LOOKS INTO TRUSTS

METCALF MAKES HIS REPORT

Federal Control of Insurance Rates, Trade Conditions at Home and Abroad, Immigration and Shipping Treated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-That investigation of the "trusts" is being carried on is shown by the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which will be made public temorrow. Referring to the work of the Bureau of Corporations, Secretary Metculf says:

"For the purpose of ascertaining and presenting in available form the legal conlitions under which corporate business is being carried on in the various states material obtained from 30 states has been compiled and tabulated. In each of these states, with regard to all the more important corporations organized in the state and engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, typical either of the state's industries, or of its laws, every paper or document filed or recorded con-cerning each corporation was examined separately, and all information relating o each corporation disclosed by the cinrecords has been collected and com-There have been thus far examined and abstracted the records of over 1500 corporations, which include the larger part of the more important industrial and ercial corporations, joint-stock comoanies, and corporate combinations in the

'At the same time there has been collected the fullest possible information concerning the various systems of corporate taxation in use; whenever pos-sible, there have been obtained state-ments, reports, or returns of the more important corporations; and, in addition, there has been obtained a complete list of the foreign corporations admitted to do ess in the particular state, this record showing the name, capital stock, and home state of each corporation. This record furnishes a convenient clew to corporations engaged in interstate comm-

"The compilation on a uniform outline of insurance laws has been undertaken and completed in ten states. The bureau has been in communication with the inurance officials of all the states, and its agents have conferred with representa-tives of a large number of insurance companies, officers of boards of underwriters, and insurance agents, for the purpose of obtaining the best information possible oon both the legal and the business side insurance.

Federal Insurance Regulation.

"Federal control or regulation of insur-ance raises at the outset the question whether insurance in any of its forms is interstate commerce. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have established the legal proposition that fire, life and marine insurance, in the forms presented to the court, are not interstate commerce. If this proposition be irrevo cably settled, the powers of the Commis surance are merely to collect and compile such statistics and information as may be voluntarily furnished to him. It would be useless to simply duplicate the statistics obtained by various state insur-

"The rapid development of insurance business, its extent, the enormous amount of money and the diversity of interests involved, and the present business methods naurance is commerce, and may be subjected to Federal regulation through af-firmative action by Congress. The whole question is receiving the most careful ensideration upon both legal and eco-

"For the purpose of laying the founds tion upon which direct investigations of special corporations can be intelligently conducted, the bureau has compiled, from sources other than the corporations them-nelves, all available information regard-ing certain leading combinations. From a careful analysis of this material it has been possible to form preliminary judg-ments regarding the economic and financial practices and effects of combinations in general, and to determine the lines of further special inquiry. On the basis of this general study preliminary outlines of inquiries to be addressed directly to the companies are being prepared.

"The results of the investigation of the beef industry, authorized by resolution of Congress, will be made the subject of a

Special Investigations.

"In the estimates I have included a pro vision for an appropriation to be expended under the immediate direction of the Sec-retary for the investigation of trade conditions at home and abroad, with the ob-ject of promoting domestic and foreign commerce of the United States, and for other purposes. In addition to the main purpose the appropriation is needed also for other purposes. It is of the utmost importance that a fund be available for expenditure under the immediate direction of the Secretary for the employment of special agents for the inspection and ex-amination of the services of the depart-

"Money appropriated for contingent expenses, or for a special or general purpose, cannot be used for official or cierical comcannot be used for omicial of verical com-pensation, and executive officers are pro-hibited from employing help beyond pro-vision made by law. Usually the annual appropriations are barely sufficient to enable the bureaus and offices to dispose of routine work, and provision is seldom.

of routine work, and provision is seldom.

if ever, made for emergency work. The
at the original Thirteen States as returned
at the census of 17%, and expresses the
opinion that this material would occupy
about 250 printed pages, or two volumes, funds which could lawfully be used to of which an edition of 5000 copies would provide either for a reinspection of the not exceed \$25,000 in cost. He believes that passenger steamers in the port of New much of this expenditure would be repaid York or for a general investigation of the service. Yet both the inspection and the investigation were necessary.

to the Treasury by the sale of this work, which is much in demand by patriotic organizations and individuals. service. Yet both the inspection and the investigation were necessary.
"On November 10, 1904, there were in the

department 9.230 regular positions. Of these 1,812 were specifically authorized by law, and 7.255 were provided for under general appropriations that do not create

Work done by the Bureau of Fisheries fish distributed in fresh and salt water. an output which has been equaled by that of only a single previous session (1902). The conditions attending the hatching of such a large number of fishes necessitate the planting of most of them in the form of fry, but increased attention has been given to the rearing of important species,

and the output of the adult, yearling, and fingerling fish was nearly 50 per cent larger than in any previous year.

"An industry pursued incidentally with that of sealing on the Priblio! Islands is that of raising the blue fox for its pelt." These animals, under the system in use, are fed and cared for as if domesticated. The foxing industry is carried on under a lease with the sealing company. Last Winter 471 skins were taken on St. George Island. The proceeds of the skins are applied to the support of the native inhabitants, whose services are availed of in the taking and curing of the pelts.

Passing of Sailing Ships.

The Commissioner of Navigation re-rts that the documented merchant shipping of the United States at the end of the fiscal year comprised 34,558 vessels of 6.291,535 gross tons, the largest tonnage in our history. Less than one-sixth of Eye Remedy cures this and other Eye troubles, makes weak eyes strong.

this tonnage is registered for foreign trade. During the past four years, how-ever, our registered steam tonnage has in-creased 22,214 gross tons, while our regis-Work Done by Department of Commerce and Labor.

Commerce and Labor.

Creased 22.214 gross tons, while our registered sail tonnage has decreased 16.740 gross tons. American shipping in foreign trade has thus become more efficient, and in the past fiscal year American ships carried 10.3 per cent of our exports and imports, compared with 9.3 per cent in the year ended June 20, 1990.

"For the first time sleep 1880, 400 decreased 18.74 foot to the great time sleep 1880, 400 decreased 18.74 gross tons, while our registered all tonnage has decreased 18.74 gross tons, while our registered sail tonnage has decreased 18.74 gross tons, while our registered sail tonnage has decreased 18.74 gross tons. American shipping in foreign trade has thus become more efficient, and in the past first and the past first and

year ended June 20, 1500.

"For the first time since 1812 a fiscal year has passed without the completion of a single square-rigged vessel in the United States. The United States shares in the general decline of salling vessels, and the opportunities for their employment in the foreign trade grow steadily less. The completion of the Panama Canal will greatly curtail even present opportunities.

Statistics of Immigration.

The important work of the Bureau of Immigration is fully and ably considered by the Commissioner-General of Immigration in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The statements, tables and statistics sub-mitted by him show that for the year the total arrivals of allens at port the United States was \$12,870, exclusive of 27,844 admitted for the purpose of passing through the United States to foreign territory. Of these arrivals 20,274 entered through ports of Canada. 19,742 entered ports of the insular possessions of the United States other than those of the Philippine Islands, and 771,764 were admitted at seaports of the United States. More than onehalf of the entire immigration composed of the Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Slovak and Magyar races. There were decreases in arrivals of 37,326 from Italy, 28,885 from Austria-Hungary and 5704 from Japan. There was an increase of 18,643 from Great Brit-ain, and approximately of 100 per cent from China. The records show 3953 as able to read but not to write, and 168,902 as illiterate, leaving a remainder of 640,014 who, it is assumed, could both read and write. The total amount of money shown by the aramount of money shown by the ar-rivals was \$20.894,382, or about four and one-half millions more than the aggregate amount brought by the larger number of allen arrivals of the preceding year.

There are confined in public and private charitable, penal and reformatory institutions in this country a total of 44,985 allens; of these, 20,485 are in insane asylums, 9825 are confined for the commission of crimes, and 14,675 are dependents—upward of 25,000 of these aliens will be confined for life.

"Signal success has marked the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws during the year. This is especially true in relation to the enforcement of the law along the Canadian boundary. An agreement has been reached whereby the transportation lines de-liver directly into the hands of the United States officers for examination Chinese brought by them through Can-ada to the United States. If rejected they are returned to China at the ex-pense of the companies.

By authority of the act of April 29. 1902, the Department promulgated reg-ulations admitting Chinese to take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, their departure at the close of the ex-position being assured under bonds in the penalty of \$500 in each case. These regulations of the Department have been improperly charged with exclud-ing merchant exhibitors or visitors. Attention is called to the fact that the regulations relate to laborers only, and do not exclude merchant exhibitors or visitors. The law and the treaty secures to visitors and merchants the right to enter at all times.

Allen Legislation Required.

"New legislation is again recommended rovision should be made for the distri-tion of allens in accordance with views heretofore expressed by this department; for the physical inspection of aliens by officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service stationed at the ports of foreign embarkation; for the establishing of a moral and manual standard for admissible allens; for the compilation of data in regard to the annual departures of allens from the United States; for the registration of all Chinese lawfully resid

arrangement be made which will authorize the location in China of department officers to discharge duties now performed by American Consular officers. The effect of this would be to transfer the investi-gation, now conducted in part at ports of arrival, to the homes of Chinese appli-cants in China, where it should be possi-ble to make such examination as would establish conclusively the status of any applicant. This would leave for determination upon arrival at a port of the United States only the identity of any examined Chinaman with the person described in the certificate presented by him."

Disasters at Sea.

The number of lives lost from various causes during the fiscal year, as shown by the record of the Steamboat Inspection Service, was 1905; but the number of accidents was fewer; the great loss of life being due principally to six disasters, namely, the stranding of the steamer South Portland, on Cape Blanco, Oregon, on October 19, 1960, by which 18 lives were lost; the foundering of the steamer Discovery off the southeastern coast of Alas-ka, about November 1, 1903, with a loss of 20 lives; the foundering of the steamer Clallam in the Straits of San Juan de Puca, on January 8, 1904, by which 50 lives were lost; the fire on board the steamer were lost; the fire on board the steamer Quoen, off the coast of Oregon, on February 27, 1904, when the lives of 14, who embarked in the lifeboats, were lost by the staving and capsising of the boats; the explosion of the boilers in the steamer Fred Wilson, at Louisville, Ky., on May 25, 1904, with a loss of 11 lives; and the burning of the steamer General Slocum in East River, New York, on June 15, 1904, by which disaster 567 persons periched

by which disaster 567 persons perished.

The Director of the Census recommends that the Government shall compile and

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Dec. 11 .- Arrived down at 2 A. M and salled at 1 P. M.-Steamer P. H. Kilburn, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind southeast; weather cloudy,

with rain.
San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Sailed at noon—
Steamer Aurelia, for Portland. Arrived— Steamer Homer, from Gray's Harbor, steamer Shasta, from Bellingham; steamer Assuction, from Seattle. Salied-Steamer City of Puebla, for Puget Sound; schooner Spokane, for Port Gamble; steamer Amelia, for Astoria; schooner David Evana, for Everett. New York, Dec. 11.—Salled—Minnehaha, for Southampton and London; Germania, for Mar-

sellies and Naples. Liverpool, Dec. 11.—Arrived—Ivernia, from Boston, via Queenstown, Glasgow, Dec. 10.—Salled—Ethiopia, for New York, via Moville, and salled from latter port Queenstown, Dec. 11.—Salied—Umbria, from Liverpool for New York.

Heavy Fire Loss at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 11.-The Roby building, at Main West and Elizabeth, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$210,000. The building was valued at \$60,000. The Vanberg Silver Plate Company lost \$100,000, with an insurance of \$150,000. The Hayden Furniture Company

lost \$50,000, insured. GRANULATED EYELIDS.

Jacob Riis Arrives to Lecture In Portland.

SAYS HE ADORES THE WEST

One-Time Police Reporter on New York Paper Says There is Plenty of Room to Live and Good Air to Breathe in Oregon.

There is a name written on the register of the Hotel Portland today which zigzags up and down in funny fashion, but which, deciphered reads "Jacob A. Riis. and Populists there is much in common; and New York." The author of "Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen," and of "The Making of an American?" and half a ship may bring all these forces together; and

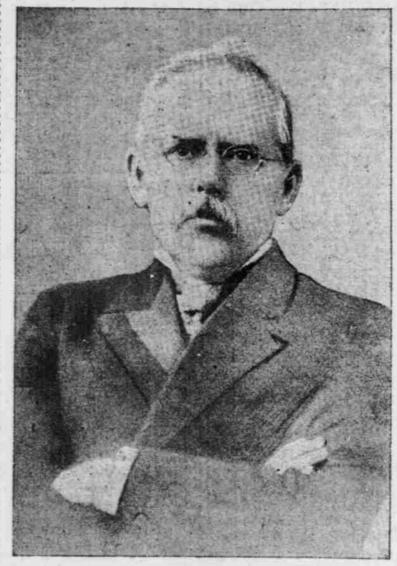
on every man, before he could hold a Congressional office, to make a trip over the United States North, South, East and West. The people in one part of the country have no idea what is to be found

in the other." Mr. Riis will leave in the morning for Scattle, where he will deliver a lecture. He will then return to Portland and go from here to San Francisco, where he has some dates to fill. He hopes to be able to visit Portland during the Fair. as he is not satisfied with the length of time spent in Oregon.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Its Tendency to Be More Towards Socialism.

Springfield (Mass.) Union. It is not imagined, even by most enthusiasti It is not imagined, even by most enthusiastic Republicans, that the extraordinary power they have evinced in the recent contest will remain uncontested. The human mind is turning incessantly from one object of interest to another. Whether anything can be done with the Democratic party or through it is matter of uncertainty; but it is certain that the Socialists believe they are to have the next turn at the leadership of the opposition to the now powerful Republican party. Between Socialists and Populists there is much in common; and the radical element of the Democratic party



JACOB A. RIIS.

ing will deliver a lecture on "The Battle

With the Slum." Mr. Rils is a gray-headed man, rapid of voice and with keen blue eyes which istration of all Chinese lawfully resident in the United States at this time, thus furnishing them with certificates which will shrewdly. In conversation he is enthusfierd them immunity from arrest, and slastic and gesticulates with all the freeresident of New York. Last night he sat studying a time table while an unop telegram lay unheeded in his lap. last he opened the envelope and a half-worried, half-amused smile came into

the eyes of the author. "There," he said, extending the tele gram, which proved to be an urgent in vitation from a woman's club in Oakland asking Mr. Rils to set a date when he would be entertained by the California organization. "There is something that I run from, but something that I cannot get away from. I don't like them, though they are tendered in all kind-ness. I have escaped up to this time all but three, and I guess I cannot get away from those," and the man of letters smiled a sad, tired smile.

It was ventured that such things figared prominently in the time of the

"My correspondence has taken half of my time for years," was the response, "When President Roosevelt was re-elected I was flooded with congratulatory let-ters and telegrams from those who knew that I thought so much of the President. It is the same in all things. I am deluged with letters asking advice and treating on all sorts of subjects."
Mr. Rils was for 25 years the police reporter on the New York Sun, and it

was while in this position that he came to have that insight into the conditions of New York City which made him so successful in his fight against the evils of the slum district and which enabled him to effect such a great change in the lowly life of the great city. The visitor is of the opinion that Portland will have the slum question to deal with more and more as the city grows, for the reason that there are miners and sailors con-tinually coming into the city, while it is at the gates of the Klondike. The gambling fever has been left by the passing of the frontiersmen, and it will take time to regulate all the conditions.

But it is the climate, the country, the opportunities and the mountains, particularly the mountains, that appeal to the

"I never saw a mountain higher than 5000 feet until last February, when I came as far as the Rockles," he said. "I always had heard of the jealousy of Tacoma and Seattle over Mount Rälnier or Tacoma, and wondered at it, but since seeing the mountain I do not blame the people for being jealous. And I want to say that I think Tacoma has the best

of the argument."
Unlike most people, Mr. Riis thinks that the people of the East should come to see the Lewis and Clark Fair, not for the good it would do Portland, but for the education it would be to the East. the education it would be to the East.

"The people of the East have a vague idea about the wildness of the West," said the visitor. "Several years ago the people of Fargo, N. D., wrote me, asking that I come to the city to deliver a lecture. I had an idea that the town was a wild one, where the people lived in queer houses, and I was indignant and wrote back that I would do nothing of wrote back that I would do nothing of the kind. Somebody sent me a picture of the university they have there," and the author laughed heartily at the recol-

"Don't you go East," he continued.
"This is the place for a young man, and
I wish that I had the chance to grow up here with the country. I have one boy now in San Francisco, and another one in Salt Lake, and if I can have anything to do with it I think they will be up here in a very short time."

"The expanse of the country, the opportunity and the room for growth are wonderful. I had no idea that the coun-try was so big. If I had my say, instead of passing a law making the ability to read and write a test of franchise, I

read and write a test of franchise, I would pass a law making it obligatory

dozen other books is here, and this even- it might attract, moreover, a considerable body of those who recently have acted with the Republicans.--Portland Oregonian.

In New York City Tuesday evening President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton power. He declared emphatically for the casting out of the Bryan elemant, the Populists, the Socialists and the radicals. He demanded a return of the leaders who red the party before the upheaval of

But President Wilson to the contrary, The Oregonian has outlined the make-up of the party that most likely will be found in opposition to the Republican party in 1988. As the Union has frequently pointed out, it was the radicals who were virtually in control at St. Louis. They showed their power when they killed the gold plank in the platform. They permitted the nomination of Parker, a conservative, because with Bryan as leader the radicals had twice tried and failed. Now the conservatives have tried and have made the most monumental fallure in the country's history. The conservatives were given full sway. The radicals even permitted Parker's gold telegram to become practically the party's platform. Bryan stumped the country for Parker almost as vigorously as he had stumped it for himself. We look for a radical Democratic party, and we expect

a third party. President Wilson, Cleveland, Shepard, Olney and Charles Sumner Hamiln, of Massachusetts; the Belmonts and thou-sands of others who have been leaders in the past feel that they cannot agree with the principles of the Republican party, and they will not bow to the radicals any more than they would in 1896. They will, we believe, have a party that stands for tariff revision and anti-imperialism and civil service reform. And if they conduct a vigorous campaign they will split the solid South. Meanwhile, we expect to see all the elements referred to in The Ore-gonian united in the Democratic party.

Weppner Remains as Cashier. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.-The following statement was issued by S. M. Clement, chairman of the Buffalo banks' clearing committee, on the affairs of the Ger-

man-American Bank: "At a meeting this evening of the Ger-man-American Bank, Edward Weppner was elected cashler, to resume his duties in the capacity at once, and Michael Delaney was elected a director in place of John G. Wickser, resigned. "This action on the part of the board has been taken at the suggestion of the Buffalo clearing-house committee, and has its unanimous approval as a part of the committee's plan for the reorganiza-

There had been some opposition to the return of Cashler Weppner, but the men behind it acquiesced finally in his selec-

Keg of Nails on Track.

Police Officer Adams, who has a beat six miles square, found a keg of spikes on the track of the St. Johns car at Arbor though at 7:30 last evening. There was no indication as to how the keg came there. The St. Johns cars travel fast through this portion of the country, and a serious accident would probably have resulted if a car had struck it.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. II.—Naviga-tion throughout the St. Lawrence canal closed yesterday. The vessels this year averaged larger, and brought the total onnage up to about last year's figures.

Rube Says He Was Touched. Kattle Gray, an inmate of a house of rested last evening, accused of robbins

THE DEFICIT IS

(Continued from First Page.)

fiscal year, ending June 36, 1906, is \$76,-928,500, or 3.43 per cent more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. "The net cost of the foreign mail service ast year was \$2,516,063.06.

"There were no extensions of the ocean all contract service during the year. The contracts previously executed con-tinued in force, there being seven routes with an annual expenditure of \$1,475,128. "It is obviously to the interest both of the public and the Department to have as few rates as possible, and these so simplified as to be readily understood. To that end it is recommended that the third and fourth classes of mail matter should be consolidated at the rate now proscribed by law for matter of the third class, namely, I cent for each two ounces the present rate for fourth-class mall matter being 1 cent per ounce.

"Such a consolidation would have little effect upon the revenues, because fourth-class matter is estimated to be only about 4 per cent of all the mail matter handled, and a certain part of it is al-ready accepted at the third-class rate under the act of July 24, 1888. Cheapening the rate will undoubtedly increase the amount of fourth-class mail transmitted, and it is estimated that double the present amount of fourth-class mail matter can be handled without any appreciable additional expense to the serv-ice in the way of ciercal force, trans-

Rural Free Delivery.

"During the fiscal year there were es-ablished 947 routes, making a total of 24,566 routes in operation on June 20, 1904. The growth of the service is, in a mensure, shown by the following table:

Appro- Routes
priation. In operation.
40,000 44
450,000 1,278
8,054,400 15,118
12,921,700 24

"On July 1, 1908, the number of petitions for rural service pending was 11,700. Of this number 2397 were reported on, but had not been established at the close of the fiscal year. There were 7,842 cases made up for investigation during the past iscal year, making 17,145 cases in all. During the year 11,630 cases were reported on—6780 favorably and 4580 adversely, leaving 5515 petitions pending on June 30, 1904. Of this number there were 754 cases reported on and awaiting action on that

Prior to July 1, 1964, says the Postma ter-General, the maximum salaries paid to rural carriers was \$600 per annum. Congress, in making the appropiation for the current fiscal year, restricted the express package privilege and fixed the maximum salary at \$739.

"In view of the necessary inequality of routes and of the great complaints of carriers having routes 25 to 30 miles in length that they were given no greater compensation than those on routes of 20 and Il miles, it was deemed advisable to readjust the schedule of salaries. This was also necessary in connection with the increased maximum salary. much as about one-half of the routes in operation June 30, 1904, were 24 miles and more in length, and as 24 miles is about the average length of routes, it was thought equitable that the standard route be fixed at 24, instead of 20 miles, as heretofore, the maximum salary to be paid to carriers on routes of that length or over. With this basis the rate per mile per annum would be \$30, but giving due consideration to the cost of the car-riers' equipment, it was thought a lib-eral allowance should be made, and only \$18 per mile was deducted for each mile less than 24.

"All carriers who were appointed prior to July 1, 1904 and who were entitled to the maximum pay under the schedule that was in operation at the time of their appointment, were allowed the maximum pay under the new schedule. But the compensation of all carriers ap pointed after July 1, 1904, has been fixed according to the schedule which became

effective on that date.
"Complaint is made that to fix the comin the United States at this time, thus furnishing them with certificates which will
afford them immunity from arrest, and
for placing restrictions on the right of
judicial officers to release Chinese persons
on ball.

University, at the annual dinner of the
Virginians, called upon the Democratic
equitable, inasmuch as the condition of
the roads varies in different parts of
the roads varies in different parts of
the country, according to the soil and
topography of the locality. But these conditions also vary in given localities. To attempt to consider these conditions in fixing the salary of the carrier would preclude any general system and necessitate not only a separate schedule for different localities but variations in the same localities, which is wholly imprac-ticable with so large a force of carriers covering so vast an area. urged that the quantity of mail handled should be considered, but it is generally the case that the carrier who has a large quantity of mail to handle travels in a thickly populated locality where the roads are usually good. So that, considering the service as a whole, the mileage basis is by far the most equitable that

can be established.
"The carriers in the North must con tend with the cold and snow, while those In the South must struggle with the sand and Summer heat, and in the West and Southwest with the black mud during the rainy seasons. This service is of such a character that exact equality of compensation for service rendered is

Rural Business Transacted.

From the reports of rural carriers, who are required to keep a count of the mail of all classes handled and the amount of cancellations on mail collected by them, statistics showing the amount of busi-ness transacted on rural routes have been compiled. The number of pieces of mail delivered on rural routes throughout the United States during the past fiscal year aggregated 906,424,121. The average number of pieces of mail

delivered per carrier monthly on routes throughout the United States was as fol-lows: Registered letters and packages, 1.8; letters and postal cards, 874.3; newspapers, circulars and packages, 2899, a to-tal of 3706.1.

'The average number of pieces of mail collected monthly per route in the United States was: Registered letters and packages, 1.8: letters and postal cardo, 512; newspapers, circulars and packages, 29.2, a total of 544. "The number of pieces of mail collected

of new number of pieces of mail collected during the fiscal year was 133.683.351. The value of stamps canceled on mail collected by rural carriers amounted to \$2.60.815.28, and the pay of the carriers for that period aggregated \$12.122.725.25. "The average monthly cancellations per oute throughout the United States were

GROWING UP There's something the mat-

ter with the child that fails to grow up. A child that grows up too much, however, without proper filling out of flesh, is almost as badly off, Nothing will help these pale, thin "weedy" children like Scott's Emulsion. It supplies the rounding out of flesh and the rich inward nourishment of blood and vital organs which insures rapid growth a healthy and uniform develop-

\$10.64, and the average pay of the carriers was \$49.54.

New Postage Rate Needed.

"With the establishment of rural mail delivery, and the increasing extension of rural telephone service by private inter-ests, there has grown up a demand by the patrons of the rural service for the delivery of small packages of merchan-dise such as foodstuffs, tobacco, dry goods, drugs, etc., on an order to the local merchant by postal card, telephone or otherwise. The value of these pack-ages of merchandise is usually small and the present rate of postage of 1 cent per ounce is practically prohibitive. The patron or merchant cannot afford to pay 16 cents for the delivery of a pound of coffee or tobacco, or similar article, but if a special rate were established on such matter from the distributing office for delivery to any patron on the rural routes from that office it would be a great conrenience to the patrons and become source of revenue to the department.
"It is therefore recommended for the

consideration of Congress that a rate of 3 cents per pound, or any fractional part thereof, be authorized for packages of books or merchandise, not exceeding five pounds, mailed at the distributing post-office of any rural free-delivery route for delivery to a patron on enid route. This rate should apply only to packages de-posited at the local postoffice for delivery to patrons on routes emanating from that office and not to mail transmitted from one office to another."

one office to another."

In recommending a penalty for sending destructive matter through the mails, the Postmaster-General says that live tarantulas, anakes and ecorpions, loaded revolvers, and other explosives are continually intercepted in the mails and consigned to the Dead-Letter Office Museum.

State the letter office Museum. "Since the last annual report pneumatic tube mail service has been installed in Chicago and St. Louis. Prior thereto it

had been begun in Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The full service contemplated by the contract is now in operation in Boston, but not in the other cities named. No extensions were made last year in New York or Philadel phia. The service which was in opera-tion on June 30 last covered 15.135 miles of double tubes, at an annual rate of ex-penditure of \$218,470.21."

Catholic Order at La Grande.

LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 11 .- (Special.) La Grande entertained nearly 200 men today, gathered from different parts of Oregon, Walla Walla and other points members of the Catholic Order Knights of Columbus, for the purpose of organiz-ing a lodge in La Grande. Territorial Deputy Ben L. Norden, of Portland, is here and the degree work of the new council was carried out by the Baker City council, which order has recently been equipped with paraphernalia, cost-ing nearly \$500.

Forty were initiated into the order in La Grande today, and it was one of the biggest events of the kind ever in the city and all Eastern Oregon. A grand banquet is being served for all members of the order tonight. All visiting Knights will leave for their respective h Monday.

Racing Careers Ended.

The great trotting mare Ferenc, 2:6%, and the only performer, aside from Grace Bond, that ever won the 2 and 2-year-old renewal of the Kentucky Futurity, and Ozanam, 2:07, the Transylvania winner of 1902, when she defeated the now champion trotting gelding, Major Delmar, will both end their racing careers at the end of this reason and be retired to the stud at Walnut Hill farm. Fereno will be bred to nut Hill farm. Fereno will be bred to Walnut Hall, 2:07% and it will be the first time on record that a colt and filly winner of the 2-year-old Futurity were ever mated together. Ozanam will be bred to Moko, the sire of Fereno. When these two mares are retiged, Walnut Hill farm will have the distinction of having in the will have the distinction of having in the stud the two fastest race record mares at one time in the breeding ranks of any trotting establishment in Kentucky

Newberg Orator Is Chosen. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—A. J. Kramien, of Newberg, Or., has been chosen to represent Earlham College in the state oratorical contest.

Pears

Don't simply "get a cake of soap." Get good soap. Ask for Pears' and you have pure soap. Then bathing will mean more than mere cleanliness; it will be luxury at trifling cost.

Sales increasing since 1789.

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