made realities, the nation builders left behind them much that was enduring and much that was excellent. They lived not in vain.

The Zebra as a Domestic Animal.

Success.

It is reported that a systematic attempt is to be made by the British government to domesticate the zebra for use in its South African possessions. It is proposed to catch large numbers of wild zebras and allow them to breed in captivity, training the young as draught animals. No attempt, apparently, will be made to tame and train the captured animals themselves, although this has often been accomplished with selected individuals. The zebra proper is very difficult to tame, but allied varieties, such as the South African quagga, are more easily domesticated. At the Cape, 20 years since, these were often seen working with draught horses. Still better success has rewarded a recent attempt to cross the zebra with the horse and the ass. The resulting hybrids, which are called "zebroids," are lively but docile, and are easily trained. They have unusual muscular strength and their immunity to the bite of the tsetse fly, which is fatal to the horse, makes them especially valuable for African service. It is thought by some that the zebroid will supplant the mule, especially for work in the tropics.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens weak lungs."—Mrs. P. A. Robinson, Saline, Mich.

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great deal to you. Your doctor will tell you to take the medicine that has been healing weak lungs for sixty years. He knows. Do as he says. Trust him.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Logan Arrives With Twenty-Seventh.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The United States transport Logan arrived here today with three battalions, headquarters, staff and band of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Colonel S. D. Whittal is in command. Among her passengers were Brigadier-General Jesse M. Lee, Brigadier General Wint and Colonel Girrard of the medical department.

There are 14,000,000 people in Italy who can neither read nor write.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

S Judd, San Fran
M Epstein, New Yk
S Soule, San Fran
C H Pierce, Ky
J L Brewster, Jr., Pa
W H Torrence, N Y
E D Rogers, do
J W Blabon, St Paul
L W Obley, do
Miss I R Wolfe Ill
Miss K L Blade, do
C R Jones, Seattle
G Gibson, Chicago
E W Linforth, Cal
A B White, San F
W L Reid, New Yk
W W Shoemaker, Kansas City
J W Eagin, Quincy
H Bird, wife and child, San Fran
C E Beeks, city
E R Apt, Kan City
O L Sutherland, N Y
I M Binnard, Idaho
M Conrad, Chicago
A Hart, Seattle
F M Gray, San Fran
R D Walsh, do
W E Hall, Denver
E C Watt, do
P Van Nundorff, S F
D V Gelder, do
E H Hobe, St Paul
J R Chambers, Seattle
A Bertram, Chicago
F Howard, do
J F Forbes, Butte
D O Kinney, Roseburg
R R Ritchie, San F
M R Gardner, Wabeh
J Siegel, New York
G Dewind, San Fran
P L Levy, do
R W Foster, New Yk
D McKay, San Fran
R E Walsh, Chicago
F Kolb, Pa
J J McElstin, Siletz
N Reiss, Chicago
W H Chubb, San Frn
B Linderberger, Astoria

THE PERKINS.

I J Moseman, Tacma
C A Welsh and wife, New Westminster
H A Edgett and wf, Vancouver
T W Walker, do
C J Jameson, do
M Maddock, do
W Thurston, do
C C Schimage, do
J C Dunnbolten, Seattle
R E Hodge, Spokane
J Wesley, Scio
D A Wentworth, Cal
A Casper, Cottage
T. A Baker, do
J Baker and wife, Ariz
C H Mortimer, Wash
T Laughlin, do
B W Johns, do
D L Lewis, Portland
E S Evenden, Brandn
J G Crawford, Albny
G F Billings, Ashlnd
C C Hogue, Albany
D H Caines, Salem
L B Thomas, Dufur
E C Smith, Minn
A D Aspen, Seattle
P A Breed, Wash
G Mitchell, do
H H Collier, do
W C Alderson, do
H D Logan and wf, Minneapolis
J P Anderson, Wash
T Moffett and wife, Moffett Springs
A D Cole, Idaho
B F Laughlin, T Dlls
R Penny, San Fran
Mrs J C Cole, T Dlls
J J Moseman, St Paul
W F Saller, Tacoma
J C Martin, Chicago
C E Beckwith, Hilsbo
J D Murphy, Spr Leaf
G R Chrisman, Eugne
J M Williams, do
G A Purowski, Seattl
W Mereing and wf, Stockton
H H Brooks, Rosebg
R B Hanna, Cal
C W Armstrong, S F
Mrs R F Clarke, Ida
W D Humboldt, do
Edith L Swales, Mont
A Smith and wife, Spokane
C P Chesterson, Wsh
C Hines, Forest Grve
J P Tamieste, Hilsbo
F Shoenberg, do
H C Porter, St Paul
G W Smith, The Dlls
Miss Smith, do
W C Thomas, Cal
G A Grant, St Louis
T H Johnson, Dufur
R J Shinn, Ashland

THE IMPERIAL.

L T Harris, Eugene
W S Broaddens, Cal
F Walz, St Paul
H L Hanlin, Dix
L A Rembardt, do
F G Kellogg, Tacma
W E Lagree, Seattle
H E Harris, San Frn
Mrs E V Carter, Ashland
R B Wilkins and wf, Cornelius
J E Hauskins, Wash
W Hanley and wife, Burns
A P Hodges, San Frn
P C Gerhardt, do
M Sullivan, La Fytte
T T Geer, Salem
J H McNary, do
N H Looney, do
J Cranston, Hbbard
J N Hart, Dallas
A M LaFollett, Bks
J R Whitney, Salem
E P McCormick, do
H G Van Dusen, Astoria
Miss Pfeiffer, do
Mrs E Fitch, Chels
G G Mayger, Maygr's
E P Dodd, Pendletn
H C Bowers, Bkr Cty
R Moffitt and wife, Malheur
I Levin, St Paul
Miss L Grant, Th Dls
W C Crawford, do
W E Grace, Bge City
R W Jones, Newberg
F D McCully, Joseph
G Mays, The Dalles
E F Whitney, Mina
J P Easton, do
W A Benzie, do
H M Swanson, do
J Kennedy, Goble
R C Bishop, Salem
P B Fleming, do
Mrs E J Sibley, Seattl
J H Massey, San Frn
C C Healey, St Paul
R A Miller, Organ Cty
E E Brodle, city
W G Gilstrap, Eugene
J C Goodale, Jr., Sim
H D Paton, do
S Farrer, do
M H Hendricks, Sttle
R G Bolderee, Rosebg
Miss Bolderee, do
W F Pfeiffer and wf, Albany
Miss Pfeiffer, do
Mrs R S Beam, Eugn
F G Young, do
C D Emmons, Yukon
Miss Amy Vaughn, Astoria
F Foster, Cathlamet

THE SCOTT.

J Costello, city
J E Burch, do
R Staub, San Fran
W F Lovell, Idaho
B F Cogswell and wf, Spokane
J T Hudson, wife and son, city
A Meier, city
J Manary, Astoria
C Harris, Mahlard
J Simpson, San Fran
J B Stetson and wf, city
F O Chesney, Kan
F De Raun, Weiser
G Stetson, do
C B Malakey and wife, city
C A Malarkey and wf, city
W P Bell, Springfield
F Wood and wife, Wichita
J B Hahn, San Fran
A Noel, Los Angeles
W J Hooper, Decatur

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Los Angeles, Calif., June 13, 1903.

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This condition kept on growing worse in spite of the fact that I was taking different remedies to try to get well, but eventually I took Wine of Cardui and that brought me back to health and strength. I feel like a different woman now and have not known what it was to be sick for several months. I gladly praise your medicine, as it certainly deserves it.

Mrs. A. L. Scott

Mrs. A. S. Scott, of Los Angeles, Calif.

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No woman who has given Wine of Cardui a trial has ever to our knowledge said that.

That is all we need to say to convince you that Wine of Cardui is the medicine you need, but if you would talk to women like Mrs. Scott, and there are scores and hundreds of them in this city, you cannot help but realize that Wine of Cardui will cure you quickly.

You can safely follow the advice of a woman because she knows what women's suffering is.

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